

1 SENATE BILL NO. 397  
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5 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE FACIAL RECOGNITION FOR  
6 GOVERNMENT USE ACT; PROVIDING A PURPOSE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF CONTINUOUS FACIAL  
7 SURVEILLANCE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY; PROVIDING  
8 EXEMPTIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT; PROVIDING EXEMPTIONS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS;  
9 PROVIDING FOR NOTICE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING FOR RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION  
10 REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES;  
11 PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING FOR A TRANSITION; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE  
12 EFFECTIVE DATE AND A RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY DATE."  
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14 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:  
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16 NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. [Sections 1 through 12] may be cited as the "Facial  
17 Recognition for Government Use Act".  
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19 NEW SECTION. Section 2. Purpose. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the purpose of  
20 [sections 1 through 12] is to prohibit the use of facial recognition technology for continuous facial surveillance or  
21 facial identification by state and local government agencies and law enforcement agencies.

22 (2) It is the intent of the legislature to provide state and local government agencies the guidelines  
23 to use, or contract with third parties to use on their behalf, facial verification and to provide law enforcement  
24 agencies the ability to use facial recognition technology for investigations of serious crimes.  
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26 NEW SECTION. Section 3. Definitions. As used in [sections 1 through 12], unless the context  
27 clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

28 (1) "Affirmative authorization" means an action that demonstrates the intentional decision by an

1 individual to opt into the retention of the individual's facial biometric data by a third-party vendor.

2 (2) "Another jurisdiction" means the federal government, the United States military, the District of  
3 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United  
4 States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, a federally recognized Indian tribe, or a state other than  
5 Montana.

6 (3) "Continuous facial surveillance" means the ~~generalized~~ monitoring of public places or third-  
7 party image sets using facial recognition technology for facial identification to match faces with a prepopulated  
8 list of face images. The term includes but is not limited to scanning stored video footage to identify faces in the  
9 stored data, real-time scanning of video surveillance to identify faces passing by the cameras, and passively  
10 monitoring video footage using facial recognition technology for general surveillance purposes without a  
11 particularized suspicion of a specific target.

12 (4) "Department" means the department of justice.

13 (5) "Digital driver's license" means a secure version of an individual's physical driver's license or  
14 identification card that is stored on the individual's mobile device.

15 (6) "Facial biometric data" means data derived from a measurement, pattern, contour, or other  
16 characteristic of an individual's face, either directly or from an image.

17 (7) (a) "Facial identification" means a computer system that, for the purpose of attempting to  
18 determine the identity of an unknown individual, uses an algorithm to compare the facial biometric data of an  
19 unknown individual derived from a photograph, video, or image to a database of photographs or images and  
20 associated facial biometric data in order to identify potential matches.

21 (b) The term does not include:

22 (i) a system used specifically to protect against unauthorized access to a particular location or an  
23 electronic device; or

24 (ii) a system a consumer uses for the consumer's private purposes.

25 (8) "Facial recognition service" or "facial recognition technology" means the use of facial  
26 identification or facial verification.

27 (9) "Facial verification" means the automated process of comparing an image or facial biometric  
28 data of a known individual to an image database, or to government documentation containing an image of the

1 known individual, to identify a potential match in pursuit of the individual's identity.

2 (10) "Law enforcement agency" means:

3 (a) an agency or officer of the state of Montana or of a political subdivision that is empowered by  
4 the laws of this state to conduct investigations or to make arrests; and

5 (b) an attorney, including the attorney general, who is authorized by the laws of this state to  
6 prosecute or to participate in the prosecution of a person who is arrested or who may be subject to a civil action  
7 related to or concerning an arrest.

8 (11) "Motor vehicle division" means the division within the department of justice authorized to issue  
9 driver's licenses.

10 (12) "Personal information" has the same meaning as in 30-14-1704.

11 (13) "Public building" means any building that the state or any political subdivision of the state  
12 maintains for the use of the public.

13 (14) "Public employee" means a person employed by a state or local government agency, including  
14 but not limited to a peace officer.

15 (15) "Public official" means a person elected or appointed to a public office that is part of a state or  
16 local government agency.

17 (16) "Public roads and highways of this state" has the same meaning as in 15-70-401.

18 (17) "Serious crime" means:

19 (a) a crime under the laws of this state that is a violation of 45-5-102, 45-5-103, 45-5-104, 45-5-  
20 106, 45-5-202, 45-5-207, 45-5-210, 45-5-212, 45-5-213, 45-5-220, 45-5-302, 45-5-303, 45-5-401, 45-5-503, 45-  
21 5-504(3), 45-5-508, 45-5-602, 45-5-603, 45-5-622, 45-5-625, 45-5-627, 45-5-628, 45-5-702, 45-5-703, 45-5-  
22 704, or 45-5-705; or

23 (b) a crime under the laws of another jurisdiction that is substantially similar to a crime under  
24 subsection (17)(a).

