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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 STEVEN VANCE, et al.,
11 Plaintiffs,
12 v.
13 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C20-1082JLR

ORDER GRANTING IN PART
AND DENYING IN PART
REMAINDER OF MICROSOFT'S
MOTION TO DISMISS

15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 Before the court are two remaining portions of Defendant Microsoft Corporation's
17 ("Microsoft") motion to dismiss. (*See* MTD (Dkt. #25).) Plaintiffs Steven Vance and
18 Tim Janecyk (collectively, "Plaintiffs") oppose Microsoft's motion. (Resp. (Dkt. # 37).)
19 At the direction of the court, both parties filed supplemental briefs to address (1) the
20 interpretation of "otherwise profit from" in § 15(c) of Illinois's Biometric Information
21 Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.* ("BIPA"); and (2) whether Washington or Illinois
22 law should govern Plaintiffs' unjust enrichment claim. (Pls. Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 45); Def.

1 Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 44); 3/15/21 Order (Dkt. # 43) at 24.) The court has considered the
2 motion, the supplemental briefing, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable
3 law. The court additionally held oral arguments on April 13, 2021. (*See* 4/13/21 Min.
4 Entry (Dkt. # 46).) Being fully advised, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part
5 the motion to dismiss.

6 II. BACKGROUND

7 The court discussed the factual and procedural backgrounds of this case in its
8 previous order on the other portions of Microsoft’s motion to dismiss. (*See* 3/15/21 Order
9 at 2-5.) Thus, it only summarizes here the facts most relevant to the remaining portions
10 of the motion.¹

11 Plaintiffs are Illinois residents who uploaded photos of themselves to the
12 photo-sharing website Flickr. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶¶ 6-7, 28, 60-61, 69.) Both were in
13 Illinois when uploading the photos. (*Id.* ¶¶ 60, 69.) Unbeknownst to them, Flickr,
14 through its parent company Yahoo!, compiled their photos along with hundreds of
15 millions of other photographs posted on the platform into a dataset (“Flickr dataset”) that
16 it made publicly available for those developing facial recognition technology. (*Id.*
17 ¶¶ 29-32.) International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”) created facial scans
18 from the photographs in the Flickr dataset to create a new dataset called Diversity in
19 Faces, which contained facial scans of Plaintiffs and other Illinois residents. (*Id.*

20 //

21 ¹ For the purposes of a motion to dismiss, the court accepts all well-pleaded allegations in
22 Plaintiffs’ complaint as true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of Plaintiffs. *See Wyler*
Summit P’ship v. Turner Broad. Sys., Inc., 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998).

1 ¶¶ 40-41.) Microsoft obtained the Diversity in Faces dataset, including Plaintiffs’ facial
2 scans, from IBM. (*Id.* ¶¶ 55-56.) No company in this chain of events—Flickr, Yahoo!,
3 IBM, or Microsoft—informed or obtained permission from Plaintiffs for the use of their
4 photographs or facial scans. (*Id.* ¶¶ 30, 45, 65-66, 73-74.)

5 Microsoft used the Diversity in Faces dataset to improve “the fairness and
6 accuracy of its facial recognition products,” which “improve[d] the effectiveness of its
7 facial recognition technology on a diverse array of faces” and in turn made those products
8 “more valuable in the commercial marketplace.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 57-58.) Microsoft’s facial
9 recognition products include its Cognitive Service Face Application Program Interface
10 and its Face Artificial Intelligence service that “allowed customers to embed facial
11 recognition into their apps without having to have any machine learning expertise.” (*Id.*
12 ¶ 53.) Microsoft additionally conducts “extensive business within Illinois” related to
13 facial recognition, including selling its facial recognition products through an
14 Illinois-based vendor; working with an Illinois-based business to build new applications
15 for facial recognition technology; and working with Illinois entities to build a “digital
16 transformation institute’ that accelerates the use of artificial intelligence throughout
17 society.” (*Id.* ¶ 59.)

18 Plaintiffs assert various claims in their class action suit against Microsoft. (*See*
19 *generally id.*) Relevant here are two of those claims: (1) violation of § 15(c) of BIPA (*id.*
20 ¶¶ 100-06); and (2) unjust enrichment (*id.* ¶¶ 107-16).² The court in its March 15, 2021,

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22 ² Microsoft also challenged Plaintiffs’ other claims, and the court resolved those
challenges in its previous order. (*See* 3/15/21 Order at 6-19, 23.)

