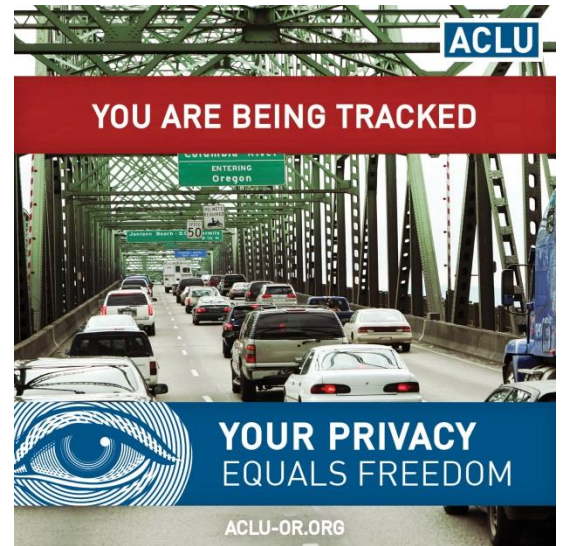


## Automatic License Plate Readers Senate Bill 639 - Summary

**Problem:** Law enforcement agencies are now deploying license plate reader surveillance technology in Oregon without adequate or consistent privacy protections. These agencies are retaining the location information and photograph of every vehicle that crosses the camera's path, not simply those that generate a hit. In the aggregate, this stored private location data can reveal the travel histories of thousands of Oregonians who have committed no crime. Longer retention periods and the absence of restrictions on sharing allow the government to assemble the individual puzzle pieces of where we have been over time into a single, high-resolution image of our lives.



**Proposal:** This bill imposes consistent statewide guidelines for government's use of ALPR surveillance technology, including benchmarks for use of the technology, retention of location information data collected, and protections against unnecessary sharing of individuals' data between government and private companies.

### Details:

#### Usage (Section 2)

- Law enforcement may use ALPR surveillance technology for enforcing parking and traffic violations and investigating crime.
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) may use ALPR surveillance technology for regulating motor carriers and collecting tolls, and may use de-identified data for traffic analysis.
- Lists databases that ALPRs may be matched against: ODOT, National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of U.S. DOJ, Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), state and federal missing persons lists.

#### Sharing (Section 3)

- Public bodies may share data with other public bodies so long as all parties comply with the retention requirements set out in the bill.
- Public bodies may obtain data collected by private entities with a warrant.
- Records are exempt from public record except for a driver's own records. (Section 6)

#### Retention (Section 3)

- All data collected by law enforcement agencies may be kept for up to 24 hours. After 24 hours, the process for retention breaks into two categories:
- "Hit" data: may be kept after the 24-hour deadline if it is needed for an ongoing criminal investigation.
- "Non-hit" data: may be kept pursuant to a court order based on reasonable suspicion that the data is relevant and material to an ongoing criminal investigation and may not be kept for longer than 30 days from the date of issuance of a court order (extensions permitted).

#### Transparency (Section 4)

- Agencies using ALPR surveillance technology must write and post on their website policies governing ALPR usage and post reports annually on how they are using them.



### ACLU of Oregon Legislative Info Sheet

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