STATE OF NEW YORK

8295--A

2025-2026 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

May 12, 2025

Introduced by M. of A. OTIS -- read once and referred to the Committee on Science and Technology -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to amend the state technology law, in relation to automated decision-making by government agencies

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The state technology law is amended by adding a new article 5 to read as follows:

ARTICLE V

AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Section 501. Definitions.
502. Disclosure of automated decision-making tools by government agencies.
503. Impact assessments.
504. Submission to the governor and legislature.

§ 501. Definitions. For the purpose of this article:

1. "Automated decision-making tool" shall mean any software that uses algorithms, computational models, or artificial intelligence techniques, or a combination thereof, to automate, support, or replace human decision-making. "Automated decision-making tool" shall not include any software used primarily for basic computerized processes, such as calculators, spellcheck tools, autocorrect functions, spreadsheets, electronic communications, or any tool that relates only to internal management affairs such as ordering office supplies or processing payments, and that do not materially affect the rights, liberties, benefits, safety or welfare of any individual within the state. "Automated decision-making tools" shall not include "automated employment decision-making tools" as defined in section four hundred one of this chapter.

2. "Meaningful human review" means review, oversight and control of the automated decision-making process by one or more individuals who

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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understand the risks, limitations, and functionality of, and are trained to use, the automated decision-making tool and who have the authority to intervene or alter the decision under review, including but not limited to the ability to approve, deny, or modify any decision recommended or made by the automated tool.

3. "Government agency" shall mean: (a) the state or civil division thereof; (b) a county, city, town or village; (c) a school district, board of cooperative educational services, vocational education and extension board or a school district as enumerated in section one of chapter five hundred sixty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred sixty-seven, as amended; (d) the state university of New York; (e) the city university of New York; (f) a public improvement or special district including police or fire districts; (g) a public authority, commission or public benefit corporation; or (h) any other public corporation, agency, instrumentality or unit of government which exercises governmental power under the laws of this state.

§ 502. Disclosure of automated decision-making tools by government agencies. Any state agency that utilizes an automated decision-making tool, as defined in section five hundred one of this article, shall publish a list of such automated decision-making tools on such state agency's website no later than the thirtieth of December next succeeding the date on which this section takes effect, and annually thereafter. Such disclosure shall include:

1. a description of the automated decision-making tool utilized by such state agency;

2. the date that the state agency use of such automated decision-making tool began;

3. a summary of the purpose and use of such automated decision-making tool; and

4. any other information deemed relevant by the agency.

§ 503. Impact assessments. 1. Government agencies seeking to utilize or apply an automated decision-making tool permitted under section five hundred two of this article with continued and operational meaningful human review shall conduct or have conducted an impact assessment substantially completed and bearing the signature of one or more individuals responsible for meaningful human review for the lawful application and use of such automated decision-making tool. Following the first impact assessment, an impact assessment shall be conducted in accordance with this section at least once every two years. An impact assessment shall be conducted prior to any material change to the automated decision-making tool that may change the outcome or effect of such tool. Such impact assessments shall include:

(a) a description of the objectives of the automated decision-making tool;

(b) an evaluation of the ability of the automated decision-making tool to achieve its stated objectives;

(c) a description and evaluation of the objectives and development of the automated decision-making including:

(i) a summary of the underlying algorithms, computational modes, and artificial intelligence tools that are used within the automated decision-making tool; and

(ii) the design and training data used to develop the automated decision-making tool process;

(d) testing for:

(i) accuracy, fairness, bias and discrimination, and an assessment of whether the use of the automated decision-making tool produces discrimi-

natory results on the basis of a consumer's or a class of consumers' actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, familial status, biometric information, lawful source of income, or disability and outlines mitigations for any identified performance differences in outcomes across relevant groups impacted by such use;

(ii) any cybersecurity vulnerabilities and privacy risks resulting from the deployment and use of the automated decision-making tool, and the development or existence of safeguards to mitigate the risks;

(iii) any public health or safety risks resulting from the deployment and use of the automated decision-making tool;

(iv) any reasonably foreseeable misuse of the automated decision-making tool and the development or existence of safeguards against such misuse;

(e) the extent to which the deployment and use of the automated decision-making tool requires input of sensitive and personal data, how that data is used and stored, and any control users may have over their data; and

(f) the notification mechanism or procedure, if any, by which individuals impacted by the utilization of the automated decision-making tool may be notified of the use of such automated decision-making tool and of the individual's personal data, and informed of their rights and options relating to such use.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article or any other law, if an impact assessment finds that the automated decision-making tool produces discriminatory or biased outcomes, the government agency shall cease any utilization, application, or function of such automated decision-making tool, and of any information produced using such tool.

§ 504. Submission to the governor and legislature. 1. Each impact assessment conducted pursuant to this article shall be submitted to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly at least thirty days prior to the implementation of the automated decision-making tool that is the subject of such assessment.

2. (a) The impact assessment of an automated decision-making tool shall be published on the website of the relevant government agency.

(b) If the government agency makes a determination that the disclosure of any information required in the impact assessment would result in a substantial negative impact on health or safety of the public, infringe upon the privacy rights of individuals, or significantly impair the government agency's ability to protect its information technology or operational assets, such government agency may redact such information, provided that an explanatory statement on the process by which the government agency made such determination is published along with the redacted impact assessment.

(c) If the impact assessment covers any automated decision-making tool that includes technology that is used to prevent, detect, protect against or respond to security incidents, identity theft, fraud, harassment, malicious or deceptive activities or other illegal activity, preserve the integrity or security of tools, or to investigate, report or prosecute those responsible for any such malicious or deceptive action, such government agency may redact such information for the purposes of this subdivision, provided that an explanatory statement on the process by which the government agency made such determination is published along with the redacted impact assessment.

§ 2. The state technology law is amended by adding a new section 103-f to read as follows:

§ 103-f. Automated decision-making tool inventory. 1. The office shall maintain an inventory of state automated decision-making tools. The office shall issue guidance to state agencies identifying the data elements to be collected and submitted to the office for such inventory, including but not limited to the purpose and uses of such automated decision-making tools. The inventory shall be posted on the New York state open data website on the thirtieth of December next succeeding the date on which this section takes effect, and annually thereafter. State agencies shall submit information required by the office at least sixty days in advance of the annual publication date. The office may withhold certain information if it determines disclosure of this information would jeopardize the security of information technology assets, or as prescribed by article six of the public officers law.

2. For purposes of this section, "automated decision-making tool" shall have the same meaning as the term is defined in section five hundred one of this chapter.

3. The office may ask and shall receive from any state agency any information or assistance necessary to carry out its powers and duties under this section.

4. The office shall submit a copy of the artificial intelligence inventory to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly.

§ 3. Disclosure of existing automated decision-making tools. Any government agency, that directly or indirectly, utilizes an automated decision-making tool, as defined in section 501 of the state technology law, shall submit to the legislature a disclosure on the use of such tool, no later than one year after the effective date of this section. Such disclosure shall include:

(a) a description of the automated decision-making tool utilized by such agency;

(b) a list of any software vendors related to such automated decision-making tool;

(c) the date that the use of such tool began;

(d) a summary of the purpose and use of such tool, including a description of human decision-making and discretion supported or replaced by the automated decision-making tool;

(e) whether any impact assessments for the automated decision-making tool were conducted and the dates and summaries of the results of such assessments where applicable; and

(f) any other information deemed relevant by the agency.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately, provided that section one of this act shall take effect one year after it shall have become a law.