

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION

CHRISTOPHER HOWE, individually, and on)
behalf of all others similarly situated,)

Plaintiff,)

Case No.)

v.)

SPEEDWAY LLC, MARATHON)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

PETROLEUM COMPANY and KRONOS,)

INC.,)

Defendants.)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER HOWE (“Plaintiff” or “Howe”), by and through his attorneys, on behalf of himself and the Class set forth below (collectively referred to as “Plaintiffs”), brings the following Class Action Complaint (“Complaint”) pursuant to the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure, 735 ILCS §5/2-801 and §2-802 against SPEEDWAY LLC, MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY and KRONOS, INC. (“Kronos”) (collectively referred to as “Defendants” or “Speedway”), their subsidiaries and affiliates, to redress and put a stop to Defendants’ unlawful collection, use, storage, and disclosure of Plaintiff’s and the proposed Class’s sensitive biometric data. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Defendant, Speedway LLC, is based in Enon, Ohio and operates gas stations and convenience stores in Illinois and in this Circuit. Speedway LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Marathon Petroleum Company.

2. Speedway uses a biometric time tracking system that requires employees to use their fingerprint as a means of authentication. When Illinois employees begin their jobs at Speedway, they are required to scan their fingerprint and are enrolled in the Kronos employee database.

3. Although there may be benefits to using biometric time clocks in the workplace, there are also serious risks. Unlike ID badges or time cards – which can be changed or replaced if stolen or compromised – fingerprints are unique, permanent biometric identifiers associated with each employee. These biometrics are biologically unique to the individual; therefore, once compromised, the individual has no recourse and is at a heightened risk for identity theft. This exposes employees to serious and irreversible privacy risks. For example, if a fingerprint database is hacked, breached, or otherwise exposed, employees have no means to prevent the misappropriation and theft of their own biometric makeup.

4. Recognizing the need to protect its citizens from harms like these, Illinois enacted the Biometric Information Privacy Act (“BIPA”), 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.*, specifically to regulate the collection, use, safeguarding, handling, storage, retention, and destruction of biometric identifiers and information.

5. Notwithstanding the clear and unequivocal requirements of the law, Speedway LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company disregard their employees’ statutorily protected privacy rights and unlawfully collect, store, and use their biometric data in direct violation of BIPA.

Specifically, Speedway LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company have violated and continue to violate BIPA because they failed and continue to fail to:

- a. Inform Plaintiff or the Class in writing of the specific purpose and length of time for which their fingerprints were being collected, stored, and used, as required by BIPA;
- b. Provide a publicly available retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying Plaintiff's and the Class's fingerprints, as required by BIPA; and
- c. Receive a written release from Plaintiff or the members of the Class to collect, capture, or otherwise obtain their fingerprints, as required by BIPA.

6. Upon information and belief, Speedway LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company also violate BIPA by disclosing employee fingerprint data to an out-of-state third-party vendor, Kronos.

7. Like Speedway LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company, Kronos has violated and continues to violate BIPA because it failed and continues to fail to:

- a. Inform Plaintiff or the Class in writing of the specific purpose and length of time for which their fingerprints were being collected, stored, and used, as required by BIPA;
- b. Provide a publicly available retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying Plaintiff's and the Class's fingerprints, as required by BIPA; and
- c. Receive a written release from Plaintiff or the members of the Class to collect, capture, or otherwise obtain their fingerprints, as required by BIPA.

8. Defendants had actual knowledge of BIPA as well as their acts and omissions which violate its requirements.

9. Accordingly, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the putative Class, seeks an Order: (1) declaring that Defendants' conduct violates BIPA; (2) requiring Defendants to cease their unlawful conduct as alleged herein; and (3) awarding statutory damages to Plaintiff and the proposed Class.

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PARTIES

10. Plaintiff Christopher Howe is a resident and citizen of the State of Illinois.

11. Speedway LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters located in Enon, Ohio. Speedway is registered to conduct business in Illinois with the Illinois Secretary of State. Speedway conducts business in the County of Cook, the State of Illinois, and the throughout the United States.

12. Marathon Petroleum Company (“Marathon”) is an Ohio corporation with its headquarters located in Findlay, Ohio. Marathon is registered to conduct business with the Illinois Secretary of State. Marathon conducts business in the County of Cook, the State of Illinois, and throughout the United States. Speedway LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Marathon.

13. Kronos, Inc. is a Massachusetts corporation registered to do business in Illinois. Kronos conducts business in Illinois by providing biometric timekeeping devices to private entities in Cook County and throughout the state, including Speedway LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-209 because Defendants conduct business in Illinois, are registered to conduct business in Illinois, and committed the statutory violations alleged herein in Illinois.

