United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 28, 2026

Mark Zuckerberg
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Meta
1 Meta Way
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Dear Mr. Zuckerberg:

We write to seek information about serious privacy and safety risks associated with Meta's AI-enabled smart glasses, including their use to record people in private situations, the distribution of those recordings without consent, and, separately, Meta's subsequent use of that data to train its AI systems.

Meta's smart glasses have increasingly been implicated in disturbing invasions of users' and bystanders' privacy. In October 2025, 404 Media documented men secretly filming women while soliciting sexual services and distributing the recordings via Instagram to millions of views. The BBC also documented women covertly filmed by wearers of Meta's glasses for social media content and subjected to sexual harassment, including one woman whose phone number was published online along with the footage captured. More recently, contractors working on Meta's AI systems reported reviewing footage captured by Meta glasses depicting individuals undressing, using the bathroom, and engaging in sexual activity, sometimes apparently without the knowledge of the people depicted. More than 70 plaintiffs have since sued Meta, alleging that its glasses captured sensitive footage, including adults engaged in sexual intimacy and children while bathing or changing, and that Meta subsequently disclosed that footage to overseas contractors without the knowledge or consent of those depicted.

Meta's own disclosures confirm that imagery processed through its glasses' visual AI features may be retained and used to train AI systems, including with the assistance of human reviewers. Using intimate imagery for AI development is itself an invasion of privacy when the people depicted have not consented to that use, as is inherently the case for most bystanders captured by Meta's glasses. Retaining that material for AI development, thereby extending the period during which it can be accessed, disclosed, or misused, exploits people's highly sensitive information for Meta's commercial benefit.

The reported disclosure of intimate footage to contractors for the purpose of AI training is particularly disturbing. Human review to fulfill a service knowingly requested by the person depicted is one thing; exposing unsuspecting individuals' intimate moments to strangers for AI training is quite another. The individuals whose naked bodies, sexual activity, and other private moments have reportedly been captured by Meta glasses did not knowingly agree to having those images shared with strangers, much less for the purpose of improving Meta's commercial AI systems. That disclosure and processing is an invasion of privacy, regardless of whether the footage is subsequently published or misused. Although Meta recently introduced an option for

wearers to prevent the retention of visual data for AI training, individuals captured without their consent have no corresponding control over the processing of their images or data.

Despite this, Meta has continued to publicly emphasize its commitment to combatting nonconsensual intimate imagery, including through legal action against a company offering AI nudification tools. Although Meta identified risks to bystander privacy and vulnerable populations before launching its glasses in 2021, it nevertheless launched a product tailor-made for invading the privacy of its users and bystanders. Meta's professed commitment to privacy and preventing intimate image abuse rings hollow if the company cannot demonstrate meaningful steps to prevent its own products and practices from facilitating those harms.

To better understand Meta's practices and steps it has taken to protect individuals affected by the development and sale of its smart glasses, please respond to the following questions and document requests by November 25, 2026:

- Meta's 2021 Human Rights Report states that the company conducted an internal human rights analysis before launching Ray-Ban Stories, identifying risks to bystander consent and privacy, particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable populations. Please provide that analysis and all subsequent human rights impact assessments, privacy and safety assessments, and related due diligence concerning Meta's camera-equipped glasses from initial development to the present.
- In conducting its human rights due diligence, did Meta specifically evaluate the potential for its glasses to facilitate voyeurism, nonconsensual intimate image capture, or similar privacy invasions, distinguishing by risks arising from initial capture, local storage, transmission to Meta, access by employees or contractors, use in AI training, and subsequent disclosure or distribution? For each risk identified, please describe the safeguards considered and implemented, their effectiveness, any residual risk accepted before product launch or subsequent deployment, and Meta's justification for proceeding despite that residual risk.
- What testing has Meta conducted of accidental camera activation, recording-indicator tampering, and camera-based AI interactions that do not activate the outward-facing recording indicator? What testing has Meta done to understand the circumstances in which Meta glasses' recording indicator may not be visible to bystanders, either due to ambient conditions, indicator interference, or for bystanders who are low vision or blind?
- Meta's documentation indicates that it automatically blurs faces and license plates in certain visual AI interactions, and it employs other technologies to identify and prevent the further distribution of nonconsensual intimate imagery on Facebook and Instagram. What comparable safeguards, if any, does Meta employ in its glasses to prevent the nonconsensual capture, disclosure, or processing of sensitive and intimate imagery?
- Please describe the circumstances under which imagery captured or processed through Meta's glasses are made accessible to employees or contractors, or used to develop, evaluate, or train AI models, and the access restrictions and filtering procedures that

apply during Meta's processing of that data. Please identify all contractors and subcontractors currently authorized to access such data, the countries in which review occurs, and provide copies of the contractual provisions governing their access, use, retention, and disclosure of this data.

- Does Meta use all imagery eligible for AI training, or does it select a subset? If the latter, what criteria govern that selection? What safeguards, if any, does Meta have in place to prevent its own use, disclosure, publishing, and processing of intimate imagery to which the subject depicted never consented?
- Meta has publicly emphasized the importance of preventing nonconsensual intimate image abuse. To what extent did Meta's teams responsible for women's safety and mitigating intimate image abuse participate in the design, development, and evaluation of Meta's glasses?
- Can individuals—both device owners and people whose images the glasses capture—request deletion of biometric and other data captured by its glasses? If so, how does Meta ensure timely and complete deletion?
- What other redress mechanisms, if any, are available to users and bystanders who discover that intimate or other sensitive imagery was captured by Meta's glasses and subsequently disclosed to the public or utilized for AI training without their consent?

Sincerely,

Ron Wyden
United States Senator

Edward J. Markey
United States Senator