

CTCPA/CFAC ALERT

Connecticut Laws Taking Effect October 1: What Finance, Accounting and Advisory Professionals Need to Know

Dozens of new Connecticut laws take effect on October 1, 2026. Most will have little or no direct impact on the work of Connecticut's CPAs, finance and accounting professionals, or the organizations they serve. Rather than send you a list of everything taking effect, we reviewed the changes with a different question in mind:

Which new laws are most likely to matter to you, your organization, and the clients you serve?

That means looking beyond solely tax and accounting issues. That's because today's CPAs and finance and accounting professionals are involved in business operations, cybersecurity, government finance, human resources, internal controls, risk management, technology, and an expanding range of advisory services.

Below are the October 1 changes we think deserve your attention. Because tax planning does not always align neatly with statutory effective dates, we have also included a small number of other new 2026 and near-term 2027 tax developments that we believe members should know about now. For each new law in this document, we share what is changing, who should care, and why it matters. You'll also find links to Connecticut General Assembly materials, and where appropriate agency guidance.

TAX & FINANCE

How We Selected Tax Measures

This alert uses a broader relevance test for tax measures than a strict October 1 effective-date test. We include a 2026 or near-term 2027 tax change when it is materially actionable for a meaningful segment of CTCPA members: it changes a tax calculation, filing or reporting process; creates or materially changes a credit or incentive that members should identify for clients or employers; has an application, cap or timing requirement that calls for planning; or otherwise has a significant finance, accounting or advisory consequence. We generally exclude highly narrow incentives with limited CTCPA reach and changes whose practical relevance is too remote. Each item states its effective or applicable date so readers can distinguish October 1 changes from other important 2026 tax developments.

New ICHRA Tax Credit for Qualified Small Businesses

What is changing: Public Act 26-68, § 263, as amended by Public Act 26-76, § 85, establishes a tax credit for qualified small businesses offering employees an Individual Coverage Health Reimbursement Arrangement (ICHRA) through the state health insurance exchange. The credit is available for up to two consecutive years, may be claimed against specified Connecticut business taxes, and generally may not exceed \$1,000 per covered employee. The program is applicable to income and tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and the state announced in September that applications are available. Public Act 26-68: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00068-R00SB-00001-PA.PDF> Public Act 26-76, § 85: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/Pa/pdf/2026PA-00076-R00SB-00477-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Small businesses considering or using ICHRA; owners; CFOs and controllers; tax professionals; benefits advisers; and CPA firms serving small employers.

CTCPA relevance: Small-business health benefits and tax-credit planning

Why it matters: This is a current 2026 credit with an application process and an annual statewide cap. Members advising small employers should know the credit exists when evaluating health-benefit options and should confirm eligibility and current application requirements before relying on it.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes; Connecticut state implementation announcement and program guidance. 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf> Form CT-ICHRA (application and instructions): https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/drs/forms/2026/corporation/ct-ichra-application_0826.pdf?hash=74A36C4473A825E90F6CCD98AA49E88E&rev=95155b9700e34c7c8cbc9e2e0842d693

New R&D Income Tax Credit for Qualifying Small Businesses

What is changing: Public Act 26-68, § 267 creates a new Connecticut personal income tax credit for owners of qualifying small businesses that incur eligible research and development spending in Connecticut. Qualifying businesses must obtain a DECD tax-credit voucher. The credit generally equals 6% of eligible R&D spending, subject to statutory limits, including a \$1.5 million per-business reservation cap and a \$25 million aggregate annual cap. It applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Public Act 26-68: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00068-R00SB-00001-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Owners of qualifying small businesses conducting R&D in Connecticut; CFOs and controllers; tax professionals; technology and manufacturing companies; and CPA firms advising closely held businesses.

