



General Assembly

January Session, 2015

Raised Bill No. 1117

LCO No. 5555



Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING CERTAIN MISDEMEANORS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 53a-61 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

3 (a) A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when: (1) With
4 intent to cause physical injury to another person, he causes such injury
5 to such person or to a third person; or (2) he recklessly causes serious
6 physical injury to another person; or (3) with criminal negligence, he
7 causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon,
8 a dangerous instrument or an electronic defense weapon.

9 (b) Assault in the third degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
10 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section may be fined
11 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars, and (1) if found
12 guilty under subdivision (1) or (2) of said subsection, may be
13 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
14 sixty-four days, or (2) if found guilty under subdivision (3) of said
15 subsection, [(a) of this section] shall be sentenced to a term of

16 imprisonment of [one year] three hundred sixty-four days which may
17 not be suspended or reduced.

18 Sec. 2. Section 53a-62 of the general statutes is repealed and the
19 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

20 (a) A person is guilty of threatening in the second degree when: (1)
21 By physical threat, such person intentionally places or attempts to
22 place another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury, (2)
23 such person threatens to commit any crime of violence with the intent
24 to terrorize another person, or (3) such person threatens to commit
25 such crime of violence in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such
26 terror.

27 (b) Threatening in the second degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and
28 any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be
29 fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
30 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
31 sixty-four days.

32 Sec. 3. Section 53a-63 of the general statutes is repealed and the
33 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

34 (a) A person is guilty of reckless endangerment in the first degree
35 when, with extreme indifference to human life, he recklessly engages
36 in conduct which creates a risk of serious physical injury to another
37 person.

38 (b) Reckless endangerment in the first degree is a [class A]
39 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this
40 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
41 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
42 hundred sixty-four days.

43 Sec. 4. Section 53a-64cc of the general statutes is repealed and the
44 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

45 (a) A person is guilty of strangulation in the third degree when such
46 person recklessly restrains another person by the neck or throat and
47 impedes the ability of such other person to breathe or restricts blood
48 circulation of such other person.

49 (b) No person shall be found guilty of strangulation in the third
50 degree and unlawful restraint or assault upon the same incident, but
51 such person may be charged and prosecuted for all three offenses
52 upon the same information. For the purposes of this section, "unlawful
53 restraint" means a violation of section 53a-95 or 53a-96, as amended by
54 this act, and "assault" means a violation of section 53a-59, 53a-59a, 53a-
55 59b, 53a-59c, 53a-60, 53a-60a, 53a-60b, 53a-60c, 53a-61, as amended by
56 this act, or 53a-61a.

57 (c) Strangulation in the third degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and
58 any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be
59 fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
60 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
61 sixty-four days.

62 Sec. 5. Section 53a-73a of the general statutes is repealed and the
63 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

64 (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1)
65 Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under
66 thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than
67 such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under
68 fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than
69 such other person, or (C) mentally incapacitated or impaired because
70 of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is
71 unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (D) physically helpless, or
72 (E) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person's
73 guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such
74 other person's welfare, or (F) in custody of law or detained in a
75 hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or

76 disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person
77 subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person's
78 consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or
79 dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects
80 another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and
81 the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a
82 patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former
83 patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or
84 former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of
85 therapeutic deception; or (5) such person subjects another person to
86 sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false
87 representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical
88 purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school
89 employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a
90 student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under
91 the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which
92 employs the actor; or (7) such person is a coach in an athletic activity or
93 a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects
94 another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or
95 instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and
96 receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or
97 (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (8) such person subjects another
98 person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or
99 older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over
100 such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal,
101 occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation
102 in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen
103 years of age; or (9) such person subjects another person to sexual
104 contact who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the
105 Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private
106 facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary
107 authority over such other person.

108 (b) Sexual assault in the fourth degree is (1) a [class A] misdemeanor

109 and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may
110 be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
111 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
112 sixty-four days, or [.] (2) if the victim of the offense is under sixteen
113 years of age, a class D felony.

114 Sec. 6. Section 53a-181d of the general statutes is repealed and the
115 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

116 (a) For the purposes of this section, "course of conduct" means two
117 or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person
118 directly, indirectly or through a third party, by any action, method,
119 device or means, (1) follows, lies in wait for, monitors, observes,
120 surveils, threatens, harasses, communicates with or sends unwanted
121 gifts to, a person, or (2) interferes with a person's property.