15. Venue is proper in Cook County because Defendants maintain places of business in Cook County, conduct business in Cook County, and committed the statutory violations alleged herein in Cook County and throughout Illinois.

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FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. The Biometric Information Privacy Act.

16. In the early 2000s, major national corporations started using Chicago and other locations in Illinois to test “new [consumer] applications of biometric-facilitated financial transactions, including finger-scan technologies at grocery stores, gas stations, and school cafeterias.” 740 ILCS 14/5(c). Given its relative infancy, an overwhelming portion of the public became weary of this then-growing yet unregulated technology. *See* 740 ILCS 14/5.

17. In late 2007, a biometrics company called Pay by Touch, which provided major retailers throughout the State of Illinois with fingerprint scanners to facilitate consumer transactions, filed for bankruptcy. That bankruptcy was alarming to the Illinois Legislature because suddenly there was a serious risk that millions of fingerprint records – which, like other unique biometric identifiers, can be linked to people’s sensitive financial and personal data – could now be sold, distributed, or otherwise shared through the bankruptcy proceedings without adequate protections for Illinois citizens. The bankruptcy also highlighted the fact that most consumers who had used that company’s fingerprint scanners were completely unaware that the scanners were not actually transmitting fingerprint data to the retailer who deployed the scanner, but rather to the now-bankrupt company, and that their unique biometric identifiers could now be sold to unknown third parties.

18. Recognizing the “very serious need [for] protections for the citizens of Illinois when it [came to their] biometric information,” Illinois enacted BIPA in 2008. *See* Illinois House Transcript, 2008 Reg. Sess. No. 276; 740 ILCS 14/5.

19. BIPA achieves its goal by making it unlawful for a private entity to, among other things, “collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person’s or a customer’s biometric identifiers or biometric information, unless it first:

- a. Informs the subject . . . in writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or stored;
- b. Informs the subject . . . 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
- c. Receives a written release executed by the subject of the biometric identifier or biometric information.”

See 740 ILCS 14/15(b).

20. BIPA specifically applies to employees who work in the State of Illinois. BIPA defines a “written release” specifically “in the context of employment [as] a release executed by an employee as a condition of employment.” 740 ILCS 14/10.

21. Biometric identifiers include retina and iris scans, voiceprints, scans of hand and face geometry, and – most importantly here – fingerprints. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10. Biometric information is separately defined to include any information based on an individual’s biometric identifier that is used to identify an individual. *Id.*

22. BIPA also establishes standards for how employers must handle Illinois citizens’ biometric identifiers and biometric information. *See, e.g.,* 740 ILCS 14/15(c)-(d). For example, BIPA prohibits private entities from disclosing a person’s or customer’s biometric identifier or biometric information without first obtaining consent for that disclosures. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(d)(1).

23. BIPA also prohibits selling, leasing, trading, or otherwise profiting from a person’s biometric identifiers or biometric information (740 ILCS 14/15(c)) and requires private entities to

develop and comply with 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 such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within three years of the individual’s last interaction with the private entity, whichever occurs first. 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

24. The Illinois legislature enacted BIPA due to the increasing use of biometric data in financial and security settings, the general public’s hesitation to use biometric information, and – most significantly – the unknown ramifications of biometric technology. Biometrics are biologically unique to the individual and, once compromised, an individual has no recourse and is at heightened and permanent risk for identity theft.

25. Ultimately, BIPA is simply an informed consent statute. Its narrowly tailored provisions place no absolute bar on the collection, sending, transmitting or communicating of biometric data. For example, BIPA does not limit what kinds of biometric data may be collected, sent, transmitted, or stored. Nor does BIPA limit to whom biometric data may be collected, sent, transmitted, or stored. BIPA simply mandates that entities wishing to engage in that conduct must put in place certain reasonable safeguards.

II. Defendants Violate the Biometric Information Privacy Act.

26. By the time BIPA passed through the Illinois Legislature in mid-2008, many companies who had experimented using biometric data as an authentication method stopped doing so. That is because Pay By Touch’s bankruptcy, described in Section I above, was widely publicized and brought attention to consumer fear and apprehension over the use of their biometric data. Despite the recognized dangers of using biometric data in the private sector, employers have failed to follow leads in dropping it as an identification method. In fact, many employers now

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require their employees to register their biometric data, viewing it as a cost-effective method of authentication.

