

LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND PUBLIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

AUTOMATIC LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEMS: SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS

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SUMMARY

Automatic license plate recognition systems (ALPRs)¹ “are camera systems that capture license plate data of vehicles, along with related information.”² ALPR cameras are available in fixed, mobile, and portable formats.³ Fixed cameras are those cameras that are mounted to a fixed location, typically using existing infrastructure (e.g., light poles, traffic lights, and public or private buildings).⁴ Mobile systems are typically mounted on police or private contracted vehicles, and portable systems are cameras that are not mounted to a vehicle but can be moved from location to location, such as an ALPR “trailer” that can also capture a vehicle’s speed.⁵

ALPR systems automatically capture images or videos of all vehicles that pass the camera.⁶ A computer algorithm then converts the image or video into computer-readable data that includes the license plate number and any additional information the system is set up to detect including, but not limited to, global positioning system (GPS) location data; vehicle make, model, and color; date and time; and, in some cases, images of the driver and any passengers through the use of facial recognition technology.⁷ Once the information has been captured and cataloged by the ALPR system, the system can then compare those “data points against various databases, including ‘hot lists,’ which contain a list of license plates linked to vehicles of interest. If there is a match to a ‘hot list’ license plate, the ALPR system can alert a law enforcement officer in real time.”⁸ A “hot list” is a list of vehicles of interest and can include information on vehicles related to kidnappings, missing persons, stolen vehicles, and other criminal activities including potential terrorist activity.⁹ In addition to unsolicited notifications from an ALPR system, users can manually query the system for investigative purposes, such as to track where a suspect vehicle has been over time.¹⁰

ALPR data is also used for enforcement of parking laws, toll collection, and analysis of traffic patterns. Additionally, private individuals and entities use ALPR systems for neighborhood and home security purposes, including parking enforcement in private lots and by

¹ Automatic license plate recognition systems are known by a variety of other names including license plate readers, automatic or automated number plate recognition systems, automatic vehicle identification, car plate recognition, and vehicle license plate recognition or identification systems.

² Peter G. Berris, Kristin Finklea, and Dave S. Sidhu, *Automated License Plate Readers: Background and Legal Issues*, CONG. RSCH. SERV. 1 (July 21, 2025), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF13068>.

³ *Id.* See also Colin L. Drabert, “Law Enforcement Use of Technology: Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR),” presented at the Virginia State Crime Commission, Nov. 14, 2024, https://studiesviriniageneneralassembly.s3.amazonaws.com/meeting_docs/documents/000/002/458/original/VSCC_A_LPR_Dec_3_JCOTS.pdf?1733235622.

⁴ Berris et al., *supra* note 2.

⁵ *Id.* See also Drabert, *supra* note 3 and *Northern California Fusion Center has 3 Covert ALPR Trailers to Loan Out*, THE CTR. FOR HUM. RTS. AND PRIV., <https://www.cehrp.org/tags/lpr-speed-trailer/>.

⁶ Berris, et al., *supra* note 2.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Kristin Finklea, *Law Enforcement and Technology: Use of Automated License Plate Readers*, CONG. RSCH. SERV. 1-2 (Aug. 19, 2024), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48160>.

¹⁰ Berris et al., *supra* note 2.

homeowners' associations, as well as consumer marketing and repossession of vehicles with past-due car loans.¹¹

As of September 2025, 23 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have statutes and/or rules in place that regulate the use of ALPRs.¹² In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia, those laws and rules only apply to law enforcement agency use of ALPRs.¹³ The laws and rules in Colorado, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and the U.S. Virgin Islands¹⁴ apply to all governmental entities, including law enforcement agencies, while the laws and rules in Arkansas, California, Illinois, and Tennessee apply to both governmental entities and private individuals or entities.¹⁵ Minnesota law also applies to both governmental entities and private individuals and entities but limits the application to non-governmental entities to those whose ALPR data is used for law enforcement purposes.¹⁶ In Maine, Maryland, Montana, and Oklahoma, the laws and rules apply only to law enforcement agencies and at least one other specified governmental agency.¹⁷ Maine is also the only state that does not permit ALPR use by private individuals.¹⁸ Finally, Rhode Island law only applies to ALPR systems used for toll collection purposes.¹⁹ New York's law does not specify to whom it applies.²⁰

¹¹ See Ángel Díaz and Rachel Levinson-Waldman, *Automatic License Plate Readers: Legal Status and Policy Recommendations for Law Enforcement Use*, BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUST. (Sept. 10, 2020), <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/automatic-license-plate-readers-legal-status-and-policy-recommendations>.

¹² Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

¹³ ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 265-X-6-.02 (2025); FLA. STAT. ANN. § 316.0777 (West 2025); GA. CODE ANN. § 35-1-22 (West 2025); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025); N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 20-183.30 (West 2025); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 23, § 1607 (West 2025); and VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025).

¹⁴ COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 24-72-113 (West 2025); D.C. CODE ANN. § 50-2443 (West 2025); IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 45-220 (West 2025); NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 60-3203 (West 2025); UTAH CODE ANN. § 41-6a-2003 (West 2025); and V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, § 523 (2025).

¹⁵ ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-1802 (West 2025); CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.90.5 (West 2025); 615 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/2-130 (West 2025); and TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 55-10-302 and 55-31-202.

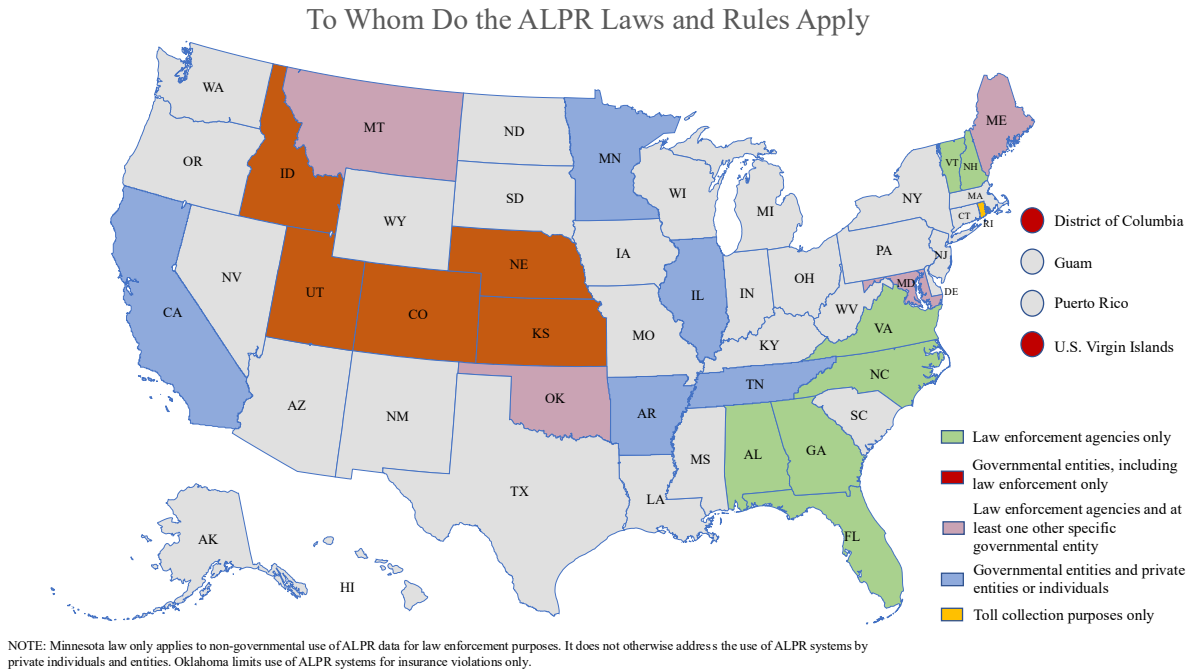
¹⁶ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 13.824 (West 2025).

¹⁷ ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 29-A, § 2117-A (West 2025); MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025); MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-5-117 (West 2025); and OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 47, § 7-606.1 (West 2025).

¹⁸ ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 29-A, § 2117-A (West 2025).

¹⁹ 290 R.I. CODE R. § 60-00-2.4 (2025).

²⁰ N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 8, App. L (2025).



Most ALPR laws include the following elements:²¹

- Entities permitted to operate ALPRs;
- Individuals and entities permitted to access ALPR data and the purposes for which certain individuals and entities can access the data;
- Logs for ALPR access, query, and/or dissemination;
- Audit requirements;
- Data retention and preservation requirements;
- Written policies and procedures for ALPR operators;
- Submission of reports by ALPR operators to specified entities; and
- Civil and/or criminal penalties for violations of the laws.

Eighteen jurisdictions include limitations on how long ALPR data can be retained.²² These limits range from three minutes in New Hampshire to five years in Alabama.²³ Each of these 18 jurisdictions also include data preservation provisions that permit individuals and entities to request that ALPR data be preserved in certain circumstances, usually if there is an active or ongoing criminal investigation.²⁴ By contrast, in Rhode Island, data will only be preserved upon the issuance of a court order or if there was an unscheduled system interruption.²⁵ Jurisdictions also limit who can request that ALPR data be preserved beyond the

²¹ The goal of this research document is to provide accurate and complete information that is free of omissions. If you believe that this document contains misinformation or errors, please email LAPPa at info@thelappa.org.

²² Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

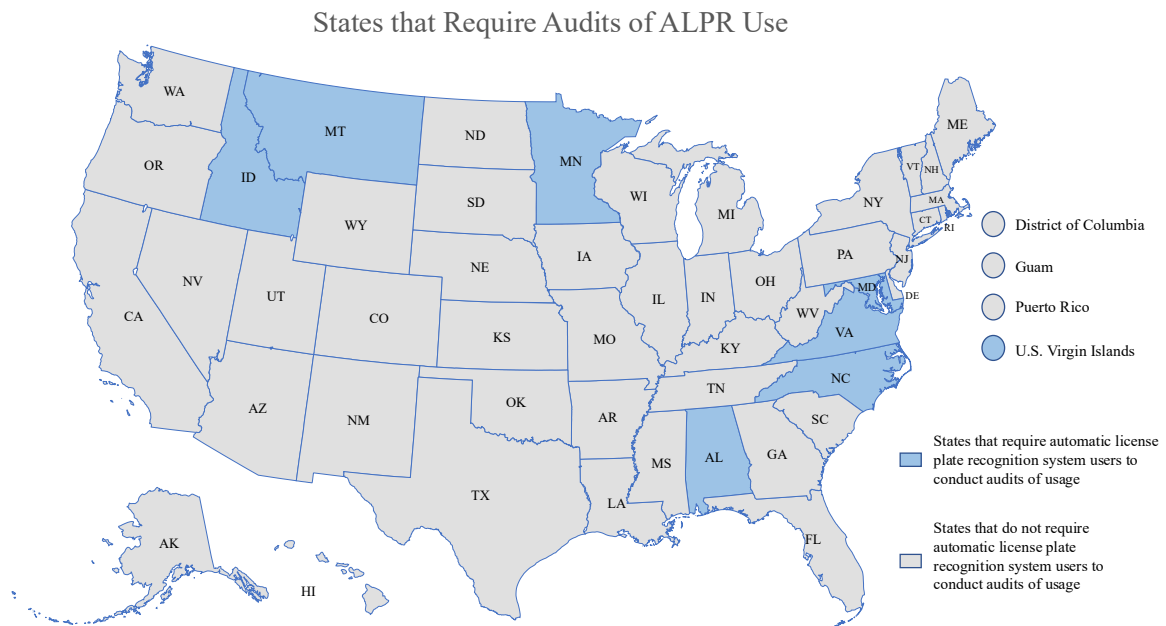
²³ ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 265-X-6-.06 (2025) and N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025).

²⁴ See state specific entries for more information on the circumstances under which ALPR data can be preserved.

²⁵ 290 R.I. CODE R. § 60-00-2.4 (2025).

retention period. In most jurisdictions, only governmental entities and/or law enforcement agencies can request that ALPR data be preserved. Minnesota permits an individual who is the subject of a criminal charge or complaint to request that data be preserved,²⁶ and Nebraska and Utah also permit defendants in criminal cases to request data preservation.²⁷

Eight jurisdictions (Alabama, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) require that ALPR operators conduct audits of ALPR usage.²⁸ In Alabama and Minnesota, those audits must be conducted by an outside entity.²⁹ In the remaining states, the entity operating an ALPR must conduct the audits.³⁰



Eleven states (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia) require ALPR users to create and maintain logs

²⁶ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 13.824 (West 2025).

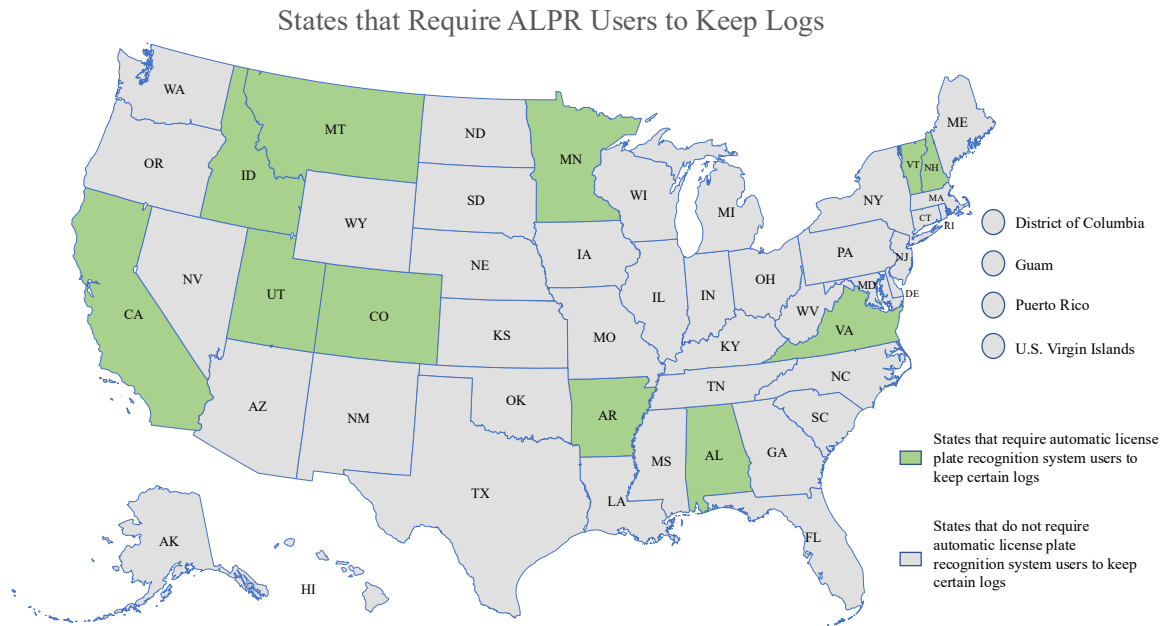
²⁷ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 60-3204 and 60-3205 (West 2025); and UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 41-6a-2004 and 41-6a-2005 (West 2025).

²⁸ ALA. ADMIN. CODE 265-X-6-.07 (2025); IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025); MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025); MINN. STAT. ANN. § 13.824 (West 2025); MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-5-117 (West 2025); N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 20-183.31 (West 2025); VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025); and V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, § 526 (West 2025).

²⁹ ALA. ADMIN. CODE 265-X-6-.07 (2025) and MINN. STAT. ANN. § 13.824 (West 2025).

³⁰ IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025); MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025); MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-5-117 (West 2025); N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 20-183.31 (West 2025); VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025); and V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, § 526 (West 2025).

relating to ALPR access, queries, or data dissemination.³¹ These logs typically contain the date and time that the ALPR system was accessed or disseminated, the license plate number and other information used to query the system, the username of the person who accessed or disseminated the data, and the purpose for accessing or disseminating the data.