122 (b) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when:

123 (1) Such person knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed
124 at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for
125 such person's physical safety or the physical safety of a third person; or

126 (2) Such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose,
127 engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would
128 cause a reasonable person to fear that such person's employment,
129 business or career is threatened, where (A) such conduct consists of the
130 actor telephoning to, appearing at or initiating communication or
131 contact at such other person's place of employment or business,
132 provided the actor was previously and clearly informed to cease such
133 conduct, and (B) such conduct does not consist of constitutionally
134 protected activity.

135 (c) Stalking in the second degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
136 person found guilty under subsection (b) of this section, may be fined
137 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
138 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred

139 sixty-four days.

140 Sec. 7. Section 53a-181l of the general statutes is repealed and the
141 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

142 (a) A person is guilty of intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the
143 third degree when such person, with specific intent to intimidate or
144 harass another person or group of persons because of the actual or
145 perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or
146 gender identity or expression of such other person or persons: (1)
147 Damages, destroys or defaces any real or personal property, or (2)
148 threatens, by word or act, to do an act described in subdivision (1) of
149 this subsection or advocates or urges another person to do an act
150 described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, if there is reasonable
151 cause to believe that an act described in said subdivision will occur.

152 (b) Intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the third degree is a
153 [class A] misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection
154 (a) of this section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two
155 thousand dollars and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not
156 to exceed three hundred sixty-four days.

157 Sec. 8. Section 53a-323 of the general statutes is repealed and the
158 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

159 (a) A person is guilty of abuse in the third degree when such person
160 (1) knowingly commits abuse of an elderly, blind or disabled person or
161 a person with intellectual disability and causes physical injury to such
162 elderly, blind or disabled person or person with intellectual disability,
163 or (2) recklessly commits abuse of an elderly, blind or disabled person
164 or a person with intellectual disability and causes physical injury to
165 such elderly, blind or disabled person or person with intellectual
166 disability.

167 (b) Abuse in the third degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
168 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined

169 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
170 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
171 sixty-four days.

172 Sec. 9. Section 53a-96 of the general statutes is repealed and the
173 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

174 (a) A person is guilty of unlawful restraint in the second degree
175 when he restrains another person.

176 (b) Unlawful restraint in the second degree is a [class A]
177 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this
178 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
179 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
180 hundred sixty-four days.

181 Sec. 10. Section 53a-106 of the general statutes is repealed and the
182 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

183 (a) A person is guilty of manufacturing or possession of burglar's
184 tools when he manufactures or has in his possession any tool,
185 instrument or other thing adapted, designed or commonly used for
186 advancing or facilitating offenses involving unlawful entry into
187 premises, or offenses involving forcible breaking of safes or other
188 containers or depositories of property, under circumstances
189 manifesting an intent to use or knowledge that some person intends to
190 use the same in the commission of an offense of such character.

191 (b) Manufacturing or possession of burglar's tools is a [class A]
192 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this
193 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
194 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
195 hundred sixty-four days.

196 Sec. 11. Section 53a-107 of the general statutes is repealed and the
197 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

198 (a) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the first degree when:
199 (1) Knowing that such person is not licensed or privileged to do so,
200 such person enters or remains in a building or any other premises after
201 an order to leave or not to enter personally communicated to such
202 person by the owner of the premises or other authorized person; or (2)
203 such person enters or remains in a building or any other premises in
204 violation of a restraining order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or a
205 protective order issued pursuant to section 46b-16a, 46b-38c, 54-1k or
206 54-82r by the Superior Court; or (3) such person enters or remains in a
207 building or any other premises in violation of a foreign order of
208 protection, as defined in section 46b-15a, that has been issued against
209 such person in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened
210 use of physical force against another person; or (4) knowing that such
211 person is not licensed or privileged to do so, such person enters or
212 remains on public land after an order to leave or not to enter
213 personally communicated to such person by an authorized official of
214 the state or a municipality, as the case may be.

215 (b) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a [class A] misdemeanor
216 and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may
217 be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
218 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
219 sixty-four days.

220 Sec. 12. Section 53a-98 of the general statutes is repealed and the
221 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

222 (a) A person is guilty of custodial interference in the second degree
223 when: (1) Being a relative of a child who is less than sixteen years old
224 and intending to hold such child permanently or for a protracted
225 period and knowing that he has no legal right to do so, he takes or
226 entices such child from his lawful custodian; (2) knowing that he has
227 no legal right to do so, he takes or entices from lawful custody any
228 incompetent person or any person entrusted by authority of law to the
229 custody of another person or institution; or (3) knowing that he has no

230 legal right to do so, he holds, keeps or otherwise refuses to return a
231 child who is less than sixteen years old to such child's lawful custodian
232 after a request by such custodian for the return of such child.

233 (b) Custodial interference in the second degree is a [class A]
234 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this
235 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
236 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
237 hundred sixty-four days.

238 Sec. 13. Section 53a-116 of the general statutes is repealed and the
239 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

240 (a) A person is guilty of criminal mischief in the second degree
241 when: (1) With intent to cause damage to tangible property of another
242 and having no reasonable ground to believe that such person has a
243 right to do so, such person damages tangible property of another in an
244 amount exceeding two hundred fifty dollars; or (2) with intent to cause
245 an interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public and
246 having no reasonable ground to believe that such person has a right to
247 do so, such person damages or tampers with tangible property of a
248 public utility or mode of public transportation, power or
249 communication, and thereby causes a risk of interruption or
250 impairment of service rendered to the public; or (3) with intent to
251 cause damage to tangible property owned by the state or a
252 municipality that is located on public land and having no reasonable
253 ground to believe that such person has a right to do so, such person
254 damages such tangible property in an amount exceeding two hundred
255 fifty dollars.

256 (b) Criminal mischief in the second degree is a [class A]
257 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this
258 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
259 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
260 hundred sixty-four days.

261 Sec. 14. Section 53a-117f of the general statutes is repealed and the
262 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

263 (a) A tenant is guilty of criminal damage of a landlord's property in
264 the second degree when, having no reasonable ground to believe that a
265 tenant has a right to do so, such tenant (1) intentionally damages the
266 tangible property of the landlord of the premises in an amount
267 exceeding two hundred fifty dollars, or (2) recklessly damages the
268 tangible property of the landlord of the premises in an amount
269 exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars.

270 (b) For the purposes of this section, "tenant", "landlord" and
271 "premises" have the meanings provided in section 47a-1.

272 (c) Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution of a person
273 under any other provision of the general statutes.

274 (d) Criminal damage of a landlord's property in the second degree is
275 a [class A] misdemeanor and any person found guilty under
276 subsection (a) of this section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed
277 two thousand dollars and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment
278 not to exceed three hundred sixty-four days.

279 Sec. 15. Section 53a-119b of the general statutes is repealed and the
280 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

281 (a) A person is guilty of using a motor vehicle without the owner's
282 permission when: (1) He operates or uses, or causes to be operated or
283 used, any motor vehicle unless he has the consent of the owner; or (2)
284 he obtains the consent of the owner to the use of his motor vehicle by
285 fraud or fraudulent means, statement or representations.

286 (b) A person is guilty of using a vessel, as defined in section 15-127,
287 without the owner's permission when: (1) He operates or uses, or
288 causes to be operated or used, any vessel unless he has the consent of
289 the owner; or (2) he obtains the consent of the owner to the use of his

290 vessel by fraud or fraudulent means, statement or representations.

291 (c) A person is guilty of interfering or tampering with a motor
292 vehicle when: (1) He puts into motion the engine of any motor vehicle
293 while it is standing without the permission of the owner except that a
294 property owner or his agent may remove any motor vehicle left
295 without authorization on such owner's property in accordance with
296 section 14-145; or (2) with intent and without right to do so, he
297 damages any motor vehicle or damages or removes any of its parts or
298 components.

299 (d) Using a motor vehicle or a vessel without the owner's
300 permission or interfering or tampering with a motor vehicle is (1) a
301 [class A] misdemeanor and any person found guilty under this section,
302 may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and
303 may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
304 hundred sixty-four days for a first offense, and (2) a class D felony for
305 each subsequent offense.

306 Sec. 16. Section 53a-125 of the general statutes is repealed and the
307 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

308 (a) A person is guilty of larceny in the fourth degree when he
309 commits larceny as defined in section 53a-119 and the value of the
310 property or service exceeds one thousand dollars.

