

[740 ILCS 14/1](#)

Statutes current through P.A. 100-1174 of the 2018 Regular Session of the 100th General Assembly

Illinois Compiled Statutes Annotated > Chapter 740 CIVIL LIABILITIES (§§ 5/0.01 — 185/7) > Biometric Information Privacy Act (§§ 14/1 — 14/99)

740 ILCS 14/1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Biometric Information Privacy Act.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 1.

Annotations

Notes

Effective Date.

Section 99 of [P.A. 95-994](#) made this Act effective upon becoming law. The Act was approved October 3, 2008.

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740 ILCS 14/5

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740 ILCS 14/5 Legislative findings; intent

The General Assembly finds all of the following:

- (a) The use of biometrics is growing in the business and security screening sectors and appears to promise streamlined financial transactions and security screenings.
- (b) Major national corporations have selected the City of Chicago and other locations in this State as pilot testing sites for new applications of biometric-facilitated financial transactions, including finger-scan technologies at grocery stores, gas stations, and school cafeterias.
- (c) Biometrics are unlike other unique identifiers that are used to access finances or other sensitive information. For example, social security numbers, when compromised, can be changed. Biometrics, however, are biologically unique to the individual; therefore, once compromised, the individual has no recourse, is at heightened risk for identity theft, and is likely to withdraw from biometric-facilitated transactions.
- (d) An overwhelming majority of members of the public are weary of the use of biometrics when such information is tied to finances and other personal information.
- (e) Despite limited State law regulating the collection, use, safeguarding, and storage of biometrics, many members of the public are deterred from partaking in biometric identifier-facilitated transactions.
- (f) The full ramifications of biometric technology are not fully known.
- (g) The public welfare, security, and safety will be served by regulating the collection, use, safeguarding, handling, storage, retention, and destruction of biometric identifiers and information.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 5.

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740 ILCS 14/10

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740 ILCS 14/10 Definitions

In this Act:

“Biometric identifier” means a retina or iris scan, fingerprint, voiceprint, or scan of hand or face geometry. Biometric identifiers do not include writing samples, written signatures, photographs, human biological samples used for valid scientific testing or screening, demographic data, tattoo descriptions, or physical descriptions such as height, weight, hair color, or eye color. Biometric identifiers do not include donated organs, tissues, or parts as defined in the Illinois Anatomical Gift Act or blood or serum stored on behalf of recipients or potential recipients of living or cadaveric transplants and obtained or stored by a federally designated organ procurement agency. Biometric identifiers do not include biological materials regulated under the Genetic Information Privacy Act. Biometric identifiers do not include information captured from a patient in a health care setting or information collected, used, or stored for health care treatment, payment, or operations under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Biometric identifiers do not include an X-ray, roentgen process, computed tomography, MRI, PET scan, mammography, or other image or film of the human anatomy used to diagnose, prognose, or treat an illness or other medical condition or to further validate scientific testing or screening.

“Biometric information” means any information, regardless of how it is captured, converted, stored, or shared, based on an individual’s biometric identifier used to identify an individual. Biometric information does not include information derived from items or procedures excluded under the definition of biometric identifiers.

“Confidential and sensitive information” means personal information that can be used to uniquely identify an individual or an individual’s account or property. Examples of confidential and sensitive information include, but are not limited to, a genetic marker, genetic testing information, a unique identifier number to locate an account or property, an account number, a PIN number, a pass code, a driver’s license number, or a social security number.

“Private entity” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or other group, however organized. A private entity does not include a State or local government agency. A private entity does not include any court of Illinois, a clerk of the court, or a judge or justice thereof.

“Written release” means informed written consent or, in the context of employment, a release executed by an employee as a condition of employment.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 10.

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740 ILCS 14/15 Retention; collection; disclosure; destruction

(a)A private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or biometric information must develop a written policy, made available to the public, establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric information when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years of the individual's last interaction with the private entity, whichever occurs first. Absent a valid warrant or subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, a private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or biometric information must comply with its established retention schedule and destruction guidelines.

(b)No private entity may collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person's or a customer's biometric identifier or biometric information, unless it first:

(1)informs the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative in writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or stored;

(2)informs the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for which a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected, stored, and used; and

(3)receives a written release executed by the subject of the biometric identifier or biometric information or the subject's legally authorized representative.

