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**Testimony of Susan O. Storey
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**Raised Bill 5503
An Act Concerning Subpoenas for Property
Public Hearing - Judiciary Committee
March 17, 2010**

The Office of Chief Public Defender is opposed to *Raised Bill No. 5503, An Act Concerning Subpoenas for Property*. The bill as drafted strips away a person's constitutional right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures by granting broad and sweeping powers to the Chief State's Attorney, the Deputy Chief State's Attorneys and any of the State's Attorneys to subpoena anyone's property at anytime whenever the prosecutor thinks the person's property is "relevant" to the prosecutor's investigation and not based upon probable cause that a crime has been committed. This proposed bill lacks any safeguards discussed in previous legislative sessions.

Subpoena power given to administrative agencies is typically in connection with regulated, licensed, or registered persons or businesses, or in connection with people and entities who choose to do business with state or local government. Thus it is much more limited in scope and primarily affects those who voluntarily have submitted themselves and their businesses to government oversight. The subpoena power in this bill is much broader, directly implicates criminal penalties, and potentially impacts every person and business in Connecticut, not just those that have voluntarily decided to subject themselves to government oversight.

Most of all, the bill does not afford the right to counsel for indigent persons whose property may also be subject to a subpoena by a prosecutor's office and who may be subpoenaed to give testimony. The bill places unconscionable burdens on an indigent person who may also be a juvenile, elderly or suffering from mental disabilities and who is compelled to bring his/her property directly to the prosecutor in his or her office and navigate through the secretive proceedings all without the assistance of counsel.

Prosecutors already have subpoena power in criminal prosecutions once an arrest is made and a criminal case is pending. During the proceedings, a prosecutor is already authorized to subpoena testimony of witnesses and property to the criminal proceeding.

In addition, a State's Attorney already possesses the power to subpoena persons to grand jury proceedings pursuant to C.G.S. §54-47b, *Investigatory Grand Juries*, for the investigation of class A and B felonies, as well as lesser felonies. Under that statute, an application can be made for a grand jury investigation, including obtaining the testimony of witnesses, if necessary to determine whether or not a crime was committed or the identity of the person who committed a crime.

This bill, however, authorizes these prosecutors to issue a subpoena for a person's property and compels the person to bring the property directly to the prosecutor's office even when no criminal case is pending in the courts and outside of the grand jury process.

This office has consistently opposed legislation that would grant investigative subpoena power to prosecutors outside the scope of a pending criminal matter in the superior court or a grand jury. Most language in this proposed bill is similar, if not identical, to previous proposals.

In addition, current review of the 50 states reveals that on their face, 12 states appear to permit investigative subpoena power to prosecutors outside the scope of grand jury proceedings and prior to an arrest. However upon closer review, 7 of these 12 require judicial oversight prior to approving the issuance of such a subpoena

Consistent with past testimony, the Office of Chief Public Defender offers to work together with the proponents of this legislation and this legislature towards the goal that has been previously referred to as one of achieving a grand jury process that is fair and constitutional. Any reform of the grand jury process as it exists must assure a fair process for all persons summoned, including persons who are indigent who have a right to counsel.

History of Investigative Subpoena Legislative Proposals:

2003 - In 2003, this legislature passed *Public Act No. 03-273 - An Act Concerning the Appointment of an Investigatory Grand Jury*. This act amended subsection (2) of section (c) of C.G.S. §54-47c, *Application for investigation into commission of crime* and provided an alternative basis for seeking an investigatory grand jury under this subsection. The intent behind this compromise that was reached late in the 2003 session was to make the application process for the appointment of a grand jury less stringent.

2004 - During the 2004 session, a proposal to grant such broad power failed in the Senate 22 - 13 on April 29, 2004. (See Senate Amendment A - LCO #4335 to *HB-5439, An Act Concerning the Chief State's Attorney*)

2005 - During the 2005 legislative session, a motion to *JFS Raised Bill No. 6887, An Act Concerning Investigative Subpoenas* failed in the Judiciary Committee.