CTCPA relevance: Small-business R&D expenditures and owner-level tax planning

Why it matters: This is a new credit applicable to the current 2026 tax year. Businesses that may qualify should identify eligible R&D expenditures and understand the DECD voucher process rather than waiting until return preparation.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes. 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Angel Investor Tax Credit Program Changes

What is changing: Public Act 26-76, § 50 changes eligibility rules for Connecticut's Angel Investor Tax Credit program. Among other changes, it lowers the employee-residency threshold for qualifying Connecticut businesses from 75% to 50% and addresses how applications involving a business and related persons are treated. The changes took effect July 1, 2026. Public Act 26-76, § 50: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/Pa/pdf/2026PA-00076-R00SB-00477-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Accredited investors; startups and emerging businesses seeking investment; founders; CFOs; tax professionals; and advisers working with early-stage companies.

CTCPA relevance: Early-stage investment and business eligibility

Why it matters: The revised employee-residency threshold may allow additional Connecticut businesses to qualify for a program that can affect investment decisions and capital formation.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes. 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Plan Now for 2027: Employer Commuter Benefit Tax Credit

What is changing: Public Act 26-21, §§ 1-2 creates a new tax credit beginning with the 2027 income year for eligible employers that provide qualified commuter transportation benefits under a Connecticut Department of Transportation-approved commuter benefit plan. Eligible employers generally must have at least five Connecticut employees and be subject to one of the specified state business taxes. The credit percentage declines over the first five qualifying income years, and total reservations are capped at \$7.5 million. Public Act 26-21: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00021-R00SB-00009-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Employers considering transit or commuter benefits; CFOs and controllers; HR and benefits professionals; tax advisers; and businesses evaluating 2027 compensation and benefit programs.

CTCPA relevance: Employer commuter benefits and 2027 tax planning

Why it matters: The credit does not begin until 2027, but an employer must use an approved commuter benefit plan. Including it now gives finance and HR teams time to evaluate whether the program belongs in 2027 benefit and tax planning.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes. 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Cannabis Tax Changes

What is changing: Effective October 1, Public Act 26-68, § 264 replaces Connecticut's THC-content-based taxes on retail cannabis sales with a single state tax equal to 10.75% of the product's sales price, applicable to sales occurring on or after that date. Public Act 26-68, § 264: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/pa/pdf/2026PA-00068-R00SB-00001-PA.pdf>

Who should care: Cannabis retailers and other affected cannabis businesses; CFOs and controllers; tax professionals; accounting firms serving cannabis businesses; and advisers supporting tax, accounting or point-of-sale systems.

CTCPA relevance: Cannabis sales-tax calculation and collection

Why it matters: This is an immediate change in tax calculation and collection. Affected businesses and their advisers should confirm that accounting, point-of-sale and tax-reporting processes are ready for the October 1 change.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Quarterly Disaggregated Sales Tax Reporting for Consolidated Filers

What is changing: Beginning October 1, Connecticut retailers that file a consolidated Sales and Use Tax Return must file a quarterly Disaggregated Sales Tax Report in addition to their Sales and Use Tax Return. The report provides a municipality-by-municipality breakdown of sales tax collected and is filed electronically through myconneCT. DRS identifies CGS § 12-408d as the statutory authority.

Who should care: Retailers with multiple Connecticut locations that file consolidated sales and use tax returns; controllers; tax departments; CPA firms preparing sales tax returns; outsourced accounting providers; and accounting-software or systems personnel.

CTCPA relevance: Consolidated sales-tax reporting and accounting systems

Why it matters: This is a direct filing-process change. Consolidated filers should make sure their systems can capture sales tax by municipality and that staff responsible for the quarterly return understand the new reporting step.

Source: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services, Disaggregated Sales Tax Report: <https://portal.ct.gov/drs/sales-tax/disaggregated-sales-tax-report>

Uniform Personal Property Valuation Method

What is changing: Public Act 26-114, § 10 requires all municipal assessors to use the uniform personal-property valuation method already established in Connecticut law. The method includes different approaches and depreciation schedules for different property types. The change is effective October 1 and applies to assessment years beginning on or after that date. Public Act 26-114, § 10: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00114-R00SB-00362-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Businesses with taxable personal property; CFOs and controllers; tax professionals; municipal assessors and finance officials; and CPAs advising businesses on Connecticut property tax matters.

