

Subchapter 25: Automated Employment Decision Tools

§ 20-870 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

Automated employment decision tool. The term "automated employment decision tool" means any computational process, derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence, that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is used to substantially assist or replace discretionary decision making for making employment decisions that impact natural persons. The term "automated employment decision tool" does not include a tool that does not automate, support, substantially assist or replace discretionary decision-making processes and that does not materially impact natural persons, including, but not limited to, a junk email filter, firewall, antivirus software, calculator, spreadsheet, database, data set, or other compilation of data.

Bias audit. The term "bias audit" means an impartial evaluation by an independent auditor. Such bias audit shall include but not be limited to the testing of an automated employment decision tool to assess the tool's disparate impact on persons of any component 1 category required to be reported by employers pursuant to subsection (c) of section 2000e-8 of title 42 of the United States code as specified in part 1602.7 of title 29 of the code of federal regulations.

Employment decision. The term "employment decision" means to screen candidates for employment or employees for promotion within the city.

(L.L. 2021/144, 12/11/2021, eff. 1/1/2023)

§ 20-871 Requirements for automated employment decision tools.

a. In the city, it shall be unlawful for an employer or an employment agency to use an automated employment decision tool to screen a candidate or employee for an employment decision unless:

1. Such tool has been the subject of a bias audit conducted no more than one year prior to the use of such tool; and
2. A summary of the results of the most recent bias audit of such tool as well as the distribution date of the tool to which such audit applies has been made publicly available on the website of the employer or employment agency prior to the use of such tool.

b. *Notices required.* In the city, any employer or employment agency that uses an automated employment decision tool to screen an employee or a candidate who has applied for a position for an employment decision shall notify each such employee or candidate who resides in the city of the following:

1. That an automated employment decision tool will be used in connection with the assessment or evaluation of such employee or candidate that resides in the city. Such notice shall be made no less than ten business days before such use and allow a candidate to request an alternative selection process or accommodation;

2. The job qualifications and characteristics that such automated employment decision tool will use in the assessment of such candidate or employee. Such notice shall be made no less than 10 business days before such use; and

3. If not disclosed on the employer or employment agency's website, information about the type of data collected for the automated employment decision tool, the source of such data and the employer or employment agency's data retention policy shall be available upon written request by a candidate or employee. Such information shall be provided within 30 days of the written request. Information pursuant to this section shall not be disclosed where such disclosure would violate local, state, or federal law, or interfere with a law enforcement investigation.

(L.L. 2021/144, 12/11/2021, eff. 1/1/2023)

§ 20-872 Penalties.

a. Any person that violates any provision of this subchapter or any rule promulgated pursuant to this subchapter is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$500 for a first violation and each additional violation occurring on the same day as the first violation, and not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,500 for each subsequent violation.

b. Each day on which an automated employment decision tool is used in violation of this section shall give rise to a separate violation of subdivision a of section 20-871.

c. Failure to provide any notice to a candidate or an employee in violation of paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of subdivision b of section 20-871 shall constitute a separate violation.

d. A proceeding to recover any civil penalty authorized by this subchapter is returnable to any tribunal established within the office of administrative trials and hearings or within any agency of the city designated to conduct such proceedings.

(L.L. 2021/144, 12/11/2021, eff. 1/1/2023)

§ 20-873 Enforcement.

The corporation counsel or such other persons designated by the corporation counsel on behalf of the department may initiate in any court of competent jurisdiction any action or proceeding that may be appropriate or necessary for correction of any violation issued pursuant this subchapter, including mandating compliance with the provisions of this chapter or such other relief as may be appropriate.

(L.L. 2021/144, 12/11/2021, eff. 1/1/2023)

§ 20-874 Construction.

The provisions of this subchapter shall not be construed to limit any right of any candidate or employee for an employment decision to bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, or to limit the authority of the commission on human rights to enforce the provisions of title 8, in accordance with law.

