A corporation may be criminally liable for the acts and omissions of an apparent		
employee, even though there has been no actual employment and no right to control		
	the work performed if:	o aaag ta aaa.
	(name of corporate defendant), by its	
statements, acts or conduct led a person or entity to reasonably believe		
(name of apparent employee) was the corporate defendant's		
employee;		
2. T	he person or entity dealt with	(name of
apparent employee) in justifiable reliance upon representations of		
	(name of corporate defendant);	
	t the time of the injury,	
employee) was acting in the scope of the apparent employment of		
	(name of corporate defendant);	
	n committing the offense,	
employee) intended, at least in part, to benefit (name of		
corporate defendant).		
[Adopted by Supreme Court Order No. 14-8300-005, effective for all cases pending or		
filed on or after December 31, 2014.]		