

**SENATE . . . . . No.**

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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PRESENTED BY:

***Dylan A. Fernandes***

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:*

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

**An Act fostering artificial intelligence responsibility.**

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PETITION OF:

NAME:

*Dylan A. Fernandes*

DISTRICT/ADDRESS:

*Plymouth and Barnstable*

**SENATE . . . . . No.**

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[Pin Slip]

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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**In the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth General Court  
(2025-2026)**  
\_\_\_\_\_

An Act fostering artificial intelligence responsibility.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1           SECTION 1. The General Laws, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, is hereby  
2 amended by adding, after chapter 149A, the following chapter:

3           Chapter 149B

4           Section 1. Definitions

5           (a) As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings unless  
6 the context clearly requires otherwise:

7           “Authorized representative”, any person or organization appointed by the worker to serve  
8 as a representative of the worker including, but not limited to, a labor organization as defined by  
9 section 1 of chapter 150E section 1 of chapter 150A of the General Laws, 29 U.S.C. § 152(5) and  
10 5 USC § 7103(a)(4), and 45 U.S. 151. Authorized representative shall not include a worker’s  
11 employer.

12 "De-identified employee data", employee data that an employer has sought from their  
13 own electronic systems, from a vendor, or from a third-party source, aggregated, combined, or  
14 collected together, in a summary or other form so that the employee data cannot be identified as  
15 belonging to any specific employee.

16 "Automated Decision System (ADS)," any computational process, automated system, or  
17 algorithm utilizing machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, artificial intelligence,  
18 or similar methods that issues an output, including a score, classification, ranking, or  
19 recommendation, that is used to assist or replace human decision making on decisions that  
20 impact natural persons. "Automated decision tool" does not include a tool that does not assist or  
21 replace employment decision processes and that does not materially impact natural persons,  
22 including, but not limited to, a junk email filter, firewall, antivirus software, calculator,  
23 spreadsheet, database, data set, or other compilation of data.

24 "Automated Decision System (ADS) output" , any information, data, assumptions,  
25 predictions, scoring, recommendations, decisions, or conclusions generated by an ADS.

26 "Candidate", any natural person or their authorized representative seeking employment  
27 through an application, or who is screened or evaluated for recruitment, for a position of  
28 employment by a business operating in the commonwealth.

29 "Continuous incremental time-tracking tool", any system, application or instrument that  
30 continuously measures, records and/or tallies increments of time within a day during which an  
31 employee is or is not doing a particular activity or set of activities.

32 "Department", the department of labor standards.

33 "Egregious misconduct", intentional or grossly negligent conduct that endangers the  
34 safety or well-being of the individual, co-workers, customers, or other persons, or that causes  
35 serious damage to the employer's or customers' property or business interests, including  
36 discrimination against or harassment of co-workers, customers, or other persons or violations of  
37 the law.

38 "Electronic monitoring tool", any system, application, or instrument that facilitates the  
39 collection of data concerning worker activities or communications by any means other than  
40 direct observation by a natural person, including but not limited to the use of a computer,  
41 telephone, wire, radio, camera, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photo-optical system, or  
42 obtaining employee data from a third-party.

43 "Employee Information", (also referred to as "information" or "employee data" or  
44 "data"), means any information that identifies, relates to, describes, is reasonably capable of  
45 being associated with, or could reasonably be linked, directly or indirectly, with a particular  
46 employee, regardless of how the information is collected, inferred, or obtained. Information  
47 includes, but is not limited to, the following:

48 (a) personal identity information, including the individual's name, contact  
49 information, government-issued identification numbers, financial information, criminal  
50 background, or employment history;

51 (b) biometric information, including data generated by automatic measurements of an  
52 individual's biological characteristics, such as a fingerprint, a voiceprint, eye retinas, irises, gait,  
53 or other unique biological patterns or characteristics that can be used, singly or in combination  
54 with other data, to identify a specific individual. "Biometric data" does not include:

55 (i) a digital or physical photograph,  
56 (ii) an audio or video recording, or  
57 (iii) any data generated from a digital or physical photograph, or an audio or video  
58 recording, unless such data is generated to identify a specific individual.

59 (c) health, medical, lifestyle, and wellness information, including the individual's  
60 medical history, physical or mental condition, diet or physical activity patterns, heart rate,  
61 medical treatment or diagnosis by a healthcare professional, health insurance policy number,  
62 subscriber identification number, or other unique identifier used to identify the individual; and

63 (d) any data related to workplace activities, including the following:

64 (i) human resources information, including the contents of an individual's personnel file  
65 or performance evaluations;

66 (ii) work process information, such as data relating to an individual employee's  
67 performance or productivity, including but not limited to the quality and quantities of tasks  
68 performed, quality and quantities of items or materials handled or produced, rates or speeds of  
69 tasks performed, measurements or metrics of employee performance in relation to a quota, and  
70 time categorized as performing tasks or not performing tasks;

71 (iii) data that captures workplace communications and interactions, including emails,  
72 texts, internal message boards, screenshots, and customer interaction and ratings;

73 (iv) device usage and data, including, but not limited to keystroke recording, website,  
74 software, and application utilization, calls placed or geolocation information;

75 (v) audio, photo, or video data or other information collected from sensors, including  
76 movement tracking, thermal sensors, voiceprints, or facial recognition, emotion, and gait  
77 recognition;

78 (vi) inputs to or outputs generated by an automated employment decision tool that are  
79 linked to the individual;

80 (vii) data collected through electronic monitoring or continuous incremental time-  
81 tracking tools; and

82 (viii) data collected or generated on workers to mitigate the spread of infectious diseases,  
83 including COVID-19, or to comply with public health measures.