During the 2005 legislative session, *P. A. 05-182, An Act Authorizing Law Enforcement Officials to Request Ex Parte Authority to Compel Disclosure of Telephone and Internet Records* did pass. The act, now codified in C.G.S. §54-47aa, *Ex parte court order to compel disclosure of certain telephone and Internet records* permits a law enforcement official to apply to a judge for an ex parte order compelling telecommunications carriers to release subscriber information and call identifying information, but not the content of the telephone or internet communications.

2006 - The proposal was not raised during the 2006 legislative session.

2007 - During the 2007 legislative session, *Raised Bill No. 1239, An Act Concerning Investigative Subpoenas*, had a public hearing but did not come to a vote in the Judiciary Committee.

2008 - The proposal was not raised during the 2008 legislative session.

2009 - Two bills were proposed (No. 351 and No. 540) but not raised by the Judiciary Committee.

Given the passage of P.A. 03-273 and P. A. 05-182 and the availability of C.G.S. §54-47b and the constitutional power already possessed by prosecutors in this state to charge a person with the commission of a crime by information, this legislation is not necessary.

The Proposed Bill:

This bill as drafted would provide broad powers to the state to subpoena anyone to testify and produce property in instances where there is no case pending.

Section 1 of the bill defines "prosecuting official", as the Chief State's Attorney, the Deputy Chief State's Attorneys or any of the 13 state's attorneys.

It allows a "prosecuting official" to subpoena "property" from anyone including individuals, businesses, estates, municipalities, corporations, associations, agencies or any "other legal entity of any kind".

It allows a prosecutor to subpoena property which is defined to include "documents, books, papers, records, films, recordings and other tangible things". A prosecutor could subpoena a person requiring the production of property and tangible things

including personal belongings, personal journals, computers regardless of whether for personal or business use, medical/psychiatric/psychological records, cell phones and records of all telephone calls made or received on any telephone, palm pilots, blackberries, organizers, business records, banking records, customer lists, lists of parishioners who worship at particular churches and/or donate money, lists of people who borrow particular books from libraries or subscribe to certain periodicals.

A prosecutor may subpoena property if investigating crimes which fall under Chapter 949 of the Connecticut General Statutes entitled Corrupt Organizations and Racketeering Activity Act (CORA) (see attached list) defined as follows:

Sec. 53-394. Definitions. (a) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to intentionally aid, solicit, coerce or intimidate another person to commit any crime which, at the time of its commission, was a felony chargeable by indictment or information under the following provisions of the general statutes then applicable: (1) Sections 53-278a to 53-278f, inclusive, relating to gambling activity; (2) chapter 949a, relating to extortionate credit transactions; (3) chapter 952, part IV, relating to homicide; (4) chapter 952, part V, relating to assault, except assault with a motor vehicle as defined in section 53a-60d; (5) sections 53a-85 to 53a-88, inclusive, relating to prostitution; (6) chapter 952, part VII, relating to kidnapping; (7) chapter 952, part VIII, relating to burglary, arson and related offenses; (8) chapter 952, part IX, relating to larceny, robbery and related offenses; (9) chapter 952, part X, relating to forgery and related offenses; (10) chapter 952, part XI, relating to bribery and related offenses; (11) chapter 952, part XX, relating to obscenity and related offenses; (12) chapter 952, part XIX, relating to coercion; (13) sections 53-202, 53-206, 53a-211 and 53a-212, relating to weapons and firearms; (14) section 53-80a, relating to the manufacture of bombs; (15) sections 36b-2 to 36b-34, inclusive, relating to securities fraud and related offenses; (16) sections 21a-277, 21a-278 and 21a-279, relating to drugs; (17) section 22a-131a, relating to hazardous waste; (18) chapter 952, part XXIII, relating to money laundering; or (19) section 53a-192a, relating to trafficking in persons.

Property can also be subpoenaed if the prosecutor is investigating crimes as defined in Section 1 as follows:

- Sec. 36b-4 Prohibited activities re the offer, sale or purchase of any security. Regulations.*
- Sec. 36b-6. Broker-dealer, agent or investment adviser required to register. Exemptions. Branch offices. Notice re termination of business.*
- Sec. 36b-16 Registration of security prior to offer or sale required. Exceptions.*
- Sec. 53-153 Unlawful removal or alteration of records. Counterfeiting seals.*
- Sec. 53-451 Computer crimes.*
- Sec. 53a-122 Larceny in the first degree: Class B felony.*
- Sec. 53a-123 Larceny in the second degree: Class C felony.*
- Sec. 53a-129b Bribe receiving by a juror: Class C felony.*

Sec. 53a-129c Identity theft in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-129d Identity theft in the third degree: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-129e Trafficking in personal identifying information: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-138 Forgery in the first degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-147 Bribery: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-148 Bribe receiving: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-149 Bribery of a witness: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-150 Bribe receiving by a witness: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-152 Bribery of a juror: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-153 Bribe receiving by a juror: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-154 Tampering with a juror: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-158 Bribery of a labor official: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-159 Bribe receiving by a labor official: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-160 Commercial bribery: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-161 Receiving a commercial bribe: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-161a Bid rigging: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-161c Receiving kickbacks: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-161d Paying a kickback: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-215 Insurance fraud: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-252 Computer crime in the first degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-253 Computer crime in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-276 Money laundering in the first degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-277 Money laundering in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-291 Vendor fraud in the first degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-292 Vendor fraud in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-293 Vendor fraud in the third degree: Class D felony.

Section 2 articulates that the property subpoenaed merely needs to be “relevant” to an investigation being conducted by the prosecutor in his/her opinion. There is no judicial oversight prior to the issuance of the subpoena for a person’s property. Nor is there oversight by the Chief State’s Attorney as to subpoenas issued by any of the 13 State’s Attorneys or the Deputy Chief State’s Attorneys.

The state and federal constitutions require a showing of probable cause prior to a search or seizure of a person or a search of a person’s home. This bill totally disregards the constitutional requirements and rights afforded to Connecticut citizens.

Section 3, as in previous proposals, requires a person subpoenaed to produce all the “property” to the prosecutor’s office. The language does not address if a chain of custody would be maintained how the property is to be preserved or how confidentiality will be safeguarded for those records that are protected by a privilege or are confidential. Any of the materials could subsequently be used if an arrest is made, as an exhibit in a trial, thereby becoming public record. The bill does not provide the length of time that the prosecutor may keep the privileged property or a process for the return of the property to the person from whom they were subpoenaed.

Although the language of this section indicates that the subpoena must allow a "reasonable time" for the person to comply, "reasonable time" is not defined. Time is especially important for anyone or any entity which has received a subpoena to allow persons an opportunity to obtain and/or retain legal advice/representation, for indigent persons to obtain court appointed counsel, and for persons subpoenaed to meet with counsel. Allowing time for one to obtain and consult with counsel will only insure that a person's rights are not infringed.

Section 4 requires that the person or entity from whom the property is subpoenaed to designate a "custodian" who is required to swear under oath as to the authenticity of the property, that he/she has or has caused a thorough search for the property subpoenaed, and that the property is produced in its entirety in response to the subpoena.

Pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 4, if the entity "fails" to designate a custodian or "fails" to swear under oath as to the required criteria, even if unintentionally, the prosecutor is permitted then to apply to a judge for a subpoena to compel the person or entity's "owner, director, officer or agent for service" or the designated custodian to appear and give testimony.

In the application, the prosecutor need only state in an affidavit that: (1) he/she "reasonably suspects" (not that probable cause exists) that a crime has been committed; (2) that the subpoenaed property is "relevant" to the prosecutor's investigation; (3) that the prosecutor subpoenaed the property as provided in this bill and that either the entity failed to designate a custodian or the custodian failed to swear under oath as to the criteria required.

Subsection (b) (1) and (2) do not explicitly give the court the authority to review the reasonableness of the prosecutor's suspicion that a crime has been committed or the reasonableness of the belief that the property is relevant to that investigation. This bill insulates the prosecutor and his/her suspicion as to whether a crime has been committed. Such power may be subject to abuse as there appears to be no check or balance on the actions of the state's attorneys.

Subsection (c) of Section 4 permits the court discretion to grant the application for a subpoena ad testificandum to be issued to the person or entity if it finds the prosecutor has met these minimal provisions.