25 (18) "State or local government agency" means a state, county, or municipal government, a  
26 department, agency, or subdivision of a state, county, or municipal government, or any other entity identified in  
27 law as a public instrumentality. The term does not include a school district or law enforcement agency.

28 (19) "Vendor" has the same meaning as in 18-4-123.

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2           NEW SECTION. Section 4. Prohibition of continuous facial surveillance. (1) A state or local  
3 government agency, law enforcement agency, public employee, or public official may not obtain, retain,  
4 possess, access, request, contract for, or use continuous facial surveillance.

5           (2) The use of facial recognition technology for facial verification, including any resulting data, may  
6 not be used to aid or assist in any type of continuous facial surveillance.

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8           NEW SECTION. Section 5. Prohibition of facial recognition technology. (1) Except as provided in  
9 [sections 6 and 8], a state or local government agency, law enforcement agency, public employee, or public  
10 official may not:

11           (a) obtain, retain, possess, access, request, or use facial recognition technology or information  
12 derived from a search using facial recognition technology;

13           (b) enter into an agreement with a third-party vendor for any purpose listed in subsection (1)(a); or

14           (c) install or equip a continuous facial surveillance monitoring camera on public buildings or on  
15 public roads and highways of this state, except as provided in 46-5-117.

16           (2) The motor vehicle division may not establish a digital driver's license program that utilizes facial  
17 recognition technology without the consent of the legislature.

18

19           NEW SECTION. Section 6. Use of facial recognition technology by law enforcement -- when  
20 **permitted -- restrictions on use -- warrant required.** (1) The department of justice ~~is the only state or and~~

21 local ~~government agency law enforcement agencies are~~ authorized to use facial recognition technology for  
22 criminal investigations. ~~A request from a law enforcement agency for a search using facial recognition~~  
23 ~~technology must be made to the criminal intelligence information section established in 44-5-501.~~

24           (2) ~~A-The department of justice or a local~~ law enforcement agency may ~~request perform~~ a search  
25 using facial recognition technology and may obtain, retain, possess, access, or use the results of a search  
26 using facial recognition technology, as provided in subsection (3), for the purpose of:

27           (a) investigating a serious crime when there is probable cause to believe that an unidentified  
28 individual in an image has committed, is a victim of, or is a witness to a serious crime;

1 (b) assisting in the location or identification of a missing or endangered person; or

2 (c) assisting in the identification of a person who is deceased or believed to be deceased.

3 (3) Except as provided in subsection (5), a law enforcement agency shall obtain a warrant prior to

4 ~~requesting-performing~~ a search using facial recognition technology under subsection (2).

5 (4) A law enforcement agency shall obtain a court order authorizing the use of facial recognition

6 technology for the sole purpose of locating or identifying a missing person or identifying a deceased person

7 under subsections (2)(b) and (2)(c). A court may issue an ex parte order under this subsection if a law

8 enforcement agency certifies and the court finds that the information to be obtained is likely relevant to locating

9 or identifying a missing person or identifying a deceased person.

10 (5) (a) A law enforcement agency may ~~submit a request for perform~~ a search under subsection (2)

11 using facial recognition technology prior to the issuance of a warrant if there is an emergency posing an

12 imminent threat to a person. If an emergency exists under this subsection (5)(a), the law enforcement agency

13 shall obtain a warrant within 24 hours of the ~~request and submit the warrant to the criminal intelligence~~

14 ~~information-section search.~~

15 (b) The use of facial recognition technology must terminate immediately if the application for a

16 warrant under subsection (5)(a) is denied.

17 (6) A law enforcement agency may not use the results of facial recognition technology as the sole

18 basis to establish probable cause in a criminal investigation. The results of the use of facial recognition

19 technology may be used in conjunction with other information and evidence lawfully obtained by a law

20 enforcement officer to establish probable cause in a criminal investigation.

21 (7) A law enforcement agency may not use facial recognition technology to identify an individual

22 based on a sketch or other manually produced image.

23 (8) A law enforcement agency may not substantively manipulate an image for use with facial

24 recognition technology in a manner not consistent with the facial recognition technology provider's intended use

25 and training.

26 (9) When using facial recognition for identification of an individual, the department or local law

27 enforcement shall employ meaningful human review prior to making an adverse final decision.

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1            **NEW SECTION. Section 7. Disclosure to criminal defendants.** (1) A law enforcement agency or  
2 the department shall disclose the use of facial recognition technology on a criminal defendant to that defendant  
3 in a timely manner prior to trial.

4            (2) Discovery of an application, affidavit, or court order relating to the use of facial recognition and  
5 any documents related to the use or request for use of facial recognition technology, if any, are subject to the  
6 provisions in Title 46, chapter 15.