(c)No private entity in possession of a biometric identifier or biometric information may sell, lease, trade, or otherwise profit from a person's or a customer's biometric identifier or biometric information.

(d)No private entity in possession of a biometric identifier or biometric information may disclose, redisclose, or otherwise disseminate a person's or a customer's biometric identifier or biometric information unless:

(1)the subject of the biometric identifier or biometric information or the subject's legally authorized representative consents to the disclosure or redisclosure;

(2)the disclosure or redisclosure completes a financial transaction requested or authorized by the subject of the biometric identifier or the biometric information or the subject's legally authorized representative;

(3)the disclosure or redisclosure is required by State or federal law or municipal ordinance; or

(4)the disclosure is required pursuant to a valid warrant or subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(e)A private entity in possession of a biometric identifier or biometric information shall:

(1)store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and biometric information using the reasonable standard of care within the private entity's industry; and

(2)store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and biometric information in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which the private entity stores, transmits, and protects other confidential and sensitive information.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 15.

Annotations

CASE NOTES

Standing

Video game players lacked standing to bring claims against the game developer under the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act (BIPA), [740 ILCS 14/1](#) et seq., because the players failed to allege that the asserted procedural violations of the BIPA notice and data security provisions raised a material risk that their biometric data would be improperly accessed by third parties. [Santana v. Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc.](#), 717 Fed. Appx. 12, 2017 U.S. App. LEXIS 23446 (2d Cir. N.Y. 2017).

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740 ILCS 14/20

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740 ILCS 14/20 Right of action

Any person aggrieved by a violation of this Act shall have a right of action in a State circuit court or as a supplemental claim in federal district court against an offending party. A prevailing party may recover for each violation:

- (1) against a private entity that negligently violates a provision of this Act, liquidated damages of \$1,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater;
- (2) against a private entity that intentionally or recklessly violates a provision of this Act, liquidated damages of \$5,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater;
- (3) reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including expert witness fees and other litigation expenses; and
- (4) other relief, including an injunction, as the State or federal court may deem appropriate.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 20.

Annotations

CASE NOTES

Allegation of Actual Harm Required

Applicability

Allegation of Actual Harm Required

Mother was not "aggrieved" when an amusement park fingerprinted the mother's son without properly obtaining consent or disclosing a plan for the collection, storage, use, or destruction of the son's biometric identifiers or information, but the mother alleged no actual injury, because a "person aggrieved" had to allege some actual harm, as finding a cause of action for every technical violation would render the word "aggrieved" superfluous. [Rosenbach v. Six Flags Entm't Corp.](#), 2017 IL App (2d) 170317, 2017 Ill. App. LEXIS 812 (Ill. App. Ct. 2d Dist. 2017).

Applicability

Pursuant to both the plain language of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act and its legislative history and purpose, a tanning salon customer was a person aggrieved by a violation of the Act because she alleged an injury to her legal right to privacy of her own biometric information, the disclosure of the information to an out-of-state third party vendor, and mental anguish. [*Sekura v. Krishna Schaumburg Tan, Inc.*, 2018 IL App \(1st\) 180175, 2018 Ill. App. LEXIS 719 \(Ill. App. Ct. 1st Dist. 2018\)](#).

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740 ILCS 14/25 Construction

- (a)**Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impact the admission or discovery of biometric identifiers and biometric information in any action of any kind in any court, or before any tribunal, board, agency, or person.
- (b)**Nothing in this Act shall be construed to conflict with the X-Ray Retention Act, the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and the rules promulgated under either Act.
- (c)**Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply in any manner to a financial institution or an affiliate of a financial institution that is subject to Title V of the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 and the rules promulgated thereunder.
- (d)**Nothing in this Act shall be construed to conflict with the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004 and the rules promulgated thereunder.
- (e)**Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a State agency or local unit of government when working for that State agency or local unit of government.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 25.

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740 ILCS 14/30 [Repealed.]

Repealed internally by P.A. 95-994, § 30, effective January 1, 2009.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 30.

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740 ILCS 14/99 Effective date

This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

History

[P.A. 95-994](#), § 99.

Annotations

Notes

Note.

The Act was approved October 3, 2008.

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