Subsection (d) of Section 4 provides that if the court grants the application, the court is required to hold a hearing at which the testimony of the person or entity is taken, limited to the criteria which was sought in the notarized affidavit.

Subsection (e) of Section 4 requires that a record of the proceeding be taken and that it is sealed to the public, except to the witness. The witness is allowed access to his/her testimony and has a right to receive a copy of the transcript, although it is not clear as to when the witness is permitted to receive a copy of his/her testimony.

Section 5 permits the prosecutor to apply to the court for a granting of immunity to the subpoenaed witness. It is unclear why a witness would need to be afforded immunity if the inquiry is so limited. The provisions of Section 5 are not consistent with the current statutory provision for granting immunity to witnesses in criminal prosecutions and grand jury proceedings. See C.G.S. §54-47a, *Compelling testimony of witness - Immunity from Prosecution*. As a result, a person could potentially be incarcerated for refusing to produce property and/or testify on the basis of his/her 5th amendment right against self-incrimination.

Section 6 acknowledges that a prosecutor has the ability to subpoena medical/psychiatric records. As a result, there is a possibility that these privileged and confidential records could become trial exhibits accessible to the public and the media.

Although this section provides that the prosecuting official shall give written notice of the issuance of a subpoena for the production of medical and/or psychiatric records to the person whose records were subpoenaed. It is unknown whether the notice to the person will be sent simultaneously with the service of the subpoena upon the medical doctor or provider or after the records have been reviewed by the prosecutor. Otherwise, how might the prosecutor know the identity of the person whose medical records were subpoenaed unless he/she has already reviewed the privileged and confidential records which were brought to the prosecutor's office. By then the filing of a motion to quash by the person would be moot.

Section 7 permits a person whose property is subpoenaed the right to file a Motion to Quash. The bill does not explicitly give the person who is the subject of the records notice that records are being subpoenaed or notice of the right to file a Motion to Quash. There are no time limits or procedures as to where the motion should be filed except that the motion to quash is sealed from the public upon filing and any proceedings are required to be conducted in secret. The identity of a judge is confidential and the proceedings are not open to the public. As stated, although the proceedings are recorded by a court reporter, the record of such is sealed and not subject to disclosure. The identity of the person who files the motion to quash is designated as Jane Doe or John Doe or "some other alias". The motion to quash is sealed from the public and the hearing is secret.

The bill does not give the court or any other person or entity the authority to review the prosecutor's reason for commencing the investigation.

In conclusion, given the investigative resources that are at the disposal of the Chief State's Attorney and the State's Attorneys, including the investigatory grand jury, as well as the inherent power and authority of law enforcement officials over private citizens, the Office of Chief Public Defender is opposed to conferring this extremely broad additional power on prosecuting officials.

CORA CRIMES

PROSTITUTION

- Sec. 53a-82. Prostitution: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-83. Patronizing a prostitute: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-83a. Patronizing a prostitute from a motor vehicle: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-87. Promoting prostitution in the second degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-88. Promoting prostitution in the third degree: Class D felony.

DRUG OFFENSES

- Sec. 21a-277. Penalty for illegal manufacture, distribution, sale, prescription, dispensing
- Sec. 21a-278. Penalty for illegal manufacture, distribution, sale, prescriptoin or administration by non-drug dependent person.
- Sec. 21a-279. Penalty for illegal possession. Alternative sentences.

LARCENY, ROBBERY, AND RELATED OFFENSES

- Sec. 53a-119. Larceny
- Sec. 53a-119a. Shoplifting and library theft; detention, questioning, presumption of crime.
- Sec. 53a-119b. Using motor vehicle or vessel without owner's permission. Interfering or tampering with a motor vehicle. First offense: Class A misdemeanor. Subsequent offense: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-120. Theft of services; service and credit card defined.
- Sec. 53a-121. Value of property or services.
- Sec. 53a-122. Larceny in the first degree: Class B felony.
- Sec. 53a-123. Larceny in the second degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-124. Larceny in the third degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-125. Larceny in the fourth degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-125a. Larceny in the fifth degree: Class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-125b. Larceny in the sixth degree: Class C misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-126. Larceny by receiving stolen property.
- Sec. 53a-126a. Criminal trover in the first degree: Class D felony-1st offense; Class C felony, subsequent.
- Sec. 53a-126b. Criminal trover in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-127. Diversion from state of benefit of labor of employees: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-127a. Unlawful entry into coin machine; possession of key to enter: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-127b. Fraudulent use of an automated teller machine: Class C misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-127c. Theft of electric, gas, water, steam, telecommunications, wireless radio communications or community antenna television service for profit or economic gain: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-127d. Cheating: Class D felony or class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-127e. Possession of a cheating device: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-127f. Possession of a shoplifting device: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-128. Issuing a bad check. Penalties.
- Sec. 53a-128a. Credit card crimes.
- Sec. 53a-128b. False statement to procure issuance of credit card.

Sec. 53a-128c. Credit card theft. Illegal transfer. Fraud. Forgery.
Sec. 53a-128d. Illegal use of credit card. Presumption of knowledge of revocation.
Sec. 53a-128e. Illegal furnishing of money, goods or services on credit card.
Sec. 53a-128f. Unlawful completion or reproduction of credit card.
Sec. 53a-128g. Receipt of money, goods or services obtained by illegal use of credit card.
Sec. 53a-128h. Certain defenses denied.
Sec. 53a-128i. Penalties for credit card crimes.
Sec. 53a-129. Misapplication of property: Class A misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-129a. Identity theft defined.
Sec. 53a-129b. Identity theft in the first degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-129c. Identity theft in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-129d. Identity theft in the third degree: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-129e. Trafficking in personal identifying information: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-130. Criminal impersonation: Class B misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-130a. Impersonation of a police officer: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-131. Unlawfully concealing a will: Class A misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-132. False entry by an officer or agent of a public community: Class A misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-133. Robbery
Sec. 53a-134. Robbery in the first degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-135. Robbery in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-136. Robbery in the third degree: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-136a. Robbery involving occupied motor vehicle. Penalty.

BURGLARY, ARSON, AND RELATED OFFENSES

Sec. 53a-100aa Home invasion: Class A felony.
Sec. 53a-101. Burglary in the first degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-102. Burglary in the second degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-102a. Burglary in the second degree with a firearm: Class C felony: One year not suspendable.
Sec. 53a-103. Burglary in the third degree: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-103a. Burglary in the third degree with a firearm: Class D felony: One year not suspendable.
Sec. 53a-104. Affirmative defense to burglary.
Sec. 53a-105. Conviction for burglary and other offense authorized, when.
Sec. 53a-106. Manufacturing or possession of burglar's tools: Class A misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-107. Criminal trespass in the first degree: Class A misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-108. Criminal trespass in the second degree: Class B misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-109. Criminal trespass in the third degree: Class C misdemeanor.
Sec. 53a-110. Affirmative defenses to criminal trespass.
Sec. 53a-110a. Simple trespass
Sec. 53a-110d. Simple trespass of railroad property.
Sec. 53a-111. Arson in the first degree: Class A felony.
Sec. 53a-112. Arson in the second degree: Class B felony.
Sec. 53a-113. Arson in the third degree: Class C felony.
Sec. 53a-114. Reckless burning: Class D felony.
Sec. 53a-115. Criminal mischief in the first degree: Class D felony.

- Sec. 53a-116. Criminal mischief in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-117. Criminal mischief in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-117a. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree: Class C misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-117e. Criminal damage of a landlord's property in the first degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-117f. Criminal damage of a landlord's property in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-117g. Criminal damage of a landlord's property in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-117k. Damage to railroad property in the first degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-117l. Damage to railroad property in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-117m. Damage to railroad property in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor.

ASSAULT

- Sec. 53a-59. Assault in the first degree: Class B felony: Nonsuspendable sentences.
- Sec. 53a-59a. Assault of an elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant or mentally retarded person in the first degree: Class B felony: Five years not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-59b. Assault of an employee of the Department of Correction in the first degree: Class B felony.
- Sec. 53a-59c. Assault of a pregnant woman resulting in termination of pregnancy: Class A felony.
- Sec. 53a-60. Assault in the second degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-60a. Assault in the second degree with a firearm: Class D felony: One year not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-60b. Assault of an elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant or mentally retarded person in the second degree: Class D felony: Two years not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-60c. Assault of an elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant or mentally retarded person in the second degree with a firearm: Class D felony: Three years not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-61. Assault in the third degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-61a. Assault of an elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant or mentally retarded person in the third degree: Class A misdemeanor: One year not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-61aa. Threatening in the first degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-62. Threatening in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-63. Reckless endangerment in the first degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-64. Reckless endangerment in the second degree: Class B misdemeanor..
- Sec. 53a-64aa. Strangulation in the first degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-64bb. Strangulation in the second degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-64cc. Strangulation in the third degree: Class A misdemeanor.

HOMICIDE

- Sec. 53a-54a. Murder.
- Sec. 53a-54b. Capital felony.
- Sec. 53a-54c. Felony murder.
- Sec. 53a-54d. Arson murder.
- Sec. 53a-55. Manslaughter in the first degree: Class B felony.
- Sec. 53a-55a. Manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm: Class B felony: Five years not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-56. Manslaughter in the second degree: Class C felony.

- Sec. 53a-56a. Manslaughter in the second degree with a firearm: Class C felony: One year not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-56b. Manslaughter in the second degree with a motor vehicle: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-57. Misconduct with a motor vehicle: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-58. Criminally negligent homicide: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-58a. Negligent homicide with a motor vehicle.

KIDNAPPING

- Sec. 53a-92. Kidnapping in the first degree: Class A felony.
- Sec. 53a-92a. Kidnapping in the first degree with a firearm: Class A felony: One year not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-94. Kidnapping in the second degree: Class B felony: Three years not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-94a. Kidnapping in the second degree with a firearm: Class B felony: Three years not suspendable.
- Sec. 53a-95. Unlawful restraint in the first degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-96. Unlawful restraint in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-97. Custodial interference in the first degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-98. Custodial interference in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-99. Substitution of children: Class D felony.

FORGERY AND RELATED OFFENSES

- Sec. 53a-138. Forgery in the first degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-139. Forgery in the second degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-140. Forgery in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-141. Criminal simulation: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-142. Forgery of symbols: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-143. Unlawfully using slugs: Definitions.
- Sec. 53a-144. Unlawfully using slugs in the first degree: Class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-145. Unlawfully using slugs in the second degree: Class C misdemeanor.

BRIBERY AND RELATED OFFENSES

- Sec. 53a-147. Bribery: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-148. Bribe receiving: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-148a. Failure to report bribery: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-149. Bribery of a witness: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-150. Bribe receiving by a witness: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-151. Tampering with a witness: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-151a. Intimidating a witness: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-152. Bribery of a juror: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-153. Bribe receiving by a juror: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-154. Tampering with a juror: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-155. Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-156. Perjury: Class D felony.

- Sec. 53a-157a.False statement in the first degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-157b.False statement in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-157b.False statement in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-158. Bribery of a labor official: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-159. Bribe receiving by a labor official: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-160. Commercial bribery: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-161. Receiving a commercial bribe: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-161a.Bid rigging: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-161b.Disclosure of bid or proposal: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-161c.Receiving kickbacks: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-161d.Paying a kickback: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-162. Rigging: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-163. Soliciting or accepting benefit for rigging: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-164. Participation in a rigged contest: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-165aa.Hindering prosecution in the first degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-166. Hindering prosecution in the second degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-167. Hindering prosecution in the third degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-167a.Interfering with an officer: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-167b.Failure to assist a peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or firefighter: Class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 53a-167c.Assault of public safety or emergency medical personnel.
- Sec. 53a-167d.Assault of a prosecutor: Class C felony.

COERCION

- Sec. 53a-192. Coercion: Class A misdemeanor or class D felony.

