

CONSPIRACY

Anchorage Chamber of Commerce

Crime Commission



April 17, 1985

Senator Jan Faiks
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Faiks:

I received your letter, dated April 8, 1985, concerning your continued support for Senate Bill 163, which would prohibit the possession of marijuana in Alaska to be consistent with federal law.

I am somewhat surprised at the statement made by Mr. Guaneli concerning our shift of support from conspiracy to the Governor's racketeering bill. Three members of the Crime Commission met with Dan Hickey, Chief Prosecutor, and Mr. Guaneli on our recent trip to Juneau. At that time, we explained, as we did to the Chiefs of Police Association, that although we support the racketeering statute, we feel that the conspiracy statute would be a broader based tool for law enforcement throughout Alaska, as well as providing a better opportunity for the smaller police departments to independently work the more sophisticated crimes that would be involved in conspiracy.

Unfortunately, Mr. Guaneli took our comments out of context. Basically, our position remains unchanged: We support the racketeering bill; however, the conspiracy statute is our number one priority as it is with the Alaska Chiefs of Police. I've enclosed a copy of a letter they wrote endorsing their support.

Senator, the main reason we favor the conspiracy statute is that the racketeering statute is very complex and, in all probability, the only police agencies in the state that would have the manpower, resources, and expertise to work racketeering cases would be the Alaska State Troopers and, possibly, the Anchorage Police Department. Conversely, a conspiracy case could be put together with much less manpower commitment because it is less technical in nature.

A Committee of the
Anchorage Chamber
of Commerce

George N. Nelson Chairman

415 F Street
Anchorage AK 99501
(907) 272-2401

Pat Wellington Vice Chairman
Don Patterson Secretary/Treasurer
George King Law Enforcement

Craig Hesser Prosecution
Chris Watkins Courts
Sue McCauley Corrections

Vicki Swank Prevention
Tom Obermeyer Legislation
Ron Moore Publicity

Senator Jan Faiks
April 17, 1985
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I might point out that the federal government has had a racketeering statute on the books for a number of years; however, the U.S. Attorney in Alaska, with all of his resources including the FBI, IRS and AT&F, has never filed a racketeering case in Alaska.

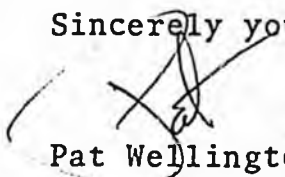
In discussion with various federal law enforcement officials, they personally feel that a conspiracy statute would be more beneficial for Alaska law enforcement agencies than a similar racketeering statute such as the federal government has. I urge you to contact Mr. Larry Nelson, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, or Mr. Tom Burton, Drug Enforcement Administration, for their personal opinions.

We realize and pointed out to Mr. Hickey and Mr. Guaneli that the support of a conspiracy statute might not be politically astute, but inasmuch as it is the best tool for law enforcement, it has our support although it may not be the most politically advantageous position to take. Also, we emphasized that if the racketeering bill passes, the administration will use it to their political advantage. We do not have any problem with this; however, we feel it may create a tendency for false advertising and the fact that the administration will take credit for passing a very tough anti-crime bill when, in all reality, it will do little to enhance the investigative capabilities of law enforcement agencies in Alaska.

Additionally, if the passage of a conspiracy statute is not practical at this time, we certainly would support the racketeering bill. The two bills, however, should not be confused as accomplishing the same results. In our opinion, they are two different bills, they stand on their own merits, and our priority is the support of a conspiracy statute. We have no problem with the racketeering statute; however, neither the Anchorage Crime Commission nor the Alaska Chiefs of Police have identified it as a priority item.

I appreciate your calling this situation to our attention as Mr. Guaneli's comments were definitely taken out of context during our brief meeting. You certainly have my approval to circulate copies of my letter to other members of the Legislature.

Sincerely yours,



Pat Wellington, Vice Chairman

nm
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Dan Hickey
Mr. George Nelson

Alaska Association Chiefs of Police

625 C Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99501



March 26, 1985

Mr. George N. Nelson
Anchorage Crime Commission
415 F Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Nelson,

Our Association conducted its annual meeting on March 22, 1985 in Anchorage.

