

COMPUTER CRIME GUIDELINE

**Handling Electronic Threats in 2023 in hybrid criminal activity
(employee fraud and clandestine employee/contractor activity)**

LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDELINES:

- Are the parties issuing threats “real” (legally registered)?
- If the parties are not “real”, are they unregistered entities?
- Are such unregistered entities engaged in commerce?
- Are such unregistered entities engaged in public commercial claims to harm “real” entities (commercial State or Federal entities of record, entitled criminal protection at law).
- Is there a tampering with public confidence in markets by design, such as commercial claims of fitness or merchantability of a product, by a non-party of the seller?
- Is the claim by a genuine buyer of a real product, or anonymous or to conceal true legal name in its making?
- Is there evidence of tampering, copying, imaging, republishing, relaying of information of commercial value, or other transfer not strictly a paid transaction to harm commerce or trade, provide information, or aggregate to produce commercial reports usable by other competitors?
- Is there anything of legal value in title (property, right of way, or children of record) being withheld from the party to obtain a concession or direct action against the will of the title owner?
- Is any fact at law falsely presented, such as a claim of voluntary abandonment of property where force or larceny or theft was involved, to constitute a fraud in new title claim?
- Are specific claims to qualifiers like number of workers, capital assets required to make claims of service, or degree or education programs not a STATE LAW to engage in sales?
- Are claims of fitness based on character of persons, false claims of specific legal rights suggesting quid pro quo performance of an implied service to obtain a right by law?
- Are any parties alleging the use of OFFICIAL AGENCIES or LAW ENFORCEMENT to suggest threat if the other party does not comply with their demands or cease a communication without filing a civil suit or other legal action and obtaining an order?
- Are any orders being refused enforcement in favor of other orders such as monetary payments prior release of goods prohibited such hold on condition of payment?

Sincerely,

JAMES A ALLEN

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The status of claims across District and State and Federal borders can confuse the traditional role of law enforcement – resulting in paralysis of action where simple protections and rights exist to criminal protection at law from improper unsolicited communication.

Approach to harass, harm, or intimidate, without prior express consent to such topic and in a place of trade or business to abuse the commercial party in their rights to access to the market, show this abuse is criminal in degree (21 O.S. 21-1304).

Specific forms of taking and abuse, such as assault upon a ‘real’ entity by a clandestine representative of other ‘real’ entity under color of false name or identity theft or implied use of commercial or intimate or personal associate to damage public confidence, is a clear indicator of fraud in criminal degree – not entitled civil relief.

The victim cannot sue a party who conceals purposefully their civil legal name, address, or operates across multiple jurisdictions to execute evasion of ordinary referral for enforcement by a District Attorney of criminal law. In such case, referral to civil relief is highly inappropriate, and should be classified as “interdiction in trade” and travel across District and State and Federal borders to do so in use of force, or at minimum wire fraud across such jurisdictions in false name to interdict INTERSTATE COMMERCE or United States Trade.

While Western companies values and empathy may suggest a legal cause to such activity, foreign directed and foreign supported organized crime does not share or afford such ‘cognitive normal’ limit of action. Real physical and serious harm including bodily harm and financial harm which is irreparable, may be done by failure to register that criminally ‘emotionally abnormal’ persons are not ‘incompetent’, and fully aware and culpable in criminal acts.

This is evident when the party seeks to conceal their legal name, as this is prima facie evidence of “mens rea”, intent to harm, and thus cognizance of “right versus wrong” in the wrongdoing of actions.

Where such party injured is a ‘real’ party – a party of the State at law, the injury is not civil – an injury of a private person versus another private person – and the attack upon ‘real’ entities through persons is very frequently enjoined benefit gained by other ‘real’ parties not disclosed or by ‘illicit clandestine’ and thus illegally organized entities directly competing with ‘real’ parties in State and United States business without paying fees, taxes, or availing themselves to civil recourse by registration, a requirement for commercial activity in any degree. While the party may not be the seller, their client is often the seller or manufacturer or commercial adversary of the targeted firm or employee of a ‘real’ firm.

Failure to register this relationship in context, is a failure to perform the duty of law enforcement (21 O.S. 21-1305).

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