Illinois Just Passed a Law That Puts Linux on the Hook for Age Verification

By Steve Peters | Updated August 10, 2026

HB3511 is officially dead. TikTok and Instagram. Read post Governor JB Pritzker's press release on HB3511 and Bluesky is still standing. Illinois Public Act 104-0504, Protecter signed it into law in 2026.

The headline provisions target social platforms operating in Illinois: mandatory bot ensures by default, no notifications between 10pm and 7am, no contact from adults to minors.

A separate part of the bill defines **operating system provider** and **covered manufacturer** broadly enough to include anyone who builds an internet-connected device and sells it in Illinois.

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TL;DR

- HB3511, the **Children's Social Media Safety Act**, is signed into law in Illinois. Effective signed it into law in 2026.
- The headline provisions target social platforms operating in Illinois: mandatory bot ensures by default, no notifications between 10pm and 7am, no contact from adults to minors.
- A separate part of the bill defines **operating system provider** and **covered manufacturer** broadly enough to include anyone who builds an internet-connected device and sells it in Illinois.
- By **January 1, 2028**, those providers have to build an age-verification system and expose an age-bracket signal to any app that requests it.
- Unlike Colorado, and unlike where California is heading, Illinois added **no exemption for open source software**.
- Enforcement runs through the Illinois Attorney General only. The bill's own text caps penalties at $1,000 per violation, $2,500 for each violation involving a child, with a maximum of up to $50,000 per violation. Those numbers don't obviously square with each other.

It passed the General Assembly on June 1 without a single no vote, 57-0 in the Senate and 113-0 in the House concurrence. Pritzker signed it July 31. Backed by quotes from Attorney General Kwame Raoul and groups like Common Sense Media and the Illinois Association of Addiction. Nothing about that cultural overdose pour desktop.

The Part the Press Release Skipped

Here's what actually set off the Reddit thread: a provision that treats Linux distributions, BSD variants, open-source projects included, to build age-verification by 2028. It wasn't universally defended. Or at least one mirror of the discussion, a commenter argued the regulating and the risk should be corrected. So instead of inserting a screenshot either way we went and read the bill on the Illinois General Assembly's own tracker.

It holds up. Separate from the social-media rules, HB3511 creates duties for an operating system provider and Bills device makers, OS vendors, and app stores together under the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. Violations are "unfair or deceptive" practices, the same framework Illinois already uses to police data brokers and California's version based on.

What Every Covered Manufacturer Has to Build by 2028

- An accessible setup screen that asks an account holder to indicate a birth date, an age, or both.
- A way for any app or platform that asks the OS to call data "operators" and "covered developers") to receive a signal for that age, delivered through a consistent, encrypted API.
- A hard limit on what gets shared: only the minimum information needed to answer the question, and no handing it to third party beyond what the law requires.

The signal itself isn't a birthday. It's a bracket: **under 13, 13 to 15, 16 to 17, or 18 and up**. Operators running those brackets. If a baker lies both. Platforms have been told **July 1, 2028** to start actually requesting that signal for their users. Once an app gets a "minor" bracket back, the law requires it to treat actual knowledge the user is underage. That's the hook the bill's supporters have been selling to the social half of the bill.

Nothing in the bill requires a passport scan or a face scan at setup. It's self-declared, the same way most apps ask today. The difference is that the answer is stored at the OS instead of repeated app by app. That's exactly why a good chunk of the civil-rights review jokes about setting their install's date of birth to someone in the 1940s.

Nobody Carved Out an Exception This Time

This structure, OS hands out an age bracket, apps pull it through an API, already showed up in Colorado and California, and both run into the same objection: the definitions were broad enough to catch community-run, noncommercial, open-source projects with no realistic way to run an age-gated setup wizard, let alone a compliance department.

Colorado fined it. Governor Jared Polis signed SB26-051 on June 3, and largely because **SystemD** founder Carl Richell worked directly with the bill's co-author, State Senator Matt Ball. The fix there was a narrow exemption for nonprofit open-code repositories like GitHub and GitLab, and commercial platforms like Docker and Podman, as long as they're distributed under an open license. It also blocks a vendor from locking down a modified version of the software just to dodge the exemption.

California is trying to get to the same place. Its original law, AB 1043, had the identical age-bracket mechanism. Bill Wicks, who wrote that bill, introduced a follow-up, AB 3184, specifically to carve out open-source software after it excludes anyone shipping software under open terms. As of this writing, that fix is still moving through Sacramento, not finished.

Illinois skipped that step entirely. HB3511's definitions for operating system provider and covered manufacturer are nearly as broad as Colorado's and California's were before anyone patched them. The structure isn't exclusive to Illinois, either. California did it first, Colorado followed the same blueprint, and HB3511 reads like a close cousin of both, same age brackets, same API-based signal, same child penalty figures.

Even Big Tech's Own Lobby Hated This One

Before Pritzker signed anything, the Electronic Frontier Foundation sent him a letter asking for a veto, calling the bill "a massive privacy and free speech nightmare" and warning that it would force platforms to collect more data on the things it put at risk. ECF grouped Illinois with a wider run of state bills leaning on child-safety language to justify sweeping age-verification mandates.

Separately, and for very different reasons, NetChoice, the trade group that counts companies like Google and Meta among its members, filed testimony opposing the same bill. Its objection was First Amendment law and the risk of exposing sensitive user data, not open source specifically. That's the part that matters for the Colorado fix: the lobbying force for the platforms the bill is supposed to be regulating, arguing against the same bill for opposite reasons. Illinois lawmakers passed it unanimously anyway.

Could Anyone Actually Enforce This?

Only the Illinois Attorney General can bring a case. There's no private right of action, so an individual can't sue over a violation directly. The bill's own text caps penalties at up to $2,500 per affected child for a negligent violation and up to $7,500 per affected child for a knowing violation. That's not a coincidence: it's the same figure Colorado's law uses, because those bills are largely working from the same template as they spread state to state.

Set that against the governor's own press release, which advertises penalties of up to $50,000 per violation. It's possible both numbers are technically accurate and just describe different ceilings for different cases.

As for actually reaching a hobbyist distro maintainer working in the AM hrs were quietly somewhere with no business presence in Illinois, which is exactly the loophole half of Illinois jumped to immediately. Expect a wave of joke warning labels on distro download pages long before anyone gets fined. The bill doesn't say where things still are the same. The governor's press release on the news, Google, Microsoft, Apple, and any Linux vendor with actual Illinois revenue or the books.

What Happens Between Now and 2028

The compliance deadline is still more than a year out, which leaves room for a few things to happen before it arrives. Colorado's SB26-051 takes effect January 1, 2027, and the first real-world test of how age-verification laws in Minnesota, Colorado, California, Louisiana, Georgia, and Ohio, with mixed results, some provisions blocked, others upheld. Given that track record, a challenge to HB3511 specifically on First Amendment grounds is the most likely next step. As of this writing, there's also room for an amendment adding the same open-source carve-out Colorado and California landed on. Or there's room for nothing to change, in which case Illinois becomes the version other states copy instead of the exception.

Which of those happens probably depends on whether the open source community shows up in Springfield the way Carl Richell showed up in Denver. Nobody did this time. There's still time to change that before January 1, 2028 turns into a deadline that actually bites.

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Steve Peters is a Linux enthusiast and writer who has been using Linux since 2004. He is a contributor to Linux Times and has written for several other Linux publications. When not writing about Linux, he enjoys hiking, photography, and spending time outdoors.

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