Legislation pending before the Alaska State Legislature was extensively discussed. The Association has identified several pieces of legislation that it feels merit support. Among those bills we will be commenting on to the Governor and individual legislators are four that we understand have been identified as priority legislation by your Commission.

These bills are as follows:

HB 178	Conspiracy
HB 179	Hearsay
HB 205	Juvenile Waiver
SB 163	Recriminalization of Marijuana

As stated previously, these bills were thoroughly discussed by the Association membership. The consensus was a directive to relay our strong support for passage of the legislation.

I understand that members of your Commission will be going to Juneau shortly to meet with legislators. Please feel free to make those legislators aware of our support for your legislative priorities.

If we can be of any additional assistance please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Del Smith

Del Smith
Secretary-Treasurer, ACOP

625 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

279-1441

Editorial

Conspiracy law

AS ALASKA has grown, so has the incidence of sophisticated crimes, some of which can only be prosecuted when there are laws against conspiracy.

For this reason, the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce Crime Commission has set as its first priority the enactment of a state conspiracy statute. Alaska is the only state that does not have one in some form or another.

Conspiracy occurs when two or more people plot to commit a crime.

Although the chamber's proposal, we're told, has gotten some attention in Juneau, it is far from being enacted into law. Conspiracy is not a simple matter to deal with and previous attempts to put such a law on the books have failed.

OPPOSITION to conspiracy laws comes in part from the people in the court system who foresee complicated, drawn-out trials that consume time, energy and courtroom space. Civil liberty organizations also have spoken against them because they can be in-

terpreted as curtailments of freedoms, particularly freedom of speech.

On the other hand, conspiracy laws are considered important tools in criminal investigations that involve a second — or third or fourth — party who abets the perpetrator of an illegal deed. There are those say that without such laws, investigations are dropped altogether and criminals go unprosecuted.

ONE SCHOOL of thought among legislators is that the state might start with a limited law regarding narcotics and prostitution, the two criminal areas in which conspiracy is felt to be a big factor. These also are areas where law enforcement agencies frequently have difficulty mounting cases.

Whatever the outcome, there certainly is reason for the legislature and the public to give the matter a wide-open, wide-ranging airing. If a conspiracy law can be a useful tool in society's efforts to control crime in Alaska, the state's residents deserve to have it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

Racketeering Act turns on corporations

By Warren Richey

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There was a time when only mobsters had anything to fear from the federal government's anti-racketeering laws. Those days are gone.

Today, reputable corporations and businesses — companies such as Shearson-American Express, Lloyd's of London, and Price Waterhouse — are just as likely as underworld mobsters to face racketeering charges.

The culprit in this development is the increasingly popular civil section of the 1970 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. Today, it is being used by creative private-sector lawyers against the very companies it was designed 15 years ago to protect.

"It seems redundant to say that the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act . . . of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 was intended to deal with organized crime," says John M. Finch of the National Association of Manufacturers. "Redundant, perhaps, but necessary," he adds.

"This is not what Congress had in mind when it passed RICO," says

Irvin B. Nathan, a Washington lobbyist for the insurance industry.

RICO has proved to be one of the government's most powerful weapons in striking back at organized crime nationwide. In recent years mafia bosses have been convicted or indicted on broad criminal RICO charges in New York, Cleveland, Los

'RICO is likely to be a prominent feature of the commercial dispute landscape in a wide range of cases,' says Stephen Glasser.

Angeles, and many others cities. But now, private-sector lawyers are discovering that the same broad interpretation of RICO, so essential to gaining convictions against mobsters, can also be useful in boosting the stakes in favor of their clients in common commercial legal disputes.

On July 1, the Supreme Court upheld this broad reading of RICO,

in effect giving lawyers nationwide a go-ahead to tack civil RICO counts on lawsuits ranging from routine contract disputes, to landlord-tenant and possibly even divorce suits. Not only are RICO suits relatively easy to file, but they offer a reward of triple damages plus legal fees for anyone who can prove he or she was a victim of a "pattern of racketeering."

Under RICO, racketeering exists when an individual or an enterprise commits at least two offenses within a 10-year period. The long list of offenses includes murder, extortion, and kidnapping, as well as mail, wire, and securities fraud.

