

S 1691

Traveler Privacy Protection Act of 2025

Congress: 119 (2025–2027, Current)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Transportation and Public Works

Introduced: May 8, 2025

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. (May 8, 2025)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/1691>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Merkley, Jeff [D-OR]

Party: Democratic • **State:** OR • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (5 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Daines, Steve [R-MT]	R · MT		May 8, 2025
Sen. Kennedy, John [R-LA]	R · LA		May 8, 2025
Sen. Markey, Edward J. [D-MA]	D · MA		May 8, 2025
Sen. Marshall, Roger [R-KS]	R · KS		May 8, 2025
Sen. Van Hollen, Chris [D-MD]	D · MD		May 8, 2025

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee	Senate	Referred To	May 8, 2025

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Transportation and Public Works

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Traveler Privacy Protection Act of 2025

This bill limits the use of facial recognition or matching technology (e.g., matching and identification software) in airports for passenger screening.

In general, the bill restricts the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA's) use of the technology to performing passenger identity verification at airport screening locations. The TSA must notify passengers prior to each use of the technology and receive affirmative express consent. If a passenger opts out of the use of the technology, then the TSA must perform identity verification using an approved identification document (e.g., a state driver's license) without collecting biometric information (e.g., fingerprints).

For a passenger using a trusted traveler program (e.g., Global Entry), the TSA must provide notice on the use of the technology at the time of program enrollment and renewal and as the passenger approaches the point of identity verification. The passenger must have the option to opt out.

The bill prohibits the TSA from (1) subjecting a passenger who opts out of the screening to discriminatory treatment or less favorable screening conditions; (2) using the technology to track or identify passengers outside of the screening location or to enable systemic, indiscriminate, or wide-scale monitoring, surveillance, or tracking; and (3) sharing biometric information collected through the use of the technology. The bill also limits the amount of time that the TSA may store the information collected.

Further, these restrictions and requirements apply to the TSA's use of the technology in other specified circumstances (e.g., employee screenings).

