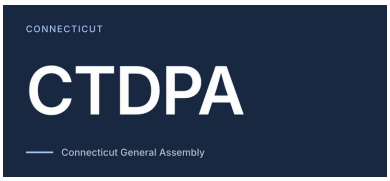
SmartSuite

Framework / Privacy / Global Privacy Regulations

Connecticut Data Privacy Act (CTDPA) - Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 42-515 et seq.

The Connecticut Data Privacy Act (Conn. Gen. Stat. 42-515 et seq.) gives residents access, deletion and opt-out rights and sets controller duties, enforced by the Attorney General.



What it is

The Connecticut Data Privacy Act (CTDPA), Public Act 22-15 (Substitute Senate Bill 6, "An Act Concerning Personal Data Privacy and Online Monitoring"), is codified at Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 42-515 to 42-526 and gives Connecticut residents rights over their personal data while setting duties for controllers and processors. Governor Lamont signed it on May 10, 2022, and it took effect on July 1, 2023.

Since July 1, 2026 it applies to persons that do business in Connecticut or target its residents and that controlled or processed the personal data of at least 35,000 consumers in the preceding year, process sensitive data, or offer personal data for sale, as amended by Public Act 25-113. The original thresholds were 100,000 consumers, or 25,000 consumers with more than 25 percent of gross revenue from sales (§ 42-516). Consumer health data controllers are covered at any size. The Attorney General has exclusive enforcement authority and there is no private right of action (§ 42-525).

At a glance

PUBLISHER Connecticut General Assembly	TYPE Regulation	VERSION Connecticut Data Privacy Act (Public Act No. 22-15), as amended by Public Acts 23-56, 25-113 and 26-64
EFFECTIVE July 1, 2023	DOMAIN Privacy	FAMILY Global Privacy Regulations
REGION Connecticut	ADOPTION MODEL Regulatory Compliance	IMPLEMENTATION COMPLEXITY High

Source: portal.ct.gov/ag/sections/privacy/the-connecticut-data-privacy-act

Why it matters

- **A wider coverage test** From July 1, 2026 the CTDPA applies at 35,000 consumers, or to any controller that processes sensitive data or offers personal data for sale, and consumer health data controllers are covered at any size (§ 42-516; Attorney General FAQ).
- **Rights that now include profiling** Consumers can access data including inferences, correct, delete, port, opt out of targeted advertising, sale and profiling, and, where feasible, question a profiling result and learn the reason for it (§ 42-518).
- **Opt-out preference signals** Since January 1, 2025, controllers must honor opt-out preference signals, such as the Global Privacy Control, for targeted advertising and sale (§ 42-520).
- **Protection for young people** From October 1, 2026, controllers may not process the personal data of consumers aged 13 to 17 for targeted advertising or sale, and §§ 42-528 to 42-529e add duties for online services offered to minors.

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How SmartSuite supports CTDPA

Processing Inventory and Sensitive Data

Record each processing activity with its data categories, purposes, use for sale or targeted advertising, and whether it involves sensitive data, neural data, precise geolocation or data of minors (§§ 42-515 and 42-520).

Consumer Rights Workflow

Track access, correction, deletion, portability, opt-out and profiling questions against the 45-day response and 60-day appeal deadlines in § 42-518.

Opt-Out Preference Signals

Log how opt-out preference signals are received and applied to targeted advertising and sale, with the date each control was tested.

Data Protection and Impact Assessments

Run and store data protection assessments and profiling impact assessments with risks, safeguards, approvals and review dates, ready for an Attorney General request (§ 42-522).

Processor Contracts

Hold each processor contract with its instructions, confidentiality terms and review dates (§ 42-521).

Minors and Consent Records

Track consent records for sensitive data and the controls for online services offered to minors, including the October 1, 2026 limits on targeted advertising and sale (§§ 42-520 and 42-529).

Common framework mappings

APEC PF | LGPD | CCPA/CPRA | CPA (CO) | GDPR | ISO 27701 | NIST Privacy Framework v1.0 | VCDPA

Official resources

Connecticut Attorney General: The Connecticut Data Privacy Act

The Attorney General's CTDPA page: scope, consumer rights, controller duties, opt-out preference signals, minors' protections and enforcement reports.

portal.ct.gov/ag/sections/privacy/the-connecticut-data-privacy-act

Public Act 22-15, the act that created the CTDPA

Official text of Substitute Senate Bill 6, effective July 1, 2023, as published by the Connecticut General Assembly.

cga.ct.gov/2022/ACT/PA/PDF/2022PA-00015-R00SB-00006-PA.PDF

Public Act 25-113, CTDPA amendments effective July 1, 2026

Official text of Substitute Senate Bill 1295, which lowered the coverage threshold to 35,000 consumers and added impact assessments and neural data.

cga.ct.gov/2025/ACT/PA/PDF/2025PA-00113-R00SB-01295-PA.PDF

Public Act 26-64, CTDPA amendments effective October 1, 2026

Official text of Substitute Senate Bill 4, with further CTDPA changes including limits on selling the data of consumers under 18 and precise geolocation data.

cga.ct.gov/2026/ACT/PA/PDF/2026PA-00064-R00SB-00004-PA.PDF

Frequently asked questions

Who must comply with the Connecticut Data Privacy Act?

Since July 1, 2026, persons that do business in Connecticut or target its residents and that controlled or processed the personal data of at least 35,000 consumers in the preceding year, process sensitive data, or offer personal data for sale (§ 42-516, as amended by Public Act 25-113). Before then the thresholds were 100,000 consumers, or 25,000 with more than 25 percent of revenue from sales. Consumer health data controllers are covered at any size.

What rights do Connecticut residents have under the CTDPA?

They can confirm and access their data, including inferences and whether it is used for profiling, correct inaccuracies, delete data, get a portable copy, and opt out of targeted advertising, sale and profiling. Where feasible they can also question a profiling result and learn the reason for it (§ 42-518). Controllers answer within 45 days, extendable by 45, and answer appeals within 60 days.

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When must controllers honor opt-out preference signals?

Since January 1, 2025. A controller must let consumers opt out of targeted advertising and sale through an opt-out preference signal sent with the consumer's consent by a platform, technology or mechanism, and must also provide a clear opt-out link on its website (§ 42-520). The Attorney General names the Global Privacy Control as an example of such a signal.

Is there a cure period, and what are the penalties?

A 60-day cure period was mandatory from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024. Since January 1, 2025 the Attorney General decides whether to offer a cure, weighing factors such as the number of violations, the controller's size and the sensitivity of the data (§ 42-525). A violation is an unfair trade practice, with civil penalties of up to $5,000 per violation, and there is no private right of action.

What changed in the CTDPA in 2025 and 2026?

Public Act 25-113, effective July 1, 2026, lowered the coverage threshold to 35,000 consumers, added neural data and other sensitive data, narrowed the financial institution exemption and added impact assessments for profiling from August 1, 2026. Public Act 26-64, effective October 1, 2026, bars targeted advertising and sale for consumers aged 13 to 17, bars selling precise geolocation data and adds pricing disclosure rules.

License included / downloadable: Yes The Connecticut Data Privacy Act is state law, published free by the Connecticut General Assembly, and the Attorney General publishes an FAQ and annual enforcement reports on its website.

Full framework page and mappings: smartsuite.com/frameworks/connecticut-data-privacy-act-ctdpa