Because of extensive use of telephone and mail services by most businesses, mail and wire fraud charges are particularly easy to bring in the context of most business disputes.

Defending against such charges is another matter entirely.

For some firms just the threat of substantial legal fees while being tarred with federal racketeering charges — no matter how groundless the allegations — are enough to persuade them to settle out of court.

For others, enduring such charges

Please see RICO next page

RICO

from preceding page

is becoming a regular part of doing business.

In 1983, Lloyd's of London and the Lincoln Insurance Company were sued in Michigan because they refused to pay a fire claim to the person they believed set the fire.

One of the charges was a racketeering charge, based on allegations that the insurance companies collected premiums with no intention of ever paying claims should they arise. Because policy documents and payments were sent by mail on more than two occasions, the actions constituted a "pattern of racketeering" under RICO.

The federal judge in the case refused to dismiss the RICO charge before the trial, but the charge was ultimately dropped by the filing attorneys because they did not think it would hold up under judicial scrutiny during the trial.

The attorney for the insurance company, Charles Tuffley, says including a RICO count in a business dispute case generally "makes the case more expensive to litigate. [And] most of those claims are brought to give the insured additional leverage to obtain a settlement." As a result of such cases, RICO has taken on a life of its own. Some legal experts suggest that it has already eclipsed state fraud laws.

"It really is revolutionizing commercial litigation," says Susan O'Connor of the American Law Institute in Philadelphia.

"RICO is likely to be a prominent feature of the commercial dispute landscape in a wide range of cases from corporate takeovers to loan defaults," says Stephen Glasser, president of Legal Times, a weekly law review.

In the meantime, several members of Congress are examining how to amend RICO to prevent what some consider abuses by private lawyers. The problem is that no one can agree on what constitutes "racketeering."

Business groups would like to see the racketeering statute apply only to illicit criminal enterprises, such as Mafia syndicates.

Others maintain that the RICO statute should stay as is, applying to both legal and illegal organizations. Some lawyers contend that the current RICO statute, if left alone, will help restore true ethics to the US business community and help reduce fraud in America.

Still others contend that the ultimate costs of maintaining civil RICO in its current form will be a growing case load in federal court and increasingly expensive commercial lawsuits.

How RICO emphasis has changed

Washington

Congress passed RICO as part of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. In it, federal prosecutors are granted broad powers to charge alleged organized criminals with committing a series of crimes or what amounts to a "pattern of racketeering." Rather than stop there, Congress also wanted to encourage the private sectors

participation in the fight against organized crime. A civil section was included in the anti-racketeering law. It was aimed at encouraging businessmen and their lawyers to, in effect, become private-sector prosecutors.

Fifteen years ago, the congressional spotlight was on the archetypal godfather version of racketeering. Members of Congress were concerned that Mafia bosses using strong-arm tactics and stolen riches could make offers that honest but frightened businessmen couldn't refuse.

Today, only 9 percent of RICO civil suits relate to typical mobster activity such as embezzlement, extortion, political corruption, and bribery. And 81 percent of all RICO suits filed involve either alleged securities fraud, business disputes, or antitrust allegations, according to an American Bar Association study.

— W. R.

file conspiracy
BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

CRIMINAL DIVISION

October 17, 1984

REPLY TO:

- OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR
POUCH KC
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3428
- OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROSECUTION
AND APPEALS
1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 2
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-599
PHONE: (907) 279-7424

Ms. Elizabeth Hickerson
Senate Advisory Council
1024 W. 6th Avenue, Suite 203
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. Hickerson:

This is in response to your September 13 letter to Assistant Attorney General Gay'e Horetski, requesting this Department's position on conspiracy legislation along the lines of HB 626, introduced last session. As we discussed during our telephone conversation last week, this Department is generally in favor of some type of conspiracy law. However, we do not think that it is appropriate that such a law be passed right now, nor do we think that law enforcement in Alaska is being adversely affected without a conspiracy law at the present time.