84 "Employee", shall have the same meaning as in section 148B of Chapter 149 of the  
85 General Laws.

86 "Employer", any person who directly or indirectly, or through an agent or any other  
87 person, employs, exercises, or reserves control, individually or jointly, over the wages, benefits,  
88 other compensation, hours, working conditions, access to work or job opportunities, or other  
89 terms or conditions of employment, of any worker, including the commonwealth, county, town,  
90 city, school district, public authority or other governmental subdivision of any kind. "Employer"  
91 includes any of the employer's agents, contractors, or subcontractors.

92 "Employment-related decision", any decision made by the employer that affects wages,  
93 benefits, other compensation, hours, schedule, performance evaluation, hiring, recruitment,  
94 discipline, promotion, termination, duties, assignment of work, access to work opportunities,  
95 productivity requirements, workplace health and safety, or other terms or conditions of

96 employment. For persons classified as independent contractors or for candidates for  
97 employment, this means the equivalent of these decisions based on their contract with or  
98 relationship to the employer.

99 “Essential job functions”, the fundamental duties of a position based upon work duties  
100 actually performed over the duration of employment, as revealed by objective evidence,  
101 including the amount of time workers spend performing each function, the consequences of not  
102 requiring individuals to perform the function, the terms of any applicable collective bargaining  
103 agreement, workers’ past and present work experiences and performance in the position in  
104 question, and the employer’s reasonable, nondiscriminatory judgment as to which functions are  
105 essential. Past and current written job descriptions may be evidence as to which functions are  
106 essential for achieving the purposes of the job, but may not be the sole basis for this  
107 determination absent the objective evidence described in this section.

108 "Impact assessment", an impartial evaluation by an independent auditor that complies  
109 with sections two and three of this chapter.

110 "Independent auditor", a person or entity that conducts an impact assessment of an  
111 automated employment decision tool in a manner that exercises objective and impartial judgment  
112 on all issues within the scope of such evaluation or assessment. A person is not an independent  
113 auditor of an automated employment decision tool if they currently or at any point in the five  
114 years preceding the impact assessment:

115 (a) are or were involved in using, developing, offering, licensing, or deploying the  
116 automated employment decision tool;

117 (b) have or had an employment relationship with a developer or deployer that uses,  
118 offers, or licenses the automated employment decision tool; or

119 (c) have or had a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in a  
120 developer or deployer that uses, offers, or licenses the automated employment decision tool.

121 "Meaningful human oversight", a process that includes, at a minimum:

122 (a) the designation of at least one internal reviewer with sufficient expertise in the  
123 operation of automated employment decision tools, sufficient familiarity with the results of the  
124 most recent impact assessment of the employer's tool, and sufficient understanding of the outputs  
125 of the employer's tool to identify potential biases, errors, discrepancies, or inaccuracies produced  
126 by the tool;

127 (b) that sufficient authority and discretion be granted to the designated internal reviewer  
128 to dispute, rerun, or recommend the rejection of an output suspected to be invalid, inaccurate, or  
129 discriminatory; and

130 (c) that the designated internal reviewer has the time and resources available to review  
131 and evaluate the tool output in accordance with section 2 of this chapter.

132 "Periodic assessment of worker performance", assessing worker performance over the  
133 course of units of time equal to or greater than one calendar day.

134 "Vendor", any person or entity who sells, distributes, or develops for sale an automated  
135 employment decision tool to be used in an employment decision made by an employer in the  
136 commonwealth. "Vendor" includes any of the vendor's agents, contractors, or subcontractors.

137 Section 2. Electronic monitoring tools.



138 (a) It shall be unlawful for an employer to use an electronic monitoring tool to collect  
139 employee information unless:

140 (i) the electronic monitoring tool is primarily used to accomplish any of the following  
141 purposes:

142 (A) allowing a worker to accomplish or facilitating the accomplishment of an essential  
143 job function;

144 (B) ensuring the quality of goods and services;

145 (C) conducting periodic assessment of worker performance;

146 (D) ensuring or facilitating compliance with employment, labor, or other relevant laws;

147 (E) protecting the health, safety, or security of workers, or the security of the employer's  
148 facilities or computer networks; or

149 (F) administering wages and benefits.