CTCPA relevance: Business personal-property assessment and municipal finance

Why it matters: The change creates a statewide requirement for the valuation method used for business personal property and is relevant to both taxpayers and municipal finance professionals.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Commercial and Older Motor Vehicle Property Tax Valuation

What is changing: Public Act 26-114 changes the valuation rules for certain motor vehicles, including commercial vehicles and vehicles that are 20 years old or older. The applicable provisions take effect October 1 and apply to assessment years beginning on or after that date. Public Act 26-114, §§ 11-12: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00114-R00SB-00362-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Businesses with commercial vehicle fleets; construction, transportation and service companies; municipal assessors; CFOs and controllers; and tax advisers.

CTCPA relevance: Vehicle-fleet valuation and property-tax planning

Why it matters: Businesses with significant fleets or specialized commercial vehicles should understand how the revised valuation rules may affect assessed values and property-tax planning.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes:
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Property Tax Filing Deadlines Falling on Weekends or Holidays

What is changing: Public Act 26-114, § 22 generally delays property-tax-related application or extension deadlines that fall on a weekend or legally recognized holiday. A filing is treated as timely if filed or postmarked on the next day that is not a weekend or holiday. Public Act 26-114, § 22: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00114-R00SB-00362-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Businesses; CPAs and tax professionals; municipal assessors and tax personnel; controllers; and anyone responsible for property-tax filings.

CTCPA relevance: Property-tax filing calendars and deadline administration

Why it matters: This is a practical procedural change that can affect filing calendars and deadline calculations.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes:
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

Plainville Airport Development Zone Tax Incentives

What is changing: Public Act 26-104 brings Plainville into Connecticut's airport-development-zone program. Qualifying investments in manufacturing real property, machinery and equipment within the designated zone may receive an 80% local property-tax exemption for five years. Public Act 26-104: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/pa/pdf/2026PA-00104-R00SB-00134-PA.pdf>

Who should care: Manufacturers; businesses considering expansion in the Plainville area; CFOs; tax advisers; economic-development professionals; and commercial property advisers.

CTCPA relevance: Manufacturing investment and property-tax incentives in Plainville

Why it matters: This is not a broad compliance requirement. It concerns tax incentives that qualifying businesses may consider when planning expansion or capital investment.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Taxes:
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0076.pdf>

EMPLOYERS & WORKFORCE

Job Postings Must Include Wage Ranges and Benefits

What is changing: Starting October 1, Public Act 26-12, § 2 requires covered Connecticut employers to put a position's wage or wage range and a general overview of benefits directly into internal and external job postings. The law also changes when applicants must receive benefits information if it was not previously provided in a posting. Public Act 26-12, § 2: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00012-R00HB-05003-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Virtually every Connecticut employer; CFOs and controllers; HR and recruiting professionals; governmental and nonprofit employers; and CPA and advisory firms providing human capital, payroll or business consulting services.

CTCPA relevance: Recruiting communications and employer compliance

Why it matters: This is an immediate operational issue. Review public and internal job-posting templates and make sure HR, finance, and outside recruiters understand the new requirements.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>

Paycheck Transparency Requirements for Larger Employers

What is changing: Public Act 26-12, § 38 includes new pay-code guide requirements affecting employers with 100 or more employees, including state and municipal employers, when the statutory conditions apply. The guide addresses applicable pay codes such as overtime and specified pay differentials and must include employee contact information for questions or disputes. Public Act 26-12, § 38: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00012-R00HB-05003-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Larger private employers; state and municipal employers; payroll departments; CFOs, controllers and HR teams; payroll advisers and outsourced finance providers.

CTCPA relevance: Payroll administration and employee communications

Why it matters: Implementation may involve payroll systems, employee communications, and coordination between finance and HR.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>

Employee Electronic Monitoring and Surveillance

What is changing: Public Act 26-73 adds location-specific disclosure duties to Connecticut's existing electronic-monitoring rules. Employers generally must tell employees where electronic monitoring may occur and place the required notice in those monitored areas. Individuals hired on or after October 1, 2026, must also receive, before starting work, a plain-language statement describing prohibited activities that may be monitored without advance notice. The act contains exceptions, including airport premises and certain security and employee-safety monitoring. Public Act 26-73: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00073-R00SB-00472-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Employers using cameras, computer monitoring or other electronic surveillance; HR departments; technology teams; internal audit and compliance professionals; governmental employers; and advisory firms providing HR, technology, cybersecurity or risk services.