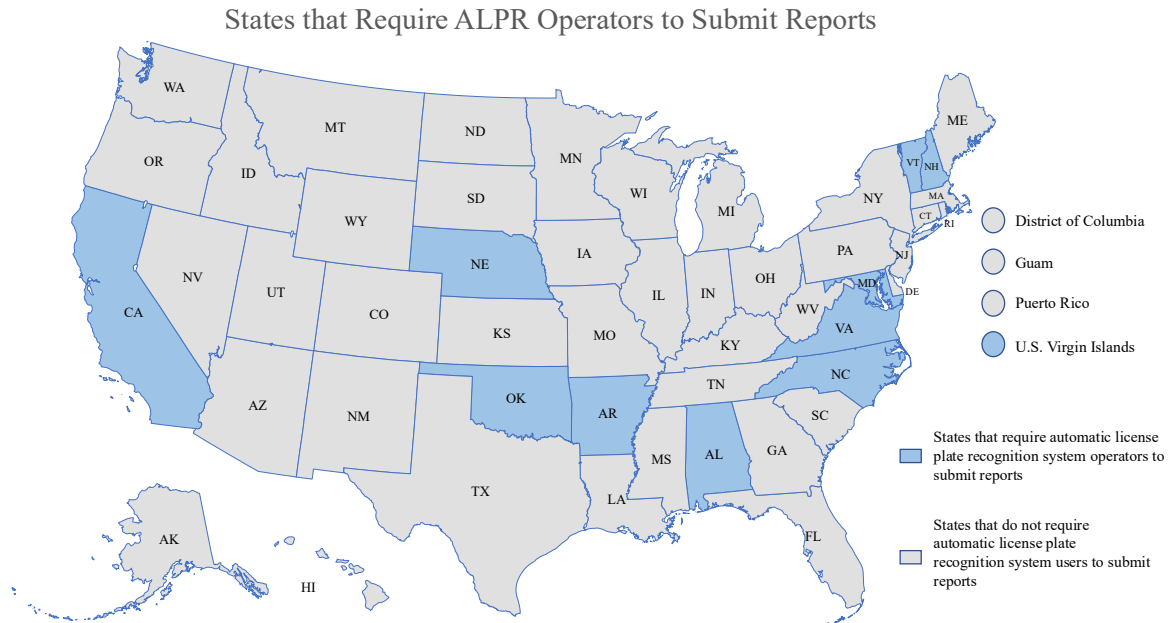


Eleven jurisdictions (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) require certain ALPR operators or owners to submit aggregate reports to a specified entity, usually either the department under which the entity operates, the legislature, the state governor, or another department specified in the law or rule.³² These reports include information regarding the number of ALPR system units being operated by the entity, the number of ALPR readings made, the number of requests or queries for information made, the results of any audits completed, and the number of confirmed matches.³³

³¹ ALA. ADMIN. CODE 265-X-6-.04 (2025); ARK. CODE R. § 130.00.15-6 (2025); CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.90.52 (West 2025); COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 24-72-113 (West 2025); IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025); MINN. CODE ANN. § 13.824 (West 2025); MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-5-117 (West 2025); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025); UTAH CODE ANN. § 41-6a-2005 (West 2025); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 23, § 1607 (West 2025); and VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025).

³² ALA. ADMIN. CODE 265-X-6-.10 (2025); ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-1805 (West 2025); ARK. CODE R. § 130.00.15-5 (2025); CAL. VEHICLE CODE § 2413 (West 2025); MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025); NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 60-3206 (West 2025); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025); N.H. CODE R. Saf-C 7204.01 (2025); N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 20-183.31 (West 2025); OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 47, § 7-606.1 (West 2025); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 23, § 1607 (West 2025); VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025); and V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, § 526 (2025).

³³ See, e.g., MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025) and NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 60-3206 (West 2025).



Fourteen jurisdictions include civil and/or criminal penalties for misusing or knowingly accessing ALPR data by individuals not permitted by law to access such data.³⁴ Alabama's rule provides that misuse of ALPR systems and data will be investigated in the same manner as the alleged misuse of other information systems in the state but does not set forth any specific penalties that might arise as a result of such investigations.³⁵ Georgia, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands provide criminal penalties for misusing or wrongfully accessing or disseminating ALPR data.³⁶ Additionally, Virginia prohibits the commonwealth from admitting any evidence obtained by a governmental entity in violation of the law in any criminal or civil proceeding against an individual but permits a defendant in a criminal proceeding or litigant in a civil proceeding other than the commonwealth to admit such data into evidence.³⁷ Arkansas and Idaho provide both civil and criminal penalties,³⁸ while California and Nebraska limit penalties to civil damages.³⁹ Finally, in New Hampshire, misuse of an ALPR system by a law enforcement agency can result in the agency being enjoined from using the ALPR system until it comes into compliance or, in the case of repeated and ongoing violations, the confiscation of ALPR devices by the attorney general or his or her designee.⁴⁰

³⁴ Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

³⁵ ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 265-X-6-.09 (2025).

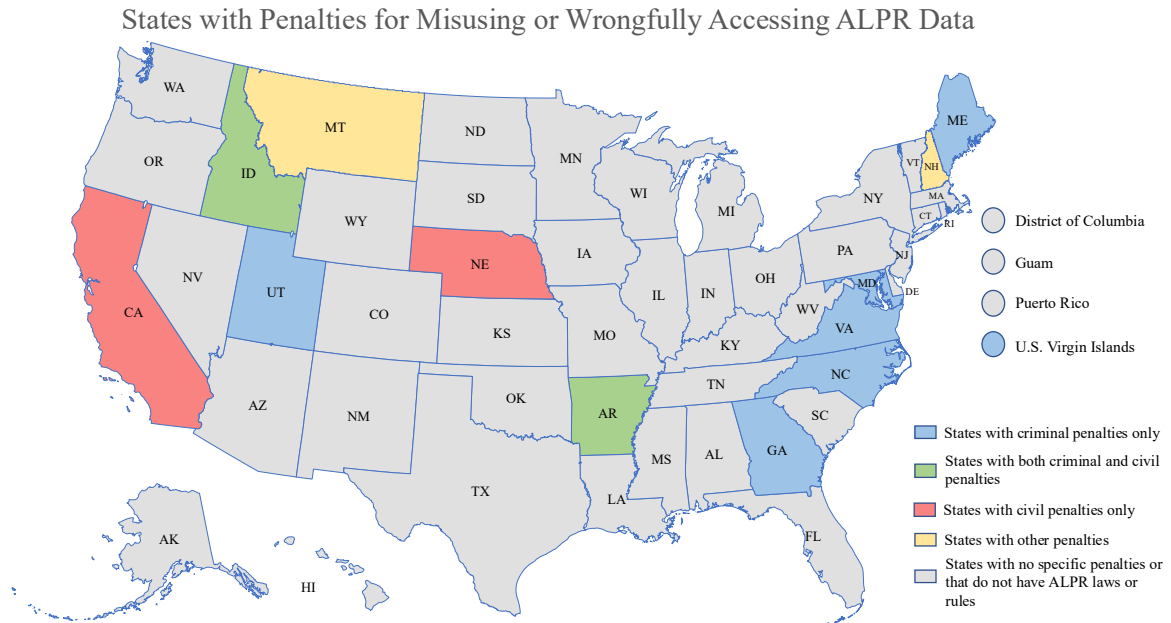
³⁶ GA. CODE ANN. § 35-1-22 (West 2025); ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 29-A, § 2117-A (West 2025); MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025); N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 20-183.33 (West 2025); UTAH CODE ANN. § 41-6a-2006; VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025); and V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, § 525 (2025).

³⁷ VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025).

³⁸ ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-1807 (West 2025); ARK. CODE R. § 130.00.15-5 (2025); and IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025).

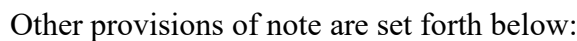
³⁹ CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.90.54 (West 2025) and NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 60-3208 (West 2025).

⁴⁰ N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025).



Eleven jurisdictions (Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) require that an entity using an ALPR either has training in place or includes training provisions in policies and procedures adopted by the entity.⁴¹

⁴¹ ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 265-X-6-.08 (2025); CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.90.51 (West 2025); GA. CODE ANN. § 35-1-22 (West 2025); IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025); MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025); MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-5-117 (West 2025); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025); N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 20-183.31 (West 2025); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 23, § 1607 (West 2025) (requires users to be certified); VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025); and V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, § 526 (2025).



- 45 *Id.*

judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement cannot be used to investigate or prosecute an individual or be used as evidence in court.⁴⁶ Law enforcement agencies operating ALPR systems are not subject to the same requirements and can use data obtained from an ALPR system for law enforcement or criminal justice purposes.⁴⁷

- Nebraska permits registered vehicle owners to obtain captured plate data, but provides that, upon the presentation to a governmental entity of a valid, outstanding order of protection protecting the driver of a vehicle that is jointly registered with or registered solely in the name of the individual against whom the order was issued, captured plate data may not be disclosed except pursuant to a disclosure order or as the result of a plate match.⁴⁸
- New Hampshire law prohibits law enforcement from using an ALPR system until the system has been registered with the department of safety.⁴⁹
- Oklahoma's ALPR law only applies to systems used for the state uninsured vehicle enforcement program,⁵⁰ while Rhode Island's ALPR law only applies to systems used for toll collection purposes.⁵¹ This does not mean that other entities in these states are not permitted to use ALPR systems; it merely indicates to which entities or to what specific purposes these laws apply.
- Tennessee law requires commercial parking lot owners to post signage indicating that a license plate reader is in use prior to using an ALPR system and sets forth specific requirements, including verbiage and location requirements, for such signs.⁵²
- Utah law prohibits a governmental entity from obtaining, receiving, or using captured plate data from a non-governmental entity without a warrant, federal warrant, or court order.⁵³
- Virginia is the only state that requires local law enforcement agencies to promote public awareness of the use of ALPR systems.⁵⁴

In this document, the Legislative Analysis and Public Policy Association (LAPPA) examines state statutes and regulations related to ALPR systems. Starting on the page following this summary, LAPPA provides jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction tables describing aspects of each law or regulation in effect as of September 2025, including:

- Statutory and regulatory citations, if any, related to ALPR systems;
- Specific provisions included in the state's ALPR laws;

⁴⁶ MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-5-117 (West 2025).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 60-3209 (West 2025).

⁴⁹ N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025).

⁵⁰ OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 47, § 7-606.1 (West 2025).

⁵¹ 290 R.I. CODE R. § 60-00-2.4 (2025).

⁵² TENN. CODE ANN. § 55-31-202 (West 2025).

⁵³ UTAH CODE ANN. § 41-6a-2005 (West 2025).

⁵⁴ VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025).

- Miscellaneous provisions of note; and
- Recently introduced state legislation related to ALPR systems.

LAPPA designed this document to: (1) provide a single resource for each jurisdiction's laws; (2) allow for comparison of the laws between jurisdictions; and (3) identify and highlight any interesting or novel provisions. Please note that the absence of information for a particular state does not mean that that state does not permit the use of ALPR systems; it simply means that there are no current laws or regulations addressing the use of ALPR systems for that state.

<u>ALABAMA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALA. CODE § 41-9-621 (2025) (powers and duties of commission as to collection, dissemination, etc., of crime and offender data, etc.) • ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 265-X-6-.01 to 265-X-6-.10 (2025) (collectively “License Plate Recognition Systems for Law Enforcement”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 8, 2019 (§ 41-9-621) • March 17, 2022 (265-X-6-.01 to -.10)
Description of program	<p>265-X-6-.01 (purpose) – provides that the purpose of these rules is to ensure that license plate readers and license plate reader-generated data (LPR data) are used only in a lawful manner to serve the public interest, preserve civil liberties, and support a law enforcement agency’s criminal investigative and public safety responsibilities.</p> <p>265-X-6-.02 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Capturing agency,” which means the law enforcement agency that operates a license plate reader and generates LPR data under its control; • “Criminal justice or public safety purpose,” which means legal actions by criminal justice agencies related to criminal investigations or protecting the public from criminal or natural threats; and • “State LPR registry,” which means a central repository maintained by the CJIS division containing LPR data collected for a criminal justice or public safety purpose from capturing agencies. <p>265-X-6-.03 (collection) – provides that a capturing agency can only collect LPR data for a criminal justice or public safety purpose. Data shall be transferred from the collection device to a secure repository maintained and controlled by the capturing agency within 24 hours of the collection.</p> <p>265-X-6-.04 (usage and sharing) – LPR data collected by a capturing agency shall only be used by law enforcement for a criminal justice or public safety purpose including, but not limited to, finding missing persons, investigating human trafficking or other criminal activity, and determining the ownership, location, or identity of a vehicle. LPR data may not be shared with any entity</p>

<u>ALABAMA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>for a non-criminal justice or non-public safety purpose. LPR data subject to this rule shall not be sold to any entity for any reason.</p> <p>It requires any law enforcement agency that captures or uses LPR data to create an access log that includes certain information including the name of the person accessing the data and the date, time, and purpose for accessing the data.</p> <p>Capturing agencies must also create a dissemination log for all LPR data shared with another criminal justice agency that includes: (1) the records shared; (2) the date the records are shared; (3) the agency receiving the records; and (4) the purpose for sharing.</p> <p>265-X-6-.05 (state LPR registry) – requires that LPR data within a capturing agency’s repository to be electronically submitted to the CJIS division for inclusion within the state LPR registry within 48 hours of its collection. The data required is: (1) the license plate number captured; (2) the date and time of the capture; (3) the location of the captured license plate; and (4) the ORI of the capturing agency. The state LPR registry may be accessed through a CJIS information system by a criminal justice agency for a criminal justice or public safety purpose. The CJIS division shall maintain an access log for the registry.</p> <p>265-X-6-.06 (retention) – LPR data collected by a capturing agency, as well as the data from the access log, shall be retained for no more than five years, at which time it will be destroyed or erased. Specific records may be retained beyond five years if there is an active investigation or pending case related to those records. In the event the records of the active investigation or pending case, the agency is responsible for notifying the registry to maintain the records for longer than the five-year retention period. The registry shall maintain data and its dissemination logs for five years.</p> <p>265-X-6-.07 (audit) – a capturing agency record of all LPR data collected and the access and dissemination logs shall be accessible by the CJIS division for auditing purposes. The division will audit all capturing agencies at least once every three years. If the agency is found in non-compliance, the agency shall have 90 days to comply. If the agency is still in non-compliance after 90 days, the offending agency’s access to LPR data shall be suspended until the agency is determined to be compliant.</p> <p>265-X-6-.08 (capturing agency policy) – requires the capturing agency to adopt and publicize a written policy governing the use of</p>