311 (b) Larceny in the fourth degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
312 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined
313 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
314 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
315 sixty-four days.

316 Sec. 17. Section 53a-126b of the general statutes is repealed and the
317 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

318 (a) A person is guilty of criminal trover in the second degree when,

319 knowing that such person is not licensed or privileged to do so, such
320 person uses the personal property of another without the consent of
321 such owner, and such use results in damage to or diminishes the value
322 of such property or subjects such owner to economic loss, fine or other
323 penalty.

324 (b) For the purposes of this section, "economic loss" includes
325 uncompensated economic loss that exceeds five hundred dollars
326 suffered by an owner of personal property who is engaged in the
327 business of renting or leasing personal property when a person to
328 whom such owner has rented or leased such property pursuant to a
329 written agreement providing for the return of such property at a
330 specified time fails to return such property within one hundred twenty
331 hours after the owner sends a written demand to such person for the
332 return of such property by registered mail addressed to such person at
333 such person's address as shown in the written agreement, unless a
334 more recent address is known to the owner. Acknowledgment of the
335 receipt of such written demand by such person shall not be necessary
336 to establish that one hundred twenty hours have passed since such
337 written demand was sent. The provisions of this subsection shall not
338 apply to personal property that is rented or leased (1) for personal,
339 family or household purposes, or (2) pursuant to chapter 743i.

340 (c) Criminal trover in the second degree is a [class A] misdemeanor
341 and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may
342 be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
343 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
344 sixty-four days.

345 Sec. 18. Subsection (c) of section 53a-128 of the general statutes is
346 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
347 *October 1, 2015*):

348 (c) Issuing a bad check is: (1) A class D felony if the amount of the
349 check was more than two thousand dollars; (2) a [class A]

350 misdemeanor for which a person may be fined in an amount not to
351 exceed two thousand dollars and may be sentenced to a term of
352 imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty-four days, if the
353 amount of the check was more than one thousand dollars but not more
354 than two thousand dollars; (3) a class B misdemeanor if the amount of
355 the check was more than five hundred dollars but not more than one
356 thousand dollars; or (4) a class C misdemeanor if the amount of the
357 check was five hundred dollars or less.

358 Sec. 19. Subsection (a) of section 53a-128i of the general statutes is
359 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
360 *October 1, 2015*):

361 (a) Any person who is subject to the penalties of this subsection
362 shall be guilty of a [class A] misdemeanor for which a person may be
363 fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
364 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
365 sixty-four days.

366 Sec. 20. Section 53a-129 of the general statutes is repealed and the
367 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

368 (a) A person is guilty of misapplication of property when,
369 knowingly possessing personal property of another pursuant to an
370 agreement that the same will be returned to the owner at a future time,
371 he loans, leases, pledges, pawns or otherwise encumbers such property
372 without the consent of the owner thereof in such manner as to create a
373 risk that the owner will not be able to recover it or will suffer
374 pecuniary loss.

375 (b) In any prosecution under this section, it shall be a defense that,
376 at the time the prosecution was commenced, (1) the defendant had
377 recovered possession of the property, unencumbered as a result of the
378 unlawful disposition, and (2) the owner had suffered no material
379 economic loss as a result of the unlawful disposition.

380 (c) Misapplication of property is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
381 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined
382 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
383 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
384 sixty-four days.

385 Sec. 21. Section 53a-142 of the general statutes is repealed and the
386 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

387 (a) A person is guilty of forgery of symbols of value when, with
388 intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely makes,
389 completes or alters a written instrument or issues or possesses any
390 written instrument which he knows to be forged, which is or purports
391 to be, or which is calculated to become or represent if completed part
392 of an issue of tokens, public transportation transfers, certificates or
393 other articles manufactured and designed for use as symbols of value
394 usable in place of money for the purchase of property or services.

395 (b) Forgery of symbols of value is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
396 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined
397 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
398 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
399 sixty-four days.

400 Sec. 22. Section 53a-157b of the general statutes is repealed and the
401 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

402 (a) A person is guilty of false statement when such person (1)
403 intentionally makes a false written statement that such person does not
404 believe to be true with the intent to mislead a public servant in the
405 performance of such public servant's official function, and (2) makes
406 such statement under oath or pursuant to a form bearing notice,
407 authorized by law, to the effect that false statements made therein are
408 punishable.