CTCPA relevance: Workplace monitoring, HR notices and technology governance

Why it matters: Review existing electronic-monitoring notices and practices rather than assume current notices remain compliant.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, Public Act Summary:
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/SUM/PDF/2026SUM00073-R02SB-00472-SUM.PDF>

AI in Employment Decisions

What is changing: Public Act 26-15, §§ 7-11 addresses automated employment-related decision technology, but the requirements have different practical dates. Beginning October 1, 2026, the act makes clear that an employer's use of automated employment-related decision technology is not a defense to specified employment-discrimination claims, although evidence of anti-bias testing or other proactive measures may be considered. The act also establishes employer disclosure and notice requirements for covered technologies deployed on or after October 1, 2027, along with related developer responsibilities. Public Act 26-15, §§ 7-11: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00015-R00SB-00005-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Employers using AI in recruiting, screening or workforce decisions; HR professionals; CFOs and controllers; technology and risk leaders; internal auditors; and firms advising employers on AI implementation, HR technology or governance.

CTCPA relevance: Employment technology and discrimination-risk oversight

Why it matters: Know where AI is being used in employment processes, what information those systems analyze and who is responsible for oversight.

Mass Layoffs Involving AI or Technological Change

What is changing: Public Act 26-15, § 26 adds a Connecticut disclosure for employers already required to provide federal WARN notice of a plant closing or mass layoff, addressing whether the action is related to the employer's use of artificial intelligence or another technological change. Public Act 26-15, § 26: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00015-R00SB-00005-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Larger employers; CFOs; HR executives; companies undertaking restructurings, automation or significant technology changes; and advisers assisting employers with workforce transformation.

CTCPA relevance: Workforce restructuring and WARN-related disclosures

Why it matters: The requirement is narrower than the other workforce items, but it matters as organizations consider AI, automation and workforce changes.

Employment Promissory Notes

What is changing: Connecticut's restrictions on certain employment promissory notes and training-repayment arrangements expand on October 1. Public Act 26-12, § 4 removes the employee-size threshold, bringing smaller employers within the law. Existing statutory exceptions remain, so not every repayment arrangement is prohibited. Public Act 26-12, § 4: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00012-R00HB-05003-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Employers of every size; CFOs; HR departments; firms using training-repayment arrangements; and advisers helping clients design employee agreements or workforce programs.

CTCPA relevance: Employee agreements and training-repayment arrangements

Why it matters: Smaller organizations that were previously outside the employee threshold should review training-repayment and similar arrangements and determine whether an exception applies.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>

ADA Notices and Workplace Break Requirements

What is changing: Public Act 26-12, §§ 30-32 creates new workplace notice and break requirements. Employers must provide specified written information about employees' rights to reasonable accommodation under the ADA, including notices to new employees, existing employees within the statutory transition period and employees who notify the employer of a disability. The act also requires reasonable break time, in addition to scheduled breaks, when an employee needs to express breast milk or breastfeed at the workplace. Public Act 26-12, §§ 30-32: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00012-R00HB-05003-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Employers; HR professionals; management; governmental and nonprofit organizations; and employment advisory practices.

CTCPA relevance: Workplace accommodation notices and break requirements

Why it matters: These belong on an employer compliance checklist even when the accounting department is not the primary owner.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>

DATA, TECHNOLOGY & RISK

Connecticut Data Privacy Requirements Expand

What is changing: Public Act 26-64, as subsequently amended in part by Public Act 26-100, makes a number of changes to Connecticut's consumer-privacy framework, including October 1 provisions involving facial recognition, precise geolocation data, consumer rights and data brokers. A separate registration requirement for covered data brokers begins January 1, 2027. Public Act 26-64: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00064-R00SB-00004-PA.PDF> Public Act 26-100: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00100-R00HB-05222-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Businesses collecting or processing personal information; CFOs and controllers; technology, cybersecurity and compliance professionals; internal auditors; retailers; financial and professional services organizations; and firms providing technology, internal-control or risk advisory services.

