

22106444D

## HOUSE BILL NO. 1339

## AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the House Committee on Public Safety)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Leftwich)

House Amendments in [ ] — February 14, 2022

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 15.2-1723.2 and 23.1-815.1 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 52-4.5, relating to facial recognition technology; Department of State Police and authorized uses [ ; report; penalty ] .

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 15.2-1723.2 and 23.1-815.1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 52-4.5 as follows:

§ 15.2-1723.2. Facial recognition technology; approval [ ; penalty ] .

A. For purposes of this section, "facial:

"Authorized use" means the use of facial recognition technology to (i) help identify an individual when there is a reasonable suspicion the individual has committed [ ; is committing, or is planning the commission of ] a crime; (ii) help identify a crime victim, including a victim of online sexual abuse material; (iii) help identify a person who may be a missing person or witness to criminal activity; (iv) help identify a victim of human trafficking or an individual involved in the trafficking of humans, weapons, drugs, or wildlife; (v) help identify an online recruiter of criminal activity, including but not limited to human, weapon, drug, and wildlife trafficking; (vi) help a person who is suffering from a mental or physical disability impairing his ability to communicate and be understood; (vii) help identify a deceased person; (viii) help identify a person who is incapacitated or otherwise unable to identify himself; (ix) help identify a person who is reasonably believed to be a danger to himself or others; (x) help identify an individual lawfully detained; (xi) help mitigate an imminent threat to public safety, a significant threat to life, or a threat to national security, including acts of terrorism; (xii) ensure officer safety as part of the vetting of undercover law enforcement; (xiii) determine whether an individual may have unlawfully obtained one or more state driver's licenses, financial instruments, or other official forms of identification using information that is fictitious or associated with a victim of identity theft; or (xiv) help identify a person who an officer reasonably believes is concealing his true identity and about whom the officer has a reasonable suspicion has committed a crime other than concealing his identity.

"Facial recognition technology" means an electronic system or service for enrolling, capturing, extracting, comparing, and matching an individual's geometric facial data to identify individuals in photos, videos, or real time conducting an algorithmic comparison of images of a person's facial features for the purpose of identification. "Facial recognition technology" does not include the use of an automated or semi-automated process to redact a recording in order to protect the privacy of a subject depicted in the recording prior to release or disclosure of the recording outside of the law-enforcement agency if the process does not generate or result in the retention of any biometric data or surveillance information.

"Publicly post" means to post on a website that is maintained by the entity or on any other website on which the entity generally posts information and that is available to the public or that clearly describes how the public may access such data.

"State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy" means the model policy developed and published by the Department of State Police pursuant to § 52-4.5.

B. ~~No~~ Pursuant to § 2.2-1112, the Division of Purchases and Supply (the Division) shall determine the appropriate facial recognition technology for use in accordance with this section. The Division shall not approve any facial recognition technology unless it has been evaluated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as part of the Face Recognition Vendor Test. Any facial recognition technology utilized shall utilize algorithms that have demonstrated (i) an accuracy score of at least 98 percent true positives within one or more datasets relevant to the application in a NIST Facial Recognition Vendor Test report and (ii) minimal performance variations across demographics associated with race, skin tone, ethnicity, or gender. The Division shall require all approved vendors to annually provide independent assessments and benchmarks offered by NIST to confirm continued compliance with this section.

C. A local law-enforcement agency ~~shall purchase or deploy~~ may use facial recognition technology unless such purchase or deployment of facial recognition technology is expressly authorized by statute for authorized uses. For purposes of this section, a statute that does not refer to facial recognition technology shall not be construed to provide express authorization. Such statute shall require that any facial recognition technology purchased or deployed by the local law-enforcement agency be maintained under the exclusive control of such local law-enforcement agency and that any data contained by such

ENGROSSED

HB1339EH1

60 facial recognition technology be kept confidential, not be disseminated or resold, and be accessible only  
 61 by a search warrant issued pursuant to Chapter 5 (§ 19.2-52 et seq.) of Title 19.2 or an administrative or  
 62 inspection warrant issued pursuant to law. A match made through facial recognition technology shall not  
 63 constitute probable cause for an arrest but shall be admissible as exculpatory evidence.

64 C. D. A local law-enforcement agency shall publicly post and annually update its policy regarding  
 65 the use of facial recognition technology before employing such facial recognition technology to  
 66 investigate a specific criminal incident or citizen welfare situation. A local law-enforcement agency that  
 67 uses facial recognition technology may adopt the State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology  
 68 Policy. If a local law-enforcement agency uses facial recognition technology but does not adopt such  
 69 model policy, such agency shall develop its own policy within 90 days of publication of the State Police  
 70 Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy that meets or exceeds the standards set forth in such  
 71 model policy.

72 E. Any local law-enforcement agency that uses facial recognition technology shall maintain records  
 73 sufficient to facilitate discovery in criminal proceedings, post-conviction proceedings, public reporting,  
 74 and auditing of compliance with such agency's facial recognition technology policies. Such agency shall  
 75 collect data pertaining to (i) a complete history of each user's queries; (ii) the total number of queries  
 76 conducted; (iii) the number of queries that resulted in a list of possible candidates; (iv) how many times  
 77 an examiner offered law enforcement an investigative lead based on his findings; (v) how many cases  
 78 were closed due to an investigative lead from facial recognition technology; (vi) what types of criminal  
 79 offenses are being investigated; (vii) the nature of the image repository being compared or queried; [  
 80 ~~and~~ ] (viii) [ demographic information for the individuals whose images are queried; and (ix) ] if  
 81 applicable, any other entities with which the agency shared facial recognition data.

82 F. Any chief of police whose agency uses facial recognition technology shall publicly post and  
 83 annually update a report by April 1 each year to provide information to the public regarding the  
 84 agency's use of facial recognition technology. The report shall include all data required by clauses (ii)  
 85 through (viii) of subsection E in addition to (i) all instances of unauthorized access of the facial  
 86 recognition technology, including any unauthorized access by employees of the agency; (ii) vendor  
 87 information, including the specific algorithms employed; and (iii) if applicable, data or links related to  
 88 third-party testing of such algorithms, including any reference to variations in demographic  
 89 performance. If any information or data (a) contains an articulable concern for any person's safety, (b)  
 90 is otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by federal or state statute, or (c) if disclosed, may  
 91 compromise sensitive criminal justice information, such information or data may be excluded from  
 92 public disclosure. Nothing herein shall limit disclosure of data collected pursuant to subsection E when  
 93 such disclosure is related to a writ of habeas corpus.

94 For purposes of this subsection, "sensitive criminal justice information" means information related to  
 95 (1) a particular ongoing criminal investigation or proceeding, (2) the identity of a confidential source,  
 96 or (3) law-enforcement investigative techniques and procedures.

97 G. At least 30 days prior to procuring facial recognition technology, a local law-enforcement agency  
 98 shall notify in writing the governing body of the locality that such agency serves of such intended  
 99 procurement, but such notice shall not be required if such procurement is directed by the governing  
 100 body.

101 H. Nothing in this section shall apply to commercial air service airports.

102 [ I. Any facial recognition technology operator employed by a local law-enforcement agency who (i)  
 103 violates the agency's policy for the use of facial recognition technology or (ii) conducts a search for any  
 104 reason other than an authorized use is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and shall be required to  
 105 complete training on the agency's policy on and authorized uses of facial recognition technology before  
 106 being reinstated to operate such facial recognition technology. The local law-enforcement agency shall  
 107 terminate from employment any facial recognition technology operator who violates clause (i) or (ii) for  
 108 a second time. ]

109 **§ 23.1-815.1. Facial recognition technology; approval [ ; penalty ] .**

110 A. For purposes of this subsection, "facial section:

111 "Authorized use" means the use of facial recognition technology to (i) help identify an individual  
 112 when there is a reasonable suspicion the individual has committed [ ; is committing, or is planning the  
 113 ~~commission~~ of ] a crime; (ii) help identify a crime victim, including a victim of online sexual abuse  
 114 material; (iii) help identify a person who may be a missing person or witness to criminal activity; (iv)  
 115 help identify a victim of human trafficking or an individual involved in the trafficking of humans,  
 116 weapons, drugs, or wildlife; (v) help identify an online recruiter of criminal activity, including but not  
 117 limited to human, weapon, drug, and wildlife trafficking; (vi) help a person who is suffering from a  
 118 mental or physical disability impairing [ ~~the person's~~ his ] ability to communicate and be understood;  
 119 (vii) help identify a deceased person; (viii) help identify a person who is incapacitated or otherwise  
 120 unable to identify himself; (ix) help identify a person who is reasonably believed to be a danger to  
 121 himself or others; (x) help identify an individual lawfully detained; (xi) help mitigate an imminent threat

122 to public safety, a significant threat to life, or a threat to national security, including acts of terrorism;  
123 (xii) ensure officer safety as part of the vetting of undercover law enforcement; (xiii) determine whether  
124 an individual may have unlawfully obtained one or more state driver's licenses, financial instruments, or  
125 other official forms of identification using information that is fictitious or associated with a victim of  
126 identity theft; or (xiv) help identify a person who an officer reasonably believes is concealing his true  
127 identity and about whom the officer has a reasonable suspicion has committed a crime other than  
128 concealing his identity.

129 "Facial recognition technology" means an electronic system or service for enrolling, capturing,  
130 extracting, comparing, and matching an individual's geometric facial data to identify individuals in  
131 photos, videos, or real time conducting an algorithmic comparison of images of a person's facial  
132 features for the purpose of identification. "Facial recognition technology" does not include the use of an  
133 automated or semi-automated process to redact a recording in order to protect the privacy of a subject  
134 depicted in the recording prior to release or disclosure of the recording outside of the law-enforcement  
135 agency if the process does not generate or result in the retention of any biometric data or surveillance  
136 information.

137 "Publicly post" means to post on a website that is maintained by the entity or on any other website  
138 on which the entity generally posts information and that is available to the public or that clearly  
139 describes how the public may access such data.

140 "State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy" means the model policy developed and  
141 published by the Department of State Police pursuant to § 52-4.5.

142 B. ~~No~~ Pursuant to § 2.2-1112, the Division of Purchases and Supply (the Division) shall determine  
143 the appropriate facial recognition technology for use in accordance with this section. The Division shall  
144 not approve any facial recognition technology unless it has been evaluated by the National Institute of  
145 Standards and Technology (NIST) as part of the Face Recognition Vendor Test. Any facial recognition  
146 technology utilized shall utilize algorithms that have demonstrated (i) an accuracy score of at least 98  
147 percent true positives within one or more datasets relevant to the application in a NIST Facial  
148 Recognition Vendor Test report, and (ii) minimal performance variations across demographics  
149 associated with race, skin tone, ethnicity, or gender. The Division shall require all approved vendors to  
150 annually provide independent assessments and benchmarks offered by NIST to confirm continued  
151 compliance with this section.

152 C. A campus police department shall purchase or deploy may use facial recognition technology unless  
153 such purchase or deployment of facial recognition technology is expressly authorized by statute for  
154 authorized uses. For purposes of this section, a statute that does not refer to facial recognition  
155 technology shall not be construed to provide express authorization. Such statute shall require that any  
156 facial recognition technology purchased or deployed by the campus police department be maintained  
157 under the exclusive control of such campus police department and that any data contained by such facial  
158 recognition technology be kept confidential, not be disseminated or resold, and be accessible only by a  
159 search warrant issued pursuant to Chapter 5 (§ 19.2-52 et seq.) of Title 19.2 or an administrative or  
160 inspection warrant issued pursuant to law. A match made through facial recognition technology shall not  
161 constitute probable cause for an arrest but shall be admissible as exculpatory evidence.

162 D. A campus police department shall publicly post its policy on use of facial recognition technology  
163 before employing such facial recognition technology to investigate a specific criminal incident or citizen  
164 welfare situation. A campus police department that uses facial recognition technology may adopt the  
165 State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy. If a campus police department uses facial  
166 recognition technology but does not adopt the State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy,  
167 such department shall develop its own policy within 90 days of publication of the State Police Model  
168 Facial Recognition Technology Policy that meets or exceeds the standards set forth in such model  
169 policy. Any policy adopted or developed pursuant to this subsection shall be updated annually.