150 The department of labor standards may establish additional exceptions under clause (i)  
151 through notice and comment rulemaking in compliance with chapter 30A.

152 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
153 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
154 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

155 (ii) the specific type and activated capabilities of an electronic monitoring tool must be  
156 narrowly tailored to accomplish the employer's intended, legitimate purpose specified under (i).

157 (iii) the electronic monitoring tool may only be used to accomplish the employer's  
158 intended, legitimate purpose specified in (i), and must be customized and implemented in a  
159 manner ensuring that the execution of its duties undertaken in the manner least invasive to  
160 employees of the employer while accomplishing the employer's legitimate purposes as defined  
161 by (i);

162 (iv) the specific form of electronic monitoring is limited to the smallest number of  
163 workers, collects the least amount of data and is collected no more frequently than is necessary  
164 to accomplish the purpose, and the data collected is deleted once the purpose has been achieved.

165 (v) the employer must ensure that any employee data that is collected utilizing an  
166 electronic monitoring tool that is not necessary to accomplish the employer's intended,  
167 legitimate purpose is not disclosed to the employer and is promptly disposed of by the vendor;

168 (vi) the employer must ensure that employee data is not collected when the employee is  
169 off-duty; and

170 (vii) the employer must ensure that any employee data collected utilizing an electronic  
171 monitoring tool that is necessary to accomplish the employer's intended, legitimate purpose, is  
172 stored consistent with the commonwealth's data- and cyber- privacy laws, promptly disposed of  
173 as soon as the data is no longer needed, and is not utilized by the employer, the vendor or any  
174 other third party for any reason except as provided in section 2(c) and section 3(c) of this  
175 chapter.

176 (b) Any employer that uses an electronic monitoring tool shall give prior written notice  
177 and must obtain written consent from all candidates and employees subject to electronic  
178 monitoring and must also post said notice in a conspicuous place which is readily available for

179 viewing by candidates and employees, pursuant to sections 19B, 52C, and 190(i) of chapter 149  
180 and section 99 of chapter 272. Such notice shall include, at a minimum, the following:

181 (i) a description of the purpose for which the electronic monitoring tool will be used, as  
182 specified in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision;

183 (ii) a description of the specific employee data to be collected, stored, secured, and  
184 disposed of (and the schedule therefore), and the activities, locations, communications, and job  
185 roles that will be electronically monitored by the tool;

186 (iii) a description of the dates, times, and frequency that electronic monitoring will occur;

187 (iv) whether and how any employee data collected by the electronic monitoring tool will  
188 be used as an input in an automated employment decision tool;

189 (v) whether and how any employee data collected by the electronic monitoring tool will  
190 alone or in conjunction with an automated employment decision tool be used to make an  
191 employment decision by the employer or employment agency;

192 (vi) whether and how any employee data collected by the electronic monitoring tool may  
193 be stored and utilized in discipline, in internal policy compliance, in administrative agency  
194 adjudications, and in litigation (whether or not it involves the employee as a party);

195 (vii) whether any employee data collected by the electronic monitoring tool will be used  
196 to assess employees' productivity performance or to set productivity standards, and if so, how;

197 (viii) a description of where any employee data collected by the electronic monitoring  
198 tool will be stored and the length of time it will be retained;

199 (ix) an explanation for how the specific electronic monitoring practice is the least  
200 invasive means available to accomplish the monitoring purpose;

201 (x) a statement that an employee is entitled to notice and maintains the right to refuse the  
202 sale, transfer, or disclosure of the employee's employee data subject to the provisions of section  
203 2(f); and

204 (xi) a clear and reasonably understandable description of how an employee can exercise  
205 the rights described in this chapter.

206

207 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
208 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
209 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

210 (c) An employer shall establish, maintain, and preserve for three years contemporaneous,  
211 true, and accurate records of data collected via an electronic monitoring tool to ensure  
212 compliance with employee or commissioner requests for data. The employer shall destroy any  
213 employee information collected via an electronic monitoring tool no later than thirty-seven  
214 months after collection unless the employee has provided written and informed consent to the  
215 retention of their data by the employer. An employer shall establish, implement and maintain  
216 reasonable administrative, technical and physical data security practices to protect the  
217 confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of employee data appropriate to the volume and nature  
218 of the employee data at issue. An employee shall have the right to request corrections to  
219 erroneous employee data.

220 (d) Notwithstanding the allowable purposes for electronic monitoring described in  
221 paragraph (a) of subdivision one of this section, an employer shall not:

222 (i) use an electronic monitoring tool in such a manner that results in a violation of labor,  
223 employment, civil rights law or any other law of the commonwealth;

224 (ii) use an electronic monitoring tool or data collected via an electronic monitoring tool in  
225 such a manner as to threaten the health, welfare, safety, or legal rights of employees or the  
226 general public;

227 (iii) use an electronic monitoring tool to monitor employees who are off-duty and not  
228 performing work-related tasks;

229 (iv) use an electronic monitoring tool in order to obtain information about an employee's  
230 health, including health status and health conditions, the race, color, religious creed, national  
231 origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, pregnancy or a condition  
232 related to said pregnancy including, but not limited to, lactation or the need to express breast  
233 milk for a nursing child, ancestry or status as a veteran or membership in any group protected  
234 from employment discrimination under chapter 151B or any other applicable law;

235 (v) use an electronic monitoring tool in order to identify, punish, or obtain information  
236 about employees engaging in activity protected under labor or employment law;

237 (vi) conduct audio or visual monitoring of bathrooms or other similarly private areas,  
238 including locker rooms, changing areas, breakrooms, smoking areas, employee cafeterias,  
239 lounges, areas designated to express breast milk, or areas designated for prayer or other religious  
240 activity, including data collection on the frequency of use of those private areas;

241 (vii) conduct audio or visual monitoring of a workplace in an employee's residence, an  
242 employee's personal vehicle, or property owned or leased by an employee;

243 (viii) use an electronic monitoring tool that incorporates facial recognition, unless such  
244 technology is necessary to protect the security of workers or the security of the employer's  
245 facilities;

246 (ix) use an electronic monitoring tool that incorporates gait, voice analysis, or emotion  
247 recognition technology;

248 (x) take adverse action against an employee based in whole or in part on their opposition  
249 or refusal to submit to a practice that the employee believes in good faith violates this article;

250 (xi) take adverse employment action against an employee on the basis of data collected  
251 via continuous incremental time-tracking tools except in the case of egregious misconduct; or

252 (xii) take adverse employment action against an employee based on any data collected  
253 via electronic monitoring if such data measures an employee's performance in relation to a  
254 performance standard that has not been previously, clearly, and unmistakably disclosed to such  
255 employee as well as to all other classes of employees to whom it applies in violation of  
256 subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (b) of subdivision one of this section, or if such data was  
257 collected without proper notice to employees or candidates pursuant to sections 19B, 52C, and  
258 190(i) of chapter 149 and section 99 of chapter 272.

259 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
260 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
261 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

262 (e) An employer shall not use employee data collected via an electronic monitoring tool  
263 for purposes other than those specified in the notice provided pursuant to paragraph (c) of  
264 subdivision one of this section.

265 (f) An employer shall not sell, transfer, or disclose employee data collected via an  
266 electronic monitoring tool to any other entity unless it is required to do so under federal law or  
267 the laws of the commonwealth, or necessary to do so to comply with an impact assessment of an  
268 automated employment decision tool pursuant to section one thousand twelve of this article.

269 (g) An employer shall not require employees to:

270 (i) physically implant devices that collect or transmit data, including devices that are  
271 installed subcutaneously or incorporated into items of clothing or personal accessories;

272 (ii) install applications on personal devices that collect or transmit employee data or to  
273 wear or embed those devices; or

274 (iii) carry or use any device with location tracking applications or services enabled unless  
275 the location tracking is:

276 (A) conducted during work hours only; and

277 (B) strictly necessary to accomplish essential job functions and narrowly limited to only  
278 the activities and times necessary to accomplish essential job functions.

279 (h) An employer shall not rely primarily on employee data collected through electronic  
280 monitoring when making hiring, promotion, disciplinary decisions up to and including  
281 termination, or compensation decisions. For an employer to satisfy the requirements of this  
282 paragraph:

283 (i) An employer shall establish meaningful human oversight of such decisions based in  
284 whole or in part on data collected through electronic monitoring.

285 (ii) A human decision-maker must actually review any information collected through  
286 electronic monitoring, verify that such information is accurate and up to date, review any  
287 pending employee requests to correct erroneous data, and exercise independent judgment in  
288 making each such decision; and

289 (iii) The human decision-maker must consider information other than information  
290 collected through electronic monitoring when making each such decision, such as but not limited  
291 to, supervisory or managerial evaluations, personnel files, employee work products, or peer  
292 reviews.

293 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
294 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
295 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

296 (i) When an employer makes a hiring, promotion, termination, disciplinary or  
297 compensation decision based in whole or part on data gathered through the use of electronic  
298 monitoring, it shall disclose to affected employees no less than thirty days prior to the decision  
299 going into effect:

300 (i) that the decision was based in whole or part on data gathered through electronic  
301 monitoring;

302 (ii) the specific electronic monitoring tool or tools used to gather such data, how the tools  
303 work to gather and analyze the data, and the increments of time in which the data is gathered;



304 (iii) the specific data, and judgments based upon such data, used in the decision-making  
305 process; and

306 (iv) any information used in the decision-making process gathered through sources other  
307 than electronic monitoring.

