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Boston Bans Use Of Facial Recognition Technology. It's The 2nd-Largest City To Do So

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By [Ally Jarmanning](#) 

A close-up of a police facial recognition camera in use at the Cardiff City Stadium in Cardiff, Wales. (Matthew Horwood/Getty Images)

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Boston has banned the use of facial surveillance technology in the city, becoming the second-largest community in the world to do so.

The city council unanimously voted on Wednesday to [ban the use](#) of the technology and prohibit any city official from obtaining facial surveillance by asking for it through third parties. The measure will now go to Mayor Marty Walsh with a veto-proof majority. Walsh's office said he would review the ban.

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That move comes even as city officials say the technology isn't yet used by the Boston Police Department — though the department could access those powers with a software upgrade.

Councilor Ricardo Arroyo, who sponsored the bill along with Councilor Michelle Wu, noted the technology is wildly inaccurate for people of color. A [MIT study found](#) that for darker skinned women, facial analysis programs had an error rate of up to 35%.

"It has an obvious racial bias and that's dangerous," Arroyo said ahead of the hearing. "But it also has sort of a chilling effect on civil liberties. And so, in a time where we're seeing so much direct action in the form of marches and protests for rights, any kind of surveillance technology that could be used to essentially chill free speech or ... more or less monitor activism or activists is dangerous."

During Wednesday's meeting and before the vote, Wu said that Boston shouldn't be using racially discriminatory technology. She noted the [reports of the first known case](#) of a man arrested after being misidentified by facial recognition technology in Michigan.

"We're working to end systemic racism," Wu said. "So ending the ... over-surveillance of communities of color needs to be a part of that, and we're

just truly standing with the values that public safety and public health must be grounded in trust.”

During a hearing earlier this month, Boston Police Commissioner William Gross said the current technology isn't reliable, and that it isn't used by the department.

“Until this technology is 100%, I'm not interested in it,” he said.

“I didn't forget that I'm African American and I can be misidentified as well,” he added.

While the police department isn't using facial recognition technology now, an upgraded version of a video analysis software currently used by the department, called BriefCam, does have facial analysis power. Boston police said at a recent city council working session that it would not sign up for that part of the software update.

It's not clear whether the department has upgraded to the newest version of BriefCam or if the city has a current contract with the company. Boston police did not yet respond to questions about the contract.

Wu said government often chases new technologies and tries to put in regulations after the fact — from ride-hailing to home-sharing. She said in this case, the disproportionate impact on people of color makes acting now even more important.

Councilor Kenzie Bok said during the council meeting that just because a technology is possible doesn't mean it should be used.

“We really have a tendency in this country to let our technology go ahead of our common sense about how we want to live together,” she said. “And that's why this to me is such a critical intervention for the council to be making in this moment.”

Boston is now the second-largest city in the world to ban facial recognition technology, behind San Francisco. Five other Massachusetts communities have a ban: [Somerville](#), [Brookline](#), Northampton, Springfield and [Cambridge](#).

The Massachusetts chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union pushed for the bans in those places, and is lobbying state lawmakers to act. There is no statewide ban, though a bill that would put a moratorium on face recognition systems [is currently pending](#) before the joint judiciary committee. The Boston ordinance would not affect private companies or federal agencies, like the FBI, from using the technology.

Kade Crockford, with the ACLU, said the state should act now to prevent harm down the line.

"Let's just ensure that we put the policy horse before the technology cart and lead with our values so we don't accidentally wake up someday in a dystopian surveillance state," Crockford said, "because behind the scenes, police departments and technology companies have created an architecture of oppression that is very difficult to dismantle."

The Boston city council ordinance notes [governments around the world](#) have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic with "an unprecedented use of surveillance tools" despite needing the public trust to effectively respond to the crisis.

This article was originally published on June 23, 2020.

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