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**COLORADO**  
Governor's Office of  
Information Technology

# Facial Recognition Services OIT Overview

# FRS SB22-113 OIT Overview



- Overview of FRS SB 22-113
- OIT Engagement Status
- Next Steps

# FRS SB22-113 Summary



The Colorado Legislature has created [SB22-113](#):

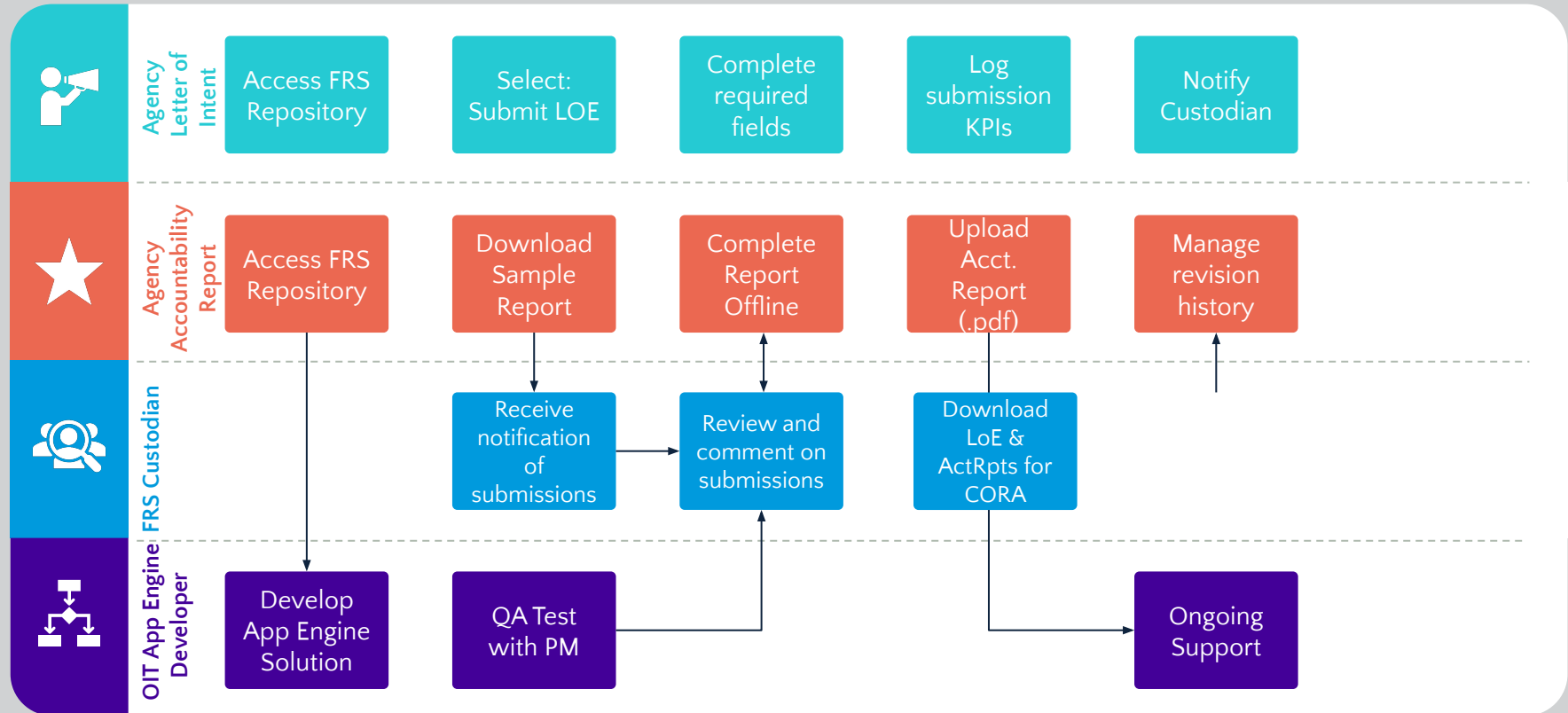
Establish guardrails around using FRS by State and Local Government agencies.

The bill establishes:

- **Letters of Intent**: Notification to be filed by agencies reflecting plans to evaluate, use or modify FRS
- **Accountability Reports**: Summary of use case, data protection, and scope of agency uses of FRS
- Human **review** of FRS decision
- **Testing** Before Deployment
- OIT as the State Reporting Authority (establish and maintain repositories)

- Established Project to deliver repositories:
  - Completed Gate-0 (Discovery)
  - Solution Engineering proposal submitted
- Reviewed proposal and concerns with CISO
- Notified OIT Marcom of impending state wide comm.

# Facial Recognition Services (FRS) Persona Flow



# FRS SB22-113 Concerns



- As some agencies have Privacy Staff, why is OIT the Reporting authority for CDPS, CDHS..etc.
- Lack of defined coordination between State and Local Reporting authorities
- Lack of definition of repository custodian roles/responsibility
- Goals of Task Force stalled (see appendix)
- Lack of funding established for repositories
- No definition of reporting data requirements



- Secure funding for repositories
- Establish FRS Custodian role and home
- Review repository progress w/Task Force
- Confirm status of key Task Force milestones

# Appendix



# FRS SB22-113 Summary of Bill



This act outlines regulations and requirements for the use of facial recognition technology (FRS) by state and local government agencies, including institutions of higher education, in Colorado. It mandates agencies to file a notice of intent to use FRS and provide specific information and policies about its intended use. ***The act also establishes rules for accountability reports, human review of FRS decisions, and testing before deployment.***

Notably, law enforcement agencies are restricted from using FRS for ongoing surveillance, real-time identification, or tracking without proper authorization. FRS use is prohibited based on characteristics like religion, politics, or social activities. The act also prevents FRS results from being the sole basis for probable cause in criminal investigations.

Agencies must disclose FRS use to criminal defendants, and judges issuing warrants must report related information. Certain exceptions exist, such as federal mandates and research purposes. The act prohibits school districts from contracting FRS services until July 1, 2025.

Additionally, it ***establishes a task force to examine FRS usage by government agencies***, with recommendations submitted to the legislature. The act also addresses individual authorization for data access and appropriates funds for its implementation in the 2022-23 fiscal year.

# FRS SB22-113 Asset Samples



[Accountability Report](#)

[Letter of Intent](#)

# Questions?