CTCPA relevance: Data privacy, internal controls and enterprise risk

Why it matters: Privacy is an enterprise-risk and governance issue as well as a legal and technology issue. Finance professionals are frequently involved in vendor management, systems implementation, insurance, budgeting, and internal controls that intersect with privacy compliance.

Sources: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>; Public Act 26-100: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00100-R00HB-05222-PA.PDF>

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Changes to Connecticut Business Registry and Trade Names

What is changing: Public Act 26-81 makes changes affecting trade-name filings, fraudulent or unauthorized business filings and related Secretary of the State procedures. Public Act 26-81 (SB 294): <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/pa/pdf/2026PA-00081-R00SB-00294-PA.pdf>

Who should care: Business owners; controllers; corporate administrative functions; CPA firms helping clients establish or maintain entities; outsourced accounting providers; and business advisers.

CTCPA relevance: Business-entity administration and trade-name filings

Why it matters: Firms that routinely help closely held businesses with entity administration should know the rules are changing.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>

Connecticut Creates Small-Business Concierge Services

What is changing: Public Act 26-135 directs the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) to assign an Office of Small Business Affairs employee as a dedicated point of contact for Connecticut small businesses seeking help finding and navigating DECD economic- and community-development programs. Public Act 26-135 (HB 5467): <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/pa/pdf/2026PA-00135-R00HB-05467-PA.pdf>

Who should care: Small business owners; CPAs serving small businesses; outsourced CFOs and controllers; business advisers; and organizations helping companies identify state assistance.

CTCPA relevance: Small-business access to DECD programs

Why it matters: This is not a compliance requirement. It is a resource member may be able to use on behalf of clients and companies.

Source: CGA bill-status page for HB 5467: https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/CGABillStatus/cgabillstatus.asp?bill_num=HB05467&selBillType=Bill&which_year=2026

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC CONTRACTING

State Contractors: Prevailing Wage Violations Can Affect Payment

What is changing: Public Act 26-17 authorizes a process under which state payments may be withheld when a contractor or subcontractor remains out of compliance after a stop-work order involving prevailing-wage violations. Public Act 26-17 (SB 268): <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00017-R00SB-00268-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Construction companies; state contractors and subcontractors; governmental finance and procurement professionals; payroll departments; CPAs serving contractors; and advisers working with public works projects.

CTCPA relevance: State contracting, wage compliance and cash flow

Why it matters: A wage-compliance issue can become a cash-flow issue, bringing it directly into the finance function.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, 2026 Acts Affecting Business and Jobs:
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/rpt/pdf/2026-R-0081.pdf>

State Agencies Can Test Cost-Saving Technologies

What is changing: Public Act 26-131 creates a Test Bed Technologies Program allowing state agencies to pilot technologies, products or processes intended to reduce operating costs. The program includes evaluation criteria and specified procurement provisions for successful pilots. Public Act 26-131 (HB 5247): <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00131-R00HB-05247-PA.PDF>

Who should care: State government finance, procurement and technology professionals; governmental auditors; businesses selling technology or efficiency solutions to Connecticut; and advisory professionals working in automation, technology and process improvement.

CTCPA relevance: Government technology pilots and procurement

Why it matters: This is worth watching for governmental members and advisory professionals working on technology, automation and operational efficiency.

Source: CGA bill-status page for HB 5247:
https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/CGABillStatus/cgabillstatus.asp?bill_num=HB5247&selBillType=Bill&which_year=2026

Changes Affecting State and Quasi-Public Audits

What is changing: Public Act 26-109 implements recommendations of Connecticut's Auditors of Public Accounts. Its October 1 provisions address several state audit and accountability matters, including state agency agreements for auditing services and reporting by quasi-public agencies. Public Act 26-109 (SB 247):
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/act/pa/pdf/2026PA-00109-R00SB-00247-PA.pdf>

Who should care: State agency and quasi-public finance professionals; governmental auditors; internal audit functions; finance leaders involved in state contracting; and accounting firms performing governmental work.