As you know, conspiracy laws can easily create unforeseen legal and tactical problems which arise whenever the class of potential co-defendants is expanded. For example, the usual problems with using co-defendant statements are further compounded when more and more people are charged or can be charged as conspirators. More importantly, and of primary concern to us at this time, is that the existence of a conspiracy law makes it possible for a greater number of witnesses to assert fifth amendment rights, even if they are not charged. As a result of such claims, the state will be forced to give more and more grants of immunity in order to obtain needed testimony. We believe that expanding the number of immunity grants is inappropriate (1) because of the unsettled nature of the law on immunity in Alaska, and (2) because unnecessary grants of immunity subject witnesses to lines of cross-examination that are detrimental to the prosecution in any criminal case.

For these reasons we do not favor a conspiracy law at this time and, if one is ultimately to be introduced at some point in the future, it must be limited in such a way as to avoid the problems raised above.

As I mentioned to you over the phone, we do not think our prosecution program is suffering because we do not have a

Ms. Hickerson

October 17, 1984

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state conspiracy law. At the present time we have a close working relationship with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Alaska whereby appropriate cases have been prosecuted in federal court under applicable conspiracy laws and well-settled federal immunity provisions. The State of Alaska is participating in the U.S. Department of Justice Cross-Designation Program, which permits state prosecutors to become specially designated assistant U.S. attorneys to handle criminal cases in federal court under the direction of the U.S. Attorney for Alaska. Therefore if the state uncovers a large narcotics conspiracy, for example, it can be prosecuted in federal court by the state prosecutor who is most familiar with the case because of his or her involvement in the initial investigation.

We hope we have been responsive to your concerns, and we apologize for the delay in getting back to you.

Very truly yours,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DANIEL W. HICKEY
CHIEF PROSECUTOR

By: 

Dean J. Guaneli
Assistant Attorney General

DJG/so-39



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

JAN FAIKS
CO-CHAIRMAN

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

January 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Rodey
FROM: Senator Jan Faiks
SUBJECT: Introduction of Conspiracy Law

Enclosed please find sections of the model penal code relating to the crime of conspiracy. I am requesting that the National Conference of State Legislatures send me appropriate sections of the American Law Institute's Penal Code on the same topic. I will also send you a copy of these when received.

What are your thoughts on introducing a conspiracy law in general and on these model statutes in particular?

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

14 -

KEYWORDS: crimes/criminal procedure

ASSIGNED TO

REQUEST FOR: BILL RESOLUTION RESEARCH OTHER

SUBJECT

REQUESTED FOR Sen. Rodey BY Robert Lewis EXT. 711

* DELIVER TO Sen. Rodey Attn: Robert Lewis TAKEN BY

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS Draft conspiracy bill similar to SB 226 - 12th Legislature,
to regulate prostitution and controlled substances.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH

RETURN

 TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: Director, Legal Services

REVIEWED

IN DUE 01/20/88

TYPED - Draft DATE

Final DATE

PROOFED DELIVERED

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST/PROOFREADER

DRAFT

FINAL

Ed Edwards / Ed Hoar

1-11-28
2-1-19
3-1-16
629

Q without of sponsored
Criminals that is THIS Object of THIS Conspiracy changed to:
A Criminal that is AN Object of THIS Conspiracy
* Statute of limitation is proscribed oriented if all crimes must be completed.

SECTION = 08.24.290
TITLE = 08
HEADINGS TITLE 8
Business and Professions.
CHAPTER 24.
Collection Agencies.
ARTICLE 3.
Licensing.

CATCH LINE SUSPENSION, REVOCATION OR REFUSAL TO RENEW OR GRANT A LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE.

TEXT The department may suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or grant a license issued or applied for under this chapter if the licensee or applicant or a partner, associate, or major stockholder of a collection agency has since the date of the application been disbarred from the practice of law or been convicted of fraud, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, a crime involving moral turpitude, extortion, conspiracy to defraud,

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S08.24.290 DOCUMENT= 1 OF 6 PAGE = 2 OF 2
violation of a provision of this chapter or violation a rule or regulation promulgated under authority of this chapter.

HISTORY (Sec. 1 ch 101 SLA 1968)
END OF DOCUMENT

S08.88.171 DOCUMENT= 2 OF 6 PAGE = 1 OF 5
CHAPTER = 08.88
SECTION = 08.88.171
TITLE = 08
HEADINGS TITLE 8
Business and Professions.
CHAPTER 88.
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen.
ARTICLE 2.
Licensing.

