

AI Policy Brief — June 7, 2026

A synthesis of this week's AI regulatory activity and implications for US businesses

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KEY DEVELOPMENTS

US — State

Connecticut CART Act signed into law — October 1, 2026 clock now running

On June 2, Governor Ned Lamont signed Senate Bill 5 into law as Public Act 26-15, formally titled the Connecticut Artificial Intelligence Responsibility and Transparency Act (CART Act). Connecticut becomes the first state to enact a comprehensive AI law covering automated employment decisions, consumer chatbots, frontier model developers, generative AI provenance, and online platforms serving minors — in a single statute. Effective dates phase in over 18 months: chatbot disclosure and crisis-protocol requirements, synthetic content provenance rules for large platforms, and automated employment decision technology (AEDT) pre-use notices take effect October 1, 2026; AEDT deployer obligations follow October 1, 2027. The law also amends Connecticut's Fair Employment Practices Act to make explicit that using an automated decision tool is not a defense to a discrimination claim — the furthest any state has gone on this point. Attorney General William Tong, who previewed his enforcement posture in a February 2026 advisory memorandum, serves as primary enforcement authority. There is no private right of action through the end of 2027; violations are treated as unfair or deceptive trade practices with a 60-day cure period.

EU

European Commission activates enforcement infrastructure — Scientific Panel and Advisory Forum appointed

On June 1, the European Commission announced the appointment of two expert bodies to support AI Act enforcement: a Scientific Panel of 60 independent experts drawn from frontier AI research, engineering, technical auditing, and societal impact assessment; and an Advisory Forum of 174 members from academia, civil society, industry, SMEs, and startups. Both bodies serve two-year terms advising the Commission's AI Office and national market surveillance authorities. The Scientific Panel focuses specifically on general-purpose AI (GPAI) models — systemic risk identification, model classification, evaluation methodology, and cross-border market surveillance. This is a meaningful operational step: the EU AI Act has been in force, but enforcement infrastructure has been building in parallel. The appointment of these bodies signals the Commission is now actively constructing the institutional machinery to apply the law, not merely publish it.

EU

European Commission proposes European Technological Sovereignty Package — Cloud and AI Development Act included

On June 3, the European Commission presented the European Technological Sovereignty Package, a broad set of measures targeting EU capacity in semiconductors, AI, cloud, and open source. The centerpiece for AI and cloud is the proposed Cloud and AI Development Act (CADA), which would introduce a single EU-wide framework to assess cloud and AI sovereignty, streamline conditions for deploying data centers across member states, and support research and innovation in sustainable AI infrastructure. The package also includes a Chips Act 2.0 targeting semiconductor supply chain resilience. For US businesses operating cloud infrastructure or AI services in the EU, CADA introduces a new layer of sovereignty assessment that could affect procurement, data residency, and service-delivery architecture. The package is at proposal stage and faces a legislative process before becoming binding.

UK

UK 'Regulating for Growth Bill' introduced — pro-innovation sandbox framework for AI

Announced in the King's Speech on May 13, the UK's Regulating for Growth Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons. The bill represents the first concrete UK statutory AI framework since the 2023 White Paper and takes a materially different approach than the EU: rather than a prescriptive compliance regime, it creates cross-economy sandboxing powers — legal authority to temporarily relax existing rules under strict controls to test AI innovations in real-world settings. The bill strengthens regulators' 'Growth Duty' and explicitly identifies AI as a central focus. Notably, the UK maintains its sector-by-sector regulatory approach: Ofcom, the CMA, ICO, FCA, and MHRA retain their respective AI oversight remits rather than feeding into a single AI super-regulator. The bill has not yet passed and must clear both chambers. For US companies with UK operations, the sandbox framework creates a potential pathway to test AI products under relaxed regulatory conditions — a meaningful difference from the EU's compliance-first posture.

