

TECHNOLOGY

Flock Cameras Are Spreading Across America. The Backlash Is Growing Just as Fast.



Flock, Axon, ClearView, ShotSpotter...

Police used AI facial recognition to arrest a Tennessee woman for crimes committed in a state she says she's never visited



Angela Lipps, 50, was first arrested in Tennessee on July 14, according to a statement from the Fargo Police Department and a verified GoFundMe page. (KVRR; Cass County Sheriff's Office)

A Tennessee grandmother spent more than five months in jail after police used an AI facial recognition tool to link her to crimes committed in North Dakota – a state she says she'd never been to before.

FLOCK

Cops Keep Getting Arrested for Using Flock to Stalk People



JASON KOEBLER · JUN 10, 2026 AT 9:22 AM

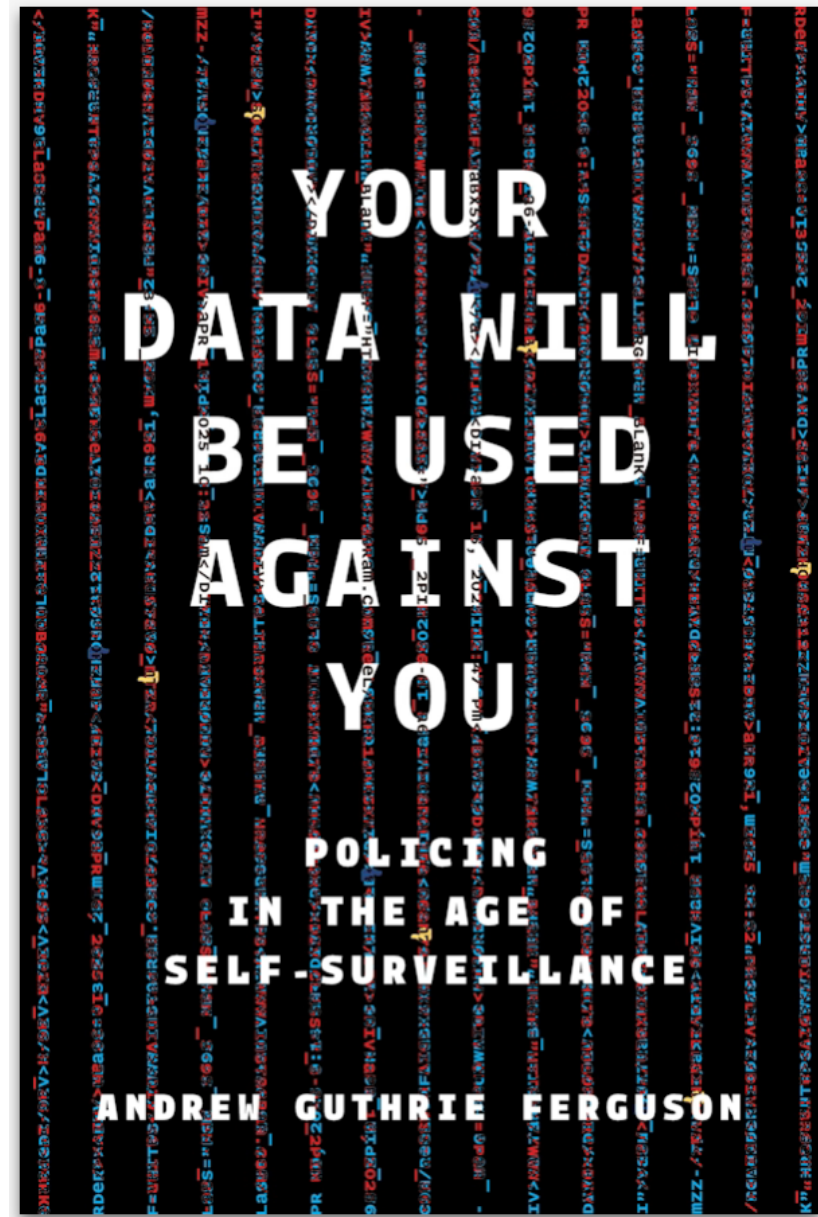
There have been more than a dozen cases around the country where police use Flock to obsessively and illegally stalk people.

Warrantless and Under the Radar

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

Searches should be specific and justified by probable cause...

Not everyone, everywhere, all the time



Status of State Laws on Facial Recognition Surveillance: Continued Progress and Smart Innovations

JAKE LAPERRUQUE / JAN 6, 2025



New Mexico's SB40: Controls Data Sharing

Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) data
cannot be used for investigations or prosecutions
based on:

immigration

protected health care

constitutionally protected speech and assembly

Out-of-state agencies must assure in writing that
data will not be used for these purposes

New Mexico's SB40: Requires Yearly Audits

Each law enforcement agency using ALPRs must provide a yearly audit:

- number of cameras

- list of state and federal databases used to compare

- number and purposes of queries

- list of other agencies given access to the data

- unauthorized uses

- subpoenas, warrants, and third-party requests

New Mexico's SB40: Similar Law in Illinois... but Needs Enforcement



ILLINOIS SECRETARY *of* STATE
ALEXI GIANNOULIAS

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August 25, 2025

Giannoulias' Audit Finds License Plate Reader Company in Violation of State Law

Flock Safety Shared Illinois Data with U.S. Customs and Border Protection Secretary Orders Flock to Shut off Data Access

Laws, not just contracts—with meaningful penalties

We Need Data Retention Policies

Data is owned by the local government, not the AI vendor

It cannot be sold or shared with third parties (except for court orders)

It cannot be used to train the AI system without permission

Data must be purged from the system after

30 months (Georgia)

3 minutes (New Hampshire) except for a “hot list”
(e.g stolen car, arrest, citation, or missing person)

Flock recommends 7 days (was 30 days)...

but these things should be laws, not just contracts

We Need Usage Logs and Independent Studies

Every use of an AI surveillance system should be logged, including:

- the user and purpose

- the “probe image”: the photo or video used as input

- the databases to which it is compared

- the search parameters (number of matches, confidence level)

Vendors and AI developers should cooperate with *independent* audits and evaluations of their system for accuracy, fairness, and usefulness (how many arrests?)

Many AI systems (e.g. ShotSpotter) have never been independently validated

We Need Judicial Limits on the Use of AI

Require a judicial warrant or probable cause to use facial recognition or add license plate to a “hotlist” [Minnesota, Maine, Montana, Utah]

Facial recognition should not be used as the sole basis for arrest [Alabama, Colorado, Montana]

Should only be used for serious crimes [Illinois, Maryland, Utah]

Defendants informed when facial recognition is used in a case [Colorado, Maryland, New Jersey]

Policy First, Procurement After

Any governmental unit that wants to procure facial recognition, ALPRs, ShotSpotter, or similar technologies should have a policy in place *before* bids and procurement

With a public hearing

Policymakers should be informed of any independent studies of accuracy and fairness

The State Legislature can and should set minimum standards