170 E. Any campus police department that uses facial recognition technology shall maintain records  
171 sufficient to facilitate discovery in criminal proceedings, post-conviction proceedings, public reporting,  
172 and auditing of compliance with such department's facial recognition technology policies. Such  
173 department that uses facial recognition technology shall collect data pertaining to (i) a complete history  
174 of each user's queries; (ii) the total number of queries conducted; (iii) the number of queries that  
175 resulted in a list of possible candidates; (iv) how many times an examiner offered campus police an  
176 investigative lead based on his findings; (v) how many cases were closed due to an investigative lead  
177 from facial recognition technology; (vi) what types of criminal offenses are being investigated; (vii) the  
178 nature of the image repository being compared or queried; [ ~~and~~ ] (viii) [ demographic information for  
179 the individuals whose images are queried; and (ix) ] if applicable, any other entities with which the  
180 department shared facial recognition data.

181 F. Any chief of a campus police department whose agency uses facial recognition technology shall  
182 publicly post and annually update a report by April 1 each year to provide information to the public

183 regarding the agency's use of facial recognition technology. The report shall include all data required  
184 by clauses (ii) through (viii) of subsection E in addition to (i) all instances of unauthorized access of the  
185 facial recognition technology, including any unauthorized access by employees of the campus police  
186 department; (ii) vendor information, including the specific algorithms employed; and (iii) if applicable,  
187 data or links related to third-party testing of such algorithms, including any reference to variations in  
188 demographic performance. If any information or data (a) contains an articulable concern for any  
189 person's safety, (b) is otherwise prohibited from public disclosure by federal or state statute, or (c) if  
190 disclosed, may compromise sensitive criminal justice information, such information or data may be  
191 excluded from public disclosure. Nothing herein shall limit disclosure of data collected pursuant to  
192 subsection E when such disclosure is related to a writ of habeas corpus.

193 For purposes of this subsection, "sensitive criminal justice information" means information related to  
194 (1) a particular ongoing criminal investigation or proceeding, (2) the identity of a confidential source,  
195 or (3) law-enforcement investigative techniques and procedures.

196 G. At least 30 days prior to procuring facial recognition technology, a campus police department  
197 shall notify in writing the institution of higher education that such department serves of such intended  
198 procurement, but such notice shall not be required if such procurement is directed by the governing  
199 body.

200 [ H. Any facial recognition technology operator employed by a campus police department who (i)  
201 violates the department's policy for the use of facial recognition technology or (ii) conducts a search for  
202 any reason other than an authorized use is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and shall be required to  
203 complete training on the department's policy on and authorized uses of facial recognition technology  
204 before being reinstated to operate such facial recognition technology. The campus police department  
205 shall terminate from employment any facial recognition technology operator who violates clause (i) or  
206 (ii) for a second time. ]

207 **§ 52-4.5. Department to establish a State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy.**

208 The Department shall create a model policy regarding the use of facial recognition technology,  
209 which shall be known as the State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy. The Department  
210 shall publicly post such policy no later than January 1, 2023, and such policy shall be updated annually  
211 thereafter and shall include:

212 1. The nature and frequency of specialized training required for an individual to be authorized by a  
213 law-enforcement agency to utilize facial recognition as authorized by this section;

214 2. The extent to which a law-enforcement agency shall document (i) instances when facial  
215 recognition technology is used for authorized purposes and (ii) how long such information is retained;

216 3. Procedures for the confirmation of any initial findings generated by facial recognition technology  
217 by a secondary examiner; and

218 4. Promulgation of standing orders, policies, or public materials by law-enforcement agencies that  
219 use facial recognition technology.

220 For purposes of this section, "publicly post" shall have the same meaning as defined in  
221 § 15.2-1723.2.

222 [ 2. That the Virginia State Crime Commission (the Crime Commission) shall analyze and report  
223 on the usage data of facial recognition technology reported and published by local  
224 law-enforcement agencies and campus police departments pursuant to the provisions of this act.  
225 The Crime Commission shall include in its report an analysis of and recommendations for (i)  
226 improving the use of facial recognition technology as it relates to demographics associated with  
227 race, skin tone, ethnicity, and gender; (ii) specialized training, data storage, data retention, and the  
228 use of a second examiner pursuant to the State Police Model Facial Recognition Technology Policy  
229 established by § 52-4.5 of the Code of Virginia, as created by this act; and (iii) investigations and  
230 investigative outcomes related to the accuracy of identification across different demographic  
231 groups. The Crime Commission shall submit its report to the Chairmen of the Senate Committee  
232 on the Judiciary and the House Committee on Public Safety by November 1, 2025. ]

233 [ 3. That the provisions of this act shall expire on July 1, 2026. ]

234