409 (b) False statement is a [class A] misdemeanor and any person

410 found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined in an
411 amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be sentenced to a
412 term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty-four days.

413 Sec. 23. Section 53a-167a of the general statutes is repealed and the
414 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

415 (a) A person is guilty of interfering with an officer when such
416 person obstructs, resists, hinders or endangers any peace officer,
417 special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle
418 inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to
419 section 7-294d or firefighter in the performance of such peace officer's,
420 special policeman's, motor vehicle inspector's or firefighter's duties.

421 (b) Interfering with an officer is a [class A] misdemeanor for which a
422 person may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
423 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
424 hundred sixty-four days, except that, if such violation causes the death
425 or serious physical injury of another person, such person shall be
426 guilty of a class D felony.

427 Sec. 24. Section 53a-173 of the general statutes is repealed and the
428 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

429 (a) A person is guilty of failure to appear in the second degree when
430 (1) while charged with the commission of a misdemeanor or a motor
431 vehicle violation for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment may
432 be imposed and while out on bail or released under other procedure of
433 law, such person wilfully fails to appear when legally called according
434 to the terms of such person's bail bond or promise to appear, or (2)
435 while on probation for conviction of a misdemeanor or motor vehicle
436 violation, such person wilfully fails to appear when legally called for
437 any court hearing relating to a violation of such probation.

438 (b) Failure to appear in the second degree is a [class A]
439 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this

440 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
441 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
442 hundred sixty-four days.

443 Sec. 25. Section 53a-175 of the general statutes is repealed and the
444 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

445 (a) A person is guilty of riot in the first degree when simultaneously
446 with six or more other persons he engages in tumultuous and violent
447 conduct and thereby intentionally or recklessly causes or creates a
448 grave risk of causing public alarm, and in the course of and as a result
449 of such conduct, a person other than one of the participants suffers
450 physical injury or substantial property damage occurs.

451 (b) Riot in the first degree is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
452 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined
453 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
454 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
455 sixty-four days.

456 Sec. 26. Section 14-223 of the general statutes is repealed and the
457 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

458 (a) Whenever the operator of any motor vehicle fails promptly to
459 bring his motor vehicle to a full stop upon the signal of any officer in
460 uniform or prominently displaying the badge of his office, or disobeys
461 the direction of such officer with relation to the operation of his motor
462 vehicle, he shall be deemed to have committed an infraction and be
463 fined fifty dollars.

464 (b) No person operating a motor vehicle, when signaled to stop by
465 an officer in a police vehicle using an audible signal device or flashing
466 or revolving lights, shall increase the speed of the motor vehicle in an
467 attempt to escape or elude such police officer. Any person who violates
468 this subsection shall be guilty of a [class A] misdemeanor for which a
469 person may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars

470 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
471 hundred sixty-four days, except that, if such violation causes the death
472 or serious physical injury, as defined in section 53a-3, of another
473 person, such person shall be guilty of a class C felony, and shall have
474 such person's motor vehicle operator's license suspended for one year
475 for the first offense, except that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
476 may, after a hearing, as provided for in subsection (i) of section 14-111,
477 and upon a showing of compelling mitigating circumstances, reinstate
478 such person's license before the expiration of such one-year period. For
479 any subsequent offense such person shall be guilty of a class C felony,
480 except that if any prior offense by such person under this subsection
481 caused, and such subsequent offense causes, the death or serious
482 physical injury, as defined in section 53a-3, of another person, such
483 person shall be guilty of a class C felony for which one year of the
484 sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and
485 shall have such person's motor vehicle operator's license suspended for
486 not less than eighteen months nor more than two years, except that
487 said commissioner may, after a hearing, as provided for in subsection
488 (i) of section 14-111, and upon a showing of compelling mitigating
489 circumstances, reinstate such person's license before such period.

490 Sec. 27. Section 14-224 of the general statutes is repealed and the
491 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

492 (a) Each operator of a motor vehicle who is knowingly involved in
493 an accident which results in the death of any other person shall at once
494 stop and render such assistance as may be needed and shall give such
495 operator's name, address and operator's license number and
496 registration number to any officer or witness to the death of any
497 person, and if such operator of the motor vehicle causing the death of
498 any person is unable to give such operator's name, address and
499 operator's license number and registration number to any witness or
500 officer, for any reason or cause, such operator shall immediately report
501 such death of any person to a police officer, a constable, a state police
502 officer or an inspector of motor vehicles or at the nearest police

503 precinct or station, and shall state in such report the location and
504 circumstances of the accident causing the death of any person and
505 such operator's name, address, operator's license number and
506 registration number.

507 (b) (1) Each operator of a motor vehicle who is knowingly involved
508 in an accident which causes serious physical injury, as defined in
509 section 53a-3, to any other person shall at once stop and render such
510 assistance as may be needed and shall give such operator's name,
511 address and operator's license number and registration number to the
512 person injured or to any officer or witness to the serious physical
513 injury to person. If such operator of the motor vehicle causing the
514 serious physical injury of any person is unable to give such operator's
515 name, address and operator's license number and registration number
516 to the person injured or to any witness or officer, for any reason or
517 cause, such operator shall immediately report such serious physical
518 injury of any person to a police officer, a constable, a state police officer
519 or an inspector of motor vehicles or at the nearest police precinct or
520 station, and shall state in such report the location and circumstances of
521 the accident causing the serious physical injury of any person and such
522 operator's name, address, operator's license number and registration
523 number.

524 (2) Each operator of a motor vehicle who is knowingly involved in
525 an accident that causes physical injury, as defined in section 53a-3, to
526 any other person shall at once stop and render such assistance as may
527 be needed and shall give such operator's name, address and operator's
528 license number and registration number to the person injured or to any
529 officer or witness to the physical injury. If such operator of the motor
530 vehicle causing the physical injury is unable to give such operator's
531 name, address and operator's license number and registration number
532 to the person injured or to any witness or officer, for any reason or
533 cause, such operator shall immediately report such physical injury of
534 any person to a police officer, a constable, a state police officer or an
535 inspector of motor vehicles or at the nearest police precinct or station,

536 and shall state in such report the location and circumstances of the
537 accident causing the physical injury of any person and such operator's
538 name, address, operator's license number and registration number.

539 (3) Each operator of a motor vehicle who is knowingly involved in
540 an accident that causes injury or damage to property shall at once stop
541 and render such assistance as may be needed and shall give such
542 operator's name, address and operator's license number and
543 registration number to the owner of the injured or damaged property,
544 or to any officer or witness to the injury or damage to property, and if
545 such operator of the motor vehicle causing the injury or damage to any
546 property is unable to give such operator's name, address and
547 operator's license number and registration number to the owner of the
548 property injured or damaged, or to any witness or officer, for any
549 reason or cause, such operator shall immediately report such injury or
550 damage to property to a police officer, a constable, a state police officer
551 or an inspector of motor vehicles or at the nearest police precinct or
552 station, and shall state in such report the location and circumstances of
553 the accident causing the injury or damage to property and such
554 operator's name, address, operator's license number and registration
555 number.

556 (c) (1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public
557 highway for a wager or for any race or for the purpose of making a
558 speed record.

559 (2) No person shall (A) possess a motor vehicle under circumstances
560 manifesting an intent that it be used in a race or event prohibited
561 under subdivision (1) of this subsection, (B) act as a starter, timekeeper,
562 judge or spectator at a race or event prohibited under subdivision (1)
563 of this subsection, or (C) wager on the outcome of a race or event
564 prohibited under subdivision (1) of this subsection.

565 (d) Each person operating a motor vehicle who is knowingly
566 involved in an accident on a limited access highway which causes

567 damage to property only shall immediately move or cause his motor
568 vehicle to be moved from the traveled portion of the highway to an
569 untraveled area which is adjacent to the accident site if it is possible to
570 move the motor vehicle without risk of further damage to property or
571 injury to any person.

572 (e) No person who acts in accordance with the provisions of
573 subsection (d) of this section may be considered to have violated
574 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of this section.

575 (f) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (a) or
576 subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section shall be fined not more
577 than ten thousand dollars or be imprisoned not less than one year nor
578 more than ten years or be both fined and imprisoned.

579 (g) Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision (2) or (3)
580 of subsection (b) of this section or subsection (c) of this section shall be
581 fined not less than seventy-five dollars nor more than six hundred
582 dollars or be imprisoned not more than [one year] three hundred sixty-
583 four days or be both fined and imprisoned, and for any subsequent
584 offense shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than
585 one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than [one year] three
586 hundred sixty-four days or be both fined and imprisoned.

587 (h) In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (g) of
588 this section: (1) If any person is convicted of a violation of subdivision
589 (1) of subsection (c) of this section and the motor vehicle being
590 operated by such person at the time of the violation is registered to
591 such person, the court may order such motor vehicle to be impounded
592 for not more than thirty days and such person shall be responsible for
593 any fees or costs resulting from such impoundment; or (2) if any
594 person is convicted of a violation of subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of
595 this section and the motor vehicle being operated by such person at the
596 time of the violation is not registered to such person, the court may
597 fine such person not more than two thousand dollars, and for any

598 subsequent offense may fine such person not more than three
599 thousand dollars.

600 Sec. 28. Section 21a-95 of the general statutes is amended by adding
601 subsection (e) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

602 (NEW) (e) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section,
603 any person who violates any provision of subsection (l) of section 21a-
604 93 shall be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not more
605 than five hundred dollars or both; but, if the violation is committed
606 after a conviction of such person under this subsection has become
607 final, or if a person violates said subsection (l) with intent to defraud or
608 mislead, such person shall be imprisoned not more than three hundred
609 sixty-four days or fined not more than one thousand dollars or both.

610 Sec. 29. Section 53a-131 of the general statutes is repealed and the
611 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

612 (a) A person is guilty of unlawfully concealing a will when, with
613 intent to defraud, he conceals, secrets, suppresses, mutilates or
614 destroys a will, codicil or other testamentary instrument.

615 (b) Unlawfully concealing a will is a [class A] misdemeanor and any
616 person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may be fined
617 in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
618 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
619 sixty-four days.

620 Sec. 30. Section 53a-127g of the general statutes is repealed and the
621 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

622 (a) For the purposes of this section, (1) "access device" includes, but
623 is not limited to, any card, plate, code, account number, mobile
624 identification number, personal identification number,
625 telecommunication service access equipment, card-reading device,
626 scanning device, reencoder or other means that could be used to access

627 financial resources or obtain the financial information, personal
628 information or benefits of another person, and (2) "personal identifying
629 information" has the same meaning as provided in section 53a-129a.

630 (b) A person is guilty of unlawful possession of a personal
631 identifying information access device when such person possesses an
632 access device, document-making equipment or authentication
633 implement for the purpose of fraudulently altering, obtaining or using
634 the personal identifying information of another person.

635 (c) Unlawful possession of an access device is a [class A]
636 misdemeanor and any person found guilty under subsection (b) of this
637 section, may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars
638 and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
639 hundred sixty-four days.

640 Sec. 31. Section 53a-127a of the general statutes is repealed and the
641 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

642 (a) No person shall, with intent to commit larceny: (1) Enter, or force
643 an entrance into, alter or insert any part of an instrument into any coin
644 machine, as defined in section 53a-143; or (2) knowingly possess a key
645 or device, or a drawing, print or mold thereof, adapted and designed
646 to open or break into any such coin machine.

647 (b) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (a) of this
648 section shall be guilty of a [class A] misdemeanor for which a person
649 may be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and
650 may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three
651 hundred sixty-four days.

652 Sec. 32. Section 53a-294 of the general statutes is repealed and the
653 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

654 (a) A person is guilty of vendor fraud in the fourth degree when he
655 commits vendor fraud, as defined in section 53a-290, and receives

656 payment for goods or services fraudulently provided in excess of five
 657 hundred dollars.

658 (b) Vendor fraud in the fourth degree is a [class A] misdemeanor
 659 and any person found guilty under subsection (a) of this section, may
 660 be fined in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars and may be
 661 sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred
 662 sixty-four days.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-61
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-62
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-63
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-64cc
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-73a
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-181d
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-181l
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-323
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-96
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-106
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-107
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-98
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-116
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-117f
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-119b
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-125
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-126b
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-128(c)
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-128i(a)
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-129
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-142
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-157b
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-167a
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-173
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-175
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	14-223
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	14-224

Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	21a-95
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-131
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-127g
Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-127a
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-294

Statement of Purpose:

To reduce the maximum term of imprisonment for certain class A misdemeanors by one day to three hundred sixty-four days.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]