

# EXHIBIT P

CONNECTICUT CRIMES ASSOCIATED WITH  
**PERSISTENCE** (or "*totality of behavior*")  
 THAT HAS "**HARASS**" IN THE STATUTE.

Keep in mind this Civil Court Judicial Activism by the  
 Second Circuit Court of Appeal Court in  
 James Lawrence v. Altice

Quote: "*totality of Lawrence's conduct*"

associating anything in my **past which had no arrests**  
 whatsoever after actual KNOWN investigations and  
 devoid of any **provable harassment** etc...

this Civil Court 's Decision did not even deploy

"Lawrence's alleged conduct."

THIS IS NOT JUSTICE.

Question: If I was "**substantially harassing**" (the spins)  
 devoid of names and descriptions and at odds with police  
 investigations, warrant, and deposition, then what is the  
 following Exhibit's behavior?

Can the mind of the average viewer distinguish between  
 obviously different behaviors of "**getting into personal**  
**space**" versus all the different **types of harassment**  
 behaviors when **harassment** is the media accusation?

## DIFFERENT LANGUAGE IN CONNECTICUT STATUTES

### CONNECTICUT LAW

#### THIRD DEGREE STALKING

The law defines **Third-Degree Stalking** as recklessly causing another person to reasonably fear for his or her physical safety by **willfully and repeatedly following** or lying in wait **for that person** (CGS § 53a-181e(a)). The offense is a class B misdemeanor, punishable by up to six months in prison, up to a \$ 1,000 fine, or both (CGS § 53a-181e(b)).

### CONNECTICUT LAW

#### SECOND DEGREE STALKING

§ 53a-181d. Stalking in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor  
 (a) For the purposes of this section, "course of conduct" **means two or more acts**, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through a third party, by any action, method, device or means, including, but not limited to, electronic or social media, (1) follows, lies in wait for, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, **harasses**, communicates with or sends unwanted gifts to, a person, or (2) interferes with a person's property, and "emotional distress" means significant mental or psychological suffering or distress that may or may not require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

### CONNECTICUT LAW

#### SECOND DEGREE HARASSMENT

**Sec. 53a-183. Harassment in the Second Degree: Class C misdemeanor.** (a) A person is guilty of harassment in the second degree when: (1) By telephone, he addresses another in or uses indecent or obscene language; or (2) with **intent** to **harass**, annoy or alarm another person, he communicates with a person by telegraph or mail, by electronically transmitting a facsimile through connection with a telephone network, by computer network, as defined in section 53a-250, or by any other form of written communication, in a manner likely to cause annoyance or alarm; or (3) with intent to **harass**, annoy or alarm another person, he makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues, in a manner likely to cause annoyance or alarm.

**PERSISTENT OFFENDERS CONNECTICUT STATUTE THAT SHOWS THE TYPICAL CHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH PERSISTENCE** or as Court has written "*totality of behavior*".

[Connecticut General Statutes](#) > [Chapter 952](#) > [§ 53a-40d](#)

## Connecticut General Statutes 53a-40d – Persistent offenders of crimes involving assault, stalking, trespass, threatening, harassment, criminal violation of a protective order, criminal violation of a standing criminal protective order or criminal vio...

Current as of: 2018 | [Check for updates](#) | [Other versions](#)

(a) A persistent offender of crimes involving assault, **stalking**, trespass, **threatening**, **harassment**, criminal violation of a protective order, criminal violation of a standing criminal protective order or criminal violation of a restraining order is a **person** who (1) stands convicted of assault under section 53a-61, stalking under section 53a-181d, threatening under section 53a-62, harassment under section 53a-183, criminal violation of a protective order under section 53a-223, criminal violation of a standing criminal protective order under section 53a-223a, criminal violation of a restraining order under section 53a-223b or criminal trespass under section 53a-107 or 53a-108, and (2) has, prior to the commission of the present crime, (A) been convicted of a capital **felony** under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a class A felony, a class B felony, except a **conviction** under section 53a-86 or 53a-122, a class C felony, except a conviction under section 53a-87, 53a-152 or 53a-153, or a class D felony under sections 53a-60 to 53a-60c, inclusive, 53a-

72a, 53a-72b, 53a-95, 53a-103, 53a-103a, 53a-114, 53a-136 or 53a-216, assault under section 53a-61, stalking under section 53a-181d, threatening under section 53a-62, harassment under section 53a-183, criminal violation of a protective order under section 53a-223, criminal violation of a standing criminal protective order under section 53a-223a, criminal violation of a restraining order under section 53a-223b, or criminal trespass under section 53a-107 or 53a-108, or (B) been convicted in any other state of any crime the essential elements of which are substantially the same as any of the crimes enumerated in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

MY ARREST FOR **ONE COUNT OF SECOND DEGREE BREACH OF PEACE** LET ALONE **ANY PAST INCIDENT REPORT RESULTING IN NO ARREST** CASE KNOWN BY REPORTER TO BE CLOSED DOES NOT FIT ANY OF THESE CRIMES BECAUSE **SECOND DEGREE BREACH OF PEACE** IS NOT A COURSE OF CONDUCT CRIME INVOLVING **PERSISTENCE OR REPEATED** ACTS AGAINST PRIOR WARNINGS. **HARASSMENT** IS PERSISTENT COURSE OF CONDUCT ACTS TOWARD AN INDIVIDUAL AND ANY JUDICIAL ACTIVISM BY THE CIVIL COURT BEST HAVE PROPER EVIDENCE.  
WHO WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY HOW HOW LONG?

## Connecticut General Statutes 53a-223 – Criminal violation of a protective order: Class D or class C felony

Current as of: 2018 | [Check for updates](#) | [Other versions](#)

(a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a protective order when an order issued pursuant to subsection (e) of section 46b-38c, subsection (f) of section 53a-28, or section 54-1k or 54-82r has been issued against such person, and such person violates such order.

(b) No person who is listed as a protected person in such protective order may be criminally liable for (1) soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally aiding in the violation of the protective order pursuant to subsection (a) of section 53a-8, or (2) conspiracy to violate such protective order pursuant to section 53a-48.

(c) Criminal violation of a protective order is a class D felony, except that any violation of a protective order that involves (1) imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of a person in violation of the protective order, or (2) threatening, harassing, assaulting, molesting, sexually assaulting or attacking a person in violation of the protective order is a class C felony.

### **NOTICE THE USAGE OF THE WORD HARASS.**

**WARNINGS - DOCUMENTED WARNINGS AND PERSISTENCE IN THE FACE OF VERBAL WARNINGS ARE SIGNIFICANT TO ANY HARASSMENT INVESTIGATION.**