

RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

Main Office: 130 N COUNTRY CLUB RD, ADA OK 74820



OPEN LETTER: Oct 22nd 2021 - 10:00 pm CDT
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TITLE: Incitement of Domestic Terrorism On Twitch

Following the beheading of a female volleyball player in Afghanistan[1], TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. of California championed this abuse on the channel of "STRDST_", in support of attacks upon other female streamers to coerce them to stop reporting 18 USC 2261A felony stalking and harassment by the streamer "Destiny" (Steven Kenneth Bonnell II), suggesting that users should mitigate their behavior and public speech in condition to "shut the fuck up and stop causing people problems". The streamer "Destiny" then called the female "Fucking stupid" and "retarded", and said "Don't come after my people, dumbass". All of these persons are over 21 years old, and their conduct as employees or contractors of a U.S. Corporation marketing to children, is substantially disturbing. "Try to get off your knees and hear what I am saying. You bring all of this on yourself. All you have to do is leave people alone."

This conduct is expressive of the physical and and sexual abuse on Twitch. "Destiny" went on to call the woman fake and accuse her of being forty years old, while trying to have sex with a twenty-three year old - in ongoing coercion.

As a CORPORATION OF THE UNITED STATES, looking at workers acting like this toward other workers, this is not only offensive, but public evidence of "a hostile workplace environment" and circulation and monetization of sexual abuse of women and coercion to blackmail conservative content creators off the platform.

That these persons are then defended by "STRDST_" that such violence is conditional for working on the Internet, and if you don't accept that to get off the Internet, is classic Article XXIII-1A criminal conduct in Oklahoma as unlawful criminal incitement of violence upon the platform.

This content appears to be the content created by Andrew Wilson aka "BPF", appears to be a monetized replay for public ridicule and abuse of the streamer "Britney" by using words like "Bitch" and "Skank" (3 times) by user "Destiny". The streamer then continued to speak over her, calling her "Karen" and other derogatory names, in a pattern that speaks of the casual and frequently vulgar conduct by TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. top streamers against opposing views.

The TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. employee calls a woman a "fucking hag" in this process[2], and it sustains the need to bring antitrust suit against the firm. "Destiny" has been banned October 7 2021.

Mr. Bonnell's attitude, and its inspiration of other streamers like STRDST_ to promote and emulate this abusive behavior has led our firm to reject publication and licensing of all our company product and game services upon TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. as we do not condone or accept this behavior under any circumstances against women.

The radical promotion of violation of 18 USC section 2261A felony stalking and coercion on behalf of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES exposes a pattern of behavior which is typical of their civil unrest and appeal to minor children in public abuse, endorsement, and violence.

While Mr. Bonnell has been banned, it was not for this offense, and where other streamers are still replaying and promoting this abuse repeatedly upon the platform as of October 22nd 2021, it sustains a criminal pattern of violence and education in the contempt for ordinary Laws of the United States barred in State of Oklahoma, in favor of socialist policies.

[1] - <https://nypost.com/2021/10/21/taliban-beheaded-afghanistan-volleyball-player-coach/>

[2] - <https://clips.twitch.tv/BlazingHonestClintmullinsCeilingCat-N3TvdMtLExLT8UXY>

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POLICY STATEMENT

1. RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED rejects and refuses to afford any license or right of rebroadcast to our media, content, or games based on our technology in future, citing a present incitement of public violence against women and conservative content creators.
2. The prior content, and ongoing support by other streamers themed "liberal" DEMOCRATIC PARTY members upon the platform to promote "coercion, violence, and public abuse to compel interference in commercial right to work and public activity in public political debate and forums" are without reservation demonstrated, both in ad hominem abuse and mental dysfunction of a sophisticated and criminal degree barred by Federal and State Law. Pursuant to the tactics used in this abuse, and per Oklahoma State Law title 21 section 21-1266.4 (3) to "Advocate, abet, advise, or teach" such abuse as if lawful and normal to minor children in the State of Oklahoma and Oklahoma Territory, which appear crimes on face.
3. This conduct, in ongoing pattern, suiting the HEGELIAN DIALECTIC coercion style popularized by Gestapo and SS officers of the Republic of Germany in "friendly advice" claims to overt *quid pro quo* demands and harassment; are on face and in sustained claims by their community members expressly foreign theory of law wrongly promoted to incite violence.
4. In the October 22nd 2021 case, the parties attempted to justify the decapitation of young persons and asserted that such injuries were "imaginary" to disbar the MURDER and extortion of persons by radical Islamic community law groups now lynching and executing people in the interest of "populist" activity - and assert such claims as lawful in the United States.
5. These actions, occurring in the channel of TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. streamer "STRDST_" were not recognized as terrorism or violence, and verbal instruction to support public threats and communication to harass streamers as "conditional" to the enjoyment or use of the Internet proclaimed there as if this were lawful behavior. In context to the statements by Steven Kenneth Bonnell II to call the party a "forty year old hag" and "retarded", the conduct affirms to RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED that the basic training and orientation of their 1099m contract labor union is a fundamental deficiency which cannot be permitted license to use, display, or promote our content or the products we publish in any way - as our products are fundamentally opposed to such "Volksverhetzung" (incitement of violence against persons by public threat to coerce an limit their rights, a felony in the United States per 18 USC § 241).
6. RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED will screen all persons with media presence on TWITCH as we would AL JAZERA or other propaganda outlets of the radical socialist press, which are barred in the State of Oklahoma.
7. Workplace abuse, even among contractors, is a responsibility of the employer regardless of full time and year-over-year income, and such abuse appears part of the TENCENT HOLDING CO LTD / SOFTBANK GROUP CORP venture "UBER" - a \$7 billion joint venture - to overthrow the United States labor and INTERSTATE COMMERCE market in the region and to target minors and vulnerable persons with false terms in solicitation of unsustainable "self-employment" exploitation and hostile workplace organization themed a foreign sovereign commercial venture.
8. No tort or Terms of Service afford tolerance of this abuse, per Oklahoma Constitution Article XXIII-8 and XXIII-9. Further, the threats in this matter appear clear "RIGHT TO WORK" violations prohibited as crimes in XXIII-1A, and to the extent of injury to Oklahoma Constitution Article II-3 and II-22, a felony in this conduct in recorded record of labor activity.
9. Laws of the State of Oklahoma are attached, which arise in performance of this nature and computer services made to audiences under 14 years of age in Oklahoma, who by tort in TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. terms are ages 13 and up; and may per 76 O.S. §76-3 and §76-4 be exposed to such abuse without burden of proof of each victim and by audience demographic a portion legally defined at-law, a class.

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TERMS:

RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED, a United States Corporation, therefore as a responsible resident of the State of Oklahoma - cannot condone or endorse or provide any support whatsoever to any business delivered or provided by computer into the State of Oklahoma which do not comply with the Laws of the State of Oklahoma or violate such rights of persons themed in Article II, XXIII or Title 76 detailing those rights.

What we witnessed on the 22nd day of October in the year 2021 was a typical and practiced act of abuse to extort, blackmail, and coerce by fraud and threat themed libel - a person before minor audiences, and appear to be unlawful and a policy then endorsed by other contractors for TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC.

Pursuant such rule, we deny those parties any access to our products, services, or other equipment as it violates use of the equipment in ordinary business in State of Oklahoma, and so prohibit such conduct in any work performed subject prior submission for review and sole discretion of our officers of record, or their delegated authority to approve such work.

We reject, on prima facie, the claims of contractors that such abuse is ordinary or conditional use of networks, and affirm that the use of SEVEN ALPHA and other private IPv6 based networks shall not carry such content while this is tolerated and afforded accessory and compensation by TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC.

Abuse of women and defamation based on age to suggest a libel (crime) for private relations to coerce an employee or contractor to change their position is a crime on face, and under Title 22 we are authorized to make such counter claim.

What we witnessed was "threat to publish" abusive content without consent, for purpose of extortion, and suggest a culture of criminal activity subject 18 USC §1951 "Hobbs Act" and §1961 "The RICO ACT" first observed among Justin.tv employees and workers in DALLAS, STATE OF TEXAS in 2001 - sustained in fraud and taking to conceal a child in criminal fraud under present \$44 billion Federal qui tam suit pending jury trial under human trafficking (21 O.S. §21-748).

Our interest in relying on TWITCH over YOUTUBE, citing similar conduct among numerous DEMOCRATIC PARTY members conduct in affirmation of their claims; furthers our interest in alternatives suggested by Donald J. Trump as the NASDAQ "DWAS" (Digital World Acquisition) as a fundamental and serious solution to our company issue with such conduct and management at prior politically-bias services.

We have not yet contacted DWAS, but are optimistic the Laws of the United States and "Laws of the State of Oklahoma" shall be upheld and honored in the regular business and contractors and other employee labor, which other firms have by overt contempt and abuse demonstrated a criminal pattern of conduct and support for a community sustaining such abuse.

It is my personal assessment that tolerance and failure to enforce minimum guidelines or training in appointment of STATE OF CALIFORNIA and STATE OF WASHINGTON firms have led to the present crisis and suggest in organization and normalization a trend lending material and daily support to violation of the Oklahoma Anti-Terrorism Act.