(L.L. 2021/144, 12/11/2021, eff. 1/1/2023)

New York City Department of Consumer and Worker Protection

Notice of Adoption of Final Rule

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commissioner of the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection by Sections 1043 and 2203(f) of the New York City Charter and Section 20-104(b) of the New York City Administrative Code, and in accordance with the requirements of Section 1043 of the New York City Charter, the Department amends Title 6 of the Rules of the City of New York.

An initial version of this rule was proposed and published on September 23, 2022. A public hearing was held on November 4, 2022, and comments regarding the rule were received. DCWP proposed a second version of this rule on December 23, 2022. A public hearing was held on January 23, 2023, and comments regarding the rule were received.

Statement of Basis and Purpose

The Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (“DCWP” or “Department”) is adding rules to implement new legislation regarding automated employment decision tools (“AEDT”). Local Law 144 of 2021 prohibits employers and employment agencies from using an automated employment decision tool unless the tool has been subject to a bias audit within one year of the use of the tool, information about the bias audit is publicly available, and certain notices have been provided to employees or job candidates.

These rules establish that a bias audit of an AEDT must calculate the selection rate for each race/ethnicity and sex category that is required to be reported on to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) pursuant to the EEO Component 1 report, and compare the selection rates to the most selected category to determine an impact ratio. These calculations are consistent with Section 1607.4 of the EEOC Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures. See 29 C.F.R. § 1607.4. These rules generally clarify obligations of employers and employment agencies under the new law.

Specifically, these new rules will:

- Define terms;
- Clarify the requirements for a bias audit;
- Clarify the requirements for the published results of the required bias audit;
- Clarify the requirements for notices that employers and employment agencies must provide to employees and candidates for employment; and
- Clarify other obligations for the employer or employment agency.

The Department initially proposed a version of these rules in September 2022. The Department received comments from the public, including from employers, employment agencies, law firms, AEDT developers, and advocacy organizations. Various issues raised in the comments led to a second version of the proposed rules, published in December 2022. Those changes included:

- Modifying the definition of AEDT to ensure greater focus;
- Clarifying that an “independent auditor” may not be employed or have a financial interest in an employer or employment agency that seeks to use or continue to use an AEDT or in a vendor that developed or distributed the AEDT;
- Revising the required calculation to be performed where an AEDT scores candidates;

- Clarifying that the required “impact ratio” must be calculated separately to compare sex categories, race/ethnicity categories, and intersectional categories;
- Clarifying the types of data that may be used to conduct a bias audit;
- Clarifying that multiple employers using the same AEDT may rely on the same bias audit so long as they provide historical data, if available, for the independent auditor to consider in such bias audit; and
- Clarifying that an AEDT may not be used if its most recent bias audit is more than a year old;

The Department received comments about the second version of the proposed rule from the public, including from employers, employment agencies, law firms, AEDT developers, and advocacy organizations. Various issues raised in the comments resulted in changes that are present in these final rules. These changes include:

- Modifying the definition of “machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence” to expand its scope;
- Adding a requirement that the bias audit indicate the number of individuals the AEDT assessed that are not included in the calculations because they fall within an unknown category, and requiring that number be included in the summary of results;
- Allowing an independent auditor to exclude a category that comprises less than 2% of the data being used for the bias audit from the calculations of impact ratio;
- Clarifying the examples of a bias audit;
- Clarifying when an employer or employment agency may rely on a bias audit conducted using the historical data of other employers or employment agencies;
- Providing examples of when an employer or employment agency may rely on a bias audit conducted with historical data, test data, or historical data from other employers and employment agencies;
- Clarifying that the number of applicants in a category and scoring rate of a category, if applicable, must be included in the summary of results.

New material is underlined.

[Deleted material is in brackets.]

“Shall” and “must” denote mandatory requirements and may be used interchangeably in the rules of this department, unless otherwise specified or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Section 1. Chapter 5 of Title 6 of the Rules of the City of New York is amended to add Subchapter T to read as follows:

Subchapter T: Automated Employment Decision Tools

§ 5-300. Definitions.

As used in this subchapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

Automated Employment Decision Tool. “Automated employment decision tool” or “AEDT” means “Automated employment decision tool” as defined by § 20-870 of the Code where the phrase “to substantially assist or replace discretionary decision making” means:

- i. to rely solely on a simplified output (score, tag, classification, ranking, etc.), with no other factors considered; or
- ii. to use a simplified output as one of a set of criteria where the simplified output is weighted more than any other criterion in the set; or
- iii. to use a simplified output to overrule conclusions derived from other factors including human decision-making.

Bias Audit. “Bias audit” means “Bias audit” as defined by § 20-870 of the Code.

Candidate for Employment. “Candidate for employment” means a person who has applied for a specific employment position by submitting the necessary information or items in the format required by the employer or employment agency.

Category. “Category” means any component 1 category required to be reported by employers pursuant to subsection (c) of section 2000e-8 of title 42 of the United States Code as specified in part 1602.7 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as designated on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Employer Information Report EEO-1.

Code. “Code” means the Administrative Code of the City of New York.

Distribution Date. “Distribution date” means the date the employer or employment agency began using a specific AEDT.

Employment Decision. “Employment decision” means “Employment decision” as defined by § 20-870 of the Code.

Employment Agency. “Employment agency” means “Employment agency” as defined by 6 RCNY § 5-249.

Historical data. “Historical data” means data collected during an employer or employment agency’s use of an AEDT to assess candidates for employment or employees for promotion.

Independent Auditor. “Independent auditor” means a person or group that is capable of exercising objective and impartial judgment on all issues within the scope of a bias audit of an AEDT. An auditor is not an independent auditor of an AEDT if the auditor:

- i. is or was involved in using, developing, or distributing the AEDT;
- ii. at any point during the bias audit, has an employment relationship with an employer or employment agency that seeks to use or continue to use the AEDT or with a vendor that developed or distributes the AEDT; or

- iii. at any point during the bias audit, has a direct financial interest or a material indirect financial interest in an employer or employment agency that seeks to use or continue to use the AEDT or in a vendor that developed or distributed the AEDT.

Impact Ratio. “Impact ratio” means either (1) the selection rate for a category divided by the selection rate of the most selected category or (2) the scoring rate for a category divided by the scoring rate for the highest scoring category.

$$\text{Impact Ratio} = \frac{\text{selection rate for a category}}{\text{selection rate of the most selected category}}$$

OR

$$\text{Impact Ratio} = \frac{\text{scoring rate for a category}}{\text{scoring rate of the highest scoring category}}$$

Machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence. “Machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence” means a group of mathematical, computer-based techniques:

- i. that generate a prediction, meaning an expected outcome for an observation, such as an assessment of a candidate’s fit or likelihood of success, or that generate a classification, meaning an assignment of an observation to a group, such as categorizations based on skill sets or aptitude; and
- ii. for which a computer at least in part identifies the inputs, the relative importance placed on those inputs, and, if applicable, other parameters for the models in order to improve the accuracy of the prediction or classification.

Scoring Rate. “Scoring Rate” means the rate at which individuals in a category receive a score above the sample’s median score, where the score has been calculated by an AEDT.

Screen. “Screen” means to make a determination about whether a candidate for employment or employee being considered for promotion should be selected or advanced in the hiring or promotion process.

Selection Rate. “Selection rate” means the rate at which individuals in a category are either selected to move forward in the hiring process or assigned a classification by an AEDT. Such rate may be calculated by dividing the number of individuals in the category moving forward or assigned a classification by the total number of individuals in the category who applied for a position or were considered for promotion.

Example. If 100 Hispanic women apply for a position and 40 are selected for an interview after use of an AEDT, the selection rate for Hispanic women is 40/100 or 40%.

Simplified output. “Simplified output” means a prediction or classification as specified in the definition for “machine learning, statistical modelling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence.” A simplified output may take the form of a score (e.g., rating a candidate’s estimated technical skills), tag or categorization (e.g., categorizing a candidate’s resume based on key words, assigning a skill or trait to a candidate), recommendation (e.g., whether a candidate should be given an interview), or ranking (e.g., arranging a list of candidates based on how well their cover letters match the job description). It does not refer to the output from analytical tools that translate or transcribe existing text, e.g., convert a resume from a PDF or transcribe a video or audio interview.