27. Speedway failed to take note of the industry-wide shift in Illinois norms – and in Illinois law – governing the collection and use of biometric data. As a result, Speedway continues to collect, store, and use the biometric data of its employees in direct violation of BIPA.

28. Specifically, when employees are hired at one of Speedway’s locations, they are required to have their fingerprints scanned in order to enroll them in Speedway’s employee database.

29. Speedway uses an employee time tracking system that requires employees to use their fingerprint as a means of authentication. Unlike a traditional timeclock, employees have to use their fingerprints to “punch” in and out of work.

30. Speedway fails to inform its employees of the extent of the purposes for which it collects their sensitive biometric data or to whom the data is disclosed, if at all.

31. Speedway similarly fails to provide its employees with a written, publicly available policy identifying its retention schedule, and guidelines for permanently destroying its employees’ fingerprints when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining their fingerprints is no longer relevant, as required by BIPA. An employee who leaves the company, like Plaintiff here, does so without any knowledge of when their biometric identifiers will be removed from Speedway’s databases—or if they ever will.

32. The Pay by Touch bankruptcy that catalyzed the passage of BIPA highlights why conduct such as Speedway’s – where employees are aware that they are providing biometric identifiers but are not aware of to whom or the full extent of the reason they are doing so – is dangerous. That bankruptcy spurred Illinois citizens and legislators into realizing that it is crucial

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for individuals to understand when providing biometric identifiers such as a fingerprint who exactly is collecting their biometric data, where it will be transmitted and for what purposes, and for how long. Defendants disregard these obligations and instead unlawfully collect, store, and use their employees' biometric identifiers and information, without ever receiving the individual informed written consent required by BIPA.

33. Speedway's employees are not told what might happen to their biometric data if and when their local stores go out of business or, worse, if and when Speedway's entire business folds.

34. Because Speedway neither publishes a BIPA-mandated data retention policy nor discloses the purposes for its collection of biometric data, Speedway employees have no idea whether Speedway sells, discloses, re-discloses, or otherwise disseminates their biometric data. Nor are Plaintiff and the putative Class told to whom Speedway currently disclose their biometric data, or what might happen to their biometric data in the event of a merger or a bankruptcy.

35. By and through the actions detailed above, Speedway does not only disregard the Class' privacy rights, but Speedway also violate BIPA.

III. Plaintiff Christopher Howe's Experience

36. Plaintiff Christopher Howe worked for Speedway in Addison, Illinois from September 2015 to May 2017.

37. As an employee, Howe was required to scan his fingerprint to enable Speedway to use it as an authentication method to track his time.

38. Speedway subsequently stored Howe's fingerprint data in its database(s).

39. Each time Howe began and ended his workday, he was required to scan his fingerprint.

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40. Howe has never been informed of the specific limited purposes (if any) or length of time for which Speedway collected, stored, or used his fingerprint.

41. Howe has never been informed of any biometric data retention policy developed by Speedway, nor has he ever been informed of whether Speedway will ever permanently delete his fingerprint.

42. Howe has never been provided nor did he ever sign a written release allowing Speedway to collect or store his fingerprints.

43. Howe has continuously and repeatedly been exposed to the harms and risks created by Speedway’s violations of BIPA alleged herein.

44. Howe suffered an invasion of a legally protected interest when Speedway secured his personal and private biometric data at a time when Speedway had no right to do so, an invasion of Howe’s right to privacy. BIPA protects employees like Howe from this precise conduct and Speedway had no right to secure this data absent a specific Congressional license to do so.

45. Howe also suffered an informational injury because Speedway failed to provide him with information to which he was entitled to by statute. Through BIPA, Congress has created a right—an employee’s right to receive certain information prior to an employer securing their highly personal and private biometric data—and an injury—not receiving this extremely critical information.

46. Pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/15(b), Howe was entitled to receive certain information prior to Speedway securing his biometric data; namely, information advising him of the specific limited purpose(s) and length of time for which Speedway collects, stores, and uses his fingerprint; information regarding Speedway’s biometric retention policy; and, a written release allowing Speedway to collect and store his private biometric data. By depriving Howe of this information,

Speedway injured Howe and the putative Class he seeks to represent. *Public Citizen v. U.S. Department of Justice*, 491 U.S. 440, 449 (1989); *Federal Election Commission v. Akins*, 524 U.S. 11 (1998).

47. Finally, as a result of Speedway's conduct, Howe has experienced personal injury in the form of mental anguish. For example, Howe experiences mental anguish and injury when contemplating about what would happen to his biometric data if Speedway went bankrupt, whether Speedway will ever delete his biometric information, and whether (and to whom) Speedway shares his biometric information.

48. Howe seeks statutory damages under BIPA as compensation for the injuries Speedway has caused.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

49. Pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-801 and §2-802, Named Plaintiff brings claims on his own behalf and as a representative of all other similarly-situated individuals pursuant to BIPA, 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.*, seeking injunctive relief as well as statutory penalties, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees and costs, and other damages owed.

50. As discussed *supra*, Section 14/15(b) of BIPA prohibits a private entity from, among other things, collecting, capturing, purchasing, receiving through trade, or otherwise obtaining a person's or a customer's biometric identifiers or biometric information, unless it first (1) informs the individual in writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or stored; (2) informs the individual in writing of the specific purpose and length of time 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. 740 ILCS 14/15.

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51. Plaintiff seeks class certification for the following class of similarly-situated employees under BIPA:

All individuals who worked for Defendants in the State of Illinois who had their fingerprints collected, captured, received, otherwise obtained, or disclosed by the Defendants during the applicable statutory period.

52. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under §2-801 because:

- A. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;
- B. There are questions of law or fact that are common to the class;
- C. The claims of the Named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the class; and,
- D. The Named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

Numerosity

53. The exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, but it is clear that individual joinder is impracticable. Speedway has collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained biometric identifiers or biometric information from hundreds or more employees who fall into the definition of the Class. The exact number of class members may easily be determined from Speedway’s payroll records.

Commonality

54. There is a well-defined commonality of interest in the substantial questions of law and fact concerning and affecting the Class in that Named Plaintiff and all members of the Class have been harmed by Speedway’s failure to comply with BIPA. The common questions of law and fact include, but not limited to the following:

- A. Whether Speedway collected, captured or otherwise obtained biometric identifiers or biometric information of Plaintiff and the Class;
- B. Whether Speedway informed Plaintiff and the Class of its purposes for

collecting, using, and storing their biometric identifiers or biometric information as required by BIPA;

- C. Whether Speedway obtained a written release (as defined in 740 ILCS 14/10) to collect, use, and store the biometric identifiers or biometric information of Plaintiff and the Class;
- D. Whether Speedway has disclosed or re-disclosed the biometric identifiers or biometric information of Plaintiff and the Class;
- E. Whether Speedway has sold, leased, traded, or otherwise profited from the biometric identifiers or biometric information of Plaintiff and the Class;
- F. Whether Speedway developed 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 three years of their last interaction, whichever occurs first;
- G. Whether Speedway comply with any such written policy (if one exists);
- H. Whether Speedway used fingerprints of Plaintiff and the Class to identify them;
- I. Whether Speedway's violations of BIPA were committed negligently; and
- J. Whether Speedway's violations of BIPA were committed willfully.

55. Plaintiff anticipates that Speedway will raise defenses that are common to the class.

Adequacy

56. The Named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all members of the class, and there are no known conflicts of interest between Named Plaintiff and class members. Plaintiff, moreover, has retained experienced counsel that are competent in the prosecution of complex litigation and who have extensive experience acting as class counsel.

Typicality

57. The claims asserted by the Named Plaintiff are typical of the class members he seeks to represent. The Named Plaintiff has the same interests and suffers from the same unlawful

practices as the class members.

58. Upon information and belief, there are no other class members who have an interest individually controlling the prosecution of his or her individual claims, especially in light of the relatively small value of each claim and the difficulties involved in bringing individual litigation against one's employer.

Predominance and Superiority

59. The common questions identified above predominate over any individual issues, which will relate solely to the quantum of relief due to individual class members. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of the parties is impracticable. Class action treatment will allow a large number of similarly-situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense if these claims were brought individually. Moreover, as the damages suffered by each class member are relatively small in the sense pertinent to class action analysis, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult for individual class members to vindicate their claims.

60. On the other hand, important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The cost to the court system and the public for the adjudication of individual litigation and claims would be substantially more than if claims are treated as a class action. Prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent and varying adjudications, establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants and/or substantially impair or impede the ability of class members to protect their interests. The issues in this action can be decided by means of common, class-wide proof. In addition, if

appropriate, the Court can and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of 740 ILCS 14/1, et seq.
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

61. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

62. BIPA requires private entities to obtain informed written consent from consumers before acquiring their biometric data. Specifically, BIPA makes it unlawful for any private entity to “collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person’s or a customer’s biometric identifiers or biometric information unless [the entity] first: (1) informs the subject...in writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or stored; (2) informs the subject...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....” 740 ILCS 14/15(b) (emphasis added).

63. BIPA also prohibits private entities from disclosing a person’s or customer’s biometric identifier or biometric information without first obtaining consent for that disclosure. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(d)(1).

64. BIPA also mandates that private entities in possession of biometric data establish and maintain a satisfactory biometric data retention – and, importantly, deletion – policy. Specifically, those entities must: (i) make publicly available a written policy establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanent deletion of biometric data (at most three years after the entity’s last interaction with the customer); and (ii) actually adhere to that retention schedule and actually delete the biometric information. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

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65. Defendants fail to comply with these BIPA mandates.

66. Defendant Speedway LLC is a Delaware limited liability company registered to do business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “public entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

67. Defendant Marathon is an Ohio corporation registered to do business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “public entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

68. Defendant Kronos, Inc. is a Massachusetts corporation registered to do business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “public entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

69. Plaintiff and the Class are individuals who had their “biometric identifiers” collected by Defendants (in the form of their fingerprints), as explained in detail in Sections II and III, *supra*. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

70. Plaintiff’s and the Class’s biometric identifiers were used to identify them and, therefore, constitute “biometric information” as defined by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

71. Defendants systematically and automatically collected, used, stored, and disclosed Plaintiff’s and the Class’s biometric identifiers or biometric information without first obtaining the written release required by 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(3).

72. Upon information and belief, Speedway LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company systematically disclosed Plaintiff’s and the Class’s biometric identifiers and biometric information to an out-of-state third-party vendor, Kronos.

73. Defendants did not properly inform Plaintiff or the Class in writing that their biometric identifiers or biometric information were being collected and stored, nor did it inform them in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for which their biometric identifiers or biometric information was being collected, stored, and used as required by 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(1)-(2).

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74. Defendants do not provide a publicly available retention schedule or guidelines for permanently destroying its employees' biometric identifiers and biometric information as specified by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

75. By negligently, recklessly or willfully collecting, storing, and using Plaintiff's and the Class's biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein, Defendants violated Plaintiff's and the Class's rights to privacy in their biometric identifiers or biometric information as set forth in BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.*

76. On behalf of himself and the Class, Plaintiff seeks: (1) declaratory relief; (2) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and the Class by requiring Defendants to comply with BIPA's requirements for the collection, storage, and use of biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein; (3) statutory damages of \$5,000 for each willful and/or reckless violation of BIPA or, in the alternative, statutory damages of \$1,000 for each negligent violation of BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(1); and (4) reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and other litigation expenses pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(3).

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Negligence
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

77. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

78. Defendants owed Plaintiff and the Class a duty of reasonable care. That duty required that Defendants exercise reasonable care in the collection and use of the biometric data of Plaintiff and the Class.

79. Additionally, Defendants owed Plaintiff and the Class a heightened duty – under which Defendants assumed a duty to act carefully and not put Plaintiff and the Class at undue risk of harm – because of the employment relationship of the parties.

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80. Defendants breached their duties by failing to implement reasonable procedural safeguards in connection with their collection and use of the biometric identifiers and biometric information of Plaintiff and the Class.

81. Specifically, Defendants breached their duties by failing to properly inform Plaintiff and the Class in writing of the specific purpose or length for which their fingerprints were being collected, stored, and used.

82. Defendants also breached their duties by failing to provide a publicly available retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying the biometric data of Plaintiff and the Class.

83. Defendants' breach of their duties proximately caused and continues to cause an invasion of privacy to Plaintiff and the Class, as well as informational injury to them.

84. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks an order declaring that Defendants' conduct constitutes negligence and awarding Plaintiff and the Class damages in an amount to be calculated at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff Christopher Howe, on behalf of himself, individually, and on behalf of the Class, respectfully requests that this Court enter an Order:

A. Certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class defined above, appointing Plaintiff Christopher Howe as Class Representative, and appointing Stephan Zouras, LLP, as Class Counsel;

B. Declaring that Defendants' actions, as set forth above, violate BIPA;

C. Awarding statutory damages of \$5,000 for *each* willful and/or reckless violation of BIPA or, in the alternative, statutory damages of \$1,000 for *each* negligent violation of BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(1);

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- D. Declaring that Defendants’ actions, as forth out above, constitute negligence;
- E. Declaring that Defendants’ actions, as set forth above, were willful;
- F. Awarding injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and the Class, including an Order requiring Defendants to collect, store, and use biometric identifiers or biometric information in compliance with BIPA;
- G. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs and other litigation expenses pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(3);
- H. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class pre- and post-judgment interest, to the extent allowable; and
- I. Awarding such other and further relief as equity and justice may require.

JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all issues so triable.

Date: September 1, 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

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