

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
URBANA DIVISION**

RUTVIK THAKKAR, WILLIAM GONIGAM,
and ANDREA KOHLENBERG, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PROCTORU INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs Rutvik Thakkar, William Gonigam, and Andrea Kohlenberg (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, make the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of their counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to themselves and their counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action suit brought against Defendant ProctorU Inc. (“ProctorU” or “Defendant”) for violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act (“BIPA”), 740 ILCS 14/1 *et seq.* Defendant develops, owns, and operates an eponymous online proctoring software that collects biometric information.

2. Plaintiffs bring this action for damages and other legal and equitable remedies resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant in collecting, storing and using their and other

similarly situated individuals' biometric identifiers¹ and biometric information² (referred to collectively at times as "biometrics"). Defendant failed to provide the requisite data retention and destruction policies, and failed to properly "store, transmit, and protect from disclosure" these biometrics, in direct violation of BIPA.

3. The Illinois Legislature has found that "[b]iometrics are unlike other unique identifiers that are used to access finances or other sensitive information." 740 ILCS 14/5(c). "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." *Id.*

4. In recognition of these concerns over the security of individuals' biometrics the Illinois Legislature enacted BIPA, which provides, *inter alia*, that a private entity like Defendant that possesses biometrics must inform individuals in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for which such biometric identifiers or biometric information are being collected, stored and used. 740 ILCS 14/15(b).

5. Moreover, entities collecting biometrics must publish publicly available written retention schedules and guidelines for permanently destroying biometrics collected. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

6. Finally, entities collecting biometrics must:

(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

¹ A "biometric identifier" is any personal feature that is unique to an individual, including fingerprints, iris scans, DNA and "face geometry", among others.

² "Biometric information" is any information captured, converted, stored or shared based on a person's biometric identifier used to identify an individual.

(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.

See 740 ILCS 14/15(e).

7. In direct violation of §§ 15(a) and 15(b) of BIPA, Defendant collected, stored and used—without first publishing sufficiently specific data retention and deletion policies—the biometrics of hundreds or thousands of students who used Defendant’s software to take online exams.

8. In direct violation of the foregoing provisions of BIPA § 15(e), Defendant also failed to “store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers using the reasonable standard of care within” its industry, “and in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which” it collected other sensitive information.

9. Plaintiffs are students who used ProctorU. During Plaintiffs’ use of the software, ProctorU collected their biometrics, including eye movements and facial expressions (*i.e.*, face geometry) and keystroke biometrics.

10. Because Defendant did not take the proper steps to safeguard Plaintiffs’ biometrics, Defendant was subject to a data breach. Further, Defendant does not sufficiently specify how long it will retain biometric information, or when it will delete such information. Accordingly, the only reasonable conclusion is that Defendant has not, and will not, destroy biometric data when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such data has been satisfied.

11. BIPA confers on Plaintiffs and all other similarly situated Illinois residents a right to know of such risks, which are inherently presented by the collection and storage of biometrics, and a right to have their biometrics stored using a reasonable standard of care and in a manner that

is as protective if not more than the manner in which entities store other confidential information, and a right to know how long such risks will persist after ceasing using Defendant's software.

12. Yet, Defendant failed to take such reasonable safeguards to protect the biometrics of Plaintiffs or the Class, and failed to provide sufficient data retention or destruction policies to Plaintiffs or the Class.

13. Plaintiffs bring this action to prevent Defendant from further violating the privacy rights of Illinois residents and to recover statutory damages for Defendant's improper and lackluster collection, storage, and protection of these individuals' biometrics in violation of BIPA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because there are more than 100 class members and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest, fees, and costs, and at least one Class member is a citizen of a state different from Defendant.

15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because the biometrics that give rise to this lawsuit (1) belonged to Illinois residents, and (2) were collected by Defendant at Illinois schools or from students taking exams in Illinois.

16. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant does substantial business in this District and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims took place within this District because Plaintiff Thakkar's biometrics were collected in this District.

PARTIES

17. Plaintiff Rutvik Thakkar is, and has been at all relevant times, a resident of Champaign, Illinois and has an intent to remain there, and is therefore a domiciliary of Illinois.

18. Plaintiff William Gonigam is, and has been at all relevant times, a resident of Sleepy Hollow, Illinois and has an intent to remain there, and is therefore a domiciliary of Illinois.

19. Plaintiff Andrea Kohlenberg is, and has been at all relevant times, a resident of Wheaton, Illinois and has an intent to remain there, and is therefore a domiciliary of Illinois.

20. Defendant ProctorU Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 2200 Riverchase Center Suite #600, Birmingham, Alabama 35244. Defendant develops, owns, and operates an online proctoring software of the same that is used throughout Illinois.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act

21. The use of a biometric scanning system entails serious risks. Unlike other methods of identification, facial geometry is a permanent, unique biometric identifier associated with an individual. This exposes individuals to serious and irreversible privacy risks. For example, if a device or database containing individuals' facial geometry data is hacked, breached, or otherwise exposed, individuals have no means by which to prevent identity theft and unauthorized tracking.

22. Recognizing the need to protect citizens from these risks, Illinois enacted the Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.* ("BIPA") in 2008, to regulate companies that collect and store biometric information, such as facial geometry. *See* Illinois House Transcript, 2008 Reg. Sess. No. 276.

23. BIPA requires that a private entity in possession of biometrics:

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.

740 ILCS 14/15(a).

24. Moreover, entities collecting biometrics must inform individuals “in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for which a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected, stored, and used.” 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(2).

25. Further, entities collecting biometrics must:

(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.

See 740 ILCS 14/15(e).

26. As alleged below, Defendant violated BIPA §§ 15(a) and 15(b) by failing to specify the length of time that it would retain biometrics, or provide a deletion schedule for biometric information.

27. Moreover, and upon information and belief, because Defendant has failed to specify the length of time it retains biometrics, the only reasonable conclusion is that Defendant has not, and will not, destroy biometric data when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such data has been satisfied.

28. Further, as alleged below, Defendant violated BIPA § 15(e) by:

(a) Failing to store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and biometric information using the reasonable standard of care within Defendant’s industry; and

(b) Failing to 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 Defendant stores, transmits, and protects other confidential and sensitive information.

II. Defendant Violates Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act

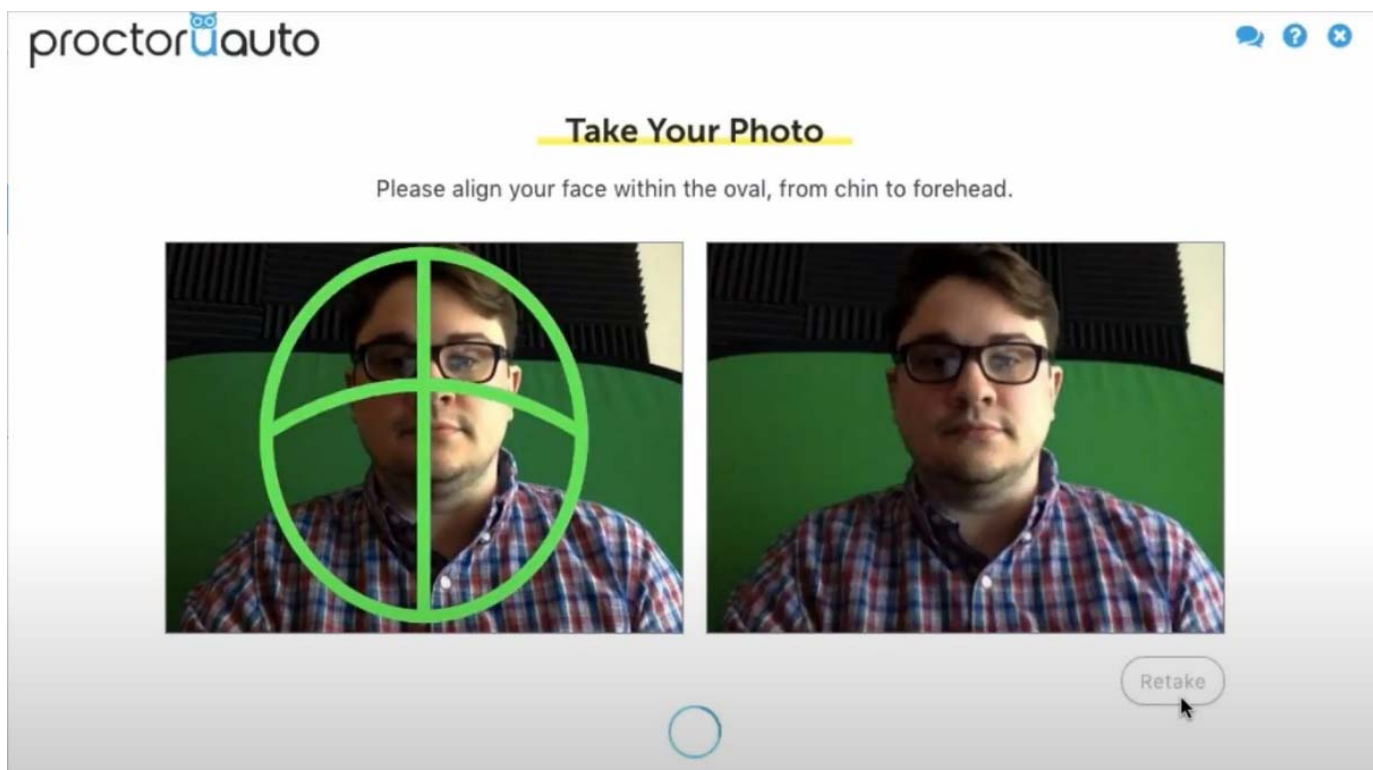
29. Defendant develops, owns, and operates an eponymous online proctoring software.

30. One of the ways in which ProctorU monitors students is by collecting and monitoring their facial geometry. According to ProctorU's advertising materials, this includes "[m]ultiple face recognition, eye movement tracking, [and] auditory analysis."

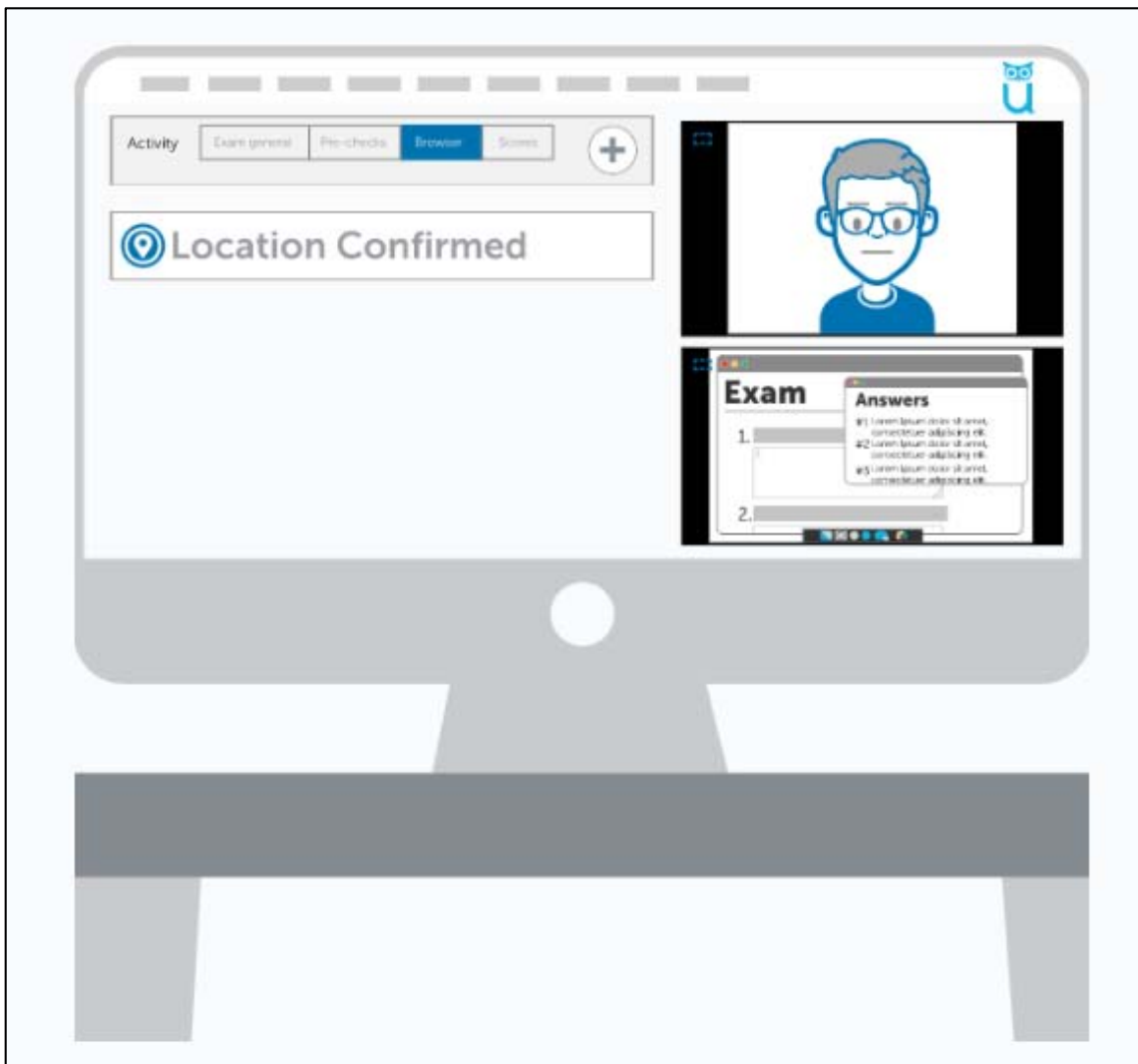
31. Indeed, Defendant's Privacy Policy notes that "[w]e require you to share your photo ID on camera and we use that ID in conjunction with biometric facial recognition software to authenticate your identity. We also require you to perform a biometric keystroke measurement for some exams."

32. Defendant's Privacy Policy also states that "[d]uring testing, we automatically track your keystroke pattern to ensure it matches the biometric profile created before the start of your exam." Keystroke biometrics capture the exact way a student may type.

33. To capture students' biometrics, Defendant requires students to take a photo as "baseline" for their appearance before students begin an exam:



34. By using its facial recognition software, ProctorU can check for “suspicious behavior.” For instance, if a student looks down from their computer screen into their lap (*e.g.*, because a student is looking up an answer on her or her phone), ProctorU will detect this facial movement and record it as a possible instance of cheating:



35. Defendant uses biometrics to create an identity profile for students and to confirm students' identities during testing so as to prevent cheating.

36. Online proctoring companies like Defendant have seen a significant uptick in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused institutions to move exams online. This has led to significant privacy implications for students.

37. For instance, some students taking the Bar Exam were forced to urinate while being monitored, because if they “broke eye contact,” their exams would be terminated.³

38. Other students have broken down in tears during exams, recorded on video by online proctoring companies such as ProctorU.⁴

39. Students have also published numerous petitions across the country to ask school administrators to cease using online proctoring tools.⁵

40. Defendant has been in the crosshairs of this debate. In March 2020, the UC Santa Barbara Faculty Association wrote to the school’s chancellor to “express [its] serious concern about the potential widespread adoption of ProctorU.”⁶ The faculty argued that ProctorU’s infringement on “the privacy and digital rights of our students” was not worth “the expediency of a takehome final exam.” ProctorU responded by threatening the faculty association with a lawsuit for defamation.⁷

41. However, these concerns were warranted. Despite representing in its Privacy Policy that it “use[s] commercially reasonable technical, organizational, and administrative

³ Staci Zaretskym *Law Students Forced To Urinate While Being Watched By Proctors During Remote Ethics Exam*, ABOVE THE LAW, Aug. 18, 2020, <https://abovethelaw.com/2020/08/law-students-forced-to-urinate-while-being-watched-by-proctors-during-remote-ethics-exam/>.

⁴ Thomas Germain, *Poor Security at Online Proctoring Company May Have Put Student Data at Risk*, CONSUMER REPORTS, Dec. 10, 2020, <https://www.consumerreports.org/digital-security/poor-security-at-online-proctoring-company-proctortrack-may-have-put-student-data-at-risk/>.

⁵ Jason Kelley, *Students Are Pushing Back Against Proctoring Surveillance Apps*, ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION, Sept. 25, 2020, <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2020/09/students-are-pushing-back-against-proctoring-surveillance-apps>.

⁶ https://pubcit.typepad.com/files/proctoru_2020-copy.pdf.

⁷ Adam Steinbaugh, *ProctorU Threatens UC Santa Barbara Faculty Over Criticism During Coronavirus Crisis*, FIRE, Mar. 26, 2020, <https://www.thefire.org/proctoru-threatens-uc-santa-barbara-faculty-over-criticism-during-coronavirus-crisis/>; *see also* <https://pubcit.typepad.com/files/bradley-bullying-letter.pdf> (link to demand letter from ProctorU).

measures to protect our Services against unauthorized or unlawful access or processing and against accidental loss, theft, disclosure, copying, modification, destruction, or damage,” ProctorU was subject to a data breach in July 2020 that exposed the records of almost 500,000 students.⁸

42. Thus, in direct violation of BIPA § 15(e)(1), from at least approximately June 2019 through present, Defendant has failed to “store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all” biometrics in its possession using a “reasonable standard of care.”

