In recent years, several emerging companies have offered to provide facial recognition software to State and Federal law enforcement entities. Facial recognition software is capable of analyzing facial images captured from still photos or frames of video and cross-comparing these facial images to images stored in a database of known subjects. After the facial recognition software finishes comparing the unknown image to the database of known images, it generates a list of possible matches. These possible matches can then be used as an investigative lead to positively identify the unknown subject.

The Irvine Police Department’s use of facial recognition technology remains a useful resource in criminal investigations. As a standard practice, if a detective or officer utilizes this technology and it identifies a suspect or person of interest, confirmation of the subject’s identification shall be made by the investigating detective/officer via the use of traditional law enforcement databases (e.g., CLETS). The facial recognition technology shall not be used solely by itself without correlating confirmation. Once an individual’s identification is confirmed, a supervisor shall review the findings before approving it’s usage in an investigation.

Of note, California State Assembly Bill 1215 (which later became California Penal Code 832.19) makes it illegal for law enforcement to cross-compare the image(s) captured by an officer’s body-worn camera to the images stored on a facial recognition database.