OBCENITY

- Sec. 53a-194. Obscenity: Class B misdemeanor.Sec.
- Sec. 53a-196. Obscenity as to minors: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-196a. Employing a minor in an obscene performance: Class A felony.
- Sec. 53a-196b. Promoting a minor in an obscene performance: Class B felony.
- Sec. 53a-196c. Importing child pornography: Class B felony.
- Sec. 53a-196d. Possessing child pornography in the first degree: Class B felony.
- Sec. 53a-196e. Possessing child pornography in the second degree: Class C felony.
- Sec. 53a-196f. Possessing child pornography in the third degree: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-196g. Possessing child pornography: Affirmative defenses.

WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

- Sec. 53-202. Possession and use of a machine gun
- Sec. 53a-206. Carrying of dangerous weapons
- Sec. 53a-211. Possession of a sawed-off shotgun or silencer: Class D felony.
- Sec. 53a-212. Stealing a firearm: Class D felony.

MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS

Sec 53-80a. Manufacture of bombs

SECURITIES FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENSES

- Sec. 36b-2. Short title: Connecticut Uniform Securities Act.
- Sec. 36b-3. Definitions.
- Sec. 36b-4. Prohibited activities re the offer, sale or purchase of any security.
- Sec. 36b-5. Prohibited activities of investment advisers and persons who solicit advisory business on behalf of investment advisers.
- Sec. 36b-6. Broker-dealer, agent or investment adviser required to register. Exemptions. Branch offices. Notice re termination of business.
- Sec. 36b-7. Application for initial or renewal registration. Registration conditions. Waiver of specific registration requirements.
- Sec. 36b-8. Investigation of applicant for registration. Register.
- Sec. 36b-8. Investigation of applicant for registration
- Sec. 36b-10. Application for registration to be under oath.
- Sec. 36b-11. Photograph to accompany each application for registration.
- Sec. 36b-12. Application and registration fees.
- Sec. 36b-13. Registration renewal. Requirements.
- Sec. 36b-14. Records and financial reports required.
- Sec. 36b-15. Denial, suspension or revocation of registration by commissioner. Withdrawal from registration or of application.
- Sec. 36b-16. Registration of security prior to offer or sale required. Exceptions.
- Sec. 36b-17. Registration of security by coordination. Registration statement. Contents. Effective date.
- Sec. 36b-18. Registration of security by qualification. Statement contents. Effective date.
- Sec. 36b-19. Registration statement filed by issuer, person on whose behalf offering is to be made or registered broker-dealer. Fee. Contents. Effective date. Regulation by commissioner.
- Sec. 36b-20. Stop order. When issued by commissioner. Registration statement deemed abandoned, when.
- Sec. 36b-21. Exemption of certain securities and transactions. Denial or revocation of exemption.
- Sec. 36b-22. Filing of material intended for distribution to prospective investors.
- Sec. 36b-22a. Investment advisers and investment adviser agents to provide schedule of charges, fees and penalties to clients.
- Sec. 36b-23. False or misleading statements or omissions prohibited.
- Sec. 36b-24. Findings by commissioner.
- Sec. 36b-25. Administration of chapter. Use and disclosure of information obtained under chapter.
- Sec. 36b-26. Investigative powers of commissioner.
- Sec. 36b-27. Enforcement powers of commissioner.
- Sec. 36b-28. Penalties.
- Sec. 36b-29. Buyer's remedies.
- Sec. 36b-30. Appeals.
- Sec. 36b-31. Regulatory power of commissioner. Hearings.
- Sec. 36b-32. Filing of documents. Register of applications, statements and orders. Copies.

Sec. 36b-32a. Applicability of The Philanthropy Protection Act of 1995.

Sec. 36b-33. Applicability of chapter to offers to buy or sell. Appointment of commissioner as attorney for process.

HAZARDOUS WASTE CRIMES

Sec. 22a-131a. Hazardous waste related crimes (transportation, storage, etc.)

MONEY LAUNDERING

Sec. 53a-276. Money laundering in the first degree: Class B felony.

Sec. 53a-277. Money laundering in the second degree: Class C felony.

Sec. 53a-278. Money laundering in the third degree: Class D felony.

Sec. 53a-279. Money laundering in the fourth degree: Class A misdemeanor.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Sec. 53a-192a. Trafficking in persons.