CITATION Sec. 08.88.171.
CATCH LINE ENTITLEMENT TO LICENSE.

TEXT (a) A person is entitled to a real estate broker license if the person passes the real estate brokers examination, if the person applies for a license within six months after the person has taken the real estate brokers examination, if the person has had at least 24 months of active and continuous experience as a licensed real estate salesman, if the person is not under indictment for, or seven years have elapsed since the person has completed a sentence imposed upon conviction of, forgery, theft,

S08.88.171 DOCUMENT= 2 OF 6 PAGE = 2 OF 5
extortion, conspiracy to defraud creditors, or any other felony involving moral turpitude, and if the person is an owner of a real estate business or employed as a real estate broker by a corporation or a partnership, and if that corporation or partnership does not have an existing licensed broker. Unless the broker fails to pay the biennial renewal fee or unless the broker's license is suspended or revoked under AS 08.88.071(a)(3), the real estate broker's license continues in effect so long as the broker is an owner of a real estate business, or the broker is employed as a real estate broker by a corporation or a partnership. If the broker stops being an owner of a real estate business, or stops being employed as a real estate broker by a corporation or partnership, the broker's license is suspended from the time the broker stops until

(1) the broker again becomes an owner of a real estate business or is again employed as a real estate broker by a corporation or a partnership; or
(2) the broker is employed by a licensed real estate broker as an associate real estate broker, in which case the real estate broker license is returned to the commission, and

S08.88.171 DOCUMENT= 2 OF 6 PAGE = 3 OF 5
the commission issues the broker an associate real estate broker license.
(b) A person is entitled to an associate real estate broker license if the person passes the real estate brokers examination, if the person applies for a license within six months after the person has taken the examination, if the person has had at least 24 months of active and continuous experience as a licensed real estate salesman, if the person is not under indictment for, or five years have elapsed since the person has completed a sentence imposed upon conviction of, forgery, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud creditors, or any other felony involving moral turpitude, and if the person is employed by a licensed real estate broker as an associate real estate broker. Unless the associate broker fails to pay the biennial renewal fee or unless the associate broker's license is suspended or revoked under AS 08.88.071(a)(3), the associate real estate broker's license continues in effect so long as the associate broker is employed by a licensed real estate broker as an associate broker. If the associate broker stops being employed by a licensed real estate broker, the associate broker's license is suspended from the time

S08.88.171 DOCUMENT= 2 OF 6 PAGE = 4 OF 5
the associate broker stops until
(1) the associate broker again is employed by a real estate broker as an associate broker; or
(2) the associate broker becomes an owner of a real estate business, in which case the associate broker's associate real estate broker license is returned to the commission, and the commission issues the associate broker a real estate broker license.
(c) A person is entitled to a real estate salesman license if the person passes the real estate salesman examination, if the person applies for a license within six months after the person has taken the examination, if the person is at least 19 years old, if the person is not under indictment for forgery, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud creditors, or any other felony involving moral turpitude, or, if convicted of such an offense, the person has completed the sentence imposed upon conviction, and if the person is employed by a real estate broker. Unless the salesman fails to pay the biennial renewal fee or unless the real estate salesman's license is suspended or revoked under AS 08.88.071(a)(3), a real estate salesman's license continues in

S08.88.171 DOCUMENT= 2 OF 6 PAGE = 5 OF 5
effect so long as the salesman is employed as a salesman by a licensed real estate broker. If the salesman stops being employed as a real estate salesman, the real estate salesman's license is suspended from the time the salesman stops until the salesman again is employed as a salesman by a licensed real estate broker.
(d) A licensee shall promptly inform the commission of a change in business association that affects the status of the licensee's license under this section.