Area	Key Implication
Employment AI — US (CT)	The CART Act is now law. Employers using AI in hiring, promotion, discipline, or discharge must implement AEDT pre-use notices and disclosure infrastructure by October 1, 2026. Anti-bias testing evidence will be considered in discrimination claims. Begin implementation immediately — four months is a short runway.
Chatbot and companion AI — US	Connecticut joins Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, and others with a signed chatbot safety law. CART Act crisis protocols, minor protections, and human-disclosure requirements take effect October 1, 2026. No private right of action through 2027, but AG enforcement is active and purposeful.
EU cloud and AI infrastructure	The proposed CADA introduces a sovereignty assessment framework for cloud and AI services in the EU. US cloud providers and AI service operators should monitor the legislative process and begin mapping data residency and sovereignty exposure against the emerging framework.
EU AI Act enforcement (GPAI)	The appointment of the Scientific Panel signals active enforcement preparation for general-purpose AI models. US companies deploying GPAI systems in the EU should treat this as a readiness signal — classification, systemic risk documentation, and evaluation methodology will now be formally reviewed by independent experts.
UK market — AI product development	The Regulating for Growth Bill's sandbox framework offers a structured path to test AI products under relaxed conditions in the UK. Companies planning UK AI deployments should monitor the bill's progress and assess whether sandbox participation is applicable to their product roadmap.
Global compliance architecture	The US (state-led), EU (enforcement-active), and UK (sandbox-first) are now pursuing three structurally distinct regulatory models simultaneously. Businesses operating across all three jurisdictions need compliance programs built for divergence, not convergence.

KEY TENSIONS TO WATCH

October 1 is closer than it looks: The CART Act's first effective date is 116 days away. For any business with Connecticut employees or Connecticut-resident users of chatbot or AI companion products, the October 1, 2026 obligations are now binding law — not pending legislation. The 60-day cure period through end of 2027 provides some enforcement runway, but the AG has already signaled active intent. Companies that have not begun implementation planning should treat this week as their starting gun.

The EU is shifting from legislation to enforcement: The appointment of the Scientific Panel and Advisory Forum, combined with the active consultation on high-risk AI classification guidelines (open through June), signals that the EU AI Act is moving from a compliance-planning exercise to an operational enforcement regime. For US businesses with EU market exposure, the question is no longer whether the law applies — it is whether documentation, classification decisions, and risk assessments will hold up under expert scrutiny. The Scientific Panel's GPAI focus is the most immediate pressure point.

Three regulatory models, one compliance budget: The US state-led patchwork, the EU's prescriptive enforcement regime, and the UK's sandbox-first growth framework are now all active simultaneously — and they are pulling in different directions. The EU requires documentation and pre-market compliance; the UK offers a pathway to test without full compliance; the US imposes disclosure and process obligations that vary by state. Businesses operating across all three jurisdictions should resist the temptation to build a single unified compliance program and instead build modular programs that can satisfy each framework on its own terms.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR US BUSINESSES

- 1** Launch CART Act implementation planning now. Map all AI tools used in employment decisions against AEDT definitions, design pre-use notice workflows, and assess anti-bias testing documentation. October 1, 2026 is the first effective date — four months is not a long runway for operational changes.
- 2** Extend chatbot compliance programs to cover Connecticut. Georgia SB 540, Iowa, Idaho, and now the CART Act all impose disclosure, minor-protection, and crisis-protocol requirements with overlapping but non-identical standards. A unified chatbot compliance layer across enacted state laws is now necessary for any consumer-facing AI product.
- 3** Monitor EU AI Act enforcement activity through the Scientific Panel. US companies deploying GPAI systems in the EU should begin preparing systemic risk documentation and model classification rationales — the Panel's mandate is explicitly to review these, and enforcement referrals can follow.
- 4** Assess CADA exposure for EU cloud and AI infrastructure. The Cloud and AI Development Act is at proposal stage but will advance through the EU legislative process. Begin mapping data residency, sovereignty, and service-delivery architecture against the emerging framework before it becomes binding.

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- 5** Track the UK Regulating for Growth Bill for sandbox opportunities. If your company has AI products planned for UK deployment, sandbox participation may offer a structured path to test under relaxed conditions. Monitor the bill's progress through Parliament and assess applicability to your product roadmap.

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