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Specifically, the instruction by TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. employees to abuse, harass, stalk, intimidate, threaten, and coerce to compel change of content and acts provided protection under Article II-3, II-6, II-22, XXIII-1A, XXIII-8, and XXIII-9 rule of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma substantially represent incitement of civil unrest and overthrow of the State of Oklahoma and its commercial businesses INTERSTATE COMMERCE rights and operation intrastate; so prohibited under 21 O.S. §21-1266.4 to §1266.6.

Expressly, the term alter in regard to Constitutional Law and protected "inherent rights" of persons contested by contractors of TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. to suggest no right to use the Internet without violence and abuse and such abuse to be tolerated when promoted, instructed, and supported publicly by TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. employees (W2 or 1099m) who act in concert with, instruct, or advise in promotion of such abuse, is prohibited per 21 O.S. §1266.3.

"which engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach, any activities intended to overthrow, destroy, or alter,"

"or to assist in the overthrow, destruction, or alteration of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the State of Oklahoma, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by force or violence, shall constitute prima facie evidence"

"that such particular organization engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or has as a purpose the engaging in or advocating, abetting, advising, or teaching of, the same activities with the same intent. (Laws 1955, p. 190, § 3.)"

It is therefore the finding of RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED after a 2017-2021 study, that such conduct is being actively circulated, promoted, advocated, abetted, advised, and taught as a practice by employees of TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. in violence directed into and against persons resident in State of Oklahoma and Oklahoma Territory.

This is in concert with physical violence on May 20 2020 involving forced entry into the offices of RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED, observed by two persons on-site who defended the property; and subsequent threats claiming responsibility on TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. the same evening. Following 2600 false accounts created to disrupt business of an Oklahoma company there registered as an affiliate and content producer, and to extort \$70,000 USD in cash and \$80,000 USD in credit in an ongoing 2001-2021 child kidnapping by written demand and barratry in false legal service of process for a debt not lawful or registered as a legal order, under present court procedure, and having no legal basis in fact as debt or real obligation sought conditional concealment of a child ordered to the POSSESSION of the Oklahoma company employee targeted.

Our investigation has disclosed members of the Communist Party active in the "Politics" section, openly recruiting and promoting for the overthrow of the United States, State of Oklahoma, and Constitutional Law before minor children; and such persons residents of the United States acting in this capacity against the Laws of the United States in public fraud.

Further, that such members promote and condone and advise in the prior audio and ongoing support the violence against persons and mitigation to suppress complaint and normalize such violence against women and political parties, as to suggest the "Liberal" component there self-identified as "United States Democratic Party" or their State based organization members are actively and cooperatively engaged in Terrorist Hoax and Terrorist Activity against other persons, parties, and companies using tactics prohibited at law and incorporating violence as a social norm contrary and disputing all Laws of the United States and State Law and norms of a civil society, to incite riot and insurrection, rebellion, and larceny and embezzlement to disrupt the ordinary and INTERSTATE and INTRASTATE commerce of the United States, State of Oklahoma, and political subdivisions through targeted economic industrial sabotage and espionage in disguise.

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These abuses, prohibited by Title 21 § 21-1258.1(9) (b)

9. "Terrorism hoax" means the willful conduct to simulate an act of terrorism as a joke, hoax, prank or trick against a place, population, business, agency or government by:

b. any act or threat of violence, sabotage, damage or harm against a population, place or infrastructure that causes fear, intimidation or anxiety and a reasonable belief by any victim that such act or threat is an act of terrorism to disrupt any place, population, business, agency or government;

Despite claim that such act is a "joke" or "hoax" or "prank" or "trick" without regard to actual execution or intent to act, are criminal organization of a serious nature which is inciting and instructing children to overthrow the normal suffrage and right to work protections of persons as a methodology of TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. employees (W2 and 1099m) now themed common by "STRDST_" and "Destiny", in addition to promotion of depictions of persons with serious legally defined SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION evident LEGAL DISABILITY status to monetize their abuse, suffering, and humiliation for use and financial gain by TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC.

This process persisted on October 23rd 2021 at 12:25 am CDT, which continue to exploit persons with limited mental and emotional dysfunction, and theme such content in such media upon eugenics and health, heredity, and "bad dna" - similar to claims popularized by eugenics policies of the National Socialist Workers Party (NAZI) of the Republic of Germany in 1933.

I have not seen exploitation of persons to this degree and for this use by any United States Business since the onset of World War II. Corporations must not tolerate this behavior and exploitation of the dignity of persons as a business. Nor should we or any person aid accept abuse to economically or physically threaten persons who speak out against it.

This conduct has been increasingly popularized by the UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and by technology service providers associated with the "CORE" group of FreeBSD and Theo De Raadt, who carried out a similar campaign against our firm in 2009-2021 and concealed without legal right or legal cause the child of our client in 2001-2021 to blackmail, extort, and defraud his family during their struggle with Alzheimers and cancer.

At 12:31 am CDT, TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. streamer "STRDST_" suggested that this media would be played until she received 30 subscriptions, a value of \$150 USD for TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. This is direct express and financial monetization of DISABLED PERSONS for commercial gain, and offensive. The content was developed by other streamers and republished in this format, exploiting the legally disabled for profit.

In concert with threats prior October 22nd 2021, this activity as a public policy of TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. goes further than Jackass or Hot-Tub-Streaming prior popularized in the United States, and shows how populist activity to abuse and disregard normal media law and rights of publicity are taught by TWITCH to young and vulnerable (minor) audiences in State of Oklahoma as if contrary United States Law and State Law, and in abuse of persons a practice themed to control the business and industry against critics of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY and their "intent to help" central power claims of authority disparaging elective Oklahoma Constitution Article II-36A and II-37 rights of persons.

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DISCUSSION

What disturbed me most in my observation of the community is the willingness to 1.) accept criminal behavior as normalized behavior inherent and inseparable from the management strategy and policy of the platform (TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC.); and 2.) the disregard of law expressly on presentation to sustain such conduct without any consideration of the duty of a 1099m worker or member of the lawful labor force in the United States.

It is this combination of 1.) culture of criminal instruction in fraud accepted on the platform as a public practice; and 2.) open rejection of law to sustain and assert as advised public practice of labor to minor audiences such conduct; in concert with radical directed and targeted violence against political persons of a nature prohibited in public speech and media use; 4.) and use against their "Right to Work" if they did not perform a duty or instruction not a power at-law to alter their position in favor of the TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. group and parties acting against them with violence.

This *quid pro quo* behavior is NEVER ACCEPTABLE between workers or businesses, and such activity is PUBLIC and COMMERCIAL and INTERSTATE in nature, making the conduct subject regulatory conditions and jurisdiction of parties who are receiving or observing the behavior, regardless of the origin or residence of the content producer.

These "JURISDICTION" rules are express in Oklahoma State Law, as well as Article IV section 2 clause 1 of the Federal Constitution of the United States a rule of its entire Jurisdiction, of which TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. (a United States Corporation, resident in State of California) is subject and enjoined.

Whereas TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. has taken "*No Action*" to deter or penalize or impose meaningful restrictions and suppress such conduct, RACCOON TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED must regard their activity as a group and collective intent a themed aspect of law for which the legal corporation is subject sanction as a whole, including all employees and contractors, per Title 21 of Oklahoma State Law.

In 2002, I advised Justin of the legal and moral responsibilities of such conduct, along with "Jet" (Creator/owner of VampireFreaks.com), citing criminal activity which required our firms to not assist or support their business plans. After such action, abuse in 2001-2021 in concealment of a child and extortion to blackmail were evident, and intensified in false prospectus and other fraud in securities law in 2009-2021. Members of these communities, and FACEBOOK and INSTAGRAM users cited specifically in "unregistered union labor practices" themed a crime in Article XXIII-1A supporting the concealment of a child for blackmail of a corporation and false claims of ownership in a previous limited liability company alleged there, appear to continue among users of TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. Further, is this activity in prior and 2017-2021 direct action on the platform clearly criminal conduct, by criminal plan, and advised by such users as a means to "persuade" by use of violence and force and public libel those members not in the "DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES" and specific affiliation to Joseph Biden, a candidate in the 2020 Presidential Election.

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Due to this conduct, I must report formally a finding by our investigation of "insurrection, rebellion, and open revolt" by such states who are servicing, supporting, and maintaining these firms outreach to children and minors in criminal activity of an INTERSTATE and WIRE FRAUD nature, in concert with over 300,000 false requests per day directed toward our site in 2018-2021 to extort "unlimited" financial claim in writing made court filing, and \$70,000 USD in false claims exceeding the \$0 due after July 31st 2020 and \$1000 USD maximum due from February 2017-Present per Federal Law.

Embezzlement under color of law, and advocacy for such speech and use of INTERSTATE criminal activity and fraud, are not authorized action of any employee or contractor, and such firm shall be held liable for its employees actions where this continues, and the State which affords them sanctuary to circulate such threats as if "lawful practices" not prescribed under the State of Oklahoma and United States Statutory and Constitutional Law.

