

Connecticut ‘Clean Slate’ Law, Erasure of Criminal Convictions, Takes Effect January 1, 2023

By Tanya A. Bovée, Susan M. Corcoran & Justin E. Theriault

December 19, 2022

Meet the Authors



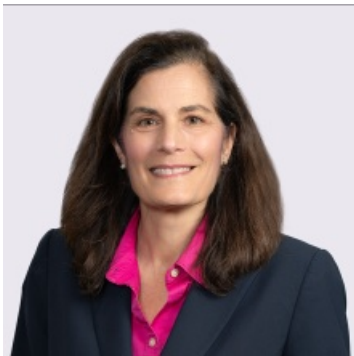
Tanya A. Bovée

(She/Her)

Principal

(860) 522-0404

Tanya.Bovee@jacksonlewis.com



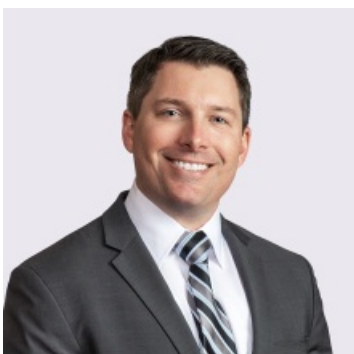
Susan M. Corcoran

(She/Her)

Principal

(914) 872-6871

Susan.Corcoran@jacksonlewis.com



On January 1, 2023, a major law about the erasure and consideration of criminal convictions in employment in Connecticut will take effect.

Passed by the Connecticut legislature and signed into law by Governor Ned Lamont in 2021, Connecticut’s “Clean Slate” law will alter employers’ abilities to discover, consider, or make decisions based on an applicant or employee’s criminal history.

Although it has also long been the case that Connecticut law has barred employers from requesting information about, making hiring decisions, or discriminating or discharging employees based on criminal records that have been erased under Connecticut law, the new law expands protections for individuals whose records have been erased and will broadly expand the types of criminal convictions that will be erased or subject to erasure. The law also implements processes by which criminal convictions will be erased by automatic operation of the law or upon an individual’s request.

In addition to being barred from discriminating with respect to erased criminal records, the law expressly prohibits employers from discriminating against individuals in compensation or in the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment based on an individual’s erased criminal history information.

As to the erasure of past convictions, the law provides for the erasure of certain classified and unclassified misdemeanors and felonies as follows:

- For any classified or unclassified misdemeanor offenses, the law provides that such records will be erased seven years from the date on which the court entered the convicted person’s most recent judgment of conviction.
- For any class D or E felony or an unclassified felony carrying a term of imprisonment of five years or less, the law provides that such records will be erased 10 years from the date on which the court entered the convicted person’s most recent judgment of conviction.
- Convictions designated as family violence crimes and both non-violent and violent sexual offenses under the Connecticut statutes pertaining to the registration of sexual offenders are ineligible for erasure.

For offenses that fall within the above categories, erasure would occur automatically if the offense occurred on or after January 1, 2000. For misdemeanors committed by someone under 18, such records will be erased automatically if the offense occurred on or after January 1, 2000, and before July 1, 2012. Eligible offenses occurring before January 1, 2000, are subject to erasure by individual petition.

The law provides employees and applicants the ability to file complaints about violations of this law with the Connecticut Department of Labor, the Connecticut Commission on

Justin E. Theriault

Principal

(860) 331-2588

Justin.Theriault@jacksonlewis.com

Related Services

Background Checks

Employment Litigation

National Compliance and Multi-State Solutions

Human Rights and Opportunities, or in a civil action in Connecticut Superior Court, depending on the nature of the alleged violation. Individuals bringing civil actions may be entitled to injunctive relief, damages, and other legal remedies.

Implications for Employers

As a result of this law, employers will have limited access to Connecticut criminal history. Additionally, due to the law's prohibition on discrimination due to erased criminal history information, the expansion of convictions being erased will make it less likely that employers will be able act on information that they obtain falling under that category, even if voluntarily disclosed by an employee or applicant.

Employers should also remember the protections already in place under Connecticut statutes for individuals who have received a provisional pardon or certificate of rehabilitation. Like erased criminal history information, employers cannot base employment decisions solely on receipt of those designations.

Employers with questions about the new law and how to navigate criminal conviction considerations should contact their Jackson Lewis attorney for further information.

©2022 Jackson Lewis P.C. This material is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute legal advice nor does it create a client-lawyer relationship between Jackson Lewis and any recipient. Recipients should consult with counsel before taking any actions based on the information contained within this material. This material may be considered attorney advertising in some jurisdictions. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome.

Focused on labor and employment law since 1958, Jackson Lewis P.C.'s 1000+ attorneys located in major cities nationwide consistently identify and respond to new ways workplace law intersects business. We help employers develop proactive strategies, strong policies and business-oriented solutions to cultivate high-functioning workforces that are engaged, stable and diverse, and share our clients' goals to emphasize inclusivity and respect for the contribution of every employee. For more information, visit <https://www.jacksonlewis.com>.