1 order found that additional briefing from the parties would be beneficial, as neither party
2 meaningfully analyzed critical legal questions behind both claims in their original
3 briefing. (3/15/21 Order at 20, 22-23.) Specifically, the court ordered the parties to file
4 supplemental briefing on (1) “the definition of ‘otherwise profit from’ in the context of
5 § 15(c)”;

6 and (2) “which state law should govern [Plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment claim]
7 under Washington’s ‘most significant relationship’ test.” (*Id.*) The parties subsequently
8 filed their supplemental briefing. (*See* Pls. Supp. Br.; Def. Supp. Br.)

9 III. ANALYSIS

10 When considering a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), the court construes the
11 complaint in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Livid Holdings Ltd. v.*
12 *Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.*, 416 F.3d 940, 946 (9th Cir. 2005). The court must accept
13 all well-pleaded facts as true and draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff.
14 *Wyler Summit P’ship*, 135 F.3d at 661. The court, however, is not required “to accept as
15 true allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or
16 unreasonable inferences.” *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th
17 Cir. 2001). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual
18 matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft*
19 *v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544,
20 570 (2007)); *see also Telesaurus VPC, LLC v. Power*, 623 F.3d 998, 1003 (9th Cir.
21 2010). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that
22 allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 677-78. Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) can be

1 based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged
2 under a cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699
3 (9th Cir. 1990). Utilizing this standard, the court addresses the BIPA § 15(c) and unjust
4 enrichment claims in turn.

5 **A. Profit Under BIPA § 15(c)**

6 Section 15(c) states that “[n]o private entity in possession of a biometric identifier
7 or biometric information may sell, lease, trade, or otherwise profit from a person’s or a
8 customer’s biometric identifier or biometric information.” 740 ILCS 14/15(c). The
9 parties disagree on how broadly to read “otherwise profit from.” Microsoft argues that
10 “otherwise profit” requires “an entity receiving a pecuniary benefit in exchange for a
11 person’s biometric data.” (MTD at 22; Def. Supp. Br. at 1.) Plaintiffs propose that
12 “otherwise profit” means any use of biometric data that generates profits. (Resp. at 21;
13 Pls. Supp. Br. at 3-4.) The court finds that the proper interpretation of §15(c) falls
14 somewhere in between the two parties’ proposals.

15 The court begins, as it must, with the statutory language. *See Lacey v. Village of*
16 *Palatine*, 904 N.E.2d 18, 26 (Ill. 2009). “Profit” as a verb means “to be of service or
17 advantage” or “to derive benefit.” *Profit*, Merriam-Webster.com, [https://www.merriam-](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/profit)
18 [webster.com/dictionary/profit](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/profit) (last accessed Apr. 1, 2021); *see also Profit*, Oxford
19 English Dictionary, <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/152098> (last accessed Apr. 1,
20 2021) (defining “profit” as “[t]o be of advantage or benefit to”). “Otherwise” means
21 “[i]n a different manner; in another way, or in other ways.” Black’s Law Dictionary
22 1101 (6th ed. 1990). Thus, in the context of § 15(c), sale, lease or trade are examples of

1 | what the Illinois legislature had in mind as ways to derive benefit from biometric data,
2 | but the statute leaves room for other ways resembling those examples to gain an
3 | advantage.

4 | When a statute, like § 15(c), “specifically describes several classes of persons or
5 | things and then includes ‘other persons or things,’ the word ‘other’ is interpreted to mean
6 | ‘other such like.’” *Pooh-Bah Enters., Inc. v. Cnty. of Cook*, 905 N.E.2d 781, 799 (Ill.
7 | 2009); *Circuit City Stores, Inc. v. Adams*, 532 U.S. 105, 115 (2001) (discussing how
8 | general terms that follow more specific terms “embrace only objects similar in nature to
9 | those objects enumerated by the preceding specific words”). This “cardinal rule of
10 | statutory construction” is known as *ejusdem generis*, and it is a “common drafting
11 | technique” to save the legislature “from spelling out in advance every contingency in
12 | which the statute could apply.”³ *Pooh-Bah Enters.*, 905 N.E.2d at 799 (quoting 2A N.
13 | Singer & J. Singer, *Sutherland on Statutory Construction* § 47:17, at 370-73 (7th ed.
14 | 2007)) (internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, the general catchall is not “given [its]
15 | full and ordinary meaning” because to do so would render the specific words superfluous.
16 | *Id.*; *see also id.* (“If the legislature had meant the general words to have their unrestricted
17 | sense, it would not have used the specific words.”).