308 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
309 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
310 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

311 (j) It shall be unlawful for an employer to use electronic monitoring, alone or in  
312 conjunction with an automated employment decision system, unless the employer's proposed use  
313 of electronic monitoring has been the subject of an impact assessment. Such impact assessments  
314 must:

315 (i) be conducted no more than one year prior to the use of such electronic monitoring, or  
316 where the electronic monitoring began before the effective date of this article, within six months  
317 of the effective date of this article;

318 (ii) be conducted by an independent and impartial party with no financial or legal  
319 conflicts of interest;

320 (iii) evaluate whether the data protection and security practices surrounding the electronic  
321 monitoring are consistent with applicable law and cybersecurity industry best practices;

322 (iv) identify which allowable purpose(s) described in this chapter;

323 (vi) consider and describe any other ways in which the electronic monitoring could result  
324 in a violation of applicable law and, for any finding that a violation of law may occur, any  
325 necessary or appropriate steps to prevent such violation of law; and

326 (vii) consider and describe whether the electronic monitoring may negatively impact  
327 employees' privacy and job quality, including wages, hours, and working conditions.

328 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
329 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
330 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

331 Section 3. Automated decision tools used for employment-related decisions.

332 a) It shall be unlawful for an employer to use an automated employment decision tool for  
333 an employment decision, alone or in conjunction with electronic monitoring, unless such tool has  
334 been the subject of an impact assessment. Impact assessments must:

335 (i) be conducted no more than one year prior to the use of such tool, or where the tool  
336 was in use by the employer before the effective date of this article, within six months of the  
337 effective date of this article;

338 (ii) be conducted by an independent and impartial party with no financial or legal  
339 conflicts of interest;

340 (iii) identify and describe the attributes and modeling techniques that the tool uses to  
341 produce outputs;

342 (iv) evaluate whether those attributes and techniques are a scientifically valid means of  
343 evaluating an employee or candidate's performance or ability to perform the essential functions

344 of a role, and whether those attributes may function as a proxy for belonging to a protected class  
345 under chapter 151B or any other applicable law;

346 (v) consider, identify, and describe any disparities in the data used to train or develop the  
347 tool and describe how those disparities may result in a disparate impact on persons based on their  
348 race, color, religious creed, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic  
349 information, pregnancy or a condition related to said pregnancy including, but not limited to,  
350 lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, ancestry or status as a veteran,  
351 and what actions may be taken by the employer or vendor of the tool to reduce or remedy any  
352 disparate impact;

353 (vi) consider, identify, and describe any outputs produced by the tool that may result in a  
354 disparate impact on persons based on their race, color, religious creed, national origin, sex,  
355 gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, pregnancy or a condition related to said  
356 pregnancy including, but not limited to, lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing  
357 child, ancestry or status as a veteran, and what actions may be taken by the employer or vendor  
358 of the tool to reduce or remedy that disparate impact;

359 (vii) evaluate whether the use of the tool may limit accessibility for persons with  
360 disabilities, or for persons with any specific disability, and what actions may be taken by the  
361 employer or vendor of the tool to reduce or remedy the concern;

362 (viii) consider and describe potential sources of adverse impact against individuals or  
363 groups based on race, color, religious creed, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual  
364 orientation, genetic information, pregnancy or a condition related to said pregnancy including,

365 but not limited to, lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, ancestry or  
366 status as a veteran that may arise after the tool is deployed;

367 (ix) identify and describe any other assessment of risks of discrimination or a disparate  
368 impact of the tool on individuals or groups based on race, color, religious creed, national origin,  
369 sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, pregnancy or a condition related to  
370 said pregnancy including, but not limited to, lactation or the need to express breast milk for a  
371 nursing child, ancestry or status as a veteran that arise over the course of the impact assessment,  
372 and what actions may be taken to reduce or remedy that risk;

373 (x) for any finding of a disparate impact or limit on accessibility, evaluate whether the  
374 data set, attribute, or feature of the tool at issue is the least discriminatory method of assessing a  
375 candidate's performance or ability to perform job functions;

376 (xi) consider and describe any other ways in which the tool could result in a violation of  
377 applicable law and, for any finding that a violation of law may occur, any necessary or  
378 appropriate steps to prevent such violation of law;

379 (xii) consider and describe whether use of the tool may negatively impact employees'  
380 privacy and job quality, including wages, hours, and working conditions; and

381 (xiii) be submitted in its entirety or an accessible summary form to the department for  
382 inclusion in a public registry of such impact assessments within sixty days of completion and  
383 distributed to employees who may be subject to the tool.

384 (b) An employer shall conduct or commission subsequent impact assessments each year  
385 that the tool is in use to assist or replace employment decisions. Subsequent impact assessments

386 shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and shall assess and describe  
387 any change in the validity or disparate impact of the tool.

388 (c) An employer or its vendor shall retain all documentation pertaining to the design,  
389 development, use, and data of an automated employment decision tool that may be necessary to  
390 conduct an impact assessment. To the extent held by a vendor, the employer shall be granted a  
391 license to access this documentation and share this documentation with a labor organization to  
392 the extent required by federal or state law, or to the extent required by a court or agency in  
393 connection with employment or labor litigation. This includes but is not limited to the source of  
394 the data used to develop the tool, the technical specifications of the tool, individuals involved in  
395 the development of the tool, and historical use data for the tool. Such documentation must  
396 include a historical record of versions of the tool, such that an employer shall be able to attest in  
397 the event of litigation disputing an employment decision, the nature and specifications of the tool  
398 as it was used at the time of that employment decision. Such documentation shall be stored in  
399 accordance with such record-keeping, data retention, and security requirements as the  
400 commissioner may specify, and in such a manner as to be legible and accessible to the party  
401 conducting an impact assessment.

402 (d) If an initial or subsequent impact assessment requires the collection of employee data  
403 to assess a tool's disparate impact on employees, such data shall be collected, processed, stored,  
404 retained, and disposed of in such a manner as to protect the privacy of employees, and shall  
405 comply with any data retention and security requirements specified by the commissioner.  
406 Employee data provided to auditors for the purpose of an impact assessment shall not be shared  
407 with the employer, nor shall it be shared with any person, business entity, or other organization  
408 unless strictly necessary for the completion of the impact assessment.

409 (e) If an initial or subsequent impact assessment concludes that a data set, feature, or  
410 application of the automated employment decision tool results in a disparate impact on  
411 individuals or groups based on race, color, religious creed, national origin, sex, gender identity,  
412 sexual orientation, genetic information, pregnancy or a condition related to said pregnancy  
413 including, but not limited to, lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing child,  
414 ancestry or status as a veteran, or unlawfully limits accessibility for persons with disabilities, an  
415 employer shall refrain from using the tool until it:

416 (i) takes reasonable and appropriate steps to remedy that disparate impact or limit on  
417 accessibility and describe in writing to employees, the auditor, and the department what steps  
418 were taken; and

419 (ii) if the employer believes the impact assessment finding of a disparate impact or limit  
420 on accessibility is erroneous, or that the steps taken in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this  
421 paragraph sufficiently address those findings such that the tool may be lawfully used in  
422 accordance with this article, describes in writing to employees, the auditor, and the department  
423 how the data set, feature, or application of the tool is the least discriminatory method of assessing  
424 an employee's performance or ability to complete essential functions of a position.

425 (f) It shall be unlawful for an independent auditor, vendor, or employer to manipulate,  
426 conceal, or misrepresent the results of an impact assessment.

427 (g) Nothing in this article shall be construed as prohibiting an employer from  
428 implementing a lawful affirmative action plan or engaging in otherwise lawful efforts to reduce  
429 or eliminate bias in employment-related decisions.

430 Nothing in this Section shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
431 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
432 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

433 Section 4. Notice requirement.

434 (a) Any employer that uses an automated employment decision tool to assess or evaluate  
435 an employee or candidate shall notify employees and candidates subject to the tool no less than  
436 ten business days before such use:

437 (i) that an automated employment decision tool will be used in connection with the  
438 assessment or evaluation of such employee or candidate;

439 (ii) the job qualifications and characteristics that such automated employment decision  
440 tool will assess, what employee or candidate data or attributes the tool will use to conduct that  
441 assessment, and what kind of outputs the tool will produce as an evaluation of such employee or  
442 candidate;

443 (iii) what employee or candidate data is collected for the automated employment decision  
444 tool, the source of such data and the employer's data retention policy. Information pursuant to  
445 this section shall not be disclosed where such disclosure would violate local, state, or federal law,  
446 or interfere with a law enforcement investigation;

447 (iv) the results of the most recent impact assessment of the automated employment  
448 decision tool, including any findings of a disparate impact and associated response from the  
449 employer, or information about how to access that information if publicly available;

450 (v) information about how an employee or candidate may request an alternative selection  
451 process or accommodation that does not involve the use of an automated employment decision  
452 tool and details about that alternative process or accommodation process; and

453 (vi) information about how the employee or candidate may:

454 (A) request reevaluation of the employment decision made by the automated employment  
455 decision tool in accordance with section one thousand thirteen of this article; and

456 (B) notification of the employee or candidate's right to file a complaint in a civil court in  
457 accordance with section seven of this chapter or otherwise exercise the rights described in this  
458 chapter.

459 (b) The notice required by this section shall be:

460 (i) written in clear and plain language;

461 (ii) included in each job posting or advertisement for each position for which the  
462 automated employment decision tool will be used;

463 (iii) posted on the employer's website in any language that the employer regularly uses to  
464 communicate with employees;

465 (iv) provided directly to each candidate who applies for a position in the language with  
466 which that candidate communicates with the employer;

467 (v) made available in formats that are reasonably accessible to and usable by individuals  
468 with disabilities; and



469 (vi) otherwise presented in a manner that ensures the notice clearly and effectively  
470 communicates the required information to employees.

471 Nothing in this Section shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
472 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
473 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

474 Section 5. Restricted uses of automated decision tools.

475 (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section, an employer shall  
476 not, alone or in conjunction with an electronic monitoring tool, use an automated decision tool:

477 (i) in such a manner that results in a violation of labor, employment, or civil rights law or  
478 any other law of the commonwealth;

479 (ii) in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the health or safety of employees,  
480 including by setting productivity quotas in a manner that is likely to cause physical or mental  
481 illness or injury;

482 (iii) to make predictions about an employee or candidate for employment's behavior,  
483 beliefs, intentions, personality, emotional state, or other characteristic or behavior;

484 (iv) to predict, interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees engaging in activity protected  
485 under labor and employment law;

486 (v) to subtract from an employee's wages time spent exercising their legal rights;

487 (vi) in a manner that deviates from the specification of the automated employment  
488 decision tool as implemented after the incorporation of any alterations made pursuant to the  
489 impact assessment required by subdivision one of this section; or

490 (vii) that involves facial recognition, gait, or emotion recognition technologies.

491 (b) An employer shall not rely primarily on output from an automated decision tool when  
492 making hiring, promotion, termination, disciplinary, or compensation decisions. For an employer  
493 to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph:

494 (i) An employer must establish meaningful human oversight of such decisions based in  
495 whole or in part on the output of automated employment decision tools.

496 In determining whether an internal reviewer employs the requisite knowledge and skill to  
497 provide meaningful human oversight, relevant factors include the relative complexity and  
498 specialized nature of the automated decision tool, the reviewer's general experience, the  
499 reviewer's training and experience in the field, the preparation and study the reviewer is able to  
500 give the matter and whether it is feasible to refer the matter to, or associate or consult with, an  
501 expert with established competence in the field automated decision tools.

502 (ii) A human decision-maker must actually review any output of an automated  
503 employment decision tool and exercise independent judgment in making each such decision;

504 (iii) The human decision-maker must consider information other than automated  
505 employment decision tool outputs when making each such decision, such as but not limited to  
506 supervisory or managerial evaluations, personnel files, employee work products, or peer reviews;  
507 and

508 (iv) An employer shall consider information other than automated employment decision  
509 tool outputs when making hiring, promotion, termination, disciplinary, or compensation  
510 decisions, such as supervisory or managerial evaluations, personnel files, employee work  
511 products, or peer reviews.

512 (c) An employer shall not require employees or candidates to consent to the use of an  
513 automated employment decision tool in an employment decision in order to be considered for an  
514 employment decision, nor shall an employer discipline or disadvantage an employee or candidate  
515 for employment as a result of their request for accommodation.

516 Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
517 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
518 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

519 Section 6. Anti-retaliation provisions for impacted workers.

520 a) An employee shall be protected from termination, disciplinary action, retaliation,  
521 or other adverse employment action for refusing to follow the output of an artificial intelligence  
522 system, automated decision system, algorithm, or other similar technology if the following  
523 conditions are met:

524 i) The employee holds independent judgment and discretion in executing their work  
525 duties, or the work duties to be performed by the employee require licensure or certification by  
526 the commonwealth as a condition of employment, independent accreditation by the employer;

527 ii) The employee has notified a supervisor, manager, or their employer that the  
528 output from the artificial intelligence system, automated decision system, algorithm, or other

529 similar technology may, in the employee's professional opinion and/or educational or work  
530 related- experience, lead to harm of a natural person, damage to physical property, an illegal  
531 action, an action contrary to the licensure or certification requirements of the Federal  
532 government, commonwealth, or an applicable private licensing or certifying authority, or an  
533 outcome contrary to the goal of the employer, and the employer refused or otherwise failed to  
534 adjust the output;

535       iii)     The employee has refused to follow the output in good faith and with the  
536 knowledge or reasonable belief, based upon training, education, or experience, that the output  
537 would cause harm or have an adverse impact; and

538       iv)     Due to the urgency of the potential harm or adverse impact, there is not enough  
539 time for the output to be corrected through department action.

540       Nothing in this Act shall diminish an Employer's obligation under Massachusetts or  
541 Federal Law to provide advance notice and to engage in good faith negotiations with a labor  
542 organization representing any portion of its workforce before implementation.

543       The attorney general shall promulgate procedures, rules, or regulations pursuant to this  
544 chapter. The division of licensing shall also promulgate procedures, rules, or regulations  
545 pursuant to this chapter.

546       b)     The Office of the Attorney General shall promulgate additional procedures, rules,  
547 or regulations in order to further the Commonwealth's interest in protecting consumers and the  
548 public good from violations of privacy rights and harms resulting from the use of artificial  
549 intelligence and automated-decision systems.

550           Such regulations shall consider, including but not limited to, bias testing, appropriate  
551 disclosures, clear, conspicuous, and reasonably understandable notice, whether there exists a  
552 client-professional relationship, best and current practices and models utilized by other states and  
553 the federal government to ensure regulations are responsive to emerging technologies, and  
554 appropriate additional documentation that is reasonably necessary to assist the Office to evaluate  
555 the inputs and outputs and monitor the performance of artificial intelligence and automated  
556 decision-making systems for the risk of bias and consumer harm.

