The Protecting Household Privacy Act (PHPA) protects information stored in or shared by electronic devices we all have in our homes. It prohibits law enforcement from seizing this private information collected by these devices without a valid warrant or court order, or the owner’s consent. Even when this information is lawfully obtained, the PHPA requires the information to be destroyed within 30 days, unless there is reasonable suspicion that it contains evidence of criminal activity or is relevant to an ongoing investigation or pending criminal trial.

WHY DO WE NEED THIS LAW?

- Smart household electronic devices are sold to consumers as a means of convenience and safety, but they bring with them a host of pervasive surveillance concerns.
- Many of these devices have the capacity to collect and store large amounts of private data, which can be accessed by law enforcement.
- To safeguard the privacy of anyone using this technology, it is essential for Illinois law to define the limited circumstances and conditions under which such sensitive household electronic data may be lawfully obtained.

WHAT IS A HOUSEHOLD?

The PHPA defines a household as the area inside and immediately surrounding a single or multiple family dwelling. This definition is consistent with the court’s interpretation of “household,” which recognizes the privacy someone may have on their front porch, at the foot of their door or in their yard.

WHAT ARE SMART HOUSEHOLD ELECTRONIC DEVICES?

Under the PHPA, a smart household electronic device is any device intended for use within a household that is capable of facilitating electronic communication, often through the use of a sensor. Given the definition of “household,” the PHPA includes devices located inside of the home and outside in the immediately surrounding area of a home.

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