The infraction is one of general and specific "advocacy against the rights of persons" and criminal acts as wrongful rights of Interstate communication for criminal purpose, a Terrorist Hoax wrongly portrayed as political speech or legal business.

Our investigation to trace this conduct to the "CORE" group of FreeBSD, and their members in Dallas Texas, San Jose California, New York City in State of New York, and affiliated businesses in Deutsche Telekom, Softbank Group Corp, Tencent Holding Co Ltd, and NTT GROUP of Japan - indicate a substantial and criminal enterprise of activity with nexus in the monopoly over access and digital media rebroadcast rights afforded by illegal union and labor sub-contracting, a design first directed by TENCENT/SOFTBANK in \$7 billion investment in "UBER" themed "Gig Employment" worldwide.

Subcontractors are employees when presented to the public with any endorsement of right to service in INTERSTATE COMMERCE, and such actions via 1099m do not afford the principle carrier as money holder or fee and merchant service sponsor for payment from liability in the activity of subcontractors against the Laws of the United States.

This model is express in 18 USC §1961 "Racketeering Interstate Corrupt Organizations (RICO)" regulations, citing the exchange of money and "protection" racket of abuse based on earnings paid to the parent organization from producers or consumers afford varying degrees of authority, immunity, and protection services not authorized or under color of law a fraud by design and conspiracy against rights (18 USC §241 and 242).

I therefore urge the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE to take the matter under advisement in referral, and to direct the State and Federal Legislature to consider these findings and related acts in abuse by the courts supported by this large-scale and Interstate fraud, a foreign sovereign unregistered agency of PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, NATION OF JAPAN, and their franchise activity and subsidiaries in PARADOX INTERACTIVE, RIOT GAMES, and EPIC MEGAGAMES in concert with AMAZON INC. and Amazon products and services promoted with preference upon TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. services and by their employees/contractors of record.

Antitrust action should apply at least, citing the lack of transparency and payments inconsistent with subscription models that would suggest fraud, payment for illegal activity themed "reality television exploitation of vulnerable persons", and similar abuse in prior patterns of fraud and violence consistent with "Jerry Springer" and other exploitation media; which are now sustaining a persistent criminal atmosphere of violence and normalizing violence against persons public speech, expression, and to influence and abuse "right to work" in concert with political goals of Joseph Biden and the DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES in a persistent illegal and criminal manner evident on prima facie.

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The UNITED STATES should take the precise targeting of minors (age 13-17) by such platforms to promote sexual content and sexual themes in concert with political claims and illegal calls for action.

As with prior obscenity by U.S. Mail, prior prosecuted successfully, the evasion to create content and corporate complicity to accept without contest the use of public Interstate packet-switched data networks carried by optical transport and metro class carriers in video and media; the express criminal intent and advocacy of such content to act against the ordinary rights of persons and regular business - and to the exclusion of such competitors as would dissent, shall be themed racketeering notwithstanding resemblance to ordinary business in articles or goods subject bill of sale or transport.

Where such organized activity seek to abuse the public, other competitors, and labor to sustain a criminal practice or fraud, or to launder money through donations constituting self-dealing to publicly portray those earnings and revenues for securities consideration or enticement of vulnerable or disabled persons - the UNITED STATES and State government have a right to suggest the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES exercise their right under INTERSTATE COMMERCE to terminate carrier services to such properties whose business structure violate the labor laws in the many states or United States labor law, or carry out practices to intimidate laborers and employers against any practice protected by law.

Claims that such **"blackmail"** and **"extortion"** demands are "friendly advice" or "persuasive speech" are strictly disbarred.

Any demand where 18 USC §2261A violations are asserted, threatened, or to be expected and subject failure of protection and right to report, incorporating a demand for action or change to satisfy any party, is **"racketeering activity"** and a crime.

These claims are evident in **"Punitive Actions by TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC. to prohibit use or mention of names of persons by their contractors (employees) in similar practice witnessed at TERRABOX LLC, a false firm in STATE OF TEXAS incorporating such claims to sabotage and conceal the child in 2001-2021 complaint; which demonstrate a form of PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA obliteration of the RIGHT TO PUBLICITY inherent in use of a name or brand not a lawful right of 1099m contract labor and exclusive control over the workers to constitute W2 status."**

While negative use of a person or name without their consent may be lawful advice, the implication before TWITCH communities is that any use or citation of persons in which TWITCH INTERACTIVE INC is in dispute or has disclaimed shall constitute a violation of their terms of service, consistent with **obliteration** of the party from public space and exclusive contract governing speech, prohibiting Oklahoma Constitution Article II-3 and II-22 rights, and thus void in contract expressly per XXIII-8 and XXIII-9 rights not subject tort or other agreement in any State.

These Foreign Practices At Law must not be tolerated, nor workers deceived to believe in such a conduct themed accepted in PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, NATION OF JAPAN, or other COMMUNIST or SOCIALIST nation of foreign law.

Social credit and social endorsement MAY NOT EXCEED the immediate scope of work of a contractor, or incorporate their personal life, reputation, or rights which are not subject to contract and labor specific to a venue. The conduct observed appears "racketeering" known more broadly as a practice by FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM, and editorializing action prohibited by 47 USC §230(c)(1) expressly, a policy of a foreign government - and those practicing it conducting business as unregistered foreign agents to promote, advice, or advocate for such conduct as if lawful in the United States.

JAMES ARNOLD ALLEN,
PRESIDENT

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LAWS OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA TITLE 21

§21-1266. Advocating overthrow of government by force - Penalty.

Any person above the age of eighteen (18) years who advocates revolution, teaches or justifies a program of sabotage, force and violation, sedition or treason against the government of the United States or of this state, or who directly or indirectly advocates or teaches by any means the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this state by force or any unlawful means shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary from five (5) years to life.

Added by Laws 1955, p. 189, § 1, emerg. eff. June 6, 1955. Amended by Laws 1997, c. 133, § 319, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 5, § 216, eff. July 1, 1999.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 319 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

§21-1266.1. Existence of communist conspiracy.

Upon evidence and proof already presented before this legislature, congress, the courts of this state, and the courts of the United States, it is here now found and declared to be a fact that there exists an International Communist conspiracy which is committed to the overthrow of the government of the United States and of the several states, including that of the State of Oklahoma, by force or violence, such conspiracy including the Communist Party of the United States, its component or related parts and members, and that such conspiracy constitutes a clear and present danger to the government of the United States and of this state.

Laws 1955, p. 189, § 1.

§21-1266.2. Communist Party of the United States and component parts as illegal.

The Communist Party of the United States, together with its component or related parts and organizations, no matter under what name known, and all other organizations, incorporated or unincorporated, which engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach, any activities intended to overthrow, destroy, or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction, or alteration of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the State of Oklahoma, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by force or violence, are hereby declared to be illegal and not entitled to any rights, privileges, or immunities attendant upon bodies under the jurisdiction of the State of Oklahoma or any political subdivision thereof. It shall be unlawful for such Party or any of its component or related parts or organizations, or any such other organization, to exist, function, or operate in the State of Oklahoma. Any organization which is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have violated any provisions of this section, in a proceeding brought for that purpose by the County Attorney, shall be dissolved, and if it be a corporation organized and existing under the laws of this state or having a permit to do business in this state, its charter or permit shall be forfeited, and, whether incorporated or unincorporated, all funds, records, and other property belonging to such Party or any component or related part or organization thereof, or to any such other organization, shall be seized by and forfeited to the State of Oklahoma to escheat to the state as in the case of a person dying without heirs. All books, records, and files of any such organizations shall be turned over to the Attorney General.

Laws 1955, p. 190, § 2.

§21-1266.3. Affiliation with parent or superior organization - Prima facie evidence of guilt.

As to any particular organization, proof of its affiliation with a parent or superior organization, inside or outside of this state, which engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach, any activities intended to overthrow, destroy, or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction, or alteration of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the State of Oklahoma, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by force or violence, shall constitute prima facie evidence that such particular organization engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or has as a purpose the engaging in or advocating, abetting, advising, or teaching of, the same activities with the same intent. (Laws 1955, p. 190, § 3.)

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§21-1266.4. Unlawful acts.

It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or willfully to:

(1) Commit, attempt to commit, or aid in the commission of any act intended to overthrow, destroy, or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction, or alteration of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the State of Oklahoma, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by force or violence; or

(2) Advocate, abet, advise, or teach by any means any person to commit, attempt to commit, or aid in the commission of any such act, under such circumstances as to constitute a clear and present danger to the security of the United States, or of the State of Oklahoma, or of any political subdivision of either of them; or

(3) Conspire with one or more persons to commit any of the above acts; or

(4) Assist in the formation of, or participate in the management of, or contribute to the support of, or become or remain a member of, or destroy any books or records or files of, or secrete any funds in this state of the Communist Party of the United States or any component or related part or organization thereof, or any organization which engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise or teach, any activities intended to overthrow, destroy, or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction, or alteration of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the State of Oklahoma, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by force or violence, knowing the nature of such organization.

Laws 1955, p. 190, § 4.

§21-1266.5. Penalty.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Section 1266.4 of this title shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00), or imprisoned not less than one (1) year nor more than twenty (20) years in the State Penitentiary, or may be both so fined and imprisoned. No person convicted of any violation of this act shall ever be entitled to suspension or probation of sentence by the trial court.

Added by Laws 1955, p. 191, § 5, emerg. eff. June 6, 1955. Amended by Laws 1997, c. 133, § 320, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 5, § 217, eff. July 1, 1999.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 320 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

§21-1266.6. Bar from holding public office.

Any person who shall be convicted finally by a court of competent jurisdiction of violating any of the provisions of this act shall from the date of such final conviction automatically be disqualified and barred from holding any office, elective or appointive, or any other position of profit, trust, or employment with the government of the State of Oklahoma or any agency thereof, or of any county, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the state.

Laws 1955, p. 191, § 6.

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RELATED LAWS OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA TITLE 21

§21-771. Libel defined.

Libel is a false or malicious unprivileged publication by writing, printing, picture, or effigy or other fixed representation to the eye, which exposes any person to public hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy, or which tends to deprive him of public confidence, or to injure him in his occupation, or any malicious publication as aforesaid, designed to blacken or vilify the memory of one who is dead, and tending to scandalize his surviving relatives or friends.

R.L.1910, §§ 2380, 4956.

§21-773. Penalty - Civil liability.

Every person who makes, composes or dictates such libel or procures the same to be done; or who willfully publishes or circulates such libel; or in any way knowingly or willfully aids or assists in making, publishing or circulating the same, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one (1) year, or by fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or both, and shall also be civilly liable to the party injured.

R.L.1910, § 2382.

§21-772. Privileged publications.

A privileged publication is one made:

First. In any legislative or judicial proceeding or any other proceeding authorized by law;

Second. In the proper discharge of an official duty.

Third. By a fair and true report of any legislative or judicial or other proceeding authorized by law, or anything said in the course thereof, and any and all expressions of opinion in regard thereto, and criticisms thereon, and any and all criticisms upon the official acts of any and all public officers, except where the matter stated of and concerning the official act done, or of the officer, falsely imputes crime to the officer so criticized.

In all cases of publication of matter not privileged under this section, malice shall be presumed from the publication; unless the fact and the testimony rebut the same. No publication which, under this section, would be privileged, shall be punishable as libel.

R.L.1910, §§ 2381, 4958.

§21-774. Defenses in criminal libel action.

In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it be made to appear by the defendant that the matter charged as libelous was true, and in addition thereto was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, or was a privileged communication, the defendant shall be acquitted.

R.L.1910, § 2383.

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§21-776. Publication, what constitutes.

To sustain the charge of publishing libel it is not needful that the words complained of should have been read by any person; it is enough and sufficient evidence that the accused knowingly parted with the immediate custody of the libel under circumstances which exposed it to be read by any person other than himself.

R.L.1910, § 2385.

§21-777. Newspapers reporting official proceedings.

No editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to prosecution for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceedings except upon proof of malice in making such report, and in making such report of public official proceedings, malice shall not be implied from publication; but libelous remarks connected with matter privileged under the last section, shall not be privileged by reason of their being connected therewith.

R.L.1910, § 2386.

§21-778. Threatened libel.

Any person who threatens to publish a libel concerning any other person, or concerning any relative, wife or child or dead relative of such person, or member of his family, shall be liable civilly and criminally to have the same intent as though the publication had been made. But if the threat be not in writing, the threat and character of the libelous matter must be proven by at least two witnesses, or by one witness and corroborating circumstances.

R.L.1910, § 2387.

§21-779. Imputing unchastity to females - Penalty.

If any person shall orally or otherwise, falsely and maliciously or falsely and wantonly impute to any female, married or unmarried, a want of chastity, he shall be deemed guilty of slander, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

R.L.1910, § 2387.

§21-780. Imputing unchastity - Evidence necessary - Defenses.

In any prosecution under the preceding section it shall not be necessary for the state to show that such imputation was false, but the defendant may, in justification, show the truth of the imputation, and the general reputation for chastity of the female alleged.

R.L.1910, § 2389.

§21-781. False rumors - Slander - Penalty.

Any person, who shall willfully, knowingly, or maliciously repeat or communicate to any person, or persons, a false rumor or report of a slanderous or harmful nature, or which may be detrimental to the character or standing of such other person, or persons, whether such person is a private citizen, or officer, or candidate for office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one hundred and twenty (120) days in the county jail, or both so fined and imprisoned for each offense.

Added by Laws 1929, c. 21, p. 18, § 1.

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§21-835. Concealing persons to avoid habeas corpus.

Every person having in his custody or power, or under his restraint, a party who by the provisions of law relating to habeas corpus, would be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, or for whose relief such writ has been issued, who, with intent to elude the service of such writ, to avoid the effect thereof, transfers the party to the custody, or places him under the power or control of another, or conceals or changes the place of his confinement, or who, without lawful excuse, refuses to produce him, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2394.

§21-836. Assisting in concealing person to avoid habeas corpus.

Every person who knowingly assists in the violation of the preceding section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2394.

§21-837. Intimidating laborers.

Every person who, by use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any hired foreman, journeyman, apprentice, workman, laborer, servant or other person employed by another, from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or induces such hired person to relinquish his work or employment, or to return any work he has in hand, before it is finished, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every person who, by use of force, threats, or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any farmer or rancher from harvesting, handling, transporting or marketing any agricultural products, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2396; Laws 1968, c. 213, § 1, emerg. eff. April 23, 1968.

§21-838. Intimidating employers.

Every person who, by use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent another from employing any person, or to compel another to employ any person, or to force or induce another to alter his mode of carrying on business, or to limit or increase the number of his hired foremen, journeymen, apprentices, workmen, laborers, servants or other persons employed by him, or their rate of wages or time of service, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L. 1910, § 2397.

§21-839.1. Right of privacy - Use of name or picture for advertising without consent - Misdemeanor.

Any person, firm or corporation that uses for the purpose of advertising for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, or for the solicitation of patronage by any business enterprise, the name, portrait or picture of any person, without having obtained, prior or subsequent to such use, the consent of such person, or, if such person is a minor, the consent of a parent or guardian, and, if such person is deceased, without the consent of the surviving spouse, personal representatives, or that of a majority of the deceased's adult heirs, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Laws 1965, c. 431, § 1, emerg. eff. July 9, 1965.

§21-839.1A. Use of name or picture of Armed Forces member for advertising without consent - Misdemeanor.

Any person, firm, or corporation that uses for the purpose of advertising for the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or for the solicitation of patronage by any business enterprise, the name, portrait, or picture of any service member of the United States Armed Forces, without having obtained, prior or subsequent to such use, the consent of the person, or, if the person is deceased, without the consent of the surviving spouse, personal representatives, or that of a majority of the adult heirs of the deceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This section applies to the name, portrait, or picture of both active duty members as well as former members of the Armed Forces of the United States. Every person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed one (1) year, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

Added by Laws 2006, c. 69, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2006.

§21-839.2. Right of action - Damages.

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Any person whose right of privacy, as created in Section 1 hereof, is violated or the surviving spouse, personal representatives or a majority of the adult heirs of a deceased person whose name, portrait, or picture is used in violation of Section 1 hereof, may maintain an action against the person, firm or corporation so using such person's name, portrait or picture to prevent and restrain the use thereof, and may in the same action recover damages for any injuries sustained, and if the defendant in such action shall have knowingly used such person's name, portrait or picture in such manner as is declared to be unlawful, the jury or court, if tried without a jury, in its discretion may award exemplary damages.

Laws 1965, c. 431, § 2, emerg. eff. July 9, 1965.

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§21-843.2. Verbal abuse of charge.

A. No caretaker shall verbally abuse any person entrusted to the care of the caretaker, or knowingly cause, secure, or permit an act of verbal abuse to be done. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The violator, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or by a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

B. For the purpose of this section, “verbal abuse” means the repeated use of words, sounds, or other forms of communication by a caretaker, including but not limited to, language, gestures, actions or behaviors, that are calculated to humiliate or intimidate or cause fear, embarrassment, shame, or degradation to the person entrusted to the care of the caretaker.

Added by Laws 2001, c. 194, § 2, eff. July 1, 2001.

§21-843.3. Abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation, or neglect of vulnerable adult.

A. Any person who engages in abuse, sexual abuse, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, as defined in Section 10-103 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes, shall be guilty of a felony. The person, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) or be imprisoned in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not more than two (2) years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

B. Any person who has a responsibility to care for a vulnerable adult as defined by Section 10-103 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes who purposely, knowingly or recklessly neglects the vulnerable adult shall be guilty of a felony. The person, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) or be imprisoned in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not more than two (2) years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

C. In addition the court shall consider any provision of the Elderly and Incapacitated Victim’s Protection Act when the victim is an elderly or incapacitated person as defined by Section 991a-15 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Added by Laws 2003, c. 195, § 1, eff. July 1, 2003. Amended by Laws 2008, c. 314, § 2, eff. July 1, 2008.

§21-843.4. Exploitation of elderly or disabled adult.

A. As used in this section, “exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult” means:

1. Knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtaining or using, or endeavoring to obtain or use, an elderly person’s or disabled adult’s funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the elderly person or disabled adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property, or to benefit someone other than the elderly person or disabled adult, by a person who:

- a. stands in a position of trust and confidence with the elderly person or disabled adult, or
- b. has a business relationship with the elderly person or disabled adult, or

2. Obtaining or using, endeavoring to obtain or use, or conspiring with another to obtain or use an elderly person’s or disabled adult’s funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the elderly person or disabled adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property, or to benefit someone other than the elderly person or disabled adult, by a person who knows or reasonably should know that the elderly person or disabled adult lacks the capacity to consent.

B. 1. If the funds, assets, or property involved in the exploitation of the elderly person or disabled adult are valued at One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) or more, the violator commits a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not more than fifteen (15) years and by a fine in an amount not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

2. If the funds, assets, or property involved in the exploitation of the elderly person or disabled adult are valued at less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00), the violator commits a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not more than ten (10) years and by a fine in an amount not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

C. For purposes of this section, “elderly person” means any person sixty-two (62) years of age or older.

Added by Laws 2006, c. 215, § 1, eff. July 1, 2006.

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§21-843.5. Child abuse - Child neglect - Child sexual abuse - Child sexual exploitation - Enabling - Penalties.

A. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child abuse shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "child abuse" means the willful or malicious harm or threatened harm or failure to protect from harm or threatened harm to the health, safety, or welfare of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another, or the act of willfully or maliciously injuring, torturing or maiming a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another.

B. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child abuse shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child abuse" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of harm or threatened harm or failure to protect from harm or threatened harm to the health, safety, or welfare of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another. As used in this subsection, "permit" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of abuse as proscribed by this subsection.

C. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child neglect shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "child neglect" means the willful or malicious neglect, as defined by paragraph 47 of Section 1-1-105 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes, of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another.

D. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child neglect shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child neglect" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of child neglect, as defined by paragraph 47 of Section 1-1-105 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes, of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another. As used in this subsection, "permit" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of neglect as proscribed by this subsection.

E. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child sexual abuse shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment, except as provided in Section 51.1a of this title or as otherwise provided in subsection F of this section for a child victim under twelve (12) years of age. Except for persons sentenced to life or life without parole, any person sentenced to imprisonment for two (2) years or more for a violation of this subsection shall be required to serve a term of post-imprisonment supervision pursuant to subparagraph f of paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes under conditions determined by the Department of Corrections. The jury shall be advised that the mandatory post-imprisonment supervision shall be in addition to the actual imprisonment. As used in this section, "child sexual abuse" means the willful or malicious sexual abuse, which includes but is not limited to rape, incest, and lewd or indecent acts or proposals, of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another.

F. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in sexual abuse to a child under twelve (12) years of age shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than twenty-five (25) years nor more than life imprisonment, and by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

G. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child sexual abuse shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child sexual abuse" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of child sexual abuse, which includes but is not limited to rape, incest, and lewd or indecent acts or proposals, of a child under the age of eighteen (18) by another. As used in this subsection, "permit" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of sexual abuse as proscribed by this subsection.

H. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in child sexual exploitation shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars

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(\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment except as provided in subsection I of this section for a child victim under twelve (12) years of age. Except for persons sentenced to life or life without parole, any person sentenced to imprisonment for two (2) years or more for a violation of this subsection shall be required to serve a term of post-imprisonment supervision pursuant to subparagraph f of paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes under conditions determined by the Department of Corrections. The jury shall be advised that the mandatory post-imprisonment supervision shall be in addition to the actual imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "child sexual exploitation" means the willful or malicious sexual exploitation, which includes but is not limited to allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child under eighteen (18) years of age to engage in prostitution or allowing, permitting, encouraging or engaging in the lewd, obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another.

I. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in sexual exploitation of a child under twelve (12) years of age shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than twenty-five (25) years nor more than life imprisonment, and by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

J. Any parent or other person who shall willfully or maliciously engage in enabling child sexual exploitation shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not exceeding life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this subsection, "enabling child sexual exploitation" means the causing, procuring or permitting of a willful or malicious act of child sexual exploitation, which includes but is not limited to allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child under eighteen (18) years of age to engage in prostitution or allowing, permitting, encouraging or engaging in the lewd, obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by another. As used in this subsection, "permit" means to authorize or allow for the care of a child by an individual when the person authorizing or allowing such care knows or reasonably should know that the child will be placed at risk of sexual exploitation as proscribed by this subsection.

K. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any parent or other person convicted of forcible anal or oral sodomy, rape, rape by instrumentation, or lewd molestation of a child under fourteen (14) years of age subsequent to a previous conviction for any offense of forcible anal or oral sodomy, rape, rape by instrumentation, or lewd molestation of a child under fourteen (14) years of age shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for life without parole.

L. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall prohibit any parent or guardian from using reasonable and ordinary force pursuant to Section 844 of this title.

Added by Laws 1963, c. 53, § 1, emerg. eff. May 8, 1963. Amended by Laws 1975, c. 250, § 2, emerg. eff. June 2, 1975; Laws 1977, c. 172, § 1, eff. Oct. 1, 1977; Laws 1982, c. 7, § 1, operative Oct. 1, 1982; Laws 1989, c. 348, § 12, eff. Nov. 1, 1989; Laws 1990, c. 224, § 5, eff. Sept. 1, 1990; Laws 1995, c. 353, § 15, eff. Nov. 1, 1995. Renumbered from § 843 of this title by Laws 1995, c. 353, § 20, eff. Nov. 1, 1995. Amended by Laws 1996, c. 200, § 15, eff. Nov. 1, 1996; Laws 1997, c. 133, § 127, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex. Sess., c. 5, § 57, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 2000, c. 291, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2000; Laws 2002, c. 455, § 7, emerg. eff. June 5, 2002; Laws 2006, c. 326, § 1, eff. July 1, 2006; Laws 2007, c. 325, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2007; Laws 2008, c. 3, § 5, emerg. eff. Feb. 28, 2008. Renumbered from § 7115 of Title 10 by Laws 2009, c. 233, § 207, emerg. eff. May 21, 2009. Amended by Laws 2010, c. 278, § 18, eff. Nov. 1, 2010; Laws 2014, c. 240, § 1, emerg. eff. May 9, 2014.

NOTE: Laws 2007, c. 261, § 1 repealed by Laws 2008, c. 3, § 6, emerg. eff. Feb. 28, 2008. Laws 2010, c. 23, § 1 repealed by Laws 2011, c. 1, § 13, emerg. eff. March 18, 2011.

§21-844. Ordinary force as means of discipline not prohibited.

Provided, however, that nothing contained in this Act shall prohibit any parent, teacher or other person from using ordinary force as a means of discipline, including but not limited to spanking, switching or paddling.

Added by Laws 1963, c. 53, § 2.

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§21-1172. Obscene, threatening or harassing telecommunication or other electronic communications - Penalty.

A. It shall be unlawful for a person who, by means of a telecommunication or other electronic communication device, willfully either:

1. Makes any comment, request, suggestion, or proposal which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, or indecent;
2. Makes a telecommunication or other electronic communication with intent to terrify, intimidate or harass, or threaten to inflict injury or physical harm to any person or property of that person;
3. Makes a telecommunication or other electronic communication, whether or not conversation ensues, with intent to put the party called in fear of physical harm or death;
4. Makes a telecommunication or other electronic communication, whether or not conversation ensues, without disclosing the identity of the person making the call or communication and with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass any person at the called number;
5. Knowingly permits any telecommunication or other electronic communication under the control of the person to be used for any purpose prohibited by this section; and
6. In conspiracy or concerted action with other persons, makes repeated calls or electronic communications or simultaneous calls or electronic communications solely to harass any person at the called number(s).

B. As used in this section, “telecommunication” and “electronic communication” mean any type of telephonic, electronic or radio communications, or transmission of signs, signals, data, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by telephone, including cellular telephones, wire, cable, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photo-optical system or the creation, display, management, storage, processing, transmission or distribution of images, text, voice, video or data by wire, cable or wireless means, including the Internet. The term includes:

1. A communication initiated by electronic mail, instant message, network call, or facsimile machine; and
2. A communication made to a pager.

C. Use of a telephone or other electronic communications facility under this section shall include all use made of such a facility between the points of origin and reception. Any offense under this section is a continuing offense and shall be deemed to have been committed at either the place of origin or the place of reception.

D. Except as provided in subsection E of this section, any person who is convicted of the provisions of subsection A of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

E. Any person who is convicted of a second offense under this section shall be guilty of a felony.

Added by Laws 1969, c. 233, § 1, emerg. eff. April 21, 1969. Amended by Laws 1986, c. 215, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 1986; Laws 1993, c. 283, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1993; Laws 1997, c. 133, § 306, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 2004, c. 275, § 5, eff. July 1, 2004; Laws 2005, c. 231, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2005.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 306 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

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§21-1173. Stalking - Penalties.

A. Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person in a manner that:

1. Would cause a reasonable person or a member of the immediate family of that person as defined in subsection F of this section to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested; and

2. Actually causes the person being followed or harassed to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested,

shall, upon conviction, be guilty of the crime of stalking, which is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one (1) year, or by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

B. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection A of this section when:

1. There is a permanent or temporary restraining order, a protective order, an emergency ex parte protective order, or an injunction in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subsection A of this section against the same party, when the person violating the provisions of subsection A of this section has actual notice of the issuance of such order or injunction;

2. Said person is on probation or parole, a condition of which prohibits the behavior described in subsection A of this section against the same party or under the conditions of a community or alternative punishment; or

3. Said person, within ten (10) years preceding the violation of subsection A of this section, completed the execution of sentence for a conviction of a crime involving the use or threat of violence against the same party, or against any member of the immediate family of such party,

shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding five (5) years, or by a fine of not more than Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

C. Any person who:

1. Commits a second act of stalking within ten (10) years of the completion of sentence for a prior conviction of stalking; or

2. Has a prior conviction of stalking and, after being served with a protective order that prohibits contact with an individual, knowingly makes unconsented contact with the same individual,

shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding five (5) years, or by a fine of not less than Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

D. Any person who commits an act of stalking within ten (10) years of the completion of execution of sentence for a prior conviction under subsection B or C of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding ten (10) years, or by a fine of not less than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

E. Evidence that the defendant continued to engage in a course of conduct involving repeated unconsented contact, as defined in subsection F of this section, with the victim after having been requested by the victim to discontinue the same or any other form of unconsented contact, and to refrain from any further unconsented contact with the victim, shall give rise to a rebuttable presumption that the continuation of the course of conduct caused the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.

F. For purposes of this section:

1. "Harasses" means a pattern or course of conduct directed toward another individual that includes, but is not limited to, repeated or continuing unconsented contact, that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress, and that actually causes emotional distress to the victim. Harassment shall include harassing or obscene phone calls as prohibited by Section 1172 of this title and conduct prohibited by Section 850 of this title. Harassment does not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose;

2. "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of two or more separate acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct";

3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily require, medical or other professional treatment or counseling;

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4. "Unconsented contact" means any contact with another individual that is initiated or continued without the consent of the individual, or in disregard of that individual's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of unconsented contact. Unconsented contact includes but is not limited to any of the following:

- a. following or appearing within the sight of that individual,
- b. approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property,
- c. appearing at the workplace or residence of that individual,
- d. entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual,
- e. contacting that individual by telephone,
- f. sending mail or electronic communications to that individual, and
- g. placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual; and

5. "Member of the immediate family", for the purposes of this section, means any spouse, parent, child, person related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity or any other person who regularly resides in the household or who regularly resided in the household within the prior six (6) months.

Added by Laws 1992, c. 107, § 1, emerg. eff. June 4, 1992. Amended by Laws 1993, c. 64, § 1, emerg. eff. April 13, 1993; Laws 1997, c. 133, § 307, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex. Sess., c. 5, § 205, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 2000, c. 370, § 14, eff. July 1, 2000; Laws 2015, c. 206, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2015.

NOTE: Laws 1992, c. 348, § 4 repealed the original effective date of Laws 1992, c. 107, § 1 (Sept. 1, 1992). A new emergency effective date of June 4, 1992, was given to that section by Laws 1992, c. 348, § 5.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 307 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

§21-1957. Access of computer, computer system or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction - Bringing of action.

For purposes of bringing a civil or a criminal action pursuant to the Oklahoma Computer Crimes Act, a person who causes, by any means, the access of a computer, computer system or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction is deemed to have personally accessed the computer, computer system or computer network in each jurisdiction.

Added by Laws 1989, c. 151, § 5, eff. Nov. 1, 1989. Amended by Laws 2002, c. 97, § 3, emerg. eff. April 17, 2002.

§21-1958. Access to computers, computer systems and computer networks prohibited for certain purposes - Penalty.

No person shall communicate with, store data in, or retrieve data from a computer system or computer network for the purpose of using such access to violate any of the provisions of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not more than five (5) years, or by a fine of not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by both such imprisonment and fine.

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TITLE 22 Oklahoma Statutes:

§22-31. Who may resist.

Lawful resistance to the commission of a public offense may be made:

1. By the party about to be injured.
2. By other parties.

R.L.1910, § 5556.

§22-32. Resistance by party to be injured.

Resistance sufficient to prevent the offense may be made by the party about to be injured:

1. To prevent an offense against his person or his family, or some member thereof.
2. To prevent an illegal attempt, by force, to take or injure property in his lawful possession.

R.L.1910, § 5557.

§22-33. Resistance by other person.

Any other person, in aid or defense of the person about to be injured, may make resistance sufficient to prevent the offense.

R.L.1910, § 5558.

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§21-1268. Short title.

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Oklahoma Antiterrorism Act".

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 1, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002.

§21-1268.1. Definitions.

As used in this act:

1. "Biochemical assault" means the intentional delivery of any substance or material to another person without lawful cause, whether or not such substance or material is toxic, noxious or lethal to humans, to:
 - a. cause intimidation, fear or anxiety and a reasonable belief by the victim that death, disease, injury or illness will occur as a result of contamination by such substance or material and, based upon that belief, an emergency response is necessary, or
 - b. poison, injure, harm or cause disease or illness to any person;
2. "Biochemical terrorism" means an act of terrorism involving any biological organism, pathogen, bacterium, virus, chemical or its toxins, isomers, salts or compounds, or any combination of organisms, viruses or chemicals that is capable of and intended to cause death, disease, injury, illness or harm to any human or animal upon contact or ingestion, or harm to any food supply, plant, water supply, drink, medicine or other product used for or consumed by humans or animals;
3. "Conduct" includes initiating, concluding, or participating in initiating or concluding a transaction;
4. "Financial institution" includes:
 - a. any financial institution, as defined in Section 5312(a)(2) of Title 31 of the United States Code, or the regulations promulgated thereunder, and
 - b. any foreign bank, as defined in Section 3101 of Title 12 of the United States Code;
5. "Financial transaction" means:
 - a. a transaction which in any way or degree affects state, interstate or foreign commerce:
 - (1) involving the movement of funds by wire or other means,
 - (2) involving one or more monetary instruments, or
 - (3) involving the transfer of title to any real property, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, or
 - b. a transaction involving the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, state, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree;
6. "Monetary instrument" means:
 - a. coin or currency of the United States or of any other country, travelers' checks, personal checks, bank checks, and money orders, or
 - b. investment securities or negotiable instruments, in bearer form or otherwise in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery;
7. "Proceeds" means all monies, negotiable instruments, and securities received, used, or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of the Oklahoma Antiterrorism Act;
8. "Terrorism" means one or more kidnappings or other act of violence, or a series of acts of violence, resulting in damage to property, personal injury or death, or the threat of such act or acts that appears to be intended:
 - a. to intimidate or coerce a civilian population,
 - b. to influence the policy or conduct of a government by intimidation or coercion, or
 - c. in retaliation for the policy or conduct of a government by intimidation or coercion.Peaceful picketing or boycotts and other nonviolent action shall not be considered terrorism;
9. "Terrorism hoax" means the willful conduct to simulate an act of terrorism as a joke, hoax, prank or trick against a place, population, business, agency or government by:
 - a. the intentional use of any substance to cause fear, intimidation or anxiety and a reasonable belief by any victim that such substance is used, placed, sent, delivered or otherwise employed as an act of biochemical terrorism requiring an emergency response or the evacuation or quarantine of any person, place or article, or
 - b. any act or threat of violence, sabotage, damage or harm against a population, place or infrastructure that causes fear, intimidation or anxiety and a reasonable belief by any victim that such act or threat is an act of terrorism to disrupt any place, population, business, agency or government;
10. "Terrorist activity" means to plan, aid or abet an act of terrorism or aid or abet any person who plans or commits an act of terrorism; and
11. "Transaction" includes a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery, or other disposition, and with respect to a financial institution includes a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension of credit, purchase or sale of any stock, bond, certificate of deposit, or other monetary instrument, use of a safe deposit box, or any other payment, transfer,

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or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution, by whatever means effected.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 2, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002. Amended by Laws 2010, c. 456, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2010; Laws 2016, c. 154, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2016.

§21-1268.2. Violations - Penalties.

A. Every act of terrorism is a felony.

B. A person convicted of terrorism shall be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding life.

C. A person who kills another person or who causes the death of another person in the commission of an act of terrorism shall be guilty of murder in the first degree.

D. A person convicted of biochemical terrorism shall be ordered, in addition to the punishment imposed for the act of terrorism, to reimburse the cost of any emergency personnel, equipment, supplies, and other expenses incurred by the state and any political subdivision as a result of responding to such act of terrorism.

E. The punishment for terrorism shall be in addition to any penalty imposed for any individual offense or offenses involved in the act or acts of terrorism.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 3, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002. Amended by Laws 2016, c. 154, § 2, eff. Nov. 1, 2016.

§21-1268.3. Conspiracy - Penalty.

A. Conspiracy to commit terrorism is a felony.

B. A person convicted of conspiracy to commit terrorism shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term not exceeding life.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 4, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002.

§21-1268.4. Hoax - Penalty.

