

Connecticut's CART Act (SB 5) — a State AI Law Pairing a Utah-Style Regulatory Sandbox with Chatbot and Employment-AI Rules

AI in the Public Sector · Good practice · United States of America

Quality score: 47/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Connecticut Governor Ned Lamont signed SB 5 (the CART Act) on 27 May 2026, creating a Utah-modelled state AI regulatory sandbox alongside chatbot safety rules, automated-employment-tool requirements and whistleblower protections, phased in through 2028.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Evidence of impact / measured public value	0/3
Transparency, fairness & accountability	2/3
Transferability / demonstrated replication	2/3
Scalability beyond pilot	1/3
Governance, capability & sustainability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-27

[Connecticut General Assembly / Office of the Governor of Connecticut](#) — accessed 2026-09-27

[Future of Privacy Forum — SB 5 in Five: What to Know About Connecticut's New AI Law](#) — accessed 2026-09-27

[Ropes & Gray — Connecticut Enacts Sweeping AI Law](#) — accessed 2026-09-27

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