<u>ALABAMA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>a license plate reader prior to capturing or suing any LPR data. Sets forth the provisions that all policies must address including: (1) the use of any database to compare data obtained by the license plate scanner; (2) the retention of data obtained; (3) the sharing of the data with another law enforcement agency; and (4) the training requirements for operators of a license plate reader.</p> <p>Provides that a capturing agency may contract with a third-party contractor or vendor to maintain captured LPR data. The vendor shall agree to and submit a contractor/vendor CJI access security agreement.</p> <p>265-X-6-.09 (misuse) – misuse of license plate reader systems and LPR data will be investigated in the same manner as alleged misuse of other information systems recognized by the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center as an information system of record.</p> <p>265-X-6-.10 (annual report) – provides that the CJIS division shall create an annual report to be provided to the commission at the April meeting documents the following information: (1) the statewide audit results for the previous year; (2) the compliance by agency of creating and public access of agencies per 265-X-6-.08; and (3) any findings of misuse per 265-X-6-.09.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>§ 41-9-621 – requires the Alabama Justice Information Commission to, among other things, develop, operate, and maintain operation systems to support the collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice information, other data that will aid crime fighting and public safety, including data from license plate readers, biometrics and geospatial information, and data from automated-data collection systems operated by criminal justice agencies.</p> <p>The commission may adopt rules and policies regarding the collection, use, storage, dissemination, and transmittal of this information by criminal justice agencies within the state. Provides that the information in these systems is privileged, not public records, and subject to the same criminal penalties for misuse as provided by law.</p>
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>ALASKA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>ARIZONA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 12-12-1801 to 12-12-1808 (West 2025) (collectively “Use of Automatic License Plate Reader Systems”) • ARK. CODE R. §§ 130.00.15-1 to 15.6 (2025) (collectively “License Plate Readers (LPR)”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 16, 2013 (§§ 12-12-1801 to -1808) • November 7, 2024 (§§ 130.00.15-1 to -15.6)
Description of program	<p>§ 12-12-1802 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Alert,” which means data held by the Office of Motor Vehicle, the Arkansas Crime Information Center including, without limitation, the Arkansas Crime Information Center’s Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse, the National Crime Information Center, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Kidnappings and Missing Persons database; • “Governmental entity,” which means a lawfully created branch, department, or agency of the federal, state, or local government; and • “Private landowner, private leaseholder, or commercial business,” which means a landowner, leaseholder, or commercial business that is not a governmental entity. <p>§ 12-12-1803 (restrictions on use) – provides that it is unlawful for an individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or the State of Arkansas, its agencies, and political subdivisions to use an automatic license plate reader system unless permitted by this law.</p> <p>An automatic license plate reader system may be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By a state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency for the comparison of captured plate data for any lawful purpose; (2) By parking enforcement entities for regulating the use of parking facilities; (3) For the purpose of controlling access to secured areas; (4) By a private landowner, private leaseholder, or commercial business for the purpose of promoting public safety, deterring crime, and monitoring access to private property owned or leased by the individual or business; and (5) By the Arkansas Highway Police Division of the Department of Transportation for the electronic verification

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>of registration, logs, and other compliance data to provide more efficient movement of commercial vehicles on a state highway.</p> <p>It requires an automatic license plate reader system to be installed at an entrance ramp at a weigh station facility for the review of a commercial motor vehicle entering the weigh station facility.</p> <p>§ 12-12-1804 (protections) – except as otherwise provided, captured plate data shall not be preserved for more than 60 days by a private landowner, private leaseholder, or commercial business; or 150 days by all other eligible entities.</p> <p>Captured plate data obtained by a law enforcement agency may be retained as part of an ongoing investigation and shall be destroyed at either the conclusion of an investigation that does not result in any criminal charges being filed or any criminal action undertaken in the matter involving the captured plate data.</p> <p>Requires that a law enforcement agency that uses an automatic license plate reader system to update the data collected every 24 hours if updates are available. Governmental entities authorized to use an automatic license plate reader system shall not sell, trade, or exchange captured plate data for any purpose.</p> <p>Captured plate data obtained by a law enforcement agency that indicates evidence of an offense may be shared with other law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>A governmental entity may only compel the release of captured plate data from a parking enforcement entity, for the purpose of controlling access to a secured area, or from a private landowner, leaseholder, or commercial business, or for the purpose of a criminal matter in which the interests of the State of Arkansas are involved or may become involved (see § 25-16-705(a)) through a valid subpoena.</p> <p>Prohibits a private landowner, private leaseholder, or commercial business from selling, trading, or exchanging captured plate data for any commercial purpose. Captured plate data obtained by such individuals or businesses may be shared with a third-party processor providing asset protection analytical services on the captured plate data as part of a contractual agreement. The terms of the agreement shall expressly prohibit a third-party processor from</p>

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>using the captured plate data for any other purpose and impose a data retention period not to exceed 60 days from receipt of the data.</p> <p>§ 12-12-1805 (practice and usage data preservation) – an entity, except a private landowner, leaseholder, or commercial business, that uses an automatic license plate reader system shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Compile statistical data as set forth in the statute every six months into a format sufficient to allow the general public to review the compiled data; (2) Preserve the compiled data for 18 months; and (3) Promulgate rules and policies concerning the manner and method of obtaining, retaining, and destroying captured plate data, including without limitation specific rules and policies concerning retention of material in excess of 150 days and make those rules and policies available for public inspection. <p>Sets forth the information required to be preserved and compiled including, among other things, the number of license plates scanned, the number of confirmed matches, and the number that resulted in arrest and prosecution.</p> <p>Requires private landowners, private leaseholders, and commercial businesses that use an automatic license plate reader system to compile statistical data every six months that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The number of license plates scanned; and (2) The number of confirmed matches. <p>It also requires that private landowners, leaseholders, and commercial businesses to make reports of the compiled data available in a timely manner to the Legislative Council upon a request from the chairs.</p> <p>§ 12-12-1806 (use of data and data-derived evidence) – captured plate data and evidence derived from it shall not be received in evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee, or other authority of the state or a political subdivision of the state if the disclosure of that information would be in violation of this subchapter.</p> <p>§ 12-12-1807 (penalties) – provides that a person who violates this subchapter shall be subject to legal action for damages to be</p>

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>brought by any other person claiming that a violation has injured his or her business, person, or reputation. Such person shall be entitled to actual damages or liquidated damages of \$1,000, whichever is greater, and other costs of litigation.</p> <p>The attorney general may bring an action to enforce a violation under the Deceptive Trade Practices Act.</p> <p>§ 12-12-1808 (privacy) – provides that captured plate data or data obtained from the Office of Motor Vehicle may be disclosed only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To the person to whom the vehicle is registered; (2) After the written consent of the person to whom the vehicle is registered; or (3) If the disclosure is permitted by the Driver's Privacy Protection Act. <p>Further provides that practice and usage data compiled and preserved under § 12-12-1806 are a public record for purposes of the state Freedom of Information Act.</p> <p>Upon the presentation to an appropriate governmental entity of a valid, outstanding protection order protecting the driver of a vehicle jointly registered with or registered solely in the name of the individual against whom the order was issued, captured plate data shall not be disclosed except as the result of a match under § 12-12-1803(b).</p> <p>Note that the following rules are applicable only to license plate reader systems owned and operated by the Arkansas State Police.</p> <p>130.00.15-4 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Hot list,” which means license plate numbers of stolen cars, vehicles owned by persons of interest, and vehicles associated with AMBER alerts, SILVER alerts, and similar alerts that are regularly added to “hot lists” circulated among law enforcement agencies; • “Member,” which means a sworn law enforcement officer of Arkansas State Police; and • “Legitimate law enforcement purpose,” which means accessing, imputing, reviewing, or receiving data from the license plate reader system in the performance of his or her duties and in compliance with §§ 12-12-1803 and 12-12-1804. “Legitimate

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>law enforcement purpose” does not include enhancing or assisting a member’s position in a legal proceeding in this state or influencing the outcome of a legal proceeding in this state for the benefit of the member or a member’s family, causing a pecuniary or professional gain for the member of family, or any political purpose.</p> <p>130.00.15-5 (procedures) – the use of license plate reader systems is restricted to legitimate law enforcement purposes. Anyone with access who misuses the system that result in Arkansas Crime Information Center data being released or disclosed to any unauthorized person is punishable under § 12-12-212 (class A misdemeanor or class D felony).</p> <p>Provides that the Interstate Criminal Patrol Commanders shall serve as the Arkansas State Police license plate reader administrator and shall establish and maintain protocols to document license plate reader usage and results, including appropriate documentation of all incidents, arrests, and property recoveries related to reader usage. License plate reader usage reports and their results shall be provided to the Legislative Council on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>130.00.15-6 (ASP LPR data usage and retention) – prior to the initiation of a traffic stop based on a license plate reader alert, the officer must visually verify that the plate number matches the plate number run by the license plate reader system and verify the status of the plate through the communications center or an ACIC/NCIC query. The officer must also make reasonable efforts to verify that the driver and/or occupants physically match the description of any wanted person(s).</p> <p>License plate reader operation and access to collected data shall be for law enforcement purposes only and can be shared with other law enforcement agencies only as outlined in these rules and in § 12-12-1803. When data is disseminated to another law enforcement agency, it shall be documented on a dissemination log that is maintained by the administrator.</p> <p>System data shall be stored on the designated system server for a period not to exceed 150 days. If the administrator or a designee determines that data should be retained based on the criteria in § 12-12-1804(b), the administrator will authorize the transfer of the applicable data from the server to a form of digital storage media or other portable storage device and make a notation in the log of the transfer of the data. Once the data is no longer needed, the data</p>

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	shall be permanently deleted and a note of the deletion made on the log.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.29 (West 2025) (agencies owning, licensing, or maintaining computerized data including personal information; disclosure of security breach; notice requirements) • CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.82 (West 2025) (person or business who owns or licenses computerized data including personal information; breach of security of the system; disclosure requirements) • CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1798.90.5 to 1798.90.55 (West 2025) (collectively “Collection of License Plate Information”) • CAL. STS. & HIGH. CODE § 31490 (West 2025) (personally identifiable information obtained through use of electronic toll or electronic transit fare collection system or use of toll facility with electric toll collection system) • CAL. VEH. CODE § 2413 (West 2025) (Statewide Vehicle Theft Investigation and Apprehension Coordinator; powers; duties of Department of California Highway Patrol regarding license plate reader (LPR) data) • CAL. VEH. CODE § 4854 (West 2025) (program to issue alternative devices for license plates, stickers, tabs, and registration cards) • CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 13, § 160.04 (2025) (license plate program sponsor application)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 30, 2011 (§ 2413) • January 1, 2016 (§§ 1798.29, 1798.82, and 1798.90.5 to 1798.90.55) • January 1, 2023 (§ 4854) • October 1, 2023 (13, § 160.04) • January 1, 2025 (§ 31490)
Description of program	<p>CIV. § 1798.90.5 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Automated license plate recognition end-user” or “ALPR end-user” means a person that accesses or uses a license plate recognition system, but does not include: (1) a transportation agency; (2) a person that is subject to U.S.C. 15, §§ 6801 to 6809, and state or federal statutes or regulations implementing those sections, if the person is subject to compliance oversight by a state or federal regulatory agency with respect to those sections; or (3) a person, other than a law enforcement agency, to whom may be disclosed as a permissible use pursuant to U.S.C. 18, § 2721; • “Automated license plate recognition operator” or “ALPR operator,” means a person that operates a license plate recognition system but does not include a transportation agency when subject to STS. & HIGH. § 31490; and

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Public agency,” means the state, any city, county, or city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state or a city, county, or city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency. <p>Civ. § 1798.90.51 (automated license plate recognition end-user “ALPR” operator duties; maintenance of reasonable security procedures; implementation of usage and privacy policy) – requires an ALPR operator to maintain reasonable security procedures and practices, including operational, administrative, technical, and physical safeguards, to protect automated license plate recognition system information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure and implement a usage and privacy policy in order to ensure that the collection, use, maintenance, sharing, and dissemination of such information is consistent with respect for individuals’ privacy and civil liberties. The privacy policy shall be available to the public in writing and, if the ALPR operator has a website, shall be posted conspicuously on that site.</p> <p>Sets forth the requirements for the usage and privacy policy including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The authorized purposes for using the system and collecting license plate reader information; (2) A description of the job title or other designation of the employees and independent contractors who are authorized to use or access the system or collect reader information and identify the training requirements necessary; (3) A description of how the system will be monitored to ensure the security of the information and compliance with applicable privacy laws; (4) The purposes of, process for, and restriction on, the sale, sharing, or transfer of license plate reader information to other persons; (5) The title of the official custodian or owner of the system responsible for implementing this section; (6) A description of the reasonable measures that will be used to ensure the accuracy of license plate reader information and correct date errors; and (7) The length of time license plate reader information will be retained, and the process the ALPR operator will utilize to determine if and when to destroy retained license plate reader information. <p>Civ. § 1798.90.52 (accessing or providing access to ALPR</p>

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>information by ALPR operator; maintenance of record of access; use of information for authorized purposes only) – if an ALPR operator accesses or provides access to license plate reader information, the ALPR shall maintain a record of that access that includes, at a minimum: (1) the date and time the information is accessed and by whom, including the organization or entity with whom the person is affiliated; (2) the purpose for accessing the information; and (3) the license plate number or other data elements used to query the system. The ALPR operator shall require that license plate reader information only be used for the purposes authorized in the usage and privacy policy.</p> <p>CIV. § 1798.90.53 (ALPR end-user duties; maintenance of reasonably security procedures and practices; implementation of usage and privacy policy) – this statute is virtually identical to CIV. § 1798.90.51 but is directed toward ALPR end-users rather than ALPR operators.</p> <p>CIV. § 1798.90.54 (civil action for harm caused by violation of title; award) – provides that, in addition to any other sanctions, penalties, or remedies provided by law, an individual who has been harmed by a violation of this title including, but not limited to, unauthorized access or use of license plate reader information or a breach of security of a system, may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a person who knowingly caused the harm. It further provides that the court may award a combination of any one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages in the amount of \$2,500; (2) Punitive damages upon proof of willful or reckless disregard of the law; (3) Reasonable attorney’s fees and other liquidation costs reasonably incurred; and (4) Other preliminary and equitable relief as the court determines to be appropriate. <p>CIV. § 1798.90.55 (public meeting requirement; selling, sharing, or transfer of ALPR information by public agency prohibited) – notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, a public agency that operates or intends to operate a license plate reader system shall provide an opportunity for public comment at a regularly scheduled public meeting of the governing body of the public agency before implementing the program.</p>

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>A public agency shall not sell, share, or transfer license plate reader information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. For purposes of this section, the provision of data hosting or towing services shall not be considered the sale, sharing, or transferring of license plate reader information.</p> <p>STS. & HIGH. § 31490 – notwithstanding the other provisions of this statute regarding prohibitions against sharing personal information, a transportation agency that employs an electronic toll collection system may provide the date, time, and location of a vehicle license plate read captured by the system to a peace officer in response to an alert containing a license plate number of a vehicle.</p> <p>VEHICLE § 2413 – provides that the Department of the California Highway Patrol may retain license plate data captured by a license plate reader for not more than 60 days except in circumstances when the data is being used as evidence or for all felonies being investigated including, but not limited to, auto theft, homicides, kidnapping, burglaries, elder and juvenile abductions, AMBER alerts, and Blue alerts.</p> <p>The department shall not sell license plate reader data for any purpose and shall not make the data available to an agency that is not a law enforcement agency or an individual who is not a law enforcement officer. The data may be used by a law enforcement agency only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense.</p> <p>The department must monitor internal use of the license plate reader data to prevent unauthorized use.</p> <p>Finally, the department shall, as part of the annual automobile theft report submitted to the legislature, report the license plate reader practices and usage, including the number of data disclosures, a record of the agencies to which data was disclosed and for what purpose, and any changes in policy that affect privacy concerns.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>CIV. §§ 1798.29 and 1798.82 – set forth requirements for agencies that own or license computerized data that includes personal information regarding any breaches of security of the information following discovery or notification of the breach in the security of the data to any resident of California whose information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. This information includes information or data collected</p>

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Miscellaneous provisions (cont'd)	<p>through the use or operation of an automated license plate recognition system.</p> <p>VEHICLE § 4854 – requires that alternative devices intended to serve in lieu of a license plate must, among other things, be readable by automated license plate readers used by the California Highway Patrol and any other automated enforcement system.</p> <p>13, § 160.04 – provides that a specialized license plate registration number must be able to be accurately perceived by automated license plate reader technology in use in California from a distance of 35 feet at daytime, dusk, and nighttime.</p>
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>COLORADO</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 24-72-113 (West 2025) (limit on retention of passive surveillance records—definition) • COLO. CODE REGS. § 204-10:51 (2025) (Colorado digital license plates)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 4, 2014 (§ 24-72-113) • December 31, 2024 (§ 204-10:51)
Description of program	<p>§ 24-72-113 – defines “passive surveillance” to include the use by a government entity of a digital video camera, video tape camera, close circuit television camera, film camera, photo radar recorder, or other image recording device positioned to capture moving or still pictures or images of human activity on a routine basis or for security or other purposes, including monitoring or recording traffic, parking garages, sports venues, schools, and other facilities. “Passive surveillance” does not include surveillance triggered by a certain event or activity and that does not monitor at regular intervals, and does not include the use of toll collection cameras.</p> <p>Provides that the custodian may only access a passive surveillance record beyond the first anniversary after the date of the creation of the record, and up to the third anniversary after the date of the creation of the record, if there has been a notice of claim filed, or an accident or other specific incident that may cause the record to become evidence in any civil, labor, administrative, or felony criminal proceeding, in which case the passive surveillance record may be retained.</p> <p>The custodian shall preserve a record of the reason for which the passive surveillance record was accessed and who accessed the record beyond the first anniversary after its creation. All passive surveillance records must be destroyed after the third anniversary of the date of the creation unless retention is authorized by this section.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>§ 204-10:51 – requires that digital license plate vendors conduct an automated license plate reader test and that such test be conducted at all times of day, from 25 foot, 35 foot, and 50 foot ranges, tilted from 10-15 degrees horizontally, and 24-60 degrees vertically. Provides that the configuration be readable by the license plate reader at a minimum of 25 feet at all times at all angles. It also provides that digital license plates must be tested and readable by license plate readers or cameras used by law enforcement, parking, and tolling authorities.</p>

<u>COLORADO</u>	
Miscellaneous provisions (cont'd)	It further provides that the vendor will update the digital license plate to display “invalid” when notified that the customer’s registration is expired or canceled. It requires that the registration number be visible while the invalid message is displayed for law enforcement and license plate readers.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>DELAWARE</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.C. CODE ANN. § 50-2431 (West 2025) (definitions) • D.C. CODE ANN. § 50-2443 (West 2025) (license plate recognition systems; usage and privacy)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2, 2025 (§§ 50-2431 and 50-2443)
Description of program	<p>§ 50-2431 – definitions include “immobilization-eligible vehicle,” which means a vehicle that meets the requirements of § 50-2452. Per that statute, the following vehicles shall be deemed immobilization-eligible vehicles and subject to immobilization or impoundment as describe in § 50-2453:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Unidentifiable vehicles; (2) Vehicles parked on a public right-of-way or public space in the District against which there have been issued two or more warrants, the Mayor has assessed 10 or more vehicle infraction points, or there are two or more unpaid notices of infraction that the owner was deemed to have admitted or that were sustained after a hearing; and (3) Abandoned or dangerous vehicles. <p>§ 50-2443 – requires the mayor to issue rules to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ensure that all District agencies equipped with license plate recognition systems for enforcement of parking or moving violations utilize the same database of information; (2) Maximize the ability of District agencies to transmit information to the department that may assist in identifying the location of immobilization-eligible vehicles; (3) Maintain reasonable security procedures and practices, including operational, administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect license plate recognition system information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure; and (4) Implement a usage and privacy policy to ensure that the collection, use, maintenance, sharing, and dissemination of license plate recognition system information is consistent with respect to individuals’ privacy and civil liberties.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>FLORIDA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLA. STAT. ANN. § 316.0777 (West 2025) (automated license plate recognition systems; installing within rights-of-way of State Highway System; public records exemption) • FLA. STAT. ANN. § 316.0778 (West 2025) (automated license plate recognition systems; records retention)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1, 2014 (§ 316.0778) • July 1, 2023 (§ 316.0777)
Description of program	<p>§ 316.0777 – provides that, at the discretion of the Department of Transportation, an automated license plate recognition system may be installed within the right-of-way of a road on the state highway system when installed at the request of a law enforcement agency for the purpose of collecting active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information. A system may not be used to issue a notice of violation for a traffic infraction or a uniform traffic citation. Installation must be in accordance with placement and installation guidelines developed by the department and must be removed within 30 days after the department notifies the requesting law enforcement agency that such removal must occur.</p> <p>Installation and removal of an automated license plate recognition system are at the sole expense of the requesting law enforcement agency. The department is not liable for any damages caused to any person by the requesting agency's operation of such system.</p> <p>Provides that the following information held by an agency is confidential and exempt from public records laws:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Images and data containing or providing personal identifying information obtained through the use of an automated license plate recognition system; and (2) Personal identifying information of an individual in data generated or resulting from images obtained through the use of a system. <p>Such information may be disclosed by or to a criminal justice agency in the performance of the agency's official duties. Any information relating to an individual may be disclosed to that individual, unless the information constitutes active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information.</p>

<u>FLORIDA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	§ 316.0778 – in consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of State shall establish a retention schedule for records containing images and data generated through the use of an automated license plate recognition system. The retention schedule must establish a maximum period that the records may be retained.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>GEORGIA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GA. CODE ANN. § 35-1-22 (West 2025) (definitions) • GA. COMP. R. & REGS. 560-10-15-.03 (2025) (digital license plate design)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 21, 2022 (560-10-15-.03) • July 1, 2025 (§ 35-1-22)
Description of program	<p>§ 35-1-22 – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Law enforcement agency,” which means the department, the Department of Transportation, and any other state, federal, local, public transit, school, college, or university agency that is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, local government code enforcement, and the enforcement of penal, traffic, toll violation, regulatory, game, or controlled substance laws; and • “Law enforcement purpose,” which means the investigation of an offense or activity initiated by a law enforcement agency. <p>Permits law enforcement agencies to collect captured license plate data. Such data shall be stored immediately upon collection and not accessed except for a law enforcement purpose. All data collected shall be destroyed no later than 30 months after such data were originally collected unless such data are the subject matter of a toll violation or for a law enforcement purpose.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies may exchange or share captured license plate data with other law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes.</p> <p>Any person who knowingly requests, uses, obtains, or attempts to obtain captured license plate data of a law enforcement agency under false pretenses or for any purpose other than a law enforcement purpose shall for each such offense, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency may contract with a person to hold and maintain captured license plate data for such law enforcement agency; provided, however, that such person shall be subject to the policies of the law enforcement agency and the criminal penalties of this section.</p> <p>Any law enforcement agency deploying an automated license plate</p>

<u>GEORGIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>recognition system shall maintain policies for the use and operation of such system, including, but not limited to, policies for the training of law enforcement officers in the use of captured license plate data consistent with this section.</p> <p>Captured plate data collected by a law enforcement agency shall not be subject to public disclosure pursuant to law.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	560-10-15-.03 – requires that digital license plates be designed to be readable by license plate readers and be certified by the State Road and Tollway Authority as complying with its readability standards before the digital license plate provider may use the design on a digital license plate of a registered vehicle.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>HAWAII</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>IDAHO</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAHO CODE ANN. § 49-1432 (West 2025) (automated license plate readers—data access and control)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1, 2025 (§ 49-1432)
Description of program	<p>§ 49-1432 – definitions include “agency,” which means the state of Idaho, any political subdivision of the state, or any agency thereof.</p> <p>Provides that an agency may use an automated license plate reader and its data for law enforcement purposes, traffic flow analysis purposes, or both. An agency that uses an automated license plate reader for law enforcement purposes shall do so pursuant to the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The device and its data shall not be used for any purpose other than the investigation of felony or misdemeanor crimes or traffic accidents or to search for missing or endangered persons; and (2) The device and its data shall not be used to enforce traffic infractions other than those associated with a traffic accident. <p>Access to automated license plate reader data shall be limited to an agency’s authorized personnel. Agencies shall implement access controls to ensure that only individuals with appropriate clearance are able to receive such data. Except as otherwise authorized, data shall not be used for any non-law enforcement purpose, including but not limited to personal use, political activity, or surveillance unrelated to the purposes described in this section.</p> <p>A person who misuses license plate reader data is subject to discipline, administrative penalties, and criminal prosecution, if applicable.</p> <p>Each agency that uses automated license plate readers shall conduct mandatory training for all authorized users regarding data privacy, legal compliance, and ethical use of automated license plate reader systems.</p> <p>All access to and queries of automated license plate reader data shall be logged in a secure audit system to include user identity, date, time, and the purpose of access. Agencies shall conduct audits of license plate reader data access logs to detect and address any unauthorized or suspicious activity.</p>

<u>IDAHO</u>	
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>ILLINOIS</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 140/7.5 (West 2025) (exemptions) • 60 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 1/30-160 (West 2025) (police protection by municipality or county; county of 1,000,000 or more; special taxing district) • 615 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/2-130 (West 2025) (user of automated license plate readers; prohibitions)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 1, 2024 (5/2-130 and 140/7.5) • August 15, 2025 (1/30-160)
Description of program	<p>5/2-130 – defines “ALPR user” as a person or entity that owns or operates an automated license plate reader device.</p> <p>An ALPR user shall not sell, share, allow access to, or transfer license plate reader information to any state or local jurisdiction for the purpose of investigating or enforcing a law that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Denies or interferes with a person’s right to choose or obtain reproductive healthcare services or any lawful healthcare services as defined by law; or (2) Permits the detention or investigation of a person based on the person’s immigration status. <p>Any ALPR user in this state, including any law enforcement agency of this state that uses automated license plate reader systems, shall not share license plate reader information with an out-of-state law enforcement agency without first obtaining a written declaration from the out-of-state law enforcement agency that it expressly affirms that information obtained shall not be used in a manner that violates this section. If a written declaration of affirmation is not executed, the law enforcement agency shall not share the information with the out-of-state law enforcement agency.</p> <p>License plate reader information shall be held confidentially to the fullest extent permitted by law.</p> <p>140/7.5 – images from cameras under the expressway camera act and all automated license plate reader information used and collected by the Illinois State Police are exempt from inspection and copying under the state freedom of information act.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	1/30-160 – prohibits special police district funds from being used to pay for any portion of an automated license plate reader system.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>INDIANA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>IOWA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>KANSAS</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAN. STAT. ANN. § 45-217 (West 2025) (definitions) • KAN. STAT. ANN. § 45-220 (West 2025) (procedures for obtaining access to or copies of records; request for records; establishing office hours for inspection; custodian of records, duties; provision of information on procedures) • KAN. STAT. ANN. § 45-221 (West 2025) (certain records not required to be open; separation of open and closed information required; disclosure of statistical information; records over 70 years old open) • H.B. 2551, Reg. Sess. (Kan. 2024) (appropriations law)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1, 2022 (all statutes)
Description of program	<p>§ 45-220 – requests for records that contain captured license plate data or that pertain to the location of an automated license plate recognition system submitted to a state or local law enforcement agency or governmental agency shall be directed to the state or local law enforcement agency or governmental agency that owns, leases, or contracts for the automated license plate recognition system.</p> <p>H.B. 2551 – requires that expenditures be made from the Kansas highway patrol operations fund to establish a license plate reader system pilot program, including fixed and mobile license plate readers; provided, that the department of transportation shall install such license plate reader units in consultation with the highway patrol.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>§ 45-221 – except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law, a public agency is not required to disclose records of a public agency that contain captured license plate data or that pertain to the location of an automated license plate recognition system.</p>
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>KENTUCKY</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	LA. STAT. ANN. § 14:57.1 (2025) (vandalizing, tampering with, or destroying a crime camera system)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	August 1, 2024
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	§ 14:57.1 – it is unlawful for any person to intentionally vandalize, tamper with, or destroy a crime camera system, including a license plate reader erected or installed for the purpose of observing or deterring illegal activity.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>MAINE</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 29-A, § 2117-A (West 2025) (use of automatic license plate recognition systems)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	October 9, 2013
Description of program	<p>29-A, § 2117-A – except as otherwise provided in this section, a person may not use an automated license plate recognition system. This provision does not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The department of transportation for the purposes of protecting public safety and transportation infrastructure; (2) The department of public safety, bureau of state police for the purposes of commercial motor vehicle screening and inspection; and (3) Any state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency when providing public safety, conducting criminal investigations and ensuring compliance with local, state, and federal laws. For purposes of this paragraph, an automated license plate recognition system may use only information entered by a law enforcement officer and based on specific and articulable facts of a concern for safety, wrongdoing, or a criminal investigation pursuant to a civil order or records from the National Crime Information Center database or an official published law enforcement bulletin. <p>An authorized user under this section of an automated license plate recognition system may use a system only for the official and legitimate purposes of the user’s employer.</p> <p>Data collected or retained through the use of an automated license plate recognition system are confidential and are available for use only by a law enforcement agency in carrying out its functions or by an agency collecting information as listed above for its intended purpose and any related civil or criminal proceeding.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency may publish and release as public information summary reports using aggregate data that do not reveal the activities of an individual or firm and may share commercial motor vehicle screening data with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration for regulatory compliance purposes.</p> <p>Data collected or retained through the use of an automated license plate recognition system that are not considered intelligence and</p>

<u>MAINE</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	investigative record information or data collected for the purposes of commercial motor vehicle screening may not be stored for more than 21 days. Violation of this section is a Class E crime.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>MARYLAND</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD. CODE ANN. PUB. SAFETY § 3-509 (West 2025) (automatic license plate reader systems) • MD. CODE ANN. GENERAL PROVISIONS § 4-326 (West 2025) (inspection of captured license plate data)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 2014 (§ 4-326) • October 1, 2024 (§ 3-509)
Description of program	<p>§ 3-509 – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Active data,” which means data uploaded to individual automatic license plate reader system units before operation and data gathered during the operation of a system; • “Center,” which means the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center; • “Criminal justice information,” which means information relating to criminal justice collected, processed, or preserved by a law enforcement agency; • “Historical data,” which means any data collected by an automatic license plate reader system and stored either in an automatic license plate reader databased operated by or for the center or by or for a law enforcement agency; or through cloud computing; and • “Legitimate law enforcement purpose,” which means the investigation, detection, or analysis of a crime or a violation of the Maryland vehicle laws or the operation of terrorist or missing or endangered person searches or alerts. <p>Provides that a law enforcement agency may not use captured plate data unless the agency has a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Historical plate data captured in accordance with this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Is the property of the law enforcement agency; (2) May not be sold for any purpose by a law enforcement agency or vendor contracted by a law enforcement agency, including the sale of subscriptions or licenses to access data; (3) May not be accessed by a vendor unless access is expressly requested and authorized by the law enforcement agency; (4) May not be uploaded for any reason by the law enforcement agency or vendor that stores the data to any other law enforcement agency or entity, regardless of whether the agency or entity is located inside or outside the state; and (5) May be uploaded to a database owned or operated by the center.

<u>MARYLAND</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>An employee of the law enforcement agency or the vendor who violates this subsection is subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or both.</p> <p>Requires the department of state police and any law enforcement agency using an automatic license plate reader system to adopt procedures relating to the operation and use of the system. Such procedures shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Which personnel in the center or a law enforcement agency are authorized to query captured plate data gathered by an automatic license plate reader system; (2) Procedures to protect personally identifiable information and criminal justice information collected and stored in a system database; (3) An audit process to ensure that information obtained through the use of an automatic license plate reader system is used only for legitimate law enforcement purposes, including audits of requests made by individual law enforcement agencies, an individual law enforcement officer, or a vendor; (4) Procedures and safeguards to ensure that center staff with access to the database are adequately screened and trained; and (5) Procedures to certify whether a system experienced a data breach and a requirement for any vendor operating a database for a law enforcement agency to report any breaches of the database, the number of employees with access, and any unauthorized releases of information. <p>Information gathered by an automatic license plate reader system is not subject to disclosure under the state public information act.</p> <p>On or before March 1 of each year, the department of state police, in conjunction with the center and law enforcement agencies that maintain an automatic license plate reader database, shall report to the legislature on certain information set forth in this section based on data from the previous calendar year. The information includes, among other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The total number of license plate reader units being operated in the state by law enforcement agencies and the number of units submitting data to the center;

<u>MARYLAND</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>(2) The number of license plate reader readings made by a law enforcement agency that maintains a database and the number of readings submitted to the center;</p> <p>(3) The number of readings being retained on the database;</p> <p>(4) The number of requests made to the center and each law enforcement agency that maintains a database, including specific numbers for the number of requests that resulted in a release of information, the number of out-of-state and federal requests;</p> <p>(5) Any data breaches or unauthorized uses of the database; and</p> <p>(6) A list of audits that were completed by the center or a law enforcement agency.</p> <p>§ 4-326 – a custodian of captured plate data collected by an automatic license plate reader system shall deny inspection of the data. A custodian may use or share captured plate data in the course of the custodian’s duties as authorized by § 3-509.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>MICHIGAN</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINN. STAT. ANN. § 13.824 (West 2025) (automated license plate readers) • MINN. STAT. ANN. §626.8472 (West 2025) (automatic license plate reader policy)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 1, 2015 (§§ 13.82 and 626.8472) • July 1, 2024 (§ 13.824)
Description of program	<p>§ 13.824 – defines “automated license plate reader” as systems that can be used by law enforcement for investigative purposes and by individuals who are not government entities to the extent that data collected by the reader are shared with a law enforcement agency.</p> <p>Data collected by an automated license plate reader is limited to license plate numbers; date, time, and location data on vehicles; and pictures of license plates, vehicles, and areas surrounding the vehicles. Collection of any data not authorized by this paragraph is prohibited. All data collected by an automated license plate reader are private data on individuals or non-public data unless the data are public under other law or are active criminal investigative data.</p> <p>Data collected by a license plate reader may only be matched with data in the Minnesota license plate data file, provided that a law enforcement agency may use additional sources of information for matching if the additional data related to an active criminal investigation. A central repository of data is prohibited unless explicitly authorized by law.</p> <p>Automated license plate readers must not be used to monitor or track an individual who is the subject of an active criminal investigation unless authorized by a warrant, issued upon probable cause, or exigent circumstances exist to justify the use without obtaining a warrant.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other law, and except as otherwise provided, data collected by an automated license plate reader that are not related to an active criminal investigation must be destroyed no later than 60 days from the date of collection. Permits certain individuals who are the subject of a pending criminal charge or complaint to request that data otherwise subject to destruction be preserved by the law enforcement agency until the criminal charge or complaint is resolved or dismissed. It also permits certain individuals to request that data related to that individual be destroyed at the time of collection or upon receipt of the request, whichever occurs later, unless active criminal investigative data.</p>

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>Data that are not related to an active criminal investigation may only be shared with, or disseminated to, another law enforcement agency upon meeting the standards for requesting access to data as provided in this section. Another law enforcement agency that receives such data must comply with all data classification, destruction, and security requirements of this section.</p> <p>Automated license plate reader data that are not related to an active criminal investigation may not be shared with, disseminated to, sold to, or traded with any other individual or entity unless explicitly authorized by this subdivision or other law.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency that installs or uses an automated license plate reader must maintain a public log of its use that includes certain listed information including, but not limited to, the location of the stationary or fixed location at which a reader collected data and is installed and used.</p> <p>The law enforcement agency must maintain a list of the current and previous locations, including dates at those locations, of any fixed stationary readers or other surveillance devices with reader capability used by the agency. The agency's list must be accessible by the public, unless the agency determines that the data are security information. A determination that these data are security information is subject to in-camera judicial review.</p> <p>Additionally, the law enforcement agency must maintain records showing the date and time data were collected and the applicable classification of the data. The agency shall arrange for an independent, biennial audit of the records to determine whether data in the records are classified, how the data are used, whether the data are destroyed as required, and verify compliance with this section. If the commissioner of the administration believes that an agency is not complying with this section or other applicable law, the commissioner may order the agency to arrange for additional independent audits.</p> <p>The results of the audit are public. The commissioner shall review the results of the audit. If the commissioner determines that there is a pattern of substantial noncompliance by the agency, the agency must immediately suspend operation of all automated license plate reader devices until the commissioner has authorized the agency to reinstate their use. An order of suspension under this paragraph may be issued by the commissioner, upon review of the results of the audit, review of the applicable provisions of this chapter, and</p>

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>after providing the agency a reasonable opportunity to respond to the audit's findings.</p> <p>A report summarizing the results of each audit must be provided to the commissioner and to the legislature no later than 30 days following completion of the audit.</p> <p>The responsible authority for a law enforcement agency must establish written procedures to ensure that law enforcement personnel have access to the data only if authorized in writing by the chief of police, sheriff, or head of the agency to obtain access to data collected by a license plate reader for a legitimate, specified, and documented law enforcement purpose.</p> <p>It provides that the ability of authorized individuals to enter, update, or access automated license plate reader data must be limited through the use of role-based access that corresponds to the official duties or training level of the individual. All queries and responses, and all actions in which data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail are public, to the extent not otherwise classified by law.</p> <p>Within 10 days of the installation or current use of an automated license plate reader or the integration of license plate reader technology into another surveillance device, a law enforcement agency must notify the bureau of criminal apprehension of that installation or use and any fixed location of a stationary device.</p> <p>The bureau of criminal apprehension must maintain a list of law enforcement agencies using automated license plate readers or other surveillance devices with automated license plate reader capability, which shall be accessible to the public unless the law enforcement agency determines that the location of a specific reader or other device is security information.</p> <p>§ 626.8472 – requires the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency that maintains an automated license plate reader to establish and enforce a written policy governing use of the reader. Use of a license plate reader without adoption of a written policy is prohibited.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>MISSOURI</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>MONTANA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	MONT. CODE ANN. §§ 46-5-117 and 46-5-118 (West 2025) (included within “Legality and Admissibility”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	October 1, 2017 (§§ 46-5-117 and 46-5-118)
Description of program	<p>§ 46-5-117 (use of license plate reader prohibited—exceptions—definition—penalty) – except as provided in this section, an agency or employee of the state or any subdivision of the state may not use, either directly or indirectly, a license plate reader on any public highway.</p> <p>Provides that the department of transportation or an incorporated city or town may use a license plate reader:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To collect data for planning. The entity collecting the data shall ensure and maintain the anonymity of the vehicle, the vehicle owner, the driver, and any passengers in the vehicle. Data collected without a search warrant or outside of judicially recognized exceptions to warrant requirements may not be used to investigate or prosecute an individual or as evidence in court; and (2) In a regulated parking system, but only to identify a vehicle’s location and license plate number to enforce parking restrictions. <p>Provides that the department of transportation may use a device and equipment, including license plate readers, if necessary, to implement state law if the devices or equipment are used in screening operations associated with virtual ports of entry, weigh station ramps, virtual weigh stations, or an automatic vehicle identification system that enables participating transponder-equipped vehicles to be pre-screened.</p> <p>Nothing in this section prohibits an agency of the state, or any subdivision of the state, from using a license plate reader to track, monitor, or otherwise maintain information about its own vehicles, aircraft, or equipment.</p> <p>A state or local law enforcement agency may use license plate readers if the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The agency shall adopt and publicize a written policy governing its use before the license plate reader system is operational and sets forth the elements such policies must

<u>MONTANA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>address: (a) the use of any database to compare data obtained by the system; (b) retention of data; (c) sharing data; (d) training of system operators; (e) supervisory oversight of system use; (f) access to and security of data; and (g) access to data obtained by license plate reader systems not operated by the law enforcement agency;</p> <p>(2) At least one every year, the law enforcement agency shall audit its system use and effectiveness and report the findings to the head of the agency responsible for operating the system;</p> <p>(3) Data obtained by a law enforcement agency must be obtained, accessed, preserved, or disclosed only for law enforcement or criminal justice purposes;</p> <p>(4) A law enforcement agency that uses a license plate reader system shall maintain a record of users who access license plate reader data, which shall be maintained indefinitely, and keep system maintenance and calibration schedules and records on file;</p> <p>(5) Operation of a license plate reader by a law enforcement agency and access to data collected by such license plate reader must be for official law enforcement purposes only and must be used only to scan, detect, and identify a license plate number for the purpose of identifying a vehicle that is (a) stolen; (b) associated with a wanted, missing, or endangered person; (c) registered to a person against whom there is an outstanding warrant; (d) in violation of commercial trucking requirements; (e) involved in case-specific criminal investigative surveillance; (f) involved in a homicide, shooting or other major crime or incident; or (G) in the vicinity of a recent crime and may be connected to that crime;</p> <p>(6) A positive match by a license plate reader alone does not constitute reasonable grounds for an officer to stop a vehicle. The officer must develop independent reasonable suspicion for the stop or immediately confirm visually that the plate on the vehicle matches the image displayed on the license plate reader;</p> <p>(7) The law enforcement agency shall update the system from the databases specified in the agency's policies every 24 hours if an update is available or as soon as practicable after an update becomes available; and</p> <p>(8) A license plate reader may be installed for the sole purpose of recording and checking license plates.</p>

<u>MONTANA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>A public employee or public officer who violates the provisions of this section is subject to the applicable penalties provided for in Title 2, chapter 2.</p> <p>§ 46-5-118 (preservation and disclosure of records by law enforcement agency) – except as otherwise provided by this section, captured license plate data obtained by an automatic license plate reader system that is operated by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes may not be preserved for more than 90 days after the date that the data is captured.</p> <p>Data may be preserved for more than 90 days pursuant to a preservation request submitted pursuant to this section, a search warrant, or a federal search warrant. Sets forth the elements that must be included in a law enforcement request to preserve data and requires that the data be destroyed one year from the date of the initial preservation request unless another request is made within the one year period.</p> <p>License plate data captured in accordance with § 46-5-117 is protected from disclosure except to the person to whom the license plate is registered. Nothing in this section may be construed as requiring the disclosure of captured license plate data if a law enforcement agency determines that disclosure of that data will compromise an ongoing investigation. Captured license plate data gathered by law enforcement may not be sold for any purpose.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>NEBRASKA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 60-3201 to 60-3209 (West 2025) (collectively “Automatic License Plate Reader Privacy Act”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 19, 2018 (all statutes)
Description of program	<p>§ 60-3202 (terms, defined) – definitions include “governmental entity,” which means a department or agency of this state, the federal government, another state, or a political subdivision or an individual acting for or as an agent of any such entities.</p> <p>§ 60-3203 (prohibited acts; exceptions) – except as otherwise provided in this section or in § 60-3204, the use of an automatic license plate reader system by a governmental entity is prohibited.</p> <p>A license plate reader may be used when such use is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By a law enforcement agency of a governmental entity for the purpose of identifying: (a) outstanding parking or traffic violations; (b) an unregistered or uninsured vehicle; (c) a vehicle in violation of the vehicle equipment requirements set forth in the Nebraska rules of the road; (d) a vehicle in violation of any other vehicle registration requirement; (e) a vehicle registered to an individual for whom there is an outstanding warrant; (f) a vehicle associated with a missing person; (g) a vehicle reported as stolen; or (h) a vehicle that is relevant and material to an ongoing criminal investigation; (2) By a parking enforcement entity for regulating the use of a parking facility; (3) For the purpose of controlling access to a secured area; (4) For the purpose of electronic toll collection; or (5) To assist weighing stations in performing their duties. <p>§ 60-3204 (retention of captured plate data; limitation; updates; use; limitations) – a governmental entity shall not retain captured plate data for more than 180 days unless the data is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Evidence related to a purpose listed in § 60-3203; (2) Subject to a preservation request under § 60-3205; or (3) The subject of a warrant, subpoena, or court order. <p>Any governmental entity that uses automatic license plate reader systems must update such systems from the databases used by the</p>

<u>NEBRASKA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>entity at the beginning of each law enforcement agency shift if such updates are available.</p> <p>A governmental entity that uses a license plate reader system may manually query captured plate data only when a law enforcement officer determines that the vehicle or individuals associated with the license plate number are relevant and material to an ongoing criminal or missing persons investigation. Any manual entry must document the reason for the entry, and manual entries must be automatically purged at the end of each law enforcement shift unless the criminal investigation or missing persons investigation remains ongoing.</p> <p>§ 60-3205 (operator; preserve data; written sworn statement; court order for disclosure; disclosures authorized) – an operator of an automatic license plate reader system shall, upon the request of a governmental entity or a defendant in a criminal case, take all necessary steps to preserve captured plate data in its possession pending the issuance of a warrant, subpoena, or court order.</p> <p>A governmental entity or defendant in a criminal case may apply for a court order for disclosure of captured plate data, which shall be issued by the court if the requestor offers specific and articulable facts showing there are reasonable grounds to believe the data is relevant and material to the criminal or civil action. Nothing in this section prevents the governmental entity from disclosing any captured plate data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To the parties to a criminal or civil action; (2) For administrative purposes; (3) To alert the public to an emergency situation; or (4) Relating to a missing person. <p>§ 60-3206 (governmental entity; duties; report; contents) – except as otherwise provided in this section, any governmental entity that uses an automatic license plate reader system shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adopt a policy governing use of the system and post such policy on the entity's website; (2) Adopt a privacy policy to ensure that captured plate data is not shared in violation of law and post such policy on the entity's website; (3) Report annually to the Nebraska commission on law enforcement and criminal justice on its license plate reader practices and usage, which shall be posted on the entity's

<u>NEBRASKA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>website. The report shall include: (a) the names of each list against which captured plate data was checked, the number of confirmed matches, and the number of matches that did not correlate to an alert; and (b) the number of manually entered license plate numbers, the number of confirmed matches, and the number that did not correlate to an alert. This requirement only applies to law enforcement entities.</p> <p>§ 60-3207 (use of captured plate data and related evidence; prohibited) – no captured plate data and no evidence derived therefrom may be received in evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee, or other authority of this state, or a political subdivision thereof, if the disclosure would be in violation of this act.</p> <p>§ 60-3208 (violation of act; liability for damages) – any person who violates this act shall be liable for damages that proximately cause injury to the business, person, or reputation of another individual or entity.</p> <p>§ 60-3209 (data not considered public record; protection orders; effect) – captured plate data is not public record and shall only be disclosed to the person to whom the vehicle is registered or with the prior written consent of the person to whom the vehicle is registered or pursuant to this act.</p> <p>Upon the presentation to a governmental entity of a valid, outstanding protection order protecting the driver of a vehicle jointly registered with or registered solely in the name of the individual against whom the order was issued, captured plate data may not be disclosed except pursuant to this act.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>NEVADA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 259:68-a (2025) (number plate scanning device) • N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 261:75-b (2025) (use of number plate scanning devices regulated) • N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. Saf-C 7201.01 to 7204.01 (2025) (collectively “Automated License Plate Reader Registration Rules”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 18, 2016 (§§ 259:68-a and 261:75-b) • October 22, 2018 (7201.01 to 7204.01)
Description of program	<p>§ 261:75-b – the use of automated number plate scanning devices is restricted to local, county, and state law enforcement officers who shall only use the devices subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in this section.</p> <p>A license plate reader shall be installed for the sole purpose of recording and checking license plates and shall not be capable of photographing or recording or producing images of the occupants of a motor vehicle.</p> <p>Authority to obtain and issue license plate reader devices and to administer a documented training process for acquiring proficiency in their operation and compliance with federal and state regulations and other appropriate legal mandates shall be vested in the head of the state police or the chief of police, director, county sheriff, or other head of a law enforcement agency.</p> <p>Prior to using a license plate reader, the law enforcement agency intending to use the device shall register it with the department of safety on forms approved by the commissioner for that purpose. The head of the law enforcement agency shall certify that the device meets all of the requirements of this section and that the agency has a policy or policies in effect governing its use and a documented training process for the officers that will use it. Such policy or policies shall conform to the requirements of this chapter.</p> <p>The law enforcement agency shall ensure that data entered into the license plate reader through a hard link or wireless upload on a daily basis for the purpose of making deletions and additions to keep current the lists against which the device is scanning. Officers shall make manual changes to the list during their shifts when they become aware that new bulletins are issued or bulletins are canceled.</p>

<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>License plate reader operation and access to collected data shall be for official law enforcement purposes only. Devices shall only be used to scan, detect, and identify license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Stolen vehicles; (2) Vehicles associated with wanted, missing, or endangered persons; (3) Vehicles registered to a person against whom there is an outstanding warrant; (4) Vehicles registered to individuals whose drivers' licenses, driving privileges, or registrations are under suspension or revocation; (5) Vehicles registered to individuals suspected of criminal or terrorist acts, transportation of stolen items or contraband, or motor vehicle violations; (6) Vehicles in violation of commercial trucking requirements; (7) Vehicles involved in case-specific criminal investigative surveillance; (8) Vehicles involved in homicides, shootings, and other major crimes or incidents; and (9) Vehicles in the vicinity of a recent crime that may be connected to the crime. <p>Provides that a positive match by a license plate reader device along shall not constitute reasonable suspicion as grounds for a law enforcement officer to stop the vehicle. The officer must develop independent reasonable suspicion for the stop or immediately confirm visually that the license plate on the vehicle matches the image displayed on the license plate reader.</p> <p>Records of number plates read by each license plate reader shall not be recorded or transmitted anywhere and shall be purged from the system within three minutes of their capture in such a manner that they are destroyed and are not recoverable, unless an alarm resulted in an arrest, a citation, or protective custody, or identified a vehicle that was the subject of a missing person or wanted broadcast, in which case the data on the particular plate may be retained until final court disposition of the case.</p> <p>Access to license plate reader records shall only be allowed on a case-by-case basis, for legitimate law enforcement investigative, prosecution, or audit verification purposes. All inquiries shall be recorded for purposes of an audit trail and maintained in the same manner as criminal history logs.</p>

<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>To ensure compliance with the provisions of this section or to investigate complaints of misuse, the attorney general or a designee of the department of justice may examine and audit any license plate reader device, a server used to store license plate reader data, and records pertaining to the use of devices maintained by any state, county, or local law enforcement agency and the department of justice may seek an injunction banning the use of license plate reader devices by an agency found to have used a device or devices in repeated violation of this section and requiring confiscation of the devices if the attorney general deems it necessary to prevent ongoing violations or defer future violations.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency using a license plate reader device shall report certain information to the commissioner annually for the previous year. The information includes the number of devices in use and the number of matches made.</p> <p>Saf-C 7202.01 (“administrative point of contact (administrative POC)”) – “administrative point of contact” means the person within a law enforcement agency assigned as the custodian of the training, policy, and audit records required by law.</p> <p>Saf-C 7202.07 (“technical point of contact (technical POC)”) – “technical point of contact” means the person within or outside of the law enforcement agency responsible for technical matters related to the license plate readers.</p> <p>Saf-C 7203.01 (registration prior to deployment of LPR) – requires that a law enforcement agency register each license plate reader with the commissioner prior to use. The head of the law enforcement agency shall sign and date a form to certify that each license plate reader deployed shall conform to all of the limitations and conditions set forth in law, that the agency has a policy or policies governing the use of license plate readers, and there is a training process in place for the officers who will use a license plate reader.</p> <p>Saf-C 7203.02 (change of registration information) – the head of the law enforcement agency shall report to the commissioner any change in the administrative POC, technical POC, or the decommissioning of any registered license plate reader.</p> <p>Saf-C 7204.01 (annual reporting) – no later than 30 calendar days following the year anniversary of deployment of a license plate</p>

<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>reader, the head of the law enforcement agency shall provide a report to the commissioner of the information set forth in this rule compiled for the previous year. This information includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) The number of readers in use;(2) The number of matches made by each device;(3) The number of matches that identified vehicles and individuals sought by law enforcement that resulted in stops of vehicles or individuals; and(4) The number of matches that resulted in searches of vehicles and individuals, releases, arrests, or other outcomes.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	2025 New Mexico Laws Ch. 158 (S.B. 425)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	April 15, 2025
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	S.B. 425 – undesignated legislative amendment – (Santa Fe County sheriff license plate reader purchase; extend time; general fund) – extends the time of expenditure for the local government division to purchase and equip police mobile camera license plate readers, including fixed and mobile systems and related technology, for the county sheriff in Santa Fe County through fiscal year 2027.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>NEW YORK</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 8, App. L (2025)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 30, 2022
Description of program	App. L – license plate reader data shall be retained for one year, except license plate reader hits on hot list data from the eJustice NY Integrated Justice Portal shall be retained as long as the case investigation to which the hit relates is retained.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. §§ 20-183.30 to 20-183.30.33 (West 2025) (collectively “Automatic License Plate Reader Systems”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	January 1, 2024 (all statutes)
Description of program	<p>§ 20-183.30 (definitions) – definitions include “law enforcement purpose,” which means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) actions related to criminal investigations, arrests, prosecutions, post-conviction confinement, or supervision; (2) apprehending an individual with an outstanding felony warrant; (3) locating a missing or endangered person; or (4) locating a lost or stolen vehicle. <p>§ 20-183.31 (regulation of use) – any state or local law enforcement agency using an automatic license plate reader system must adopt a written policy governing its use before the license plate reader system is operational. The policy shall address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Databases used to compare data obtained by the automatic license plate reader system; (2) Data retention; (3) Sharing of data with other law enforcement agencies; (4) Training of automatic license plate reader system operators; (5) Supervisory oversight of system use; (6) Internal data security and access; (7) Annual or more frequent auditing and reporting of system use and effectiveness to the head of the agency responsible for operating the system; (8) Accessing data obtained by license plate systems not operated by the law enforcement agency; and (9) Any other subjects related to system use by the agency. <p>Data obtained by a law enforcement agency shall be obtained, accessed, preserved, or disclosed only for law enforcement purposes and shall not be used for the enforcement of traffic violations. Any law enforcement agency using an automatic license plate reader system must keep maintenance and calibration schedules and records for the system on file.</p> <p>§ 20-183.32 (preservation and disclosure of records) – captured plate data obtained by an automatic license plate reader system,</p>

<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>operated by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes, shall not be preserved for more than 90 days after the date the data is captured. Such data may be preserved for more than 90 days pursuant to a preservation request, a search warrant, or a federal search warrant. It sets forth the requirements for requesting that data be preserved.</p> <p>Provides that one year from the date of the initial preservation request, the captured plate data shall be destroyed unless the custodian receives another preservation request during that period.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency that uses a license plate reader system shall update the system from the databases specified in the agency's policies every 24 hours if such updates are available or as soon as practicable after such updates become available.</p> <p>Captured plate data is confidential and is not a public record. Data shall not be disclosed except to a criminal justice officer at a state or local law enforcement agency or a similar official at a federal law enforcement agency for legitimate law enforcement purposes pursuant to a written request from the requesting agency. Nothing in this subsection requires the information to be disclosed if the law enforcement agency determines that such disclosure will compromise an ongoing investigation. Captured plate data shall not be sold for any purpose.</p> <p>§ 20-183.33 (penalty for violation) – any person who violates the provisions of this act by obtaining, accessing, preserving, or disclosing data obtained in accordance with this article in a manner other than that allowed by the provisions of this article is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>OHIO</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 47 § 7-606.1 (West 2025) (uninsured vehicle enforcement program)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	November 1, 2017
Description of program	<p>§ 7-606.1 – creates the uninsured vehicle enforcement program which shall be implemented and administered by the district attorneys of the state of Oklahoma within their respective districts. Permits the use of license plate readers to implement the program, and grants district attorneys and law enforcement agencies the authority to enter into contractual agreements with automated license plate reader providers to provide the necessary technology, equipment, and maintenance thereof.</p> <p>It provides that participating law enforcement agencies may use automatic license plate reader systems utilizing individual automatic license plate reader system units to access and collect data for the investigation, detection, analysis, or enforcement of Oklahoma’s compulsory insurance law.</p> <p>Access to the system is restricted to authorized law enforcement agency users in the program; provided, any entity with which a contract is executed to provide technology, equipment, and maintenance for purposes of the program shall be authorized, as necessary, to collaborate for required updates and maintenance of their software.</p> <p>Any data collected and stored by law enforcement pursuant to the program shall be considered evidence if non-compliance with the compulsory insurance law is confirmed. When the data is no longer needed as evidence of a violation, the data shall be deleted or destroyed.</p> <p>No person or agency shall use data collected or retained through the use of an automated license plate reader system for any purpose other than that expressly authorized by this statute or as otherwise permitted by law. No law enforcement agency or other entity shall sell captured license plate data for any purpose or share it for any purpose not expressly authorized by this section.</p> <p>The provisions of the program shall not apply to, or be construed or interpreted in a manner to prohibit the use of, any other automated license plate reader system by an individual or private legal entity for purposes not otherwise prohibited by law.</p>

<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>Sets forth the requirements that must be met before the program can be implemented, including that at least 95 percent of the personal lines auto insurance market in the state participates in the compulsory insurance verification system using a real-time web portal system.</p> <p>Following implementation of the program and every year thereafter, the district attorneys council shall publish an annual report for the previous fiscal year by September 1. Copies of the report shall be sent to the legislature. The report shall comprise an evaluation of program operations and may include any information and recommendations for improvement of the program deemed appropriate by the entity submitting the report.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>OREGON</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	290 R.I. CODE R. § 60-00-2.4 (2025) (data collection, storage, and privacy)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 14, 2019
Description of program	<p>§ 60-00-2.4 – automated license plate recognition systems used to implement R.I. Gen. Laws Chapter 42-13.1 will only be used for toll collection purposes and shall not otherwise be made available to law enforcement or other agencies except pursuant to a valid court order.</p> <p>Data collected of motor vehicles that are not subject to a toll shall be destroyed as promptly as possible, but in no event more than 30 calendar days after the time the image was recorded or data collected, except pursuant to a valid court order. All images recorded or data collected of large commercial vehicles subject to a toll shall be destroyed within three years of payment or other final disposition. In the documented event of an unintended system interruption, the time authorized under this part for the maintenance of images recorded or data collected may be extended, but only for the length of time of the system interruption.</p> <p>Except as otherwise provided herein, neither the department nor its designee shall sell, trade, or exchange captured data collected for any purpose other than toll collection.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>TENNESSEE</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TENN. CODE ANN. § 10-7-504 (West 2025) (confidentiality of certain records) • TENN. CODE ANN. § 55-10-302 (West 2025) (license plate data; automated license plate recognition system) • TENN. CODE ANN. § 55-31-202 (West 2025) (automatic license plate readers)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1, 2014 (§ 55-10-302) • May 9, 2025 (§§ 55-31-102 and 55-31-202)
Description of program	<p>§ 10-7-504 – provides that captured plate data from automatic license plate reader systems must be treated as confidential and shall not be open for inspection by members of the public. This provision is repealed by its own terms effective July 1, 2026.</p> <p>§ 55-10-302 – definitions include “governmental entity,” which means any lawfully established department, agency, or entity of this state or of any political subdivision of this state.</p> <p>Provides that any captured plate data collected or retained by any governmental entity through the use of an automated license plate recognition system may not be stored for more than 90 days unless the data is retained or stored as part of an ongoing investigation. In that case, the data shall be destroyed at either the conclusion of either an investigation that does not result in criminal charges being filed or any criminal action undertaken in the matter involving the captured plate data.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>§ 55-31-202 – prohibits a commercial parking lot owner from utilizing an automatic license plate reader to enforce the commercial parking lot owner’s parking requirements without first posting signing that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Is designed and placed in a manner that ensures clearly visibility and readability by consumers parking in the commercial lot; (2) Contains the language, “license plate reader in use”; (3) Is located at each designated entrance to the property, if a dedicated entrance exists; and (4) Is located on each level of the commercial parking lot, if the lot has more than one level.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>TEXAS</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	43 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 217.59 (2025) (digital license plate testing)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 12, 2020
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	§ 217.59 – provides that, prior to the initial deployment of a digital license plate model and for each subsequent hardware upgrade, a digital license plate provider must provide the department with documentation sufficient for the department to be assured that the digital license plate model for which approval is sought was tested in a manner set forth by the department. Testing must include, among other things, legibility and readability testing demonstrating that digital license plates are readable with commercially available automated license plate readers and in a variety of weather conditions.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

UTAH	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 41-6a-2001 to 41-6a-2006 (West 2025) (collectively “Automatic License Plate Reader System Act”) • UTAH CODE ANN. § 53-10-1002 (West 2025) (Amber Alert criteria) • UTAH CODE ANN. § 63G-2-305 (West 2025) (protected records) • UTAH CODE ANN. § 72-1-212 (West 2025) (special use permitting—rulemaking) • UTAH ADMIN. CODE r. R920-4-16 (2025) (special use permit for automatic license plate reader system and requirements for local governments and law enforcement agencies)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 14, 2013 (§§ 41-6a-2001 to 41-6a-2006 and 63G-2-305) • May 3, 2023 (§§ 53-10-1002 and 72-1-212) • November 21, 2023 (R920-4-16)
Description of program	<p>§ 41-6a-2002 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Active criminal investigation,” which means an officer has documented reasonable suspicion that a crime is being or has been committed and believes the suspected criminal activity may be connected to a vehicle, a registered owner of a vehicle, or an occupant of a vehicle; and • “Governmental entity,” which means every office, agency, board, bureau, committee, department, advisory board, or commission of an entity listed in this section that is funded or established by the government to carry out the public’s business including, among others, law enforcement agencies, the legislature, the office of the governor, any state-funded institution of higher education or public education, executive department agencies of the state, and any political subdivision of the state. It also means a person acting as an agent or on behalf of a governmental entity. <p>§ 41-6a-2003 (automatic license plate reader systems—restrictions) – provides that, except as provided by this section, a governmental entity may not use an automatic license plate reader system. A license plate reader system may be used:</p> <p>(1) By a law enforcement agency to: (a) access captured license plate data as part of an active criminal investigation, to apprehend an individual with an outstanding warrant, to locate a missing or endangered person, or to locate a stolen vehicle; or (b) access the Utah Criminal Justice Information System to verify valid vehicle registration information,</p>

UTAH	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>confirm vehicle identification, verify insurance information, or identify a stolen vehicle;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (2) By a governmental parking enforcement entity for the purpose of enforcing state and local parking laws; (3) By a parking enforcement entity for regulating the use of a parking facility; (4) For the purpose of controlling access to a secured area; (5) For the purpose of collecting an electronic toll; (6) For the purpose of enforcing motor carrier laws; (7) By a public transit district for the purpose of assessing parking needs and conducting a travel pattern analysis; (8) By an institution of higher education for a purpose described in (1) – (4) above or, if the data collected is anonymized, for research and educational purposes; (9) By the Utah Inland Port Authority or by a contractor of the port authority; (10) By an international airport owned by a governmental entity. <p>A law enforcement agency may not use an automatic license plate reader system unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The agency has a written policy regarding the use, management, and auditing of the automatic license plate reader system; (2) For any stationary device installed with the purpose of capturing license plate data of vehicles traveling on a state highway, the law enforcement agency obtains a special use permit from the department of transportation before installing the device; and (3) The policy and any special use permits are posted and publicly available on the appropriate city, county, or state website; or posted on the Utah Public Notice Website if the agency does not have access to a website. <p>§ 41-6a-2004 (captured plate data—preservation and disclosure) – captured plate data is protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act if the data is maintained by a governmental entity.</p> <p>Captured plate data may not be used or shared for any purpose except as permitted by § 41-6a-2003. Data may not be preserved for more than nine months by any governmental entity except pursuant to a preservation request, a disclosure order, or a warrant or equivalent federal warrant.</p>

<u>UTAH</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>Captured plate data may only be disclosed in accordance with the disclosure requirements for a protected record under § 63G-2-202, pursuant to a disclosure order, or pursuant to a warrant or equivalent federal warrant. A governmental entity authorized to use an automatic license plate reader system may not sell captured plate data for any purpose and may not share data for any purpose not permitted by § 41-6a-2003. However, a governmental entity may preserve and disclose aggregate data for planning and statistical purposes if the information identifying a specific license plate is not preserved or disclosed.</p> <p>Plate data may be preserved so long as necessary to collect the payment of a toll or penalty and the nine-month preservation limitation shall not apply.</p> <p>Except as provided in this section, a governmental entity shall destroy, as soon as reasonably possible, in an unrecoverable manner, plate data obtained pursuant to this chapter that is not specifically necessary to achieve the authorized objectives under § 41-6a-2003. This subsection applies to data a governmental entity obtains from a non-governmental entity pursuant to a warrant or from an automatic license plate reader system owned or operated by a governmental entity.</p> <p>§ 41-6a-2005 (preservation request) – sets forth the requirements for a person or governmental entity using an automatic license plate reader to take all steps necessary to preserve captured plate data in its possession for 14 days after the date the data is captured pending a court order requiring the disclosure of the captured plate data if a governmental entity or defendant in a criminal case requesting the data submits a written statement to the person or governmental entity using an automatic license plate reader system requesting that the captured plate data be preserved and including the information set forth in this section to identify the data to be preserved.</p> <p>Provides that a governmental entity or defendant in a criminal case may apply for a court order for the disclosure of captured plate data possessed by a governmental entity.</p> <p>Captured plate data that is the subject of an application for disclosure under this section may be destroyed at the later of the date that an application for an order under this section is denied and any appeal exhausted; the end of 14 days, if the person or</p>

<u>UTAH</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>governmental entity does not otherwise preserve the data; or the end of the period described in § 41-6a-2004.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this section, a governmental entity may enter into a memorandum of understanding with another governmental entity to share access to an automatic license plate reader system or captured plate data otherwise authorized by this part. A governmental entity may obtain, receive, or use captured plate data from a non-governmental entity only pursuant to a warrant or an equivalent federal warrant for the purposes authorized by § 41-6a-2003.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency shall preserve a record of the number of times a search of captured license plate data is conducted by the agency or the agency's employees or agents and the crime type and incident number associated with each search of captured license plate data. This record shall be preserved for at least five years.</p> <p>§ 41-6a-2006 (penalties) – a person who knowingly or intentionally uses, obtains, or discloses captured license plate data in violation of this part is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.</p> <p>§ 72-1-212 – defines “special use permit” to mean a permit issued to a law enforcement agency to install an automatic license plate reader on a state highway for the purpose of capturing license plate data of vehicles traveling on a state highway, regardless of whether the device is installed on property owned by the department or the law enforcement agency. Requires the department to make rules governing the issuance of special use permits to maintain public safety and serve the needs of the traveling public. Sets forth the requirements for such rules.</p> <p>Rule R920-4-16 requires a special use permit prior to the installation of an automatic license plate reader system to capture license plate data of vehicles traveling on a state highway regardless of whether or not the device is installed on property owned by the department. The department may only issue a special use permit to a law enforcement agency with contracting authority or a local government entity on behalf of its law enforcement agency.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>VERMONT</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 23, §§ 1605 to 1609 (West 2025) (included within “Automated Law Enforcement”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1, 2013 (§§ 1607 and 1608) • July 1, 2025 (§§ 1605 and 1606) • July 1, 2027 (§ 1609)
Description of program	<p>§ 1605 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Active data,” which is distinct from historical data as defined in this section and means data uploaded to individual automated license plate recognition system units before operation as well as data gathered during the operation of a license plate reader system. Any data collected by a license plate reader system in accordance with § 1607 of this subchapter shall be considered collected for a legitimate law enforcement purpose; • “Historical data,” which means any data collected by an automated license plate recognition system and stored on the statewide automated law enforcement server operated by the Vermont Justice Information Sharing System of the department of public safety. Any data collected shall be considered collected for a legitimate law enforcement purpose; and • “Legitimate law enforcement purpose,” applies to access to active or historical data and means investigation, detection, analysis, or enforcement of a crime or of a commercial motor vehicle violation or a person’s defense against a charge of a crime or commercial motor vehicle violation, or operation of AMBER alerts or missing or endangered person searches. <p>§ 1607 (automated license plate recognition systems) – a Vermont law enforcement officer shall be certified in automated license plate recognition system operation by the Vermont Criminal Justice Council in order to operate a license plate recognition system.</p> <p>Provides that deployment of license plate recognition system equipment by law enforcement agencies is intended to provide access to law enforcement reports of wanted or stolen vehicles and wanted persons and to further other legitimate law enforcement purposes. Use of license plate recognition systems by law enforcement officers and access to active data are restricted to legitimate law enforcement purposes.</p> <p>Requests to access active data must be in writing and include specific information related to the requester. The request and outcome of the request shall be transmitted to the Vermont</p>

<u>VERMONT</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>Intelligence Center (VIC) and retained by the center for not less than three years.</p> <p>In each department operating an automated license plate recognition system, access to active data shall be limited to designated personnel who have been provided account access by the department to conduct authorized data queries. Access to active data shall be restricted to data collected within the past seven days.</p> <p>A VIC analyst shall transmit historical data only to a Vermont or out-of-state law enforcement officer or person who has a legitimate law enforcement purpose for the data. Entry of any data onto the automated traffic law enforcement storage system other than data collected by an automated license plate recognition system itself must be approved by a supervisor and shall have a legitimate law enforcement purpose.</p> <p>Requests for historical data within six months after the date of the data's creation, whether from Vermont or out-of-state law enforcement officers or other persons, shall be made in writing to a VIC analyst. To be approved, the request must provide specific and articulable facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the data are relevant and material to an ongoing criminal, missing person, or commercial motor vehicle investigation or enforcement action. VIC shall retain all requests and shall record in writing the outcome of the request and any information that was provided to the requester or, if applicable, why a request was denied or not fulfilled. VIC shall retain this information for not fewer than three years.</p> <p>After six months from the date of its creation, VIC may only disclose historical data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pursuant to a warrant if the data are not sought in connection with a pending criminal charge; or (2) To the prosecution or the defense in connection with a pending criminal charge and pursuant to a court order issued upon a finding that the data are reasonably likely to be relevant to the criminal matter. <p>Active data and historical data shall not be subject to subpoena or discovery, or be admissible in evidence, in any private civil action.</p> <p>Permits the department of motor vehicles, in connection with commercial motor vehicle screening, inspection, and compliance</p>

<u>VERMONT</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>activities to enforce the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, to maintain or designate a server for the storage of historical data that is separate from the automated traffic law enforcement storage system.</p> <p>Except as provided in this subsection and § 1608 of this title, information gathered by a law enforcement officer through use of an automated license plate recognition system shall only be retained for 18 months after the date it was obtained. When the permitted period for retention of the information has expired, the department of public safety and any local law enforcement agency with custody of the information shall destroy it and cause to have destroyed any copies or backups made of the original data. Data may be retained beyond the 18-month period pursuant to a preservation request made or disclosure order issued under § 1608 or pursuant to a warrant.</p> <p>Requires the department of public safety to establish a review process to ensure that information obtained through the use of automated license plate recognition systems is used only for the purposes permitted by this section. The department shall report the results of this review annually on or before January 15 to the legislation. Sets forth the information required to be reported.</p> <p>§ 1608 (preservation of data) – permits a law enforcement agency and the department of motor vehicles or other person with a legitimate law enforcement purpose to apply to the criminal division of the Superior Court for an extension of up to 90 days of the 18-month retention period if the agency or department offers specific and articulable facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the captured plate data are relevant and material to an ongoing criminal or missing persons investigation or to a pending court or judicial bureau proceeding involving enforcement of a crime or of a commercial motor vehicle violation. Requests for additional 90-day extensions or for longer periods may be made to the Superior Court subject to the same standards applicable to the initial extension request.</p> <p>Sets forth the information required to be included in a preservation request made by a governmental entity.</p> <p>Captured plate data shall be destroyed on the schedule specified in § 1607 if the preservation request is denied or 14 days after the denial, whichever is later.</p>

<u>VERMONT</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	§ 1609 (prohibition on use of automated law enforcement) (<i>eff. July 1, 2027</i>) – no state agency or department or any political subdivision of the state shall use automated license plate recognition systems or automated traffic law enforcement systems.
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	See Pending State Legislation .

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-5517 (West 2025) (use of automatic license plate recognition systems by law-enforcement agencies) • VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-116.10 (West 2025) (surveillance technology reporting by state and local law-enforcement agencies and sheriff's departments) • VA. CODE ANN. § 52-30.2 (West 2025) (prohibited practices; collection of data)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1, 2024 (§ 9.1-116.10) • July 1, 2025 (§ 2.2-5517 except subsection (C)) • January 1, 2026 (§ 52-30.2) • July 1, 2026 (§ 2.2-5517(C))
Description of program	<p>§ 2.2-5517 – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Audit trail,” which means all records of queries and response in an automatic license plate recognition system, and all records of actions in which system data is accessed, entered, updated, shared, or disseminated, including: (a) the date and time of access; (b) the license plate number or other data elements used to query the system; (c) specific purpose for accessing or querying the system, including the offense type for any criminal investigation; (d) associated call for service or case number; and (e) username of the person or persons who accessed or queried the system; and • “Audit trail data,” which means all forms of data collected or generated by an automatic license plate recognition system for purposes of producing an audit trail. <p>Provides that an automatic license plate recognition system shall not be approved by the division of purchases and supply for use by a law enforcement agency unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The vendor certifies that it will not sell or share any system data or audit trail data except upon the request of the contracting law enforcement agency for a purpose authorized by this statute, and will only access system data or audit trail data upon request of the contracting law enforcement agency for maintenance and quality assurance purposes; (2) The vendor certifies that it is capable of purging system data collected or generated after 21 days from the date of its capture, or earlier if requested by the contracting law enforcement agency, in such a manner that the system data is destroyed and not recoverable by either the vendor or the contracting law enforcement agency;

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>(3) The vendor certifies that its system is capable of producing an audit trail and purging audit trail data collected or generated after two years of the date of its capture in such a manner that the audit trail data is destroyed and not recoverable;</p> <p>(4) The databases used by the system to provide notifications as set forth in this section are updated at least every 24 hours, or as soon as practicable after such updates become available; and</p> <p>(5) The system meets information security standards as established by the information technologies agency.</p> <p>System data and audit trail data are the property of the law enforcement agency. A vendor shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency upon receipt of a subpoena duces tecum, execution of a search warrant, or any other request from a third party for such system data or audit trail data, unless disclosure is otherwise prohibited by law.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency may use a license plate recognition system only:</p> <p>(1) As part of a criminal investigation into an alleged violation of the Code of Virginia or any ordinance of any county, city, or town where there is a reasonable suspicion that a crime was committed;</p> <p>(2) As part of an active investigation related to a missing or endangered person, including whether to issue an alert for such person, or a person associated with human trafficking; or</p> <p>(3) To receive notifications related to a missing or endangered person, a person with an outstanding warrant, a person associated with human trafficking, a stolen vehicle, or a stolen license plate.</p> <p>All information necessary for the creation of an audit trail shall be entered in order to query system data. A law enforcement agency shall not query or download system data unless such data is related to at least one of these purposes. A law enforcement agency may download audit trail data for purposes of generating audit reports. A stop of a motor vehicle based on a notification from the system shall be consistent with this statute.</p> <p>System data shall be purged after 21 days of the date of its capture in such a manner that such data is destroyed and not recoverable.</p>

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>Audit trail data shall be purged two years after the date of its capture. However, if the system data or audit trail data is part of an ongoing investigation, prosecution, or civil action, such data shall be retained by the law enforcement agency until the investigation concludes without any criminal charges or the final disposition of any criminal or civil matter related to the data, including any direct appeals and any writs of habeas corpus.</p> <p>System data and audit trail data shall not be subject to disclosure under the Virginia freedom of information act. A law enforcement agency shall not sell any system data or audit trail data. A law enforcement agency shall not share system data or audit trail data with, or disseminate such data to, any database of another state, federal, private, or commercial entity. A law enforcement agency may share system data or audit trail data only for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) With another law enforcement agency for purposes set forth in this section; (2) With the attorney for the Commonwealth for the purposes set forth in this section or for complying with discovery or a court order in a criminal proceeding; (3) With a defendant or his counsel for purposes of complying with discovery or a court order in a criminal proceeding; (4) Pursuant to a court order or a court-issued subpoena duces tecum in any criminal or civil proceeding; (5) With a vendor for maintenance or quality assurance purposes; or (6) To alert the public to an emergency situation, a missing or endangered person, a person associated with human trafficking, or a person with an outstanding warrant. <p>A law enforcement agency that uses a license plate recognition system shall maintain records sufficient to facilitate public reporting as required by this section, the production of an audit trail, and discovery in criminal and civil proceedings, appeals, and post-conviction proceedings.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency that uses a system shall establish a policy governing such use that is consistent with this section including, among other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Training requirements for individuals who will use or access the system; (2) The purposes for which the system can be used or accessed;

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>(3) Procedures to ensure that the databases used by the system to provide notifications are updated at least every 24 hours, or as soon as practicable after such updates become available; and</p> <p>(4) An internal auditing procedure that occurs at least once every 30 days.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency that uses a system shall report to the department of state police by April 1 of each year, in a format to be determined by the department of state police, on its use of the system during the preceding calendar year, which includes the information set forth in this section. The department of state police shall aggregate the data received and report it to the governor, the general assembly, and the Virginia state crime commission by July 1, of each year.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency shall not use a system for the purpose of interfering with individuals engaged in lawful activities or tracking individuals on the basis of the content of lawfully protected speech.</p> <p>Provides that a notification by a system does not, by itself, constitute reasonable suspicion as grounds for law enforcement to stop a vehicle. The law enforcement officer must develop independent reasonable suspicion for the stop or confirm that the license plate or identifying characteristics of a vehicle match the information contained in the database used to generate the notification.</p> <p>Any person who willfully and intentionally queries, accesses, or uses a system for a purpose other than set forth in this section, or who willfully and intentionally sells, shares, or disseminates system data or audit trail data in violation of this law is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. Any evidence obtained as a result of a violation of certain provisions of this section is not admissible by the commonwealth in any criminal or civil proceeding, but such evidence may be admitted by a defendant in a criminal proceeding or a litigant other than the commonwealth in a civil proceeding.</p> <p>This section does not apply to systems used:</p> <p>(1) For the enforcement of traffic laws, which includes parking regulations, speed limits, tolling requirements, high occupancy vehicle requirements, or on-road emissions monitoring;</p>

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>(2) By the department of motor vehicles at permanent weighing stations and in mobile weighing operations; or</p> <p>(3) By any state or local agency or any private entity for non-criminal justice purposes.</p> <p>Prior to or coincident with the implementation of an automatic license plate recognition system, a local law enforcement agency shall take measures to promote public awareness on the use of such system.</p>
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>§ 9.1-116.10 – all state and local law enforcement agencies and sheriff's departments shall provide to the department a list of all surveillance technologies, including automatic license plate readers, used, accessed, or procured by such agencies and departments during the previous fiscal year on an annual basis by November 1 of each year. The department shall also provide such information to the Virginia state crime commission and the joint commission on technology and science by December 1 of each year.</p>
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>WASHINGTON</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>WISCONSIN</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>WYOMING</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>AMERICAN SAMOA</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>GUAM</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>PUERTO RICO</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	None.
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Description of program	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None.
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 3, § 263a (2025) (real time crime center) • V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 3, § 881 (2025) (examination of public records) • V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 20, §§ 521 to 526 (2025) (collectively “Automated License Plate Reader System”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 11, 2022 (§§ 521 to 526) • January 20, 2024 (§ 263a) • April 11, 2024 (§ 881)
Description of program	<p>3, § 881 – unless otherwise ordered by a court, by the lawful custodian of records, or by another person authorized to release information, captured plate data from automated license plate reader systems shall be kept confidential.</p> <p>20, § 521 (definitions) – definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Active data,” means data uploaded to individual automated license plate reader system units before operation; and data gathered during the operation of a license plate reader system. Active data does not include historical data; • “Governmental entity,” includes the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government of the Virgin Islands, agencies and autonomous and semi-autonomous instrumentalities of the government, and governing boards and commissions of the government, including, but not limited to, the Virgin Islands Government Hospitals and Health Facilities Corporation and the University of the Virgin Islands; • “Historical data,” means any data collected by an automated license plate reader system and stored in an automated license plate reader database operated by the police department or other law enforcement agency; • “Legitimate law enforcement purpose,” means the investigation, detection, or analysis of a crime or a violation of law, the operation of terrorist or missing or endangered person searches or alerts or an activity initiated by a law enforcement agency; and • “Watch list,” means a list of specific vehicles and license plates used to create events when specific license plates are detected. <p>20, § 522 (collection and preservation) – the police department shall develop and maintain an automated license plate reader system database. The police department and bureau of motor vehicles may collect and store captured images and plate data for the purposes described and as prescribed in this subchapter. The</p>

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>captured images and plate data must be stored immediately upon collection and immediately transferred to the database of the bureau and not accessed except for a purpose identified in § 523.</p> <p>All captured images and plate data must be destroyed no later than 24 months after the data was originally collected unless the data is the subject matter for a law enforcement purpose.</p> <p>20, § 523 (permissible use) – provides that the automated license plate reader system may be used by a law enforcement agency for a legitimate law enforcement purpose and by a governmental entity for the purpose of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enforcing all laws; (2) Investigating any potential crime or criminal activity; (3) Conducting traffic analysis and assessing planning needs; and (4) Research and educational purposes; if the data collected is anonymized. <p>With the exception of the Virgin Islands Police Department, law enforcement agencies or other governmental entities must obtain a warrant prior to using a watch list to automatically identify specific vehicles or individuals, except when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Using a federal anti-terrorism watch list; or (2) The department or other law enforcement agency determines that there is an ongoing crime that meets camera system emergency watch list criteria outlined in the department's regulations accompanying this subchapter. Such criteria must conclude that: (a) law enforcement determines that there is an ongoing crime in which an individual's life or safety is in danger; and (b) there is enough descriptive information about a suspect or a suspect's vehicle to believe that inclusion on a camera system emergency watch list will assist in apprehending the suspect. <p>Any entity with which a contract has been executed to provide or maintain the technology or equipment to use automated license plate readers or the database is entitled to access the data collected exclusively for the purposes of enforcing this subchapter.</p> <p>The automated license plate reader system may use facial recognition software. The department shall ensure the selection of</p>

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>facial recognition software, technology, or systems that have the least amount of racially skewed failure or false match rates.</p> <p>20, § 524 (disclosure of captured plate images and data) – information gathered by an automated license plate reader system is not a public record and not subject to disclosure under the public records act. Captured plate images and data may not be used or shared for any other purpose other than the purposes described in § 523.</p> <p>A party in a criminal or civil case requesting captured plate images or data must submit a court order or subpoena to request the preservation of captured plate data and sets forth the information required to be included in the request. A court of competent jurisdiction shall issue a court order requiring the disclosure of captured plate data if the requesting party offers specific and articulable facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the captured images or plate data is relevant and material to the ongoing case. The department shall release the captured images or plate data requested upon the receipt of a court order.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency or governmental entity requesting captured plate data shall submit a written request to the department or the bureau identifying the purpose consistent with § 523.</p> <p>Captured images or plate data that are the subject of an application for a disclosure order must be destroyed at the later of the date an application is denied and any appeal exhausted or the end of the period described in § 522.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a governmental entity may preserve and disclose aggregate captured images or plate data for planning and statistical purposes, if the information identifying a specific license plate is not preserved or disclosed. A governmental entity that is authorized to use a license plate reader system may not sell captured plate images or data for any purpose.</p> <p>20, § 525 (penalties) – any person who knowingly requests, uses, obtains, or attempts to obtain images or data captured from an automated license plate reader system under false pretenses or for any purpose other than the purposes identified in § 523 is for each such offense guilty of a misdemeanor. An employee of a law enforcement agency or a governmental entity who violates this</p>

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
Description of program (cont'd)	<p>section is subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or both.</p> <p>20, § 526 (regulations) – the department and the bureau in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations relating to the operation and use of the automated license plate reader system. Sets forth requirements for the regulations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A designation of staff in the department and the bureau authorized to query captured images or license plate data gathered by the license plate reader system; (2) Procedures and safeguards to ensure that staff with access to the database are adequately screened and trained; (3) An audit process to ensure that information obtained through the use of a license plate reader system is used only for the purposes identified in § 523, including audits of requests made by law enforcement officers and employees of a governmental entity; and (4) Annual reporting requirements to the legislature based on data from the previous calendar year. It also sets forth the elements required to be included in the report.
Miscellaneous provisions	<p>3, § 263a – provides that the commissioner of police shall establish a Real Time Crime Center, the mission of which is to provide the Virgin Islands Police Department with the ability to capitalize on a wide and expanding range of technologies for efficient and effective policing. The center must be equipped with a variety of technologies including automated license plate reading.</p>
Recently proposed legislation	None.

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>California</u> A.B. 1355, Reg. Sess. (Cal. 2025) (in committee: held under submission – 5/23/2025)	This bill creates a new title cited as the California Location Privacy Act which provides, in part, that a covered entity (defined as any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or other group, not including a state or local agency, or any court of California, clerk of the court, or a judge or justice thereof) shall not collect or process the location information of an individual unless doing so is necessary to provide goods or services requested by that individual. “Location information” includes information captured by an automated license plate recognition system that could be used to identify the specific location of an automobile at a point in time. It requires that covered entities prominently display a notice to individuals that their location information is being collected, the name of the covered entity and service provider collecting the information, and a phone number and website where the individual can obtain more information.
<u>California</u> S.B. 274, Reg. Sess. (Cal. 2025) (ordered to third reading – 9/5/2025)	<p>This bill would exclude a public transit operator, a local department of transportation or public works department, or an airport or airport operator from the definitions of “ALPR operator” and “ALPR end-user.” It would also require that ALPR operators and end-users have security procedures and practices to include safeguards for managing which employees can see the data from their systems and identify what purpose employees and independent contractors can access and use automated license plate recognition system information for. It would also require that the department of justice, contingent on an appropriation of sufficient funds, conduct annual random audits of a public agency that is an ALPR operator or ALPR end-user to determine whether they have implemented and are adhering to a usage and privacy policy.</p> <p>This bill would also require that a record of access maintained by an ALPR operator include a case file number or task force name, as applicable, that justifies the search query and provide that queries shall be allowed without a log entry with a valid current case file number or task force name.</p>
<u>Massachusetts</u> H.B. 4231, 194 th Gen. Ct. (Mass. 2025) (read second and ordered to a third reading – 9/2/2025)	This bill permits the city of Cambridge to issue notices of parking violations through the use of automated license plate readers. Issuance of such notices shall be done in the manner prescribed for the mailing of notices set forth in this act.

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Missouri</u> H.B. 658, 103 rd Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2025) (referred to emerging issues – 5/15/2025)	<p>This bill creates a new section that prohibits any county, city, town, village, municipality, state agency, or other political subdivision of this state from purchasing, installing, or using any automated license plate reader system, or access or use plate data captured from vehicles located on a public highway. This section would not apply to automated license plate reader systems affixed to vehicles occupied by a peace officer or accessing or using captured plate data captured by a third-party vendor.</p>
<u>New Jersey</u> A.B. 5907, 221 st Leg. (N.J. 2025) (introduced; referred to judiciary committee – 6/30/2025)	<p>This bill prohibits a user of an automated license plate reader from knowingly sharing, transferring, selling, or permitting access to license plate reader information in furtherance of any interstate investigation or proceeding seeking to impose civil or criminal liability on any person for the provision, receipt, or seeking of, or inquiring or responding to an inquiry about, reproductive healthcare services that are legal in this state.</p> <p>It prohibits a law enforcement agency from sharing with any out-of-state law enforcement agency any license plate reader information without first obtaining a written declaration that the information shall not be used in furtherance of any interstate investigation or proceeding seeking to impose civil or criminal liability on a person for the provision, receipt, or seeking of, or inquiring or responding to an inquiry about, reproductive healthcare services that are legal in this state.</p> <p>It provides that a person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for a first offense and not more than \$5,000 for a second or subsequent offense.</p>

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>New York</u> A.B. 563, Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2025) (referred to consumer protection – 5/5/2025)	<p>This bill amends current law to provide that the consumer protection division shall develop, maintain, and disseminate a minimum standards policy governing the use of automatic license plate reader systems by non-law enforcement and non-government entities. It provides that the minimum standards shall include provisions on the permissible uses of license plate reader technology, data sharing and dissemination, prohibited uses, record retention and management, and training. The division shall also recommend to the governor and the legislature rules and regulations with respect to the establishment and implementation on an ongoing basis of a training program for all current and new employees of non-law enforcement and non-government entities regarding the policies and procedures, along with recommendations for periodic retraining of such employees.</p> <p>This bill also creates a new section regarding the disclosure of the minimum standards policy for automatic license plate readers by non-law enforcement and non-government entities. Such standards shall be posted conspicuously on its website and such policy shall be made available to the public upon request.</p>
<u>New York</u> A.B. 8779, Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2025) (referred to consumer affairs and protection – 6/2/2025) S.B. 7713, Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2025) (referred to consumer affairs and protection – 6/11/2025)	<p>This bill creates a new section that provides that an automatic license plate reader user shall not sell, share, allow access to, or transfer automatic license plate reader information to any state or local jurisdiction for the purpose of investigating or enforcing a law that denies or interferes with a person's right to choose or obtain reproductive healthcare services or any lawful healthcare services. It requires that an out-of-state law enforcement agency sign a written declaration stating that the information obtained will not be used in that manner prior to receiving such information.</p>

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
<p><u>North Carolina</u> H.B. 372, Gen. Assemb. (N.C. 2025) (re-referred to committee on judiciary – 6/11/2025)</p> <p>S.B. 378, Gen. Assemb. (N.C. 2025) (referred to committee on rules, calendar, and operations of the house – 5/8/2025)</p>	<p>This bill addresses the use of automatic license plate readers by homeowners’ associations. It requires associations to keep written records of any policies regarding license plate reader systems which shall be made reasonably available for examination by any unit or lot owner and the unit or lot owner’s authorized agents.</p> <p>It also creates a new section, § 20-183.32B, use of automatic license plate reader systems by certain private associations, which provides that an association shall not operate an automatic license plate reader system without first doing all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Notifying a local law enforcement agency of the association’s intent to begin using the system at least 30 days prior to the system being operational; (2) Provide a local law enforcement agency with ongoing access to the system; (3) Notifying all lot and unit owners of the intent to begin using the system at least 30 days prior to the system being operational; (4) Adopting a written policy governing the system’s use which addresses data retention, training of system operators, supervisory oversight, data security and access, and annual or more frequenting audits and notice to lot or unit owners if the association continues to operate the system. <p>It provides that data obtained by an association shall be accessed, disclosed, preserved, or retained only for the purpose of assisting law enforcement agencies in connection with a law enforcement purpose.</p>
<p><u>Pennsylvania</u> H.B. 1125, Gen. Assemb. (Penn. 2025) (referred to transportation – 4/3/2025)</p> <p>S.B. 933, Gen. Assemb. (Penn. 2025) (referred to transportation – 7/14/2025)</p>	<p>These bills establish a system for the issuance of permits for automated license plate readers on traffic-ways. They provide that the department of transportation shall have the power and duty to permit the installation of automated license plate reader systems on state designated highways and set forth the requirements for attaching cameras to poles. The department shall establish a permitting process and permit a single umbrella permit for multiple locations within the same political subdivision.</p>

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Rhode Island</u> S.B. 1013, Reg. Sess. (R.I. 2025) (introduced; referred to judiciary – 5/2/2025)	<p>This bill creates a new chapter related to automated license plate readers. It provides that an automated license plate reader means an electronic device mounted on a law enforcement vehicle or positioned in a stationary location but does not include those devices used solely to record a vehicle's speed, record information for tolling purposes, or record traffic patterns and assess traffic violations at an intersection.</p> <p>It provides that, unless otherwise prohibited by a city or town charter, a municipal law enforcement agency shall obtain council approval following an advertised public hearing prior to seeking funds for automated license plate readers, acquiring or borrowing readers, or entering into an agreement with any other person or entity to acquire, share, or otherwise use license plate readers or data therefrom.</p> <p>A state law enforcement agency shall adopt its policies and procedures relating to the operation of a license plate reader system prior to taking any of the above actions.</p> <p>Provides that operation of and access to an automated license plate reader shall be for official law enforcement purposes only and shall only be used to scan, detect, and identify license plate numbers for the purpose of identifying stolen vehicles; vehicles associated with wanted, missing, or endangered persons; vehicles that register as a match within the National Crime Information Center; and vehicles associated with a suspect in an ongoing, active investigation of a violent felony or domestic violence offense. A license plate reader shall not be used for photographing, recording, or producing images of vehicle occupants, pedestrians or passersby.</p> <p>It would require law enforcement agencies to keep a public log of its use, to be updated monthly. It would also require law enforcement agencies to commence an approval or advisory process and, if approval is not granted within 180 days of beginning operation, the municipal entity or state agency shall cease its use of the license plate reader and the sharing of data therefrom unless and until such time as approval is obtained.</p>

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Vermont</u> H.B. 500, Reg. Sess. (Vt. 2025) (read first time and referred to the committee on transportation – 4/1/2025)	This bill would amend prior law to prevent the repeal of the laws that regulate the use of automated license plate recognition systems and the retention and use of data obtained by such systems.

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