



Legislative Testimony
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Written Testimony on House Bill 6626, An Act Concerning Long-Term Care

Senator Lesser, Representative Gilchrest, Ranking Members Seminara and Case, and distinguished members of the Human Services Committee:

My name is Jess Zaccagnino, and I am the policy counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union of Connecticut (ACLU-CT). I am writing to testify in opposition to Sections 2 and 3 of House Bill 6626, An Act Concerning Long-Term Care.

The ACLU-CT believes in a society where all people, including those who have been convicted or accused of a crime, have equal opportunity to contribute to society and build successful and fulfilling lives. One of the biggest injustices faced by people living with a criminal record are the myriad of collateral consequences flowing from that criminal record, which persist for years, even lifetimes, after a person finishes the punishment they were sentenced to. Collateral consequences turn any sentence into a life sentence. In Connecticut, people living with a criminal record face over 550 legal barriers to full societal participation.¹ These barriers prevent people from obtaining employment, housing, education, and services. Collateral consequences are not just bad for the people who experience them, they are bad for children, families, and communities as well.

Connecticut is making strides toward eliminating collateral consequences of criminal records, but to achieve this goal, the state cannot continue to impose new collateral

¹ National Inventory of Collateral Consequences of Conviction, *available at* https://niccc.csgjusticecenter.org/database/results/?jurisdiction=260&consequence_category=&narrow_category=&triggering_offense_category=&consequence_type=&duration_category=&page_number=1; see also Kelan Lyons, *Council Begins Study of Discrimination Against People with Criminal Records*, CT MIRROR (Aug. 22, 2019), *available at* <https://ctmirror.org/2019/08/22/council-begins-study-of-discrimination-against-people-with-criminal-records/>.

consequences on people trying to live out the last years of their lives in long-term care facilities. Unfortunately, this is exactly the effect of legislation that requires needless background and registry checks or that erects unnecessary barriers for people living with criminal records. By mandating background and sex offender registry checks, this bill creates another collateral consequence. Protecting residents in long term care facilities is important, but mandatory background and sex offender registry checks will limit the ability of people living with criminal records to get the end-of-life residential care they need.

The ACLU-CT recommends that the Committee consider a balancing test like the one in Public Act 22-88, which follows an individualized approach and considers evidence of rehabilitation and the amount of time since the conviction. This acknowledges that the longer ago a person violated the law, the less likely their conviction factors into their ability to peacefully reside in a long-term care facility.

The ACLU-CT opposes legislation that adds to the labyrinth of collateral consequences that people living with a criminal record face every day in this state. Unless amended, House Bill 6626 will add another collateral consequence to the bucket. As such, we encourage the Committee to oppose House Bill 6626 unless it is amended to consider the individualized approach discussed in this testimony.