557           Section 7. Civil claims for adverse employment action taken based on prohibited conduct.

558           No employee shall be penalized by an employer in any way as a result of any action on  
559 the part of an employee to seek the employee's rights under the provisions of this chapter.

560           Any employer who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against any  
561 employee because such employee has made a complaint to the attorney general or any other  
562 department, agency, or person, or assists the attorney general or department in any investigation  
563 under this chapter, or has instituted, or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to  
564 this chapter, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceedings, shall have violated this  
565 section and shall be punished or shall be subject to a civil citation or order as provided in section  
566 27C.

567           An individual subjected to an adverse employment action based on conduct prohibited by  
568 this Act may file a civil action against an employer, as well as the president, treasurer, and any  
569 responsible managers of the employer in their individual capacity. If liability is found, the  
570 employee shall be entitled to restitution and consequential damages, as well as liquidated  
571 damages constituting double the amount of restitution, pre- and post- judgment interest,

572 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Where appropriate, a court may also impose punitive  
573 damages.

574 Nothing in this section shall limit the availability of other remedies at law or in equity.

575 SECTION 2. Chapter 30 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2020 Official Edition,  
576 is hereby amended by adding the following section:

577 Section 66.

578 Any agency or department of the commonwealth, or any entity acting on behalf of an  
579 agency or department, shall be prohibited from, directly or indirectly, utilizing or applying any  
580 automated decision system in performing any function that: (i) is related to the delivery of any  
581 public assistance benefit; (ii) will have a material impact on the rights, civil liberties, safety, or  
582 welfare of any individual within the commonwealth; or (iii) affects any statutorily or  
583 constitutionally provided right of an individual; unless such utilization or application is  
584 specifically authorized in law.

585 SECTION 3. Chapter 30B of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2022 Official  
586 Edition, is hereby amended by adding the following section:

587 Section 24.

588 a) No executive office, department, division, agency, or commission of the  
589 commonwealth shall authorize any procurement, purchase, or acquisition of any service or  
590 system utilizing, or relying on, automated decision systems, except where the use of such system  
591 is specifically authorized in law.

592 An automated decision system is any computational process, automated system, or  
593 algorithm utilizing machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, artificial intelligence,  
594 or similar methods that issues an output, including a score, classification, ranking, or  
595 recommendation, that is used to assist or replace human decision making on decisions that  
596 impact natural persons.

597 b) No state agency shall utilize or apply any automated decision system unless the  
598 agency, or an entity acting on behalf of such state agency, shall have conducted an impact  
599 assessment for the application and use of such automated decision system. Following the first  
600 impact assessment, an impact assessment shall be conducted at least once every two years. An  
601 impact assessment shall be conducted prior to any material change to the automated decision-  
602 making system that may change the outcome or effect of such system. Such impact assessments  
603 shall include:

604 i) a description of the objectives of the automated decision system;

605 ii) an evaluation of the ability of the automated decision system to achieve its stated  
606 objectives;

607 iii) a description and evaluation of the objectives and development of the automated  
608 decision system including:

609 1) A summary of the underlying algorithms, computational modes, and artificial  
610 intelligence tools that are used within the automated decision system; and

611 2) The design and training data used to develop the automated decision-making  
612 process.

613 iv) testing for:

614 1) Accuracy, fairness, bias, and discrimination, and an assessment of whether the use  
615 of the automated decision-making system produces discriminatory results on the basis of a  
616 consumer's or a class of consumers' actual or perceived race, ethnicity, religion, national origin,  
617 sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, familial status, biometric information, source of  
618 income, or disability and outlines mitigations for any identified performance differences in  
619 outcomes across relevant groups impacted by such use;

620 2) Any cybersecurity vulnerabilities and privacy risks resulting from the deployment  
621 and use of the automated decision-making system, and the development or existence of  
622 safeguards to mitigate the risks;

623 3) Any public health or safety risks resulting from the deployment and use of the  
624 automated decision-making system;

625 4) Any reasonably foreseeable misuse of the automated decision-making system and  
626 the development or existence of safeguards against such misuse;

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

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



634 c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any other law, if an impact  
635 assessment finds that the automated decision-making system produces discriminatory or biased  
636 outcomes, the state agency shall cease any utilization, application, or function of such automated  
637 decision-making system, and of any information produced using that system.

638 d) Any impact assessment conducted pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the  
639 governor, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house at least 60 days prior to the  
640 implementation of the automated decision-making system that is the subject of such assessment.  
641 The impact statement of an automated decision-making system that is approved and utilized,  
642 shall be published on the website of the relevant agency. If the state agency makes a  
643 determination that the disclosure of any information required in the impact assessment would  
644 result in a substantial negative impact on health or safety of the public, infringe upon the privacy  
645 rights of individuals, or significantly impact the state agency's ability to protect its information  
646 technology, it may redact such information, provided that an explanatory statement on the  
647 process by which the state agency made such determination is published along with the redacted  
648 impact assessment.