18 | Accordingly, applied to § 15(c), “otherwise profit” should be interpreted in light of
19 | the terms that precede it: sell, lease and trade. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(c). All three of these

21 | ³ Contrary to Plaintiffs’ contention, *ejusdem generis* applies equally to verbs. (*See* Resp.
22 | at 22.) Courts have applied this canon to actions as well as persons or things. *See, e.g., Epic Sys.*
Corp. v. Lewis, 138 S. Ct. 1612, 1625 (2018) (applying *ejusdem generis* canon to “form[ing],
join[ing], or assist[ing] labor organizations”); (Reply (Dkt. # 34) at 10-11.)

1 terms contemplate a transaction in which an item is given or shared in exchange for
2 something of value. *See Sell*, Merriam-Webster.com, [https://www.merriam-
4 webster.com/dictionary/sell](https://www.merriam-
3 webster.com/dictionary/sell) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021) (defining “sell” as “to give
5 up . . . to another for something of value”); *Lease*, Oxford English Dictionary,
6 <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/106734> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021) (defining “lease”
7 as “[t]o grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease”); *Trade*, Oxford English
8 Dictionary, <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/204275> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021)
9 (defining “trade” as “[t]o exchange (goods, commodities, etc.) on a commercial basis; to
10 cause to change hands”). Similarly then, while “profit” may have a broader “ordinary
11 meaning,” *see Pooh-Bah Enters.*, 905 N.E. 2d at 799, in the context of the enumerated
12 terms, “otherwise profit” encompasses commercial transactions—such as a sale, lease or
13 trade—during which the biometric data is transferred or shared in return for some benefit.

14 Thus, § 15(c) regulates transactions with two components: (1) access to biometric
15 data is shared or given to another; and (2) in return for that access, the entity receives
16 something of value. As to the first component, the biometric data itself may be the
17 product of the transaction, such as in a direct sale. Or the biometric data may be so
18 integrated into a product that consumers necessarily gain access to biometric data by
19 using the product or service. As to the second component, the court disagrees with
20 Microsoft’s contention that the biometric data must be provided “in exchange for
21 money.” (*See MTD* at 22.) Not all the enumerated examples involve monetary benefits.
22 For instance, one could trade for something of value that is not money. Thus, it does not
follow that “otherwise profit” must also be limited to a pecuniary benefit. Section 15(c)

1 prohibits the commercial dissemination of biometric data for some sort of gain, whether
2 pecuniary or not.

3 This reading of § 15(c) aligns with the legislative intent expressed in BIPA. *See*
4 740 ILCS 14/5. BIPA was designed to “regulate and promote, not inhibit,” the use of
5 biometric technology. *See Vigil v. Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc.*, 235 F. Supp. 3d
6 499, 512 n.9 (S.D.N.Y. 2017). The legislature recognized the benefits of using
7 biometrics but understood that if biometrics are “compromised, the individual has no
8 recourse, is at heightened risk for identity theft, and is likely to withdraw from biometric
9 facilitated transactions.” 740 ILCS 14/5(a), (c). To counteract that public “wear[iness]”
10 and to encourage those who may be “deterred from partaking in biometric
11 identifier-facilitated transactions,” the legislature enacted BIPA’s additional regulations.
12 *Id.* 14/5(d)-(e), (g). Thus, BIPA was not intended to stop all use of biometric technology;
13 instead, it set a standard for the safe collection, use, and storage of biometrics, including
14 protecting against the public’s main fear that their biometric data would be widely
15 disseminated. Section 15(c) achieves that goal by prohibiting a market in the transfer of
16 biometric data, whether through a direct exchange—sale, lease or trade—or some other
17 transaction where the product is comprised of biometric data.

18 To that end, Plaintiffs are correct that BIPA, and § 15(c) in particular, aims to
19 “eliminate the incentive” behind marketing biometric data. (*See* Pls. Supp. Br. at 2-3
20 (citing *Thornley v. Clearview AI, Inc.*, 984 F.3d 1241, 1247 (7th Cir. 2021) (analyzing
21 standing under § 15(c)).) But Plaintiffs’ argument goes astray when it assumes that BIPA
22 sought “to eliminate the incentive for private entities to collect, possess or disseminate

1 biometrics” in any fashion. (*Id.* at 2.) Not so, as BIPA’s legislative intent makes clear.
2 *See* 740 ILCS 14/5(a). Instead, BIPA sought to control the unauthorized collection,
3 possession or dissemination of biometric data, and § 15(c) operates to remove one main
4 incentive of sharing biometric data—to exchange it for some benefit.⁴

5 Indeed, Plaintiffs’ reading of § 15(c)—prohibition of any use of biometric data
6 that brings a benefit—would lead to absurd results that contravene BIPA itself. As
7 acknowledged by Plaintiffs in oral argument, § 15(c) is a flat-out prohibition. *See* 740
8 ILCS 14/15(c). In other words, unlike the collection, possession or dissemination of
9 biometric data, no private entity may “otherwise profit” from biometric data even if they
10 inform and obtain permission from the subject. *Compare, e.g.,* 740 ILCS 14/15(d)
11 (allowing dissemination of biometric data with consent from subject), *with* 740 ILCS
12 14/15(c) (containing no exceptions). Taken to its logical end, Plaintiffs’ reading of
13 § 15(c) would prohibit the sale of any product containing biometric technology because
14 any such feature had to be developed or built with biometric data. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 15,
15 24-25 (describing how all facial recognition technology utilizes biometric data).) For
16 instance, a company could not sell biometric timekeeping systems—or any product with
17 a biometric feature—because it was presumably developed using biometric data.

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19 ⁴ Although dicta, *Thornley* makes clear that it interpreted § 15(c) to “prohibit[] the
20 operation of a market in biometric [data],” not all technology based on biometric data. 984 F.3d
21 at 1247. Analogizing to other laws such as those prohibiting the sale of migratory birds, the
22 Seventh Circuit recognized that these laws aim to “eliminate the market for such material.” *Id.*
In other words, the law removes an incentive behind the dissemination of these materials to
control the spread of that material. The same holds true here. By prohibiting for-profit
transactions involving biometric data, BIPA aims to control the spread of biometric data.

1 Similarly, no company could use that biometric timekeeping system because it uses
2 employees' biometric data to streamline operations and decrease costs. Nothing—not
3 BIPA's statutory language, its stated intent, or any authority analyzing § 15(c)—supports
4 such a broad reading.⁵

5 At oral argument, Plaintiffs relied on the exemptions laid out in § 25 of BIPA as a
6 limiting principle, but that section does not resolve the absurdity discussed above.
7 Section 25 provides limited scenarios that are exempt from BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS § 14/25.
8 For instance, the act shall not apply “to a financial institution or an affiliate of a financial
9 institution that is subject to Title V of the federal Gramm-Leach Bliley Act of 1999” or to
10 “a contractor, subcontractor, or agency of a State agency or local unit of government
11 when working for that [entity].” *Id.* 14/25(c), (e). But this provision does not reach the
12 scenarios discussed above, where a private entity necessarily uses biometric data—even
13 if lawfully obtained—to develop biometric technology. Nor does § 25 alter the intent
14 expressed in § 5 that BIPA did not intend to stop all use of biometric technology,
15 especially those that BIPA recognized as potentially beneficial. *See* 740 ILCS 14/5.
16 Adopting Plaintiffs' reading would do just that.

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19 ⁵ Courts that have opined on the scope of § 15(c) in the context of standing have
20 generally rejected such a broad reading. For instance, in *Hazlitt v. Apple Inc.*, --- F.3d ----, 2020
21 WL 6681374 (S.D. Ill. 2020), the court noted that “by its plain language,” § 15(c) does not
22 prohibit “the general sales of devices equipped with facial recognition technology.” *Id.* at *7.
Similarly, in *Vigil*, the court explained that “otherwise profiting” is best read as “a catchall for
prohibiting commercially transferring biometric [data],” which does not reach the sale of a
product with a biometric-related feature. 235 F. Supp. 3d at 512 n.9.

1 Reading § 15(c) to prohibit for-profit transactions of biometric data also comports
2 with the one court to have analyzed § 15(c)'s reach. In *Flores v. Motorola Solutions,*
3 *Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-01128, 2021 WL 232627 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 8, 2021), plaintiffs alleged that
4 the defendant used biometric data to develop a database that allowed customers to search
5 for facial matches. *Id.* at *3. Thus, using the product—"compar[ing] novel images to the
6 database images to find facial matches"—necessarily allowed customers to gain access to
7 the underlying biometric data. *See id.* In other words, without the identified biometric
8 data, there would be no product to speak of. *See id.* Concluding that "biometric data is a
9 necessary element to Defendant's business model," the court declined to say that this
10 activity does not constitute "otherwise profiting from" biometric data. *Id.* *Flores*
11 illustrates one example of how a company could "otherwise profit" from biometric data
12 without directly selling it: by creating technology that is so intertwined with the biometric
13 data that marketing the technology is essentially disseminating biometric data for profit.

14 Applied here, Plaintiffs have not alleged that Microsoft "otherwise profited" from
15 their biometric data as that term is used in § 15(c). Plaintiffs allege that Microsoft used
16 the biometric data to "improve its facial recognition products and technologies," which
17 "improve[d] the effectiveness" of those products and made them "more valuable in the
18 commercial marketplace." (Compl. ¶ 58.) While these allegations support the inference
19 that Microsoft may have received some benefit from increased sales of its improved
20 products, these allegations do not establish that Microsoft disseminated or shared access
21 to biometric data through its products. Plaintiffs do not allege that Microsoft directly
22 sold biometric data. (*See id.*) And unlike in *Flores*, they have not alleged that the

1 biometric data is itself so incorporated into Microsoft’s product that by marketing the
2 product, it is commercially disseminating the biometric data. (*See id.*); *see* 2021 WL
3 232627, at *3. Because Plaintiffs’ factual allegations do not allow the court to reasonably
4 infer that Microsoft is sharing access to the biometric data, the court dismisses their claim
5 under § 15(c) without prejudice and with leave to amend.

6 **B. Unjust Enrichment**

7 As the court articulated in its previous order, Microsoft challenges Plaintiffs’
8 unjust enrichment claim as insufficiently pleaded under Washington law, but Plaintiffs
9 maintain that the claim is sufficiently pleaded under Illinois law. (3/15/21 Order at
10 20-21.) The court concluded that under step one of Washington’s two-step approach to
11 choice-of-law questions, an actual conflict between Washington and Illinois law exists
12 over whether Plaintiffs must plead that they suffered an economic expense distinct from a
13 privacy harm. (*Id.* at 21.) Because an actual conflict exists, the court must, at step two,
14 determine which state has the “most significant relationship” to the instant claim. (*Id.* at
15 22.) Washington’s “most significant relationship” test also consists of two steps. *Coe v.*
16 *Philips Oral Healthcare Inc.*, No. C13-0518MJP, 2014 WL 5162912, at *3 (W.D. Wash.
17 Oct. 14, 2014). First, the court considers the states’ relevant contacts to the cause of
18 action. *Johnson v. Spider Staging Corp.*, 555 P.2d 997, 1000-01 (Wash. 1976). Second,
19 if those contacts are evenly balanced, the court considers “the interests and public
20 policies of [the two] states and . . . the manner and extent of such policies as they relate to
21 the transaction in issue.” *Id.* at 1001.

22 //

1 At the outset, the parties disagree on which contacts should guide the analysis.
2 Microsoft argues that Restatement § 221 governs restitution claims, such as Plaintiffs'
3 unjust enrichment claim. (Def. Supp. Br. at 6.) Plaintiffs urge for application of
4 Restatement § 152, which governs invasion of privacy claims, or alternatively,
5 Restatement § 145, which applies generally to torts. (Pls. Supp. Br. at 7.) The court
6 determines that § 221 is most applicable here. The commentary to § 221 plainly states
7 that it “applies to claims, which are based neither on contract nor on tort, to recover for
8 unjust enrichment.” Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(1) cmt. a.
9 Although Plaintiffs are correct that the underlying issues involve privacy, Plaintiffs do
10 not, as in their cited authority, bring an invasion of privacy tort claim. (*See* Pls. Supp. Br.
11 at 8); *see, e.g., Cooper v. Am. Exp. Co.*, 593 F.2d 612, 612 (5th Cir. 1979) (invasion of
12 privacy claim); *York Grp. Inc. v. Pontone*, No. 10-cv-1078, 2014 WL 896632, at *33
13 (W.D. Pa. Mar. 6, 2014) (tortious surveillance claim). Indeed, Plaintiffs provide no
14 authority applying §§ 152 or 145 to an unjust enrichment claim. (*See* Pls. Supp. Br.)

15 Restatement § 221 provides that:

16 In actions for restitution, the rights and liabilities of the parties with respect
17 to the particular issue are determined by the local law of the state which, with
18 respect to that issue, has the most significant relationship to the occurrence
19 and the parties under the principles stated in § 6.

20 Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(1). Section 6, in turn, identifies
21 the following principles as relevant to the choice-of-law analysis:

- 22 (a) The needs of the interstate and international systems,
- (b) The relevant policies of the forum,
- (c) The relevant policies of other interested states and the relative interests of those states in the determination of the particular issue,

- (d) The protection of justified expectations,
- (e) The basic policies underlying the particular field of law,
- (f) Certainty, predictability and uniformity of result, and
- (g) Ease in the determination and application of the law to be applied.

Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 6(2). In applying these principles of § 6, the following contacts should be taken into account:

- (a) The place where a relationship between the parties was centered, provided that the receipt of enrichment was substantially related to the relationship,
- (b) The place where the benefit or enrichment was received,
- (c) The place where the act conferring the benefit or enrichment was done,
- (d) The domicile, residence, nationality, place of incorporation and place of business of the parties, and
- (e) The place where a physical thing, such as land or a chattel, which was substantially related to the enrichment, was situated at the time of the enrichment.

Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(2). The court’s approach is not merely to count contacts but rather to consider which contacts are the most significant and where those contacts are found. *Johnson*, 555 P.2d at 1000.

Three of these contacts identified by § 221 are neutral in the unique circumstances presented by this case and thus have little bearing on the court’s choice-of-law analysis.

The parties’ relationship is not centered in any one place, as Plaintiffs did not directly interact with Microsoft or its products.⁶ (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 60-63; 68-71); *see Veridian Credit Union v. Eddie Bauer, LLC*, 295 F. Supp. 3d 1140, 1154 (W.D. Wash. 2017)

⁶ The enrichment Microsoft allegedly received was unjust specifically because of the lack of relationship with Plaintiffs, as the unjustness stems from the lack of consent from Plaintiffs in Illinois. Thus, it is unclear whether this first factor, which is identified as the contact “given the greatest weight,” would ever be applicable in cases such as these. *See* Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(2) cmt. d.

1 (finding this factor to bear “little, if any, weight” when parties did not contract with one
2 another). Second, there is no “physical thing, such as land or a chattel,” related to the
3 enrichment. Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(2)(e). Instead,
4 Plaintiffs’ allegations revolve around the benefits obtained from intangible notions of
5 biometric data and facial recognition technology. Thus, this factor, too, is neutral.

6 Lastly, the place where the benefit was received is also neutral. Microsoft is based
7 in Washington and thus would have received benefits in Washington from increased
8 product sales. (Compl. ¶ 8; *see* Def. Supp. Br. at 7.) However, Plaintiffs also allege that
9 Microsoft “conducted extensive business within Illinois related to the facial recognition
10 products it unlawfully developed” and thus allows the reasonable inference that
11 Microsoft received benefits in Illinois as well. (Compl. ¶ 59.) Indeed, Microsoft
12 self-proclaims that it “work[s] with customers around the world” and “play[s] a leading
13 role in developing facial recognition technology” and thus presumably may receive
14 benefit in many places due to its improved facial recognition products. (*See id.* ¶ 54 n.15
15 (citing Brad Smith, *Facial Recognition: It’s Time for Action*, Microsoft on the Issues
16 (Dec. 6, 2018)).) Thus, although usually of greatest importance when there is no
17 relationship between the parties, this factor also does not weigh strongly in favor of one
18 state over another. *See* Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(2)(d)
19 (assigning this factor “little or no weight” when place where benefit was received “bears
20 little relation to the occurrence . . . or where this place cannot be identified”).

21 The two remaining factors lean towards application of Illinois law. The place
22 where the act conferring the benefit occurred will be given “[p]articular weight” if it

1 differs from the place where the benefit was received or if the place where the benefit
2 was received cannot be identified. Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws
3 § 221(2) cmt. d. Plaintiffs conferred the benefit in Illinois, as they and all putative class
4 members are Illinois residents who uploaded Illinois-created content in Illinois. (Compl.
5 ¶¶ 6-7, 60-62, 68-70, 77.) Although there are other acts in the chain of events leading to
6 Microsoft benefiting off of Plaintiffs’ biometric data, including actions Microsoft
7 allegedly took itself (*see* Def. Supp. Br. at 7), the core of the benefit lies in Plaintiffs
8 providing images of their faces—albeit unknowingly—that ultimately improved
9 Microsoft’s products. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 57-59, 108-12.) Thus, this factor, which is
10 assigned particular weight given the neutrality of the place where the benefit was
11 received, counsels application of Illinois law. *See* Restatement (Second) of Law on
12 Conflict of Laws § 221(2) cmt. d.

13 Moreover, the domicile and place of business of the parties tip towards Illinois.
14 Although Microsoft is headquartered in Washington (*id.* ¶¶ 8-9), “[t]he fact that one of
15 the parties is domiciled in a particular state is of little significance” alone, *see Veridian*,
16 295 F. Supp. 3d at 1154; *see also* Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws
17 § 221(2) cmt. d (“The fact . . . that one of the parties is domiciled . . . in a given state will
18 usually carry little weight of itself.”). Instead, the importance of these locations “depends
19 largely upon the extent to which they are grouped with other contacts.” Restatement
20 (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(2) cmt. d. Here, several contacts are grouped
21 in Illinois: Plaintiffs are domiciled there, the benefiting act (the sharing of facial images)
22 was done there, and Microsoft conducts business there related to the enrichment at issue.

1 *See id.* (“The state where these contacts are grouped is particularly likely to be the state
2 of the applicable law if . . . the benefiting act was done there.”); (Compl. ¶¶ 6-7, 58-63,
3 68-71.) Aside from Microsoft’s headquarters, the allegations largely do not concern
4 Washington. (*See* Compl.) Accordingly, this factor favors application of Illinois law.

5 In sum, and in light of the guidance that the court is to evaluate these contacts with
6 respect to the particular issues presented, the court concludes that Illinois has the most
7 significant relationship to this occurrence. *See* Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict
8 of Laws § 221. Of particular significance is the place of the benefiting act and the
9 grouping of Plaintiffs’ domicile, residence and Microsoft’s business in that place:
10 Illinois. *See id.*; (Compl. ¶¶ 6-7, 58-63, 68-71.) The remaining contacts are neutral or
11 carry little weight to the court’s analysis.

12 The conclusion that Illinois has the most significant relationship here is bolstered
13 by consideration of the underlying principles of § 6. First, the consideration of the two
14 states’ relevant policies leans towards Illinois. *See* Restatement (Second) of Law on
15 Conflict of Laws § 6(b)-(c). While Microsoft is correct that Washington has its own
16 biometrics statute that differs from BIPA (*see* Def. Supp. Br. at 8-9), that difference in
17 itself encourages the application of Illinois law for Plaintiffs and a putative class who are
18 all Illinois residents. Illinois made clear through BIPA that it has substantial interest in
19 protecting its residents’ biometric data, even if the harm is inflicted by an out-of-state
20 corporation. *See In re Facebook Biometric Info. Privacy Litig.*, 185 F. Supp. 3d 1155,
21 1169-70 (N.D. Cal. 2016). Indeed, Illinois’s recognition of both the role of major
22 national corporations as well as the unknown nature of the full ramifications of biometric

1 technology underscores Illinois’s great interest in protecting its citizenry against a
2 multitude of harms stemming from a privacy violation, including if a corporation unjustly
3 enriches itself off of Illinois residents’ biometric data. *See* 740 ILCS 14/5(b), (f).
4 Washington’s interest, on the other hand, is relatively insignificant in comparison, as
5 illustrated by the lack of Washington’s connection to the majority of substantive
6 allegations in Plaintiffs’ complaint. *See McNamara v. Hallinan*, No. 2:17-cv-02967-
7 GMN-BNW, 2019 WL 4752265, at *6 (D. Nev. Sept. 30, 2019) (finding state’s lack of
8 significance to substantive allegations suggests that its public policy interest is minimal).

9 Certainty, predictability and uniformity of result, as well as the ease in the
10 determination of the law to be applied, tip towards Illinois as well. *See* Restatement
11 (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 6(f)-(g). In cases involving privacy, the
12 Restatement recognizes that both these values are furthered by choosing the state where
13 the invasion of privacy occurred, as that location “will usually be readily ascertainable.”
14 *Cf.* Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflicts of Law § 152 cmt. b (analyzing § 6
15 principles). That is especially true here, as this court and others have opined on the
16 difficulty of pinpointing where events occurred in BIPA cases. (*See* 3/15/21 Order at
17 6-7); *see, e.g., Rivera v. Google Inc.*, 238 F. Supp. 3d 1088, 1101-02 (N.D. Ill. 2017).
18 Moreover, uniformity concerns for the multitude of cases brought by Illinois residents
19 across the country again counsel application of Illinois law. *See Vance v. IBM Corp.*, No.
20 20 C 577, 2020 WL 5530134, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 15, 2020) (“*IBM*”) (applying Illinois
21 law to IBM’s actions).

22 //

1 Microsoft relies largely on protection of its justified expectations that
2 Washington’s biometrics law would apply, “not a far-flung state’s law.” (Def. Supp. Br.
3 at 9.) But in restitution cases, the protection of justified expectations “plays a less
4 important role in the choice-of-law process with respect to some of the areas covered by
5 the field of restitution” because “the purpose of restitution is to do justice to the parties
6 after an event whose occurrence one of the parties, at least, will usually not have
7 foreseen.” Restatement (Second) of Law on Conflict of Laws § 221(1) cmt. b. Even if
8 justified expectations carried greater importance, Microsoft’s expectation of relying on
9 Washington law when it is a national corporation and does extensive business in other
10 states, including Illinois, is outweighed by Illinois residents’ justified expectation that
11 their state’s laws will protect their privacy interests, especially as their relevant actions do
12 not reach into Washington. (See Compl. ¶¶ 54, 59, 60-63, 69-72.) Thus, this principle
13 does not dictate the application of Washington law.

14 Assuming, *arguendo*, that the foregoing contacts were evenly balanced, the court
15 would still apply Illinois law under the second step of Washington’s choice-of-law
16 analysis. “If the contacts are evenly balanced, the second step of the analysis involves an
17 evaluation of the interests and public policies of the concerned states to determine which
18 state has the greater interest in determination of the particular issue.” *Zenaida-Garcia v.*
19 *Recovery Sys. Tech.*, 115 P.3d 1017, 1020 (Wash. 2005). This second step “turns on the
20 purpose of the law and the issues involved.” *Veridian*, 295 F. Supp. 3d at 1155. As
21 discussed above, Illinois has the “paramount interest” in applying its law here.
22 Application of its unjust enrichment law, which recognizes privacy harms, aligns with

1 and strengthens Illinois’s general regulatory scheme regarding privacy interests. *See*
2 *IBM*, 2020 WL 5530134, at *5. Although applying Washington unjust enrichment law
3 would not cause Illinois to suffer “a complete negation of its biometric privacy
4 protections,” the court concludes that applying Washington law would cause Illinois to
5 suffer greater impairment of its policies than if the other state’s law is applied. *See In re*
6 *Facebook*, 185 F. Supp. 3d at 1170.

7 Having determined that Illinois law applies to Plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment claim,
8 the remainder of the analysis becomes straightforward. As the court previously
9 articulated, under Illinois law, “the assertion that plaintiffs are ‘exposed to a heightened
10 risk of privacy harm’ and ‘have been deprived of their control over their biometric data’
11 sufficiently states an unjust enrichment claim.” (3/15/21 Order at 21-22 (quoting *IBM*,
12 2020 WL 5530134, at *5).) Because Plaintiffs have so pleaded (*see* Compl. ¶ 108), they
13 have sufficiently stated a claim for unjust enrichment under Illinois law.⁷

14 In sum, the court determines that Illinois has the most significant relationship with
15 the occurrence here under both the contacts analysis laid out in Restatement § 221 and
16 the general principles listed in § 6. Moreover, even if the contacts were balanced, Illinois
17 has the greater interest in determining this particular issue. Applying Illinois law,

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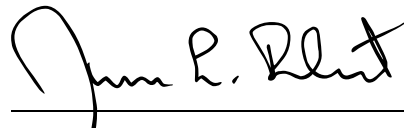
19 _____
20 ⁷ Microsoft makes two additional arguments for dismissal: (1) that the unjust enrichment
21 claim must be dismissed because the BIPA claims should be dismissed; and (2) that unjust
22 enrichment is not available as Plaintiffs have a statutory remedy. The court does not address the
first argument because at least one of Plaintiffs’ BIPA claims survive. (*See* 3/15/21 Order.) As
for the second argument, Plaintiffs may set forth an unjust enrichment claim alternatively, and
thus dismissal is not warranted. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(e)(2); *Quadion Corp. v Mache*, 738 F.
Supp. 270, 278 (N.D. Ill. 1990).

1 Plaintiffs have sufficiently pleaded their unjust enrichment claim, and Microsoft's
2 remaining arguments are unavailing. Thus, the court denies Microsoft's motion to
3 dismiss Plaintiffs' unjust enrichment claim.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part the
6 remainder of Microsoft's motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 25). Specifically, Plaintiffs' BIPA
7 § 15(c) is dismissed with leave to amend. Plaintiffs shall file an amended complaint, if
8 any, alleging facts that resolve the issues stated herein, no later than 14 days from the
9 filing date of this order.

10 Dated this 14th day of April, 2021.

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13 JAMES L. ROBART
14 United States District Judge
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