7            (3) Data derived from the use of facial recognition technology in violation of [sections 1 through  
8 12]:

9            (a) must be considered unlawfully obtained and, except as otherwise provided by law, must be  
10 deleted on discovery; and

11            (b) is inadmissible in evidence in a proceeding in or before a public official, department, regulatory  
12 body, court, or authority.

13

14            **NEW SECTION. Section 8. Use of facial recognition technology by state and local government**  
15 **agencies -- when permitted -- restrictions on use -- exemption.** (1) A state or local government agency may  
16 use, or contract with a third-party vendor for the use of, facial verification if the state or local government  
17 agency first provides a written use and privacy policy regarding facial recognition technology. The written policy  
18 must include, at a minimum:

19            (a) the specific purpose for facial verification by the state or local government agency;

20            (b) the length of term for which facial biometric data is being collected or stored; and

21            (c) notice that facial biometric data may not be collected on an individual without prior written  
22 consent by the individual.

23            (2) The state or local government agency must include an option for access to services without the  
24 use of facial verification.

25            (3) A third-party vendor who is contracted with a state or local government agency shall provide a  
26 copy of its written policies in accordance with [section 9] for use with the notice requirement outlined in  
27 subsection (1).

28            (4) A state or local government agency shall report the use of facial recognition technology

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2            NEW SECTION. Section 10. Meaningful human review -- policy. A state or local government  
3 agency using a facial recognition service without a third-party vendor shall establish a policy that:

4            (1) ensures best quality results by following all guidance provided by the developer of the facial  
5 recognition service; and

6            (2) outlines training protocol for all individuals who operate a facial recognition service or who  
7 process personal data obtained from the use of a facial recognition service. The training must include but is not  
8 limited to coverage of:

9            (a) the capabilities and limitations of the facial recognition service;

10           (b) procedures to interpret and act on the output of the facial recognition service; and

11           (c) to the extent applicable, the meaningful human review requirement for decisions that produce  
12 legal effects concerning individuals.

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14           NEW SECTION. Section 11. Audit -- reporting. (1) The criminal intelligence information section  
15 shall adopt an audit process to ensure that facial recognition technology is only used for legitimate law  
16 enforcement purposes, including audits of uses or requests made by law enforcement agencies.

17           (2) By June 30 of each year, a local law enforcement agency that utilized facial recognition  
18 technology shall submit a report to the criminal intelligence information section established in 44-5-501  
19 containing all of the following information based on data from the previous calendar year:

20           (a) the number of facial recognition searches run;

21           (b) the offenses that the searches were used to investigate; and

22           (c) the number of arrests and convictions that resulted from the searches.

23           ~~(2)~~(3) By September 1 of each year, in accordance with 5-11-210, the department of justice shall  
24 submit a report to the economic affairs interim committee and the law and justice interim committee containing  
25 all the following information based on data from the previous calendar year:

26           (a) the information submitted to the department of justice pursuant to subsection (2);

27           ~~(a)~~(b) the names of the law enforcement agencies and other entities requesting facial recognition  
28 services;

- 1       ~~(b)~~(c) the number of searches run;
- 2       ~~(e)~~(d) the offenses that the searches were used to investigate; and
- 3       ~~(d)~~(e) the number of arrests and convictions that resulted from the searches.

4       ~~(3)~~(4) (a) By June 30 of each year, a third-party vendor providing facial recognition services to a state  
5 agency because of a contract under [section 8] shall submit a report to the state agency containing all the  
6 following information based on data from the previous calendar year:

- 7           (i) the number of warrants, subpoenas, or court orders received requesting facial recognition  
8 services; and
- 9           (ii) a summary of an audit completed by the third-party vendor.

10       (b) The state agency receiving the report from the third-party vendor shall submit a copy of the  
11 report to the economic affairs interim committee, the law and justice interim committee, and the information  
12 technology board created in 2-15-1021, by September 1 of each year, in accordance with 5-11-210.

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14       NEW SECTION. Section 12. Penalty. (1) A violation of [sections 1 through 12] constitutes an injury  
15 and a person may institute proceedings for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, or writ of mandate in a court of  
16 competent jurisdiction to enforce [sections 1 through 12].

17       (2) A person who has been subjected to facial recognition technology in violation of [sections 1  
18 through 12] or about whom information has been obtained, retained, accessed, or used in violation of [sections  
19 1 through 12] may institute proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

20       (3) A public employee or public official who, in the performance of their official duties, violates  
21 [sections 1 through 12] may be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to retraining, suspension,  
22 or termination, subject to the requirements of due process and of an applicable collective bargaining  
23 agreement.

24       (4) A prevailing party may recover for each violation:

25       (a) against an entity that negligently violates a provision of [sections 1 through 12], \$1,000 or  
26 actual damages, whichever is greater;

27       (b) against an entity that intentionally or recklessly violates a provision of [sections 1 through 12],  
28 \$5,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater;