${\bf By}$ Senator Farmer

	34-01069-19 20191270
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to biometric information privacy;
3	creating s. 501.172, F.S.; providing a short title;
4	providing definitions; establishing requirements and
5	restrictions on private entities as to the use,
6	collection, and maintenance of biometric identifiers
7	and biometric information; creating a private cause of
8	action for relief for violations of the act; providing
9	for construction; providing an effective date.
10	
11	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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13	Section 1. Section 501.172, Florida Statutes, is created to
14	read:
15	501.172 Biometric information privacy
16	(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida
17	Biometric Information Privacy Act."
18	(2) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
19	(a) "Biometric identifier" means a retina or iris scan,
20	fingerprint, voice print, or scan of hand or face geometry. The
21	term does not include any of the following:
22	1. Writing samples, written signatures, photographs, human
23	biological samples used for valid scientific testing or
24	screening, demographic data, tattoo descriptions, or physical
25	descriptions such as height, weight, hair color, or eye color.
26	2. Donated organs, tissues, parts, or blood or serum that
27	is stored on behalf of recipients, or potential recipients, of
28	living or cadaveric transplants and that are obtained by or
29	stored by a federally designated organ procurement organization.

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30	3. Information captured from a patient in a health care
31	setting or information collected, used, or stored for health
32	care treatment, payment, or operations under the federal Health
33	Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.
34	4. An X-ray, roentgen process, computed tomography, MRI,
35	PET scan, mammography, or other image or film of the human
36	anatomy used to diagnose, prognose, or treat an illness or other
37	medical condition or to further validate scientific testing or
38	screening.
39	(b) "Biometric information" means any information,
40	regardless of the manner in which it is captured, converted,
41	stored, or shared, based on an individual's biometric identifier
42	used to identify an individual. The term does not include
43	information derived from items or procedures excluded from the
44	definition of biometric identifiers as specified in paragraph
45	<u>(a).</u>
46	(c) "Confidential and sensitive information" means personal
47	information that can be used to uniquely identify an individual
48	or an individual's account or property which includes, but is
49	not limited to, a genetic marker, genetic testing information, a
50	unique identifier number to locate an account or property, an
51	account number, a PIN number, a pass code, a driver license
52	number, a Florida identification card number, or a social
53	security number.
54	(d) "Private entity" means any individual, partnership,
55	corporation, limited liability company, association, or other
56	group. The term does not include a state or local governmental
57	agency or any state court, a clerk of the court, or a judge or
58	justice thereof.

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59	(e) "Written release" means informed written consent or, in
60	the context of employment, a release executed by an employee as
61	a condition of employment.
62	(3) REQUIREMENTS OF PRIVATE ENTITIES
63	(a) A private entity that is in possession of biometric
64	identifiers or biometric information shall develop a publicly
65	available written policy establishing a retention schedule and
66	guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and
67	biometric information upon satisfaction of the initial purpose
68	for collecting or obtaining such identifiers or information or
69	within 3 years after the individual's last interaction with the
70	private entity, whichever occurs first. Absent a valid warrant
71	or subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, a
72	private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or
73	biometric information must comply with its established retention
74	schedule and destruction guidelines.
75	(b) A private entity may not collect, capture, purchase,
76	receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person's or a
77	customer's biometric identifier or biometric information unless
78	the private entity:
79	1. Informs the subject or the subject's legally authorized
80	representative in writing that a biometric identifier or
81	biometric information is being collected or stored;
82	2. Informs the subject or the subject's legally authorized
83	representative in writing of the specific purpose and length of
84	term for which a biometric identifier or biometric information
85	is being collected, stored, and used; and
86	3. Receives a written release executed by the subject of
87	the biometric identifier or biometric information or the

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88	subject's legally authorized representative.
89	(c) A private entity in possession of a biometric
90	identifier or biometric information may not sell, lease, trade,
91	or otherwise profit from a person's or a customer's biometric
92	identifier or biometric information.
93	(d) A private entity in possession of a biometric
94	identifier or biometric information may not disclose or
95	otherwise disseminate a person's or a customer's biometric
96	identifier or biometric information unless:
97	1. The subject of the biometric identifier or biometric
98	information or the subject's legally authorized representative
99	consents to the disclosure;
100	2. The disclosure completes a financial transaction
101	requested or authorized by the subject of the biometric
102	identifier or the biometric information or the subject's legally
103	authorized representative;
104	3. The disclosure is required by state or federal law or
105	local ordinance; or
106	4. The disclosure is required pursuant to a valid warrant
107	or subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.
108	(e) A private entity in possession of a biometric
109	identifier or biometric information shall store, transmit, and
110	protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and biometric
111	information:
112	1. Using the reasonable standard of care within the private
113	entity's industry; and
114	2. In a manner that is the same as or more protective than
115	the manner in which the private entity stores, transmits, and
116	protects other confidential and sensitive information.

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117	(4) CAUSE OF ACTION.—Any person aggrieved by a violation of
118	this section has a cause of action in circuit court against an
119	offending party. A prevailing party may recover for each
120	violation:
121	(a) Liquidated damages of \$1,000 or actual damages,
122	whichever amount is greater, against a private entity that
123	negligently violates any provision in subsection (3).
124	(b) Liquidated damages of \$5,000 or actual damages,
125	whichever amount is greater, against a private entity that
126	intentionally or recklessly violates any provision in subsection
127	<u>(3).</u>
128	(c) Reasonable attorney fees.
129	(d) Other relief, including an injunction, as the court
130	deems appropriate.
131	(5) CONSTRUCTIONThis section may not be construed to:
132	(a) Impact the admission or discovery of biometric
133	identifiers and biometric information in any action of any kind
134	in any court, or before any tribunal, board, agency, or person;
135	(b) Conflict with the federal Health Insurance Portability
136	and Accountability Act of 1996 and any regulations promulgated
137	pursuant to that act;
138	(c) Apply to a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a
139	state agency or local unit of government when working for that
140	state agency or local unit of government; or
141	(d) Apply to a financial institution or an affiliate of a
142	financial institution that is subject to Title V of the federal
143	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 and any regulations promulgated
144	pursuant to that act.
145	Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2019.

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