A. Terrorism hoax is a felony.

B. A person convicted of terrorism hoax shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not more than ten (10) years. In addition to any punishment imposed for the act of terrorism hoax, the person shall be ordered to make restitution to the victim and to reimburse the cost of any emergency personnel, equipment, supplies, and other expenses incurred by the state and any political subdivision as a result of responding to such act.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 5, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002.

§21-1268.5. Biochemical assault - Penalties.

A. Every person who, without justifiable or excusable cause, willfully commits biochemical assault against another person shall be punished as provided in this section.

B. Every act of biochemical assault is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not more than one (1) year, or by a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment when the person knows the substance or material used to commit biochemical assault is not toxic, noxious, or lethal to humans. In addition to any term of imprisonment imposed for biochemical assault, the person shall be ordered to make restitution to the victim and to reimburse the cost of any emergency personnel, equipment, supplies, and other expenses incurred by the state and any political subdivision as a result of responding to such act.

C. Every act of biochemical assault is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not more than ten (10) years when the person knows the substance or material used to commit biochemical assault is toxic, noxious, or lethal to humans. In addition to any term of imprisonment imposed for biochemical assault, the person shall be ordered to make restitution to the victim and to reimburse the cost of any emergency personnel, equipment, supplies, and other expenses incurred by the state and any political subdivision as a result of responding to such act.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 6, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002.

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§21-1268.6. Manufacture, delivery or possession of toxic materials intended for terrorist activity - Penalties.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, send, deliver or possess any toxic, noxious, or lethal substance, chemical, biological or nuclear material with the intent of engaging in terrorist activity.

B. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not more than eight (8) years. In addition to any term of imprisonment imposed for a violation of this section, the person shall be ordered to make restitution to victims and to reimburse the cost of any emergency personnel, equipment, supplies, and other expenses incurred by the state and any political subdivision as a result of responding to the crime.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 477, § 7, emerg. eff. June 6, 2002.

§21-1268.7. Unlawful acts - Conduct financial transaction or transport, transmit, or transfer monetary instrument.

A. No person, knowing that property is the proceeds of an act of terrorism or a monetary instrument given, received, or intended to be used in support of an act of terrorism, shall conduct or attempt to conduct any financial transaction involving that property or transport, transmit or transfer that monetary instrument with the intent to do any of the following:

1. Commit or further the commission of an act of terrorism;
2. Conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of either the proceeds of an act of terrorism or a monetary instrument given, received, or intended to be used to support an act of terrorism; or
3. Conceal or disguise the intent to avoid a financial transaction reporting requirement as provided in 31 U.S.C., Section 5311 et seq., 31 C.F.R., Part 103, Title 6 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or other federal monetary reporting requirements under law.

B. Any person convicted of violating any provision of subsection A of this section shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than two (2) years nor more than ten (10) years, or by a fine of not more than Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) or an amount equal to twice the dollar amount of each transaction, whichever is greater, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Added by Laws 2010, c. 456, § 2, eff. Nov. 1, 2010.

§21-1268.8. Oklahoma Antiterrorism Act - Using money services business or electronic funds transfer network.

Any person who knowingly or intentionally uses a money services business, as defined by the Oklahoma Financial Transaction Reporting Act, or an electronic funds transfer network for any purpose in violation of the Oklahoma Antiterrorism Act, or with intent to facilitate any violation of the Oklahoma Antiterrorism Act shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than two (2) years nor more than ten (10) years, or by a fine of not more than Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) or an amount equal to twice the dollar amount of each transaction, whichever is greater, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Added by Laws 2010, c. 456, § 3, eff. Nov. 1, 2010.

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§21-1304. Letters - Mailing threatening or intimidating letters.

Any person who shall send, deliver, mail or otherwise transmit to any person, or persons, in this state any letter, document or other written or printed matter, anonymous or otherwise, designed to threaten or intimidate such person or persons, or designed to put him or them in fear of life, bodily harm or the destruction of his or their property, shall be deemed guilty of committing a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), and by imprisonment in the county jail or State Penitentiary for a period of not less than ninety (90) days nor more than one (1) year.

Added by Laws 1923-24, c. 2, p. 3, § 4. Amended by Laws 1997, c. 133, § 338, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 5, § 232, eff. July 1, 1999.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 338 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

§21-1486. Letters, threatening.

Every person who, with intent to extort any money or other property from another, sends to any person any letter or other writing, whether subscribed or not, expressing or implying, or adapted to imply, any threat, such as is specified in the second section of this article, is punishable in the same manner as if such money or property were actually obtained by means of such threat.

R.L.1910, § 2687.

§21-1487. Repealed by Laws 1991, c. 226, § 4, emerg. eff. May 23, 1991.

§21-1488. Blackmail.

Blackmail is verbally or by written or printed communication and with intent to extort or gain any thing of value from another or to compel another to do an act against his or her will:

1. Accusing or threatening to accuse any person of a crime or conduct which would tend to degrade and disgrace the person accused;
2. Exposing or threatening to expose any fact, report or information concerning any person which would in any way subject such person to the ridicule or contempt of society; or
3. Threatening to report a person as being illegally present in the United States, and is coupled with the threat that such accusation or exposure will be communicated to a third person or persons unless the person threatened or some other person pays or delivers to the accuser or some other person some thing of value or does some act against his or her will. Blackmail is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not to exceed five (5) years or fine not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Added by Laws 1974, c. 142, § 1, emerg. eff. May 3, 1974. Amended by Laws 1997, c. 133, § 363, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 5, § 255, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 2010, c. 409, § 4, eff. Nov. 1, 2010.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 363 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

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§21-1361. Disturbing lawful meeting.

Every person who without authority of law willfully disturbs or breaks up any assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character, other than a religious meeting, public meeting of electors, or funeral, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2557.

§21-1362. Disturbance by loud or unusual noise or abusive, violent, obscene, profane or threatening language.

If any person shall willfully or maliciously disturb, either by day or night, the peace and quiet of any city of the first class, town, village, neighborhood, family or person by loud or unusual noise, or by abusive, violent, obscene or profane language, whether addressed to the party so disturbed or some other person, or by threatening to kill, do bodily harm or injury, destroy property, fight, or by quarreling or challenging to fight, or fighting, or shooting off any firearms, or brandishing the same, or by running any horse at unusual speed along any street, alley, highway or public road, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same.

Laws 1910-11, c. 58, p. 135, § 1; Laws 1968, c. 83, § 1, emerg. eff. April 1, 1968.

§21-1363. Use of language calculated to arouse anger or cause breach of peace.

If any person shall make use of any profane, violent, abusive or insulting language toward or about another person, in the presence or hearing, which language, in its common acceptation, is calculated to arouse to anger the person about or to whom it is spoken or addressed, or to cause a breach of the peace or an assault, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a breach of the peace, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine in any sum not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same.

Laws 1910-11, c. 58, p. 136, § 2.

§21-1481. Extortion defined.

Extortion is the obtaining of property from another with his consent, induced by a wrongful use of force or fear, or under color of official right.

R.L.1910, § 2682.

§21-1482. Threats constituting extortion.

Fear such as will constitute extortion, may be induced by a threat, either:

- 1st. To do an unlawful injury to the person or property of the individual threatened, or to any relative of his or member of his family; or,
- 2nd. To accuse him, or any relative of his or member of his family, of any crime; or,
- 3rd. To expose, or impute to him, or them, any deformity or disgrace; or,
- 4th. To expose any secret affecting him or them.

R.L.1910, § 2683.

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§21-1483. Extortion or attempted extortion.

Every person who extorts or attempts to extort any money or other property from another, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, by means of force or any threat such as is mentioned in Section 1482 of this title, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a felony. A conviction for extortion is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five (5) years. A conviction for attempted extortion is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term not exceeding two (2) years.

R.L. 1910, § 2684. Amended by Laws 1991, c. 226, § 2, emerg. eff. May 23, 1991; Laws 1997, c. 133, § 362, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 5, § 254, eff. July 1, 1999.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 362 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

§21-1484. Extortion under color of official right.

Every person who commits any extortion under color of official right, in cases for which a different punishment is not prescribed by this code, or by some of the statutes, which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2685.

§21-1485. Obtaining signature by extortion.

Every person, who by any extortionate means, obtains from another his signature to any paper or instrument, whereby, if such signature were freely given, any property would be transferred, or any debt, demand, charge or right of action created, is punishable in the same manner as if the actual delivery of such property or payment of the amount of such debt, demand, charge or right of action were obtained.

R.L.1910, § 2686.

§21-1488. Blackmail.

Blackmail is verbally or by written or printed communication and with intent to extort or gain any thing of value from another or to compel another to do an act against his or her will:

1. Accusing or threatening to accuse any person of a crime or conduct which would tend to degrade and disgrace the person accused;
2. Exposing or threatening to expose any fact, report or information concerning any person which would in any way subject such person to the ridicule or contempt of society; or
3. Threatening to report a person as being illegally present in the United States, and is coupled with the threat that such accusation or exposure will be communicated to a third person or persons unless the person threatened or some other person pays or delivers to the accuser or some other person some thing of value or does some act against his or her will. Blackmail is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not to exceed five (5) years or fine not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Added by Laws 1974, c. 142, § 1, emerg. eff. May 3, 1974. Amended by Laws 1997, c. 133, § 363, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 1999, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 5, § 255, eff. July 1, 1999; Laws 2010, c. 409, § 4, eff. Nov. 1, 2010.