Test data. “Test data” means data used to conduct a bias audit that is not historical data.

§ 5-301 Bias Audit.

- (a) An employer or employment agency may not use or continue to use an AEDT if more than one year has passed since the most recent bias audit of the AEDT.
- (b) Where an AEDT selects candidates for employment or employees being considered for promotion to move forward in the hiring process or classifies them into groups, a bias audit must, at a minimum:
 - (1) Calculate the selection rate for each category;
 - (2) Calculate the impact ratio for each category;
 - (3) Ensure that the calculations required in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subdivision separately calculate the impact of the AEDT on:
 - i. Sex categories (e.g., impact ratio for selection of male candidates vs female candidates),
 - ii. Race/Ethnicity categories (e.g., impact ratio for selection of Hispanic or Latino candidates vs Black or African American [Not Hispanic or Latino] candidates), and
 - iii. intersectional categories of sex, ethnicity, and race (e.g., impact ratio for selection of Hispanic or Latino male candidates vs. Not Hispanic or Latino Black or African American female candidates).
 - (4) Ensure that the calculations in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subdivision are performed for each group, if an AEDT classifies candidates for employment or employees being considered for promotion into specified groups (e.g., leadership styles); and
 - (5) Indicate the number of individuals the AEDT assessed that are not included in the required calculations because they fall within an unknown category.

Example: An employer wants to use an AEDT to screen resumes and schedule interviews for a job posting. To do so, the employer must ensure that a bias audit of the AEDT was conducted no more than a year before the planned use of the AEDT. This bias audit is necessary even though the employer is not using the AEDT to make the final hiring decision, but only to screen at an early point in the application process. The employer asks the vendor for a bias audit. The vendor provides historical data regarding applicant selection that the vendor has collected from multiple employers to an independent auditor who will conduct a bias audit as follows:

<u>Sex Categories</u>				
	<u># of Applicants</u>	<u># Selected</u>	<u>Selection Rate</u>	<u>Impact Ratio</u>
Male	1390	667	48%	1.00
Female	1181	555	47%	0.979

<u>Race/Ethnicity Categories</u>				
	<u># of Applicants</u>	<u># Selected</u>	<u>Selection Rate</u>	<u>Impact Ratio</u>
<u>Hispanic or Latino</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>0.97</u>
<u>White (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>1.00</u>
<u>Black or African American (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>44%</u>	<u>0.84</u>
<u>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>44%</u>	<u>0.85</u>
<u>Asian (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>49%</u>	<u>0.95</u>
<u>Native American or Alaska Native (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>44%</u>	<u>0.85</u>
<u>Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>0.87</u>

<u>Intersectional Categories</u>						
			<u># of Applicants</u>	<u># Selected</u>	<u>Selection Rate</u>	<u>Impact Ratio</u>
<u>Hispanic or Latino</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>43.9%</u>	<u>0.841</u>
		<u>Female</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>43.2%</u>	<u>0.827</u>
<u>Non/Hispanic or Latino</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>52.2%</u>	<u>1.000</u>
		<u>Black or African American</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>42.0%</u>	<u>0.806</u>
		<u>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>42.5%</u>	<u>0.815</u>
		<u>Asian</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>52.0%</u>	<u>0.997</u>
		<u>Native American or Alaska Native</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>45.8%</u>	<u>0.878</u>
		<u>Two or More Races</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>45.2%</u>	<u>0.866</u>
		<u>White</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>51.2%</u>	<u>0.981</u>
	<u>Female</u>	<u>Black or African American</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>45.7%</u>	<u>0.876</u>
		<u>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>46.9%</u>	<u>0.898</u>
		<u>Asian</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>45.8%</u>	<u>0.877</u>
		<u>Native American or Alaska Native</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>41.2%</u>	<u>0.789</u>
		<u>Two or More Races</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>44.9%</u>	<u>0.860</u>

Note: The AEDT was also used to assess 250 individuals with an unknown sex or race/ethnicity category. Data on those individuals was not included in the calculations above.

(c) Where an AEDT scores candidates for employment or employees being considered for promotion, a bias audit must, at a minimum:

- (1) Calculate the median score for the full sample of applicants;
- (2) Calculate the scoring rate for individuals in each category;

- (3) Calculate the impact ratio for each category;
- (4) Ensure that the calculations required in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subdivision separately calculate the impact of the AEDT on:
- i. Sex categories (i.e., impact ratio for selection of male candidates vs female candidates),
 - ii. Race/Ethnicity categories (e.g., impact ratio for selection of Hispanic or Latino candidates vs Black or African American [Not Hispanic or Latino] candidates), and
 - iii. intersectional categories of sex, ethnicity, and race (e.g., impact ratio for selection of Hispanic or Latino male candidates vs. Not Hispanic or Latino Black or African American female candidates); and
- (5) Indicate the number of individuals the AEDT assessed that are not included in the required calculations because they fall within an unknown category.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) and paragraphs (3) and (4) of subdivision (c), an independent auditor may exclude a category that represents less than 2% of the data being used for the bias audit from the required calculations for impact ratio. Where such a category is excluded, the summary of results must include the independent auditor's justification for the exclusion, as well as the number of applicants and scoring rate or selection rate for the excluded category.

Example: An employer uses an AEDT to score applicants for "culture fit." To do so, the employer must ensure that a bias audit of the AEDT was conducted no more than a year before the use of the AEDT. The employer provides historical data on "culture fit" score of applicants for each category to an independent auditor to conduct a bias audit as follows:

<u>Sex Categories</u>			
	<u># of Applicants</u>	<u>Scoring Rate</u>	<u>Impact Ratio</u>
Male	<u>92</u>	<u>54.3%</u>	<u>1.00</u>
Female	<u>76</u>	<u>44.7%</u>	<u>0.82</u>

<u>Race/Ethnicity Categories</u>			
	<u># of Applicants</u>	<u>Scoring Rate</u>	<u>Impact Ratio</u>
<u>Hispanic or Latino</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>64.2%</u>	<u>1.00</u>
<u>White (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>37.5%</u>	<u>0.58</u>
<u>Black or African American (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>50.0%</u>	<u>0.78</u>
<u>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>62.5%</u>	<u>0.97</u>
<u>Asian (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>41.7%</u>	<u>0.65</u>
<u>Native American or Alaska Native (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>62.5%</u>	<u>0.97</u>
<u>Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>50.0%</u>	<u>0.78</u>

<u>Intersectional Categories</u>					
			<u># of Applicants</u>	<u>Scoring Rate</u>	<u>Impact Ratio</u>
<u>Hispanic or Latino</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>1.00</u>
		<u>Female</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>0.67</u>
<u>Non/Hispanic or Latino</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>0.47</u>
		<u>Black or African American</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>0.67</u>
		<u>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>1.00</u>
		<u>Asian</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>58.3%</u>	<u>0.78</u>
		<u>Native American or Alaska Native</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>0.83</u>
		<u>Two or More Races</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>0.67</u>
	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>0.53</u>
		<u>Black or African American</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>.67</u>
		<u>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>0.67</u>
		<u>Asian</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>0.33</u>
		<u>Native American or Alaska Native</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>62.5%</u>	<u>0.83</u>
		<u>Two or More Races</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>0.67</u>

Note: The AEDT was used to assess 15 individuals with an unknown sex or race/ethnicity category. Data on these individuals was not included in the calculations above.

§ 5-302 Data Requirements.

- (a) **Historical Data.** A bias audit conducted pursuant to section 5-301 of this Chapter must use historical data of the AEDT. The historical data used to conduct a bias audit may be from one or more employers or employment agencies that use the AEDT. However, an individual employer or employment agency may rely on a bias audit of an AEDT that uses the historical data of other employers or employment agencies only in the following circumstances: if such employer or employment agency provided historical data from its own use of the AEDT to the independent auditor conducting the bias audit or if such employer or employment agency has never used the AEDT.
- (b) **Test Data.** Notwithstanding the requirements of subdivision (a) of this section, an employer or employment agency may rely on a bias audit that uses test data if insufficient historical data is available to conduct a statistically significant bias audit. If a bias audit uses test data, the summary of results of the bias audit must explain why historical data was not used and describe how the test data used was generated and obtained.

Example 1: An employer is planning to use an AEDT for the first time. The employer may rely on a bias audit conducted using the historical data of other employers or employment agencies, or on a bias audit conducted using test data.

Example 2: An employment agency has been using an AEDT for 6 months. The bias audit the employment agency relied on before its first use of the AEDT was conducted 10 months ago using test data. The employment agency will need an updated bias audit if it will continue to use the AEDT once 12 months have passed since the bias audit it first relied on was conducted. The employment agency's data from 6 months of use of the AEDT is not sufficient on its own to conduct a statistically significant bias audit. The employment agency may rely on a bias audit using the historical data of other employers and employment agencies if it provides its 6 months of historical data to the independent auditor for use and consideration. The employment agency may also rely on a bias audit that uses test data.

Example 3: An employer has been using an AEDT for 3 years and will soon need an updated bias audit. The employer has statistically significant data from its 3 years of use of the AEDT. The employer may rely on a bias audit conducted using historical data from multiple employers if it provides its 3 years of historical data to the independent auditor for use and consideration. The employer may also rely on a bias audit conducted using historical data from its own use of the AEDT, without any data from other employers or employment agencies. The employer may not rely on a bias audit conducted using test data.

§ 5-303 Published Results.

- (a) Before the use of an AEDT, an employer or employment agency in the city must make the following publicly available on the employment section of their website in a clear and conspicuous manner:
 - (1) The date of the most recent bias audit of the AEDT and a summary of the results, which shall include the source and explanation of the data used to conduct the bias audit, the number of individuals the AEDT assessed that fall within an unknown category, and the number of applicants or candidates, the selection or scoring rates, as applicable, and the impact ratios for all categories; and,
 - (2) The distribution date of the AEDT.
- (b) The requirements of subdivision (a) of this section may be met with an active hyperlink to a website containing the required summary of results and distribution date, provided that the link is clearly identified as a link to results of the bias audit.
- (c) An employer or employment agency must keep the summary of results and distribution date posted for at least 6 months after its latest use of the AEDT for an employment decision.

§ 5-304 Notice to Candidates and Employees.

- (a) The notice required by § 20-871(b)(1) of the Code must include instructions for how an individual can request an alternative selection process or a reasonable accommodation under other laws, if available. Nothing in this subchapter requires an employer or employment agency to provide an alternative selection process.
- (b) To comply with § 20-871(b)(1) and (2) of the Code, an employer or employment agency may provide notice to a candidate for employment who resides in the city by doing any of the following:
 - (1) Provide notice on the employment section of its website in a clear and conspicuous manner at least 10 business days before use of an AEDT;
 - (2) Provide notice in a job posting at least 10 business days before use of an AEDT; or,
 - (3) Provide notice to candidates for employment via U.S. mail or e-mail at least 10 business days before use of an AEDT.
- (c) To comply with § 20-871(b)(1) and (2) of the Code, an employer or employment agency may provide notice to an employee being considered for promotion who resides in the city by doing any of the following:
 - (1) Provide notice in a written policy or procedure that is provided to employees at least 10 business days before use of an AEDT;

- (2) Provide notice in a job posting at least 10 business days before use of an AEDT; or,
- (3) Provide notice via U.S. mail or e-mail at least 10 business days before use of an AEDT.
- (d) To comply with § 20-871(b)(3) of the Code, an employer or employment agency must:
 - (1) Provide information on the employment section of its website in a clear and conspicuous manner about its AEDT data retention policy, the type of data collected for the AEDT, and the source of the data;
 - (2) Post instructions on the employment section of its website in a clear and conspicuous manner for how to make a written request for such information, and if a written request is received, provide such information within 30 days; and
 - (3) Provide an explanation to a candidate for employment or employee being considered for promotion why disclosure of such information would violate local, state, or federal law, or interfere with a law enforcement investigation.