CTCPA relevance: State and quasi-public accounting and auditing

Why it matters: This is a targeted governmental accounting and auditing issue rather than a broad employer issue.

Source: CGA bill-status page for SB 247:
https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/CGABillStatus/cgabillstatus.asp?bill_num=SB00247&selBillType=Bill&which_year=2026

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC ITEMS WE ARE ALSO WATCHING

Several other October 1 changes matter to narrower industries or practice areas. Rather than give them the same prominence as the broadly applicable items above, CTCPA can flag them briefly and provide targeted follow-up when useful.

Banking and Credit Union Changes

What is changing: Public Act 26-79 makes several banking-law changes, including provisions involving the Community Bank and Credit Union Initiative, certain mortgage payments, branch approvals and secured credit-card matters. Public Act 26-79 (SB 218): <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00079-R00SB-00218-PA.PDF>

Who should care: Connecticut banks and credit unions; finance and compliance professionals; internal auditors; boards; and accounting firms serving financial institutions.

CTCPA relevance: Banking and credit-union compliance

Why it matters: These provisions are important to CTCPA members working in or advising financial institutions, but they are more specialized than the broadly applicable employer and tax changes.

Source: CGA Office of Legislative Research, Public Act Summary: <https://cga.ct.gov/2026/sum/pdf/2026SUM00079-R02SB-00218-SUM.pdf>

- The new cooperative corporation framework under Public Act 26-59. Public Act 26-59: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00059-R00HB-05431-PA.PDF>, Public Act 26-135: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00064-R00SB-00004-PA.PDF>

BEFORE OCTOBER 1: A QUICK CHECKLIST*

- If we are consolidated sales and use tax filer, can our systems report sales tax collected by municipality each quarter?
- If we own taxable business personal property or commercial vehicles, have we reviewed the October 1 assessment of changes?
- Are our job postings ready to include the required wage and benefits information?
- If we have 100 or more employees, do the new pay-code guide requirements apply to us?
- Are we using AI or automated technology in recruiting or other employment decisions?
- Have we reviewed our employee electronic-monitoring notices?
- Do we use training-repayment or employment promissory-note arrangements?
- Have HR and management reviewed the new accommodation notice and workplace-break requirements?
- Do our privacy, facial-recognition and geolocation practices reflect Connecticut's updated requirements?
- If we work on state public projects, are our prevailing-wage procedures current?
- If we work in municipal finance or advise businesses with taxable property, have we reviewed the property-tax assessment changes?

Not every October 1 law affects every CTCPA member. That is precisely why we have filtered the new laws rather than simply providing a list of newly effective statutes.

Our goal is to help you identify the developments that may affect your work, your organization, or the clients you serve.

WHAT SHOULD CTCPA BE WATCHING?

CTCPA's advocacy efforts are member driven. Our advocacy is strongest when it is informed by the experiences of members working throughout Connecticut's economy.

If you are seeing a legislative, regulatory or business issue that you believe CTCPA should be following, please tell gisellem@ctcpas.org or bonnies@ctcpas.org.

Your input helps inform CTCPA's advocacy, member communications, and professional development programming.

SOURCES, ATTRIBUTION AND EDITORIAL NOTE

This alert was prepared by the Connecticut Society of CPAs (CTCPA) as an educational resource. CTCPA used enacted Public Acts, bill-status materials and reports prepared by the Connecticut General Assembly's Office of Legislative Research as its primary legislative sources. Connecticut Department of Revenue Services guidance is cited where it provides implementation information relevant to taxpayers and tax practitioners. The descriptions in this alert were independently written and edited by CTCPA based on the cited sources; they are not reproductions of the General Assembly's summaries. Readers should consult the linked Public Acts, agency guidance and other official sources for more indepth information.

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