NOTE: Laws 1998, 1st Ex.Sess., c. 2, § 23 amended the effective date of Laws 1997, c. 133, § 363 from July 1, 1998, to July 1, 1999.

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§21-1533.1. Identity theft - Penalties - Civil action.

A. It is unlawful for any person to willfully and with fraudulent intent obtain the name, address, Social Security number, date of birth, place of business or employment, debit, credit or account numbers, driver license number, or any other personal identifying information of another person, living or dead, with intent to use, sell, or allow any other person to use or sell such personal identifying information to obtain or attempt to obtain money, credit, goods, property, or service in the name of the other person without the consent of that person.

B. It is unlawful for any person to use with fraudulent intent the personal identity of another person, living or dead, or any information relating to the personal identity of another person, living or dead, to obtain or attempt to obtain credit or anything of value.

C. It is unlawful for any person with fraudulent intent to lend, sell, or otherwise offer the use of such person's own name, address, Social Security number, date of birth, or any other personal identifying information or document to any other person with the intent to allow such other person to use the personal identifying information or document to obtain or attempt to obtain any identifying document in the name of such other person.

D. It is unlawful for any person to willfully create, modify, alter or change any personal identifying information of another person with fraudulent intent to obtain any money, credit, goods, property, service or any benefit or thing of value, or to control, use, waste, hinder or encumber another person's credit, accounts, goods, property, title, interests, benefits or entitlements without the consent of that person.

E. Any person convicted of violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of identity theft. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection A, B or D of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years, or a fine not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection C of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or a fine not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment. Restitution to the victim may be ordered in addition to any criminal penalty imposed by the court. The victim of identity theft may bring a civil action for damages against any person participating in furthering the crime or attempted crime of identity theft.

Added by Laws 1999, c. 144, § 1, emerg. eff. May 3, 1999. Amended by Laws 2000, c. 277, § 10, eff. Nov. 1, 2000; Laws 2001, c. 5, § 5, emerg. eff. March 21, 2001; Laws 2004, c. 279, § 1, emerg. eff. May 10, 2004; Laws 2007, c. 167, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2007; Laws 2016, c. 221, § 3, eff. Nov. 1, 2016.

NOTE: Laws 2000, c. 174, § 1 repealed by Laws 2001, c. 5, § 6, emerg. eff. March 21, 2001.

§21-1580. Issuing spurious certificates of stock.

Any officer or agent of any corporation or joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this state, or of any other state, government or country, who, within this state, willfully signs or procures to be signed, with intent to issue, sell or pledge, or to cause to be issued, sold or pledged, or who willfully issues, sells or pledges, or causes to be issued, sold or pledged, any false or fraudulent certificate or other evidence of the ownership or transfer of any share or shares of the capital stock of such corporation or association, whether of full paid shares or otherwise, or of any interest in its property or profits, or of any certificate or other evidence of such ownership, transfer or interest, or any instrument purporting to be a certificate or other evidence of such ownership, transfer or interest, the signing, issuing, selling or pledging of which has not been duly authorized by the board of directors or other managing body of such corporation or association having authority to issue the same, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

R.L.1910, § 2632.

§21-1582. False evidences of debt.

Any officer or agent of any corporation, municipal or otherwise, of any joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this state, or of any other state, government or country, who, within this state, willfully signs or procures to be signed with intent to issue, sell or pledge, or cause to be issued, sold or pledged, or who willfully issues, sells or pledges, or causes to be issued, sold or pledged, any false or fraudulent bond or other evidence of debt against such corporation or association of any instrument purporting to be a bond or other evidence of debt against such corporation or association, the signing, issuing, selling or pledging of which has not been duly authorized by the board of directors or common council or other managing body of officers of such corporation having authority to issue the same, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

R.L.1910, § 2634.

§21-1624. Erasure and obliterations.

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The total or partial erasure or obliteration of any instrument or writing, with intent to defraud, by which any pecuniary obligation, or any right, interest or claim to property is or is intended to be created, increased, discharged, diminished or in any manner affected, is forgery in the same degree as the false alteration of any part of such instrument or writing.
R.L.1910, § 2649.

§21-1625. Writing and written defined.

Every instrument partly printed and partly written, or wholly printed with a written signature thereto, and every signature of an individual, firm or corporation, or of any officer of such body, and every writing purporting to be such signature, is a writing or a written instrument, within the meaning of the provisions of this article.
R.L.1910, § 2650.

§21-1626. Signing fictitious names as officers of corporations.

The false making or forging of an evidence of debt purporting to have been issued by any corporation and bearing the pretended signature of any person as an agent or officer of such corporation, is forgery in the same degree as if such person was at the time an officer or agent of such corporation; notwithstanding such person may never have been an officer or agent of such corporation, or notwithstanding there never was any such person in existence.
R.L.1910, § 2651.

§21-1633. Unauthorized use of names.

Any person who, without being authorized so to do, subscribes the name of another to, or inserts the name of another in any prospectus, circular, or other advertisement or announcement of any corporation or joint stock association existing or intended to be formed, with intent to permit the same to be published, and thereby to lead persons to believe that the person whose name is so subscribed is an officer, agent, member or promoter of such corporation or association, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
R.L.1910, § 2723.

§21-1638. Insolvencies deemed fraudulent.

Every insolvency of a moneyed corporation is deemed fraudulent unless its affairs appear, upon investigation, to have been administered fairly and legally, and generally with the same care and diligence that agents receiving a compensation for their services are bound by law to observe.
R.L.1910, § 2728.

21-1640. Violation of duty by officer of corporation.

Any director of any moneyed corporation who willfully does any act, as such director, which is expressly forbidden by law, or willfully omits to perform any duty expressly imposed upon him as such director, by law, the punishment for which act or omission is not otherwise prescribed by this article, or by some of the acts which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
R.L.1910, § 2730.

§21-1641. Director presumed to have knowledge.

Any director of a corporation or joint stock association is deemed to possess such a knowledge of the affairs of his corporation, as to enable him to determine whether any act, proceeding or omission of its directors, is a violation of this article.
R.L.1910, § 2731.

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§21-1642. Director presumed to have assented, when.

Any director of a corporation or joint stock association, who is present at a meeting of the directors at which any act, proceeding or omission of such directors, in violation of this article occurs, is deemed to have concurred therein, unless he at the time causes, or in writing requires, his dissent therefrom to be entered in the minutes of the directors.

R.L.1910, § 2732.

§21-1643. Presumption of assent when director was absent from meeting.

Any director of a corporation or joint stock association, although not present at the meeting of the directors at which any act, proceeding or omission of such directors, in violation of this article, occurs, is deemed to have concurred therein, if the facts constituting such violation appear on the record or minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors, and he remains a director of the same company for six (6) months thereafter, and does not, within that time, cause or in writing require his dissent from such illegality to be entered in the minutes of the directors.

R.L.1910, § 2733.

§21-1644. Foreign corporation no defense.

It is no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this article, that the corporation was one created by the laws of another state, government or country, if it was one carrying on business, or keeping an officer thereof, within this state.

R.L. 1910 Sec. 2734.

§21-1645. Director defined.

The term director, as used in this article, embraces any of the persons having by law the direction or management of the affairs of a corporation by whatever name such persons are described in its charter, or known by law.

R.L.1910, § 2735.

§21-1671. Fraudulent conveyance.

Every person who being a party to any conveyance or assignment of any real or personal property, or of any interest therein, made or created with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay or defraud creditors or other persons, and every person being privy to or knowing of such conveyance, assignment or charge, who willfully puts the same in use as having been made in good faith, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2717.

§21-1672. Fraudulent removal of property.

Every person who removes any of his property out of any county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution or attachment, or who secretes, assigns, conveys or otherwise disposes of any of his property, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and every person who receives any such property with such intent, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.L.1910, § 2718.

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§21-1993. Tampering with or disabling security or surveillance camera or security system.

A. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to refocus, reposition, cover, manipulate, disconnect, or otherwise tamper with or disable a security or surveillance camera or security system. Any person violating the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty, upon conviction, of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to use, refocus, reposition, cover, manipulate, disconnect, or otherwise tamper with or disable a security or surveillance camera or security system for the purpose of avoiding detection when committing, attempting to commit, or aiding another person to commit or attempt to commit any misdemeanor. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty, upon conviction, of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail, or a fine of not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by both such imprisonment and fine.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person to use, refocus, reposition, cover, manipulate, disconnect, or otherwise tamper with or disable a security or surveillance camera or security system for the purpose of avoiding detection when committing, attempting to commit, or aiding another person to commit or attempt to commit any felony. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty, upon conviction, of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than five (5) years, or a fine of not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Added by Laws 2002, c. 234, § 1, eff. July 1, 2002. Amended by Laws 2003, c. 99, § 1, eff. Nov. 1, 2003.