43. In addition, in direct violation of BIPA § 15(e)(2), from at least June 2019 through present, Defendant has failed to “store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all” biometrics in its possession information in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which [it] stores, transmits, and protects other confidential and sensitive information.”

44. Further, as some commentators have noted, ProctorU has *no time limit* on how long it retains biometrics.⁹ Rather, ProctorU’s Privacy Policy simply states that “We retain information for as long as necessary to perform the Services described in this Policy, as long as necessary for us to perform any contract with you or your institution, or as long as needed to comply with our legal obligations.” The Privacy Policy does not have a section on the deletion of biometric information.

45. Moreover, the data breach concerned records that dated back to 2012.¹⁰ This lends credence to the allegation that ProctorU is retaining records beyond when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such data has been satisfied.

⁸ Lawrence Abrams, *ProctorU Confirms Data Breach After Database Leaked Online*, BLEEPINGCOMPUTER, Aug. 9, 2020, <https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/proctoru-confirms-data-breach-after-database-leaked-online/>.

⁹ Jason Kelley & Lindsay Oliver, *Proctoring Apps Subject Students to Unnecessary Surveillance*, ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION, Aug. 20, 2020, <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2020/09/students-are-pushing-back-against-proctoring-surveillance-apps>

¹⁰ Lawrence Abrams, *ProctorU Confirms Data Breach After Database Leaked Online*.

46. In direct violation of BIPA § 15(b)(2), from at least approximately June 2019 through present, Defendant never informed Illinois students who had their facial geometry collected of the length of time for which their biometric identifiers or information would be collected, stored and used.

47. In direct violation of § 15(a) of BIPA, from at least approximately June 2019 through present, Defendant did not have written, publicly available policies identifying its retention schedules or guidelines, and has continued to retain the biometrics beyond the intended purpose for collection.

III. Experience of Plaintiff Rutvik Thakkar

48. Plaintiff Thakkar is an Illinois domiciliary. Plaintiff Thakkar used ProctorU to take his Test of English as a Foreign Language (“TOEFL”) exam online in January 2021.

49. When Plaintiff Thakkar used ProctorU, his facial geometry, including his eye movements and facial expressions, was collected by Defendant.

50. When Plaintiff Thakkar logged onto ProctorU, his facial geometry would be matched up to the biometrics he provided to Defendant to ensure he was the individual who was supposed to be taking an exam.

51. Defendant did not inform Plaintiff Thakkar of the specific length of time that it intended to collect, store, and use his biometrics, nor did Defendant provide Plaintiff Thakkar with a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying her biometrics.

52. Upon information and belief, ProctorU continues to retain Plaintiff Thakkar’s biometrics beyond the intend purpose for collection.

53. Thus, when Plaintiff Thakkar provided his biometrics to Defendant, Defendant collected said biometrics in violation of BIPA §§ 15(a) and 15(b).

54. Further, when Plaintiff Thakkar provided his biometrics to Defendant, and upon information and belief, the biometrics were not stored, transmitted, or protected from disclosure using a “reasonable standard of care.”

55. In addition, when Plaintiff Thakkar provided his biometrics to Defendant, and upon information and belief, the biometrics were not stored, transmitted, or protected from disclosure “in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which [Defendant] stores, transmits, and protects other confidential and sensitive information.”

56. Thus, when Plaintiff Thakkar provided his biometrics to Defendant, Defendant collected said biometrics in violation of BIPA § 15(e).

IV. Experience of Plaintiff William Gonigam

57. Plaintiff Gonigam is an Illinois domiciliary. Plaintiff Gonigam used ProctorU to take online exams at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign online from at least June 2019 through at least August 2020.

58. Plaintiff Gonigam also used ProctorU to take the Graduate Record Examination (“GRE”) online in January 2021.

59. When Plaintiff Gonigam used ProctorU, his facial geometry, including his eye movements and facial expressions, was collected by Defendant.

60. When Plaintiff Gonigam logged onto ProctorU, his facial geometry would be matched up to the biometrics he provided to Defendant to ensure he was the individual who was supposed to be taking an exam.

61. Defendant did not inform Plaintiff Gonigam of the specific length of time that it intended to collect, store, and use his biometrics, nor did Defendant provide Plaintiff Gonigam with a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying her biometrics.

62. Upon information and belief, ProctorU continues to retain Plaintiff Gonigam's biometrics beyond the intend purpose for collection.

63. Thus, when Plaintiff Gonigam provided his biometrics to Defendant, Defendant collected said biometrics in violation of BIPA §§ 15(a) and 15(b).

64. Further, when Plaintiff Gonigam provided his biometrics to Defendant, and upon information and belief, the biometrics were not stored, transmitted, or protected from disclosure using a "reasonable standard of care."

65. In addition, when Plaintiff Gonigam provided his biometrics to Defendant, and upon information and belief, the biometrics were not stored, transmitted, or protected from disclosure "in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which [Defendant] stores, transmits, and protects other confidential and sensitive information."

66. Thus, when Plaintiff Gonigam provided his biometrics to Defendant, Defendant collected said biometrics in violation of BIPA § 15(e).

V. Experience of Plaintiff Amanda Kohlenberg

67. Plaintiff Kohlenberg is an Illinois domiciliary. Plaintiff Kohlenberg used ProctorU to take her Law School Admission Test (the "LSAT") online in November 2020.

68. When Plaintiff Kohlenberg used ProctorU, her facial geometry, including her eye movements and facial expressions, was collected by Defendant.

69. When Plaintiff Kohlenberg logged onto ProctorU, her facial geometry would be matched up to the biometrics she provided to Defendant to ensure she was the individual who was supposed to be taking an exam.

70. Defendant did not inform Plaintiff Kohlenberg of the specific length of time that it intended to collect, store, and use her biometrics, nor did Defendant provide Plaintiff Kohlenberg with a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying her biometrics.

71. Upon information and belief, ProctorU continues to retain Plaintiff Kohlenberg's biometrics beyond the intend purpose for collection.

72. Thus, when Plaintiff Kohlenberg provided her biometrics to Defendant, Defendant collected said biometrics in violation of BIPA §§ 15(a) and 15(b).

73. Further, when Plaintiff Kohlenberg provided her biometrics to Defendant, and upon information and belief, the biometrics were not stored, transmitted, or protected from disclosure using a "reasonable standard of care."

74. In addition, when Plaintiff Kohlenberg provided her biometrics to Defendant, and upon information and belief, the biometrics were not stored, transmitted, or protected from disclosure "in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which [Defendant] stores, transmits, and protects other confidential and sensitive information."

75. Thus, when Plaintiff Kohlenberg provided her biometrics to Defendant, Defendant collected said biometrics in violation of BIPA § 15(e).

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

76. **Class Definition:** Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals defined as all Illinois residents who used ProctorU to take an exam online and and who had their facial geometry collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained and/or stored by Defendant (the "Class").

77. Plaintiff Thakkar seeks to represent a subclass of similarly situated individuals, defined as follows (the "TOEFL Subclass"):

All Illinois residents who took the TOEFL online from March 2020 through present and who had their facial geometry collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained and/or stored by Defendant.

78. Plaintiff Gonigam seeks to represent a subclass of similarly situated individuals, defined as follows (the “UIC Subclass”):

All students at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign took an online exam from June 2019 through August 2020 and who had their facial geometry collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained and/or stored by Defendant.

79. Plaintiff Gonigam also seeks to represent a subclass of similarly situated individuals, defined as follows (the “GRE Subclass”):

All Illinois residents who took the LSAT online from March 2020 through present and who had their facial geometry collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained and/or stored by Defendant.

80. Plaintiff Kohlenberg seeks to represent a subclass of similarly situated individuals, defined as follows (the “LSAT Subclass”):

All Illinois residents who took the LSAT online from March 2020 through present and who had their facial geometry collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained and/or stored by Defendant.

81. Collectively, the Class, TOEFL Subclass, the UIC Subclass, the GRE Subclass, and the LSAT Subclass shall be known as the “Classes.”

82. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the above-described Classes may be modified or narrowed as appropriate, including through the use of multi-state subclasses.

83. **Numerosity:** At this time, Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of members of the aforementioned Classes. However, given the size of Defendant’s business and the number of students who took the TOEFL, LSAT, GRE, or online exams at the University of Illinois Urbana-

Champaign, the number of persons within the Classes is believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical.

84. **Commonality and Predominance:** There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Classes that predominate over questions that may affect individual members of the Classes include:

- (a) whether Defendant collected or otherwise obtained Plaintiffs' and the Classes' biometric identifiers and/or biometric information;
- (b) whether Defendant 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 3 years of their last interaction, whichever occurs first;
- (c) whether Defendant destroyed Plaintiffs' and the Classes' biometric identifiers and/or biometric information once that information was no longer needed for the purpose for which it was originally collected; and
- (d) whether Defendant used a reasonable standard of care when collecting, storing, and protecting from disclosure the biometrics of Plaintiffs and the Classes;
- (e) whether Defendant collected, stored, and protecting from disclosure the biometrics of Plaintiffs and the Classes in a manner that that is as protective if not more than the manner in which Defendant collects other biometric information;
- (f) whether Defendant's violations of BIPA were committed intentionally, recklessly, or negligently.

85. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs claims are typical of those of the Classes because Plaintiffs, like all members of the Classes, used ProctorU to take an online exam, and had their biometrics recorded and improperly stored by Defendant in violation of BIPA.

86. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiffs have retained and are represented by qualified and competent counsel who are highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation. Plaintiffs and their counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this class action. Moreover, Plaintiffs are able to fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Classes. Neither Plaintiffs nor their counsel have any interest adverse to, or in conflict with, the interests of the absent members of the Classes. Plaintiffs have raised viable statutory claims or the type reasonably expected to be raised by members of the Classes, and will vigorously pursue those claims. If necessary, Plaintiffs may seek leave of this Court to amend this Class Action Complaint to include additional representatives to represent the Classes, additional claims as may be appropriate, or to amend the definition of the Classes to address any steps that Defendant took.

87. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual litigation of the claims of all members of the Classes is impracticable. Even if every member of the Classes could afford to pursue individual litigation, the Court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which individual litigation of numerous cases would proceed. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same factual issues. By contrast, the maintenance of this action as a class action, with respect to some or all of the issues presented herein, presents few management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the court system and protects the rights of each member of the Classes. Plaintiffs anticipate no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action. Class-wide relief is essential to compliance with BIPA.

**COUNT I – FOR DAMAGES AGAINST DEFENDANT
VIOLATION OF 740 ILCS 14/15(A)**

88. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

89. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against Defendant.

90. BIPA mandates that companies in possession of biometric data establish and maintain a satisfactory biometric data retention – and, importantly, deletion – policy. Specifically, those companies 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 company’s last interaction with the individual); and (ii) actually adhere to that retention schedule and actually delete the biometric information. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

91. Defendant failed to comply with these BIPA mandates.

92. Defendant is a corporation and does business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “private entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

93. Plaintiffs are individuals who their “biometric identifiers” captured and/or collected by Defendant, as explained in detail in above. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

94. Plaintiffs’ biometric identifiers were used to identify Plaintiffs and, therefore, constitute “biometric information” as defined by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

95. Defendant failed to provide a publicly available retention schedule or guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric information as specified by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

96. Defendant lacked retention schedules and guidelines for permanently destroying Plaintiffs’ and the Classes’ biometric data. As such, the only reasonable conclusion is that

Defendant has not, and will not, destroy Plaintiffs' and the Classes' biometric data when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such data has been satisfied.

97. On behalf of themselves and the Classes, Plaintiffs seek: (1) declaratory relief; (2) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs and the Classes by requiring Defendant to comply with BIPA's requirements for the collection, capture, storage, and use of biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein; (3) statutory damages of \$5,000 for each intentional and/or reckless violation of BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2) 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).

COUNT II – FOR DAMAGES AGAINST DEFENDANT
VIOLATION OF 740 ILCS 14/15(B)(2)

98. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

99. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against Defendant.

100. BIPA requires companies to obtain informed written consent from employees 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 ... (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.” 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(2).

101. Defendant failed to comply with these BIPA mandates.

102. Defendant is a corporation and does business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “private entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

103. Plaintiffs and the Classes are individuals who have had their “biometric identifiers” collected and/or captured by Defendant, as explained in detail above. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

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

105. Defendant systematically and automatically collected, captured, used, and stored Plaintiffs’ and the Classes’ biometric identifiers and/or biometric information without first obtaining the written release required by 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(3).

106. Defendant never informed Plaintiffs, and never informed any member of the Classes, in writing of the specific length of term for which their biometric identifiers and/or biometric information were being collected, stored, used and disseminated as required by 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(1)-(2).

107. By collecting, capturing, storing, and/or using Plaintiffs’ and the Classes’ biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein, Defendant violated Plaintiffs’ and the Classes’ rights to privacy in their biometric identifiers and/or biometric information as set forth in BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.*

108. On behalf of themselves and the Classes, Plaintiffs seek: (1) declaratory relief; (2) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs and the Classes by requiring Defendant to comply with BIPA’s requirements for the collection, captures, storage, use and dissemination of biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein; (3) statutory damages of \$5,000 for each intentional and/or reckless violation of BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2) 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).

**COUNT III – FOR DAMAGES AGAINST DEFENDANT
VIOLATION OF 740 ILCS 14/15(E)(1)**

109. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

110. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against Defendant.

111. BIPA mandates that companies in possession of biometric data “store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and biometric information using the reasonable standard of care within the private entity’s industry.” *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

112. Defendant failed to comply with this BIPA mandate.

113. Defendant is a corporation and does business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “private entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

114. Plaintiffs are individuals who had her “biometric identifiers” captured and/or collected by Defendant, as explained in detail in above. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

115. Plaintiffs’ biometric identifiers were used to identify Plaintiffs and, therefore, constitute “biometric information” as defined by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

116. Defendant failed to store biometric identifiers and biometric information using the reasonable standard of care within its industry, as required by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(1).

117. Defendant failed to transmit biometric identifiers and biometric information using the reasonable standard of care within its industry, as required by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(1).

118. Defendant failed to protect biometric identifiers and biometric information from disclosure using the reasonable standard of care within its industry, as required by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(1).

119. On behalf of themselves and the Classes, Plaintiffs seek: (1) declaratory relief; (2) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs and the Classes

by requiring Defendant to comply with BIPA's requirements for the storage, transmission, and protection of biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein; (3) statutory damages of \$5,000 for each intentional and/or reckless violation of BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2) 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).

**COUNT IV – FOR DAMAGES AGAINST DEFENDANT
VIOLATION OF 740 ILCS 14/15(E)(2)**

120. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

121. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against Defendant.

122. BIPA mandates that companies in possession of biometric data “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.” *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(2).

123. Defendant failed to comply with this BIPA mandate.

124. Defendant is a corporation and does business in Illinois and thus qualifies as a “private entity” under BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

125. Plaintiffs are an individual who had her “biometric identifiers” captured and/or collected by Defendant, as explained in detail in above. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

126. Plaintiffs' biometric identifiers were used to identify Plaintiffs and, therefore, constitute “biometric information” as defined by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

127. Defendant failed to store biometric identifiers and biometric information in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which it stores other confidential and sensitive information, as required by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(2).

128. Defendant failed to transmit biometric identifiers and biometric information in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which it transmits other confidential and sensitive information, as required by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(2).

129. Defendant failed to protect biometric identifiers and biometric information from disclosure in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which it protects other confidential and sensitive information, as required by BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(e)(2).

130. On behalf of herself and the Classes, Plaintiffs seek: (1) declaratory relief; (2) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and the Class by requiring Defendant to comply with BIPA's requirements for the storage, transmission, and protection of biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein; (3) statutory damages of \$5,000 for each intentional and/or reckless violation of BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2) 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).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seek judgment against Defendant as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Classes under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiffs as representative of the Classes and

Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the members of the Classes;

- (b) For an order declaring the Defendant's conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- (c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Classes on all counts asserted herein;
- (d) For compensatory and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (e) An award of statutory penalties to the extent available;
- (f) For pre-judgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (g) For an order of restitution and all other forms of monetary relief;
- (h) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Classes their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b)(1), Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Dated: March 12, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Carl V. Malmstrom
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FREEMAN & HERZ LLC**
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*Local Counsel for Plaintiffs and the
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**Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Classes

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law or provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

Friday, 12 March 2021 01:47:13 PM
Clerk, U.S. District Court, ILCD

CIVIL COVER SHEET

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
RUTVIK THAKKAR, WILLIAM GONIGAM, and ANDREA KOHLENBERG
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Champaign, Ill.
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Carl Malmstrom; Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLC; 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700; Chicago, IL 60604

DEFENDANTS
ProctorU, Inc.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Jefferson, Ala.
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State [X] 1 [] 1
Citizen of Another State [] 2 [] 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country [] 3 [] 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State [] 4 [] 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State [] 5 [X] 5
Foreign Nation [] 6 [] 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Personal Injury, Property Damage, Labor Standards, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
[X] 1 Original Proceeding
[] 2 Removed from State Court
[] 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
[] 4 Reinstated or Reopened
[] 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
[] 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
[] 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:
Ill. Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/15(A)

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
[X] CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):
JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE: March 12, 2021 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: Carl V. Malmstrom

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Online Test-Taking Software ProctorU Violates Ill. Privacy Law, Class Action Alleges](#)