HISTORY (Sec. 1 ch 95 SLA 1964; am sec. 3 ch 130 SLA 1966; am sec. 1 ch 55 SLA 1969; am secs. 5 - 7 ch 28 SLA 1974; am secs. 12 - 15 ch 167 SLA 1980; am sec. 7 ch 67 SLA 1983)
END OF DOCUMENT

AS10.15.570 DOCUMENT= 3 OF 6 PAGE = 1 OF 2
CHAPTER = 10.15
SECTION = 10.15.570
TITLE = 10
HEADINGS TITLE 10.
Corporations and Associations.
CHAPTER 15.
Alaska Cooperative Corporation Act.
ARTICLE 8.
Miscellaneous Provisions.

CITATION Sec. 10.15.570.
CATCH LINE DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY THAT COOPERATIVES ARE NOT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

TEXT It is the public policy of the state to encourage the efficient production and distribution of agricultural and other products derived from its natural resources or labor resources. Accordingly, a cooperative which operates in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and which does not, during its fiscal year, market products for nonmember patrons in an amount greater in value than the products marketed for its members is not a

AS10.15.570 DOCUMENT= 3 OF 6 PAGE = 2 OF 2
conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade, or an illegal monopoly. The contracts of a cooperative authorized by this chapter, whether or not required by the cooperative as a condition of membership or of doing business with the cooperative, shall not be construed as an unlawful restraint of trade, or as part of a conspiracy or combination to accomplish an improper or illegal purpose or act.

HISTORY (Sec. 65 ch 107 SLA 1959)
END OF DOCUMENT

AS11.60.340 DOCUMENT= 4 OF 6 PAGE = 1 OF 1
CHAPTER = 11.60
SECTION = 11.60.340
TITLE = 11
HEADINGS TITLE 11.
Criminal Law.
CHAPTER 30.
Offenses Against Public Policy.

CITATION Sec. 11.60.340 - 11.60.350.
CATCH LINE CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW.

TEXT Repealed, sec. 21, ch. 166, SLA 1978. For law on interference with constitutional rights, see AS 11.76.110.E
END OF DOCUMENT

AS45.50.521 DOCUMENT= 5 OF 6 PAGE = 1 OF 2
CHAPTER = 45.50
SECTION = 45.50.521
TITLE = 45
HEADINGS TITLE 45.
Trade and Commerce.
CHAPTER 50.
Competitive Practices and Regulation of Competition.
ARTICLE 4.
Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection.

CITATION Sec. 45.50.521.
CATCH LINE WHEN INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE CONFIDENTIAL AND NONADMISSIBLE.

TEXT (a) Repealed by sec. 6 ch 53 SLA 1974.
(b) Subject to the provisions of AS 45.50.501(a), the attorney general may not make public the name of a person alleged to have committed an act or practice declared unlawful in AS 45.50.471 during an investigation conducted by him under AS 45.50.471 - 45.50.561, nor are the records of investigation or intelligence information of the attorney general obtained under AS 45.50.471 - 45.50.561 considered public records available for

AS45.50.521 DOCUMENT= 5 OF 6 PAGE = 2 OF 2
inspection by the general public. However, the attorney general is not prevented from issuing public statements describing or warning of a course of conduct or a conspiracy which constitutes or will constitute an unlawful act or practice, whether on a local, state, regional, or national basis.

HISTORY (Sec. 2 ch 246 SLA 1970; am sec. 6 ch 53 SLA 1974)
END OF DOCUMENT

AS45.50.562 DOCUMENT= 6 OF 6 PAGE = 1 OF 1
CHAPTER = 45.50
SECTION = 45.50.562
TITLE = 45
HEADINGS TITLE 45.
Trade and Commerce.
CHAPTER 50.
Competitive Practices and Regulation of Competition.
ARTICLE 5.
Monopolies; Restraint of Trade.

CITATION Sec. 45.50.562.
CATCH LINE COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE UNLAWFUL.

TEXT Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce is unlawful.

HISTORY (Sec. 1 ch 53 SLA 1972)
0601 * END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST - ENTER RETURN OR ANOTHER COMMAND.

1/9/85 from Court. office

file: Conspiracy
Statute
file

REQUEST: CONSPIRACY Statute / Hanley

REQUEST STATUS

NAME Alice Hanley

PHONE

ADDRESS

REQUEST DATE

REQUEST:

Conspiracy Statute

pm 2 false w Hanley

STATUS: