

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

<p>BONNIE BENNETT, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>PENNY PUBLICATIONS, LLC,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	<p>Case No. <u>21-cv-807</u></p> <p>CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</p>
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Plaintiff Bonnie Bennett (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to herself and her counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

1. Defendant Penny Publications, LLC (“Penny”) rented, exchanged, and/or otherwise disclosed detailed information about Plaintiff’s *Word Seeks* magazine subscription to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and list brokers, among others, which in turn disclosed her information to aggressive advertisers, political organizations, and non-profit companies. As a result, Plaintiff has received a barrage of unwanted junk mail. By renting, exchanging, and/or

otherwise disclosing Plaintiff's Private Reading Information (defined below) during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period¹, Penny violated Michigan's Preservation of Personal Privacy Act, H.B. 5331, 84th Leg. Reg. Sess., P.A. No. 378, §§ 1-4 (Mich. 1988), *id.* § 5, added by H.B. 4694, 85th Leg. Reg. Sess., P.A. No. 206, § 1 (Mich. 1989) (the "PPPA").²

2. Documented evidence confirms these facts. For example, a list broker, NextMark, Inc. ("NextMark"), offers to provide renters access to the mailing list titled "Dell Magazines / Penny Press Masterfile Mailing List", which contains the Private Reading Information of 459,882 of Penny's active U.S. subscribers at a base price of "\$100.00/M [per thousand]," (i.e., 10.0 cents apiece), as shown in the screenshot below:

¹ The statutory period for this action is six years. *See* M.C.L. § 600.5813.

² In May 2016, the Michigan legislature amended the PPPA. *See* S.B. 490, 98th Leg., Reg. Sess., P.A. No. 92 (Mich. 2016) (codified at M.C.L. § 445.1711, *et seq.*). The May 2016 amendment to the PPPA, which became effective on July 31, 2016, does not apply retroactively to claims that accrued prior to its July 31, 2016 effective date. *See Boelter v. Hearst Commc'ns, Inc.*, 192 F. Supp. 3d 427, 439-41 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) (holding that "the amendment to the [PP]PA does not apply to Plaintiffs' claims, and the Court will assess the sufficiency of those claims under the law as it was when Plaintiffs' claims accrued.") (citing *Landgraf v. USI Film Prods.*, 511 U.S. 224, 286 (1994)). Because the claims alleged herein accrued, and thus vested, prior to the July 31, 2016 effective date of the amended version of the PPPA, the pre-amendment version of the PPPA applies in this case. *See Horton v. GameStop, Corp.*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, 2018 WL 8335635, at *2-3 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 28, 2018).

Dell Magazines / Penny Press Masterfile Mailing List

Dell Magazines/Penny Press offers active subscribers / mail order buyers who have purchased from their family of astrology, mystery, puzzle, and science fiction publications. www.pennypublications.com

Get Count
Get Pricing
Get More Information

SEGMENTS	COUNTS THROUGH 08/31/2021	POPULARITY: ***** 100
459,882 TOTAL UNIVERSE / BASE RATE	\$100.00/M	MARKET: CONSUMER
23,683 1 MONTH BUYERS / SUBSCRIBERS	+ \$10.00/M	CHANNELS: <input type="checkbox"/>
68,340 3 MONTH BUYERS / SUBSCRIBERS	+ \$7.50/M	SOURCE: DIRECT MAIL SOLD, PUBLICATIONS, 99% DIRECT TO PUBLISHER, 1% INTERNET-BASED
136,615 6 MONTH BUYERS / SUBSCRIBERS	+ \$5.00/M	PRIVACY: UNKNOWN
259,840 12 MONTH BUYERS / SUBSCRIBERS	\$105.00/M	DMA?: YES - MEMBER
FOOD MAILERS RATE	\$80.00/M	STATUS: STANDARD PROVIDER
FUNDRAISERS/INSURANCE	\$75.00/M	GEO: USA
		GENDER: 73% FEMALE 20% MALE
		SPENDING: \$28.00 AVERAGE ORDER

DESCRIPTION

Dell Magazines/Penny Press offers active subscribers / mail order buyers who have purchased from their family of astrology, mystery, puzzle, and science fiction publications.

With over 85 different publications and an average subscription price of \$75.00, Dell Magazines/Penny Press reaches predominantly female readers age 66+ with an average income of \$35,000.

Category: Puzzle, Mystery, Science Fiction and Horoscope (see individual data cards)



Type: Book Buyers, Subscribers, Value Pack Product Buyers

Average Age: 66

Average Income: \$35,000

Average sale: \$75-\$80

SOURCE: Direct to Publisher and a small percentage of internet.

SELECTS

3 MONTH HOTLINE	\$7.50/M
6 MONTH HOTLINE	\$5.00/M
GENDER/SEX	\$8.00/M
HOTLINE	\$10.00/M
RENEWALS	\$8.00/M
SCF/STATE/ZIP	\$8.00/M
TYPE	\$15.00/M

ADDRESSING

KEY CODING	\$2.00/M
EMAIL	\$75.00/F
FTP	\$75.00/F

RELATED LISTS

- DR. LEONARD'S HEALTHCARE CATALOG BUYERS
- AMERIMARK ENHANCED MASTERFILE
- I-BEHAVIOR DATABASE
- CAROL WRIGHT GIFTS CATALOG BUYERS
- DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS ACTIVE DONORS
- PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE MERCHANDISE BUYERS
- PROFILE AMERICA POSTAL AND EMAIL MASTERFILE
- BLAIR MASTERFILE
- JERRY BAKER BOOK BUYERS MASTERFILE
- THE BRADFORD GROUP - COLLECTORS GROUP MASTERFILE

See Exhibit A hereto.

3. By renting, exchanging, or otherwise disclosing the Private Reading Information of its Michigan-based subscribers during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period, Penny violated the PPPA. Subsection 2 of the PPPA provides:

[A] person, or an employee or agent of the person, engaged in the business of selling at retail, renting, or lending books or other written materials ... shall not disclose to any person, other than the customer, a record or information concerning the purchase ... of those materials by a customer that indicates the identity of the

customer.

PPPA § 2.

4. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this Class Action Complaint against Penny for its intentional and unlawful disclosure of its customers' Private Reading Information in violation of the PPPA.

NATURE OF THE CASE

5. To supplement its revenues, Penny rents, exchanges, or otherwise discloses its customers' information—including their full names, titles of publications subscribed to, and home addresses (collectively "Private Reading Information"), as well as myriad other categories of individualized data and demographic information such as gender—to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and other third parties without the written consent of its customers.

6. By renting, exchanging, or otherwise disclosing – rather than selling – its customers' Private Reading Information, Penny is able to disclose the information time and time again to countless third parties.

7. Penny's disclosure of Private Reading Information and other individualized information is not only unlawful, but also dangerous because it allows for the targeting of particular members of society. For example, anyone could buy a customer list provided by Penny that contains the names and addresses of all women in Detroit, Michigan who subscribe to *Word Seeks* magazine. Such a list is

available for sale on the open market for approximately \$116.00 per thousand subscribers listed.

8. While Penny profits handsomely from the unauthorized rental, exchange, and/or disclosure of its customers' Private Reading Information and other individualized information, it does so at the expense of its customers' statutory privacy rights (afforded by the PPPA) because Penny does not obtain its customers' written consent prior to disclosing their Private Reading Information.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Bonnie Bennett is a natural person and citizen of the State of Michigan and resides in Albion, Michigan. Plaintiff was a subscriber to *Word Seeks* magazine, including during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period. *Word Seeks* magazine is published by Penny. While residing in, a citizen of, and present in Michigan, Plaintiff purchased her subscription to *Word Seeks* magazine directly from Penny. Prior to and at the time Plaintiff subscribed to *Word Seeks*, Penny did not notify Plaintiff that it discloses the Private Reading Information of its customers, and Plaintiff has never authorized Penny to do so. Furthermore, Plaintiff was never provided any written notice that Penny rents, exchanges, or otherwise discloses its customers' Private Reading Information, or any means of opting out. Since subscribing to *Word Seeks*, and during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period, Penny disclosed, without the requisite consent or prior notice, Plaintiff's Private

Reading Information to data aggregators, data appenders, and/or data cooperatives, who then supplement that information with data from their own files. Moreover, during that same period, Penny rented or exchanged mailing lists containing Plaintiff's Private Reading Information to third parties seeking to contact Penny subscribers, without first obtaining the requisite written consent from Plaintiff or even giving her prior notice of the rentals, exchanges, and/or other disclosures.

10. Defendant Penny Publications, LLC is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in Norwalk, Connecticut. Penny does business throughout Michigan and the entire United States. Penny is the publisher of the book and magazine titles *Crossword*, *Dell Collector's Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine*, *Alfred Hitchcock's Mystery Magazine*, *Analog Science Fiction and Fact*, *Asimov's Science Fiction Magazine*, *Dell Crossword Puzzles*, *Family Favorites*, *Family Variety Puzzles & Games*, *Fill-In, Logic & Math*, *Official Crossword Puzzles*, *Penny Press Selected Series*, *Sudoku*, and *Word Search*, in addition to *Word Seeks* magazine.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this civil 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.

12. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Penny because Plaintiff's claims arose in substantial part from actions and omissions in Michigan, including from Plaintiff's purchase of a *Word Seeks* subscription in Michigan, Penny's direction of such *Word Seeks* subscription into Michigan, and Penny's failure to obtain Plaintiff's written consent in Michigan prior to disclosing her Private Reading Information, including her residential address in Michigan, to another person, the effects of which were felt from within Michigan by a citizen and resident of Michigan. Personal jurisdiction also exists over Penny in Michigan because Penny conducts substantial business within Michigan, such that Penny has significant, continuous, and pervasive contacts with the State of Michigan.

13. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Penny does substantial business in this judicial District and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place within this judicial District.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Michigan's Preservation of Personal Privacy Act

14. In 1988, members of the United States Senate warned that records of consumers' purchases and rentals of audiovisual and publication materials offer "a window into our loves, likes, and dislikes," and that "the trail of information generated by every transaction that is now recorded and stored in sophisticated

record-keeping systems is a new, more subtle and pervasive form of surveillance.” S. Rep. No. 100-599 at 7–8 (1988) (statements of Sens. Simon and Leahy, respectively).

15. Recognizing the need to further protect its citizens’ privacy rights, Michigan’s legislature enacted the PPPA to protect “privacy with respect to the purchase, rental, or borrowing of certain materials,” by prohibiting companies from disclosing certain types of sensitive consumer information. H.B. No. 5331, 1988 Mich. Legis. Serv. 378 (West).

16. Subsection 2 of the PPPA states:

[A] person, or an employee or agent of the person, engaged in the business of selling at retail, renting, or lending books or other written materials . . . *shall not disclose* to any person, other than the customer, a record or information concerning the purchase . . . of those materials by a customer that indicates the identity of the customer.

PPPA § 2 (emphasis added).

17. Michigan’s protection of reading information reflects the “gut feeling that people ought to be able to read books and watch films without the whole world knowing,” and recognizes that “[b]ooks and films are the intellectual vitamins that fuel the growth of individual thought. The whole process of intellectual growth is one of privacy—of quiet, and reflection. This intimate process should be protected from the disruptive intrusion of a roving eye.” S. Rep. No. 100–599, at 6 (Statement

of Rep. McCandless).

18. As Senator Patrick Leahy recognized in proposing the Video and Library Privacy Protection Act (later codified as the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710), “[i]n practical terms our right to privacy protects the choice of movies that we watch with our family in our own homes. And it protects the selection of books that we choose to read.” 134 Cong. Rec. S5399 (May 10, 1988).

19. Senator Leahy also explained why choices in movies and reading materials are so private: “These activities . . . reveal our likes and dislikes, our interests and our whims. They say a great deal about our dreams and ambitions, our fears and our hopes. They reflect our individuality, and they describe us as people.”

Id.

20. Michigan’s passage of the PPPA also established as a matter of law “that a person’s choice in reading, music, and video entertainment is a private matter, and not a fit subject for consideration by gossipy publications, employers, clubs, or anyone else for that matter.” *Privacy: Sales, Rentals of Videos, etc.*, House Legislative Analysis Section, H.B. No. 5331, Jan. 20, 1989 (attached hereto as **Exhibit B**).

21. Despite the fact that thousands of Michigan residents subscribe to Penny’s publications, Penny disregarded its legal responsibility by systematically violating the PPPA.

***The Private Information Market:
Consumers' Private Information Has Real Value***

22. In 2001, Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) Commissioner Orson Swindle remarked that “the digital revolution . . . has given an enormous capacity to the acts of collecting and transmitting and flowing of information, unlike anything we’ve ever seen in our lifetimes . . . [and] individuals are concerned about being defined by the existing data on themselves.”³

23. More than a decade later, Commissioner Swindle’s comments ring truer than ever, as consumer data feeds an information marketplace that supports a \$26 billion dollar per year online advertising industry in the United States.⁴

24. The FTC has also recognized that consumer data possesses inherent monetary value within the new information marketplace and publicly stated that:

Most consumers cannot begin to comprehend the types and amount of information collected by businesses, or why their information may be commercially valuable. Data is currency. The larger the data set, the greater potential for

³ **Exhibit C**, The Information Marketplace: Merging and Exchanging Consumer Data (Mar. 13, 2001), at 8:15-11:16, *available at* https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_events/information-marketplace-merging-and-exchanging-consumer-data/transcript.pdf (last visited July 30, 2021).

⁴ *See Exhibit D*, Web’s Hot New Commodity: Privacy, WSJ (Feb. 28, 2011), <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703529004576160764037920274.html> (last visited July 30, 2021).

analysis—and profit.⁵

25. In fact, an entire industry exists while companies known as data aggregators purchase, trade, and collect massive databases of information about consumers. Data aggregators then profit by selling this “extraordinarily intrusive” information in an open and largely unregulated market.⁶

26. The scope of data aggregators’ knowledge about consumers is immense: “If you are an American adult, the odds are that [they] know[] things like your age, race, sex, weight, height, marital status, education level, politics, buying habits, household health worries, vacation dreams—and on and on.”⁷

27. Further, “[a]s use of the Internet has grown, the data broker industry has already evolved to take advantage of the increasingly specific pieces of

⁵ **Exhibit E**, Statement of FTC Commissioner Pamela Jones Harbour (Dec. 7, 2009), at 2, available at https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_statements/remarks-ftc-exploring-privacy-roundtable/091207privacyroundtable.pdf (last visited July 30, 2021) (emphasis added).

⁶ See **Exhibit F**, Martha C. White, *Big Data Knows What You’re Doing Right Now*, TIME.com (July 31, 2012), <http://moneyland.time.com/2012/07/31/big-data-knows-what-youre-doing-right-now/> (last visited July 30, 2021).

⁷ **Exhibit G**, Natasha Singer, *You for Sale: Mapping, and Sharing, the Consumer Genome*, N.Y. Times (June 16, 2012), available at <https://www.immagic.com/eLibrary/ARCHIVES/GENERAL/GENPRESS/N120616S.pdf> (last visited July 30, 2021).

information about consumers that are now available.”⁸

28. Recognizing the serious threat the data mining industry poses to consumers’ privacy, on July 25, 2012, the co-Chairmen of the Congressional Bi-Partisan Privacy Caucus sent a letter to nine major data brokerage companies seeking information on how those companies collect, store, and sell their massive collections of consumer data.⁹

29. In their letter, the co-Chairmen recognized that “[b]y combining data from numerous offline and online sources, data brokers have developed hidden dossiers on every U.S. consumer,” which “raises a number of serious privacy concerns.”¹⁰

30. Data aggregation is especially troublesome when consumer information is sold to direct-mail advertisers. In addition to causing waste and

⁸ **Exhibit H**, Letter from Senator John D. Rockefeller IV, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to Scott E. Howe, Chief Executive Officer, Acxiom (Oct. 9, 2012) *available at* http://www.commerce.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File_id=3bb94703-5ac8-4157-a97b-a658c3c3061c (last visited July 30, 2021).

⁹ See **Exhibit I**, *Bipartisan Group of Lawmakers Query Data Brokers About Practices Involving Consumers’ Personal Information*, Website of Senator Ed Markey (July 24, 2012), <http://www.markey.senate.gov/news/press-releases/bipartisan-group-of-lawmakers-query-data-brokers-about-practices-involving-consumers-personal-information> (last visited July 30, 2021).

¹⁰ *Id.*

inconvenience, direct-mail advertisers often use consumer information to lure unsuspecting consumers into various scams,¹¹ including fraudulent sweepstakes, charities, and buying clubs. Thus, when companies like Penny share information with data aggregators, data cooperatives, and direct-mail advertisers, they contribute to the “[v]ast databases” of consumer data that are often “sold to thieves by large publicly traded companies,” which “put[s] almost anyone within the reach of fraudulent telemarketers” and other criminals.¹²

31. Information disclosures like those made by Penny are particularly dangerous to the elderly. “Older Americans are perfect telemarketing customers, analysts say, because they are often at home, rely on delivery services, and are lonely for the companionship that telephone callers provide.”¹³ The FTC notes that “[t]he elderly often are the deliberate targets of fraudulent telemarketers who take advantage of the fact that many older people have cash reserves or other assets to

¹¹ See **Exhibit J**, *Prize Scams*, Federal Trade Commission, <http://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0199-prize-scams> (last visited July 30, 2021).

¹² **Exhibit K**, Charles Duhigg, *Bilking the Elderly, With a Corporate Assist*, N.Y. Times, May 20, 2007, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/20/business/20tele.html> (last visited July 30, 2021).

¹³ *Id.*

spend on seemingly attractive offers.”¹⁴ Indeed, an entire black market exists where the private information of vulnerable elderly Americans is exchanged.

32. Thus, information disclosures like Penny’s are particularly troublesome because of their cascading nature: “Once marked as receptive to [a specific] type of spam, a consumer is often bombarded with similar fraudulent offers from a host of scam artists.”¹⁵

33. Penny is not alone in jeopardizing its subscribers’ privacy and well-being in exchange for increased revenue: disclosing subscriber information to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, direct marketers, and other third parties is a widespread practice in the publishing industry.

34. Thus, as consumer data has become an ever-more valuable commodity, the data mining industry has experienced rapid and massive growth. Unfortunately for consumers, this growth has come at the expense of their most basic privacy rights.

¹⁴ **Exhibit L**, *Fraud Against Seniors: Hearing before the Senate Special Committee on Aging* (August 10, 2000) (prepared statement of the FTC), available at https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_statements/prepared-statement-federal-trade-commission-fraud-against-seniors/agingtestimony.pdf (last visited July 30, 2021).

¹⁵ *See id.*

Consumers Place Monetary Value on their Privacy and Consider Privacy Practices When Making Purchases

35. As the data aggregation and cooperative industry has grown, so too have consumer concerns regarding the privacy of their information.

36. A recent survey conducted by Harris Interactive on behalf of TRUSTe, Inc. showed that 89 percent of consumers polled avoid doing business with companies who they believe do not protect their privacy online.¹⁶ As a result, 81 percent of smartphone users polled said that they avoid using smartphone apps that they don't believe protect their privacy online.¹⁷

37. Thus, as consumer privacy concerns grow, consumers are increasingly incorporating privacy concerns and values into their purchasing decisions and companies viewed as having weaker privacy protections are forced to offer greater value elsewhere (through better quality and/or lower prices) than their privacy-protective competitors.

38. In fact, consumers' private information has become such a valuable commodity that companies are beginning to offer individuals the opportunity to sell

¹⁶ See **Exhibit M**, 2014 TRUSTe US Consumer Confidence Privacy Report, TRUSTe, http://www.theagitor.net/wp-content/uploads/012714_ConsumerConfidenceReport_US1.pdf (last visited July 30, 2021).

¹⁷ *Id.*

their information themselves.¹⁸

39. These companies' business models capitalize on a fundamental tenet underlying the consumer information marketplace: consumers recognize the economic value of their private data. Research shows that consumers are willing to pay a premium to purchase services from companies that adhere to more stringent policies of protecting their data.¹⁹

40. Thus, in today's economy, individuals and businesses alike place a real, quantifiable value on consumer data and corresponding privacy rights.²⁰

Penny Unlawfully Rents, Exchanges, And Discloses Its Customers' Private Reading Information

41. Penny maintains a vast digital database comprised of its customers'

¹⁸ See **Exhibit N**, Joshua Brustein, *Start-Ups Seek to Help Users Put a Price on Their Personal Data*, N.Y. Times (Feb. 12, 2012), available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/13/technology/start-ups-aim-to-help-users-put-a-price-on-their-personal-data.html> (last visited July 30, 2021).

¹⁹ See **Exhibit O**, Tsai, Cranor, Acquisti, and Egelman, *The Effect of Online Privacy Information on Purchasing Behavior*, 22(2) Information Systems Research 254, 254 (2011); see also European Network and Information Security Agency, *Study on monetising privacy* (Feb. 27, 2012), available at <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/deliverables/monetising-privacy> (last visited July 30, 2021).

²⁰ See **Exhibit P**, Hann, et al., *The Value of Online Information Privacy: An Empirical Investigation* (Oct. 2003) at 2, available at <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.321.6125&rep=rep1&type=pdf> (last visited July 30, 2021) (“The real policy issue is not whether consumers value online privacy. It is obvious that people value online privacy.”).

Private Reading Information. Penny discloses its customers' Private Reading Information to data aggregators and appenders, who then supplement that information with additional sensitive private information about each Penny customer, including his or her gender. (*See, e.g., Exhibit A*).

42. Penny then rents and/or exchanges its mailing lists—which include subscribers' Private Reading Information identifying which individuals purchased subscriptions to particular magazines or books, and can include the sensitive information obtained from data aggregators and appenders—to other data aggregators and appenders, other consumer-facing businesses, non-profit organizations seeking to raise awareness and solicit donations, and to political organizations soliciting donations, votes, and volunteer efforts. (*See Exhibit A*).

43. Penny also discloses its customers' Private Reading Information to data cooperatives, who in turn give Penny access to their own mailing list databases.

44. As a result of Penny's data compiling and sharing practices, companies can purchase and/or obtain mailing lists from Penny that identify Penny's customers by their most intimate details such as their gender. Penny's disclosures of such sensitive and private information puts consumers, especially the more vulnerable members of society, at risk of serious harm from scammers.

45. Penny does not seek its customers' prior consent, written or otherwise, to any of these disclosures and its customers remain unaware that their Private

Reading Information and other sensitive information is being rented and exchanged on the open market.

46. Consumers can sign up for subscriptions to Penny’s publications through numerous media outlets, including the Internet, telephone, or traditional mail. Regardless of how the consumer subscribes, Penny never required the individual to read or affirmatively agree to any terms of service, privacy policy, or information-sharing policy during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period. Consequently, during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, Penny uniformly failed to obtain any form of consent from – or even provide effective notice to – its customers before disclosing their Private Reading Information.

47. As a result, Penny disclosed its customers’ Private Reading Information – including their reading habits and preferences that can “reveal intimate facts about our lives, from our political and religious beliefs to our health concerns”²¹ – to anybody willing to pay for it.

48. By and through these actions, Penny has intentionally disclosed to third parties its Michigan customers’ Private Reading Information without consent, in direct violation of the PPPA.

²¹ **Exhibit Q**, *California’s Reader Privacy Act Signed into Law*, Electronic Frontier Foundation (Oct. 3, 2011), <https://www.eff.org/press/archives/2011/10/03> (last visited July 30, 2021).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

49. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all Michigan residents who, at any point during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period, had their Private Reading Information disclosed to third parties by Penny without consent (the “Class”). Excluded from the Class is any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and officers or directors of Defendant.

50. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the thousands. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant.

51. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: (a) whether Penny is a “retailer or distributor” of publications (*i.e.*, magazines or books); (b) whether Penny obtained consent before disclosing to third parties Plaintiff’s and the Class’s Private Reading Information; and (c) whether Penny’s disclosure of Plaintiff’s and the Class’s Private Reading Information violated the PPPA.

52. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class

in that the named Plaintiff and the Class suffered invasions of their statutorily protected right to privacy (as afforded by the PPPA) as a result of Defendant's uniform wrongful conduct, based upon Defendant's disclosure of Plaintiff's and the Class's Private Reading Information.

53. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members she seeks to represent, she has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and she intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her counsel.

54. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure

that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of Michigan’s Preservation of Personal Privacy Act
(PPPA § 2)**

55. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

56. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of the Class against Defendant Penny.

57. As a magazine and book publisher that sells subscriptions to consumers, Penny is engaged in the business of selling written materials at retail. *See* PPPA § 2.

58. By purchasing a subscription to *Word Seeks* magazine, Plaintiff purchased written materials directly from Penny. *See* PPPA § 2.

59. Because Plaintiff purchased written materials directly from Penny, she is a “customer” within the meaning of the PPPA. *See* PPPA § 1.

60. At various times during the pre-July 30, 2016 time period, Penny disclosed Plaintiff’s Private Reading Information, which identified her as a *Word Seeks* customer, in at least three ways.

61. First, Penny disclosed mailing lists containing Plaintiff’s Private Reading Information to data aggregators and data appenders, who then

supplemented the mailing lists with additional sensitive information from their own databases, before sending the mailing lists back to Penny.

62. Second, Penny disclosed mailing lists containing Plaintiff's Private Reading Information to data cooperatives, who in turn gave Penny access to their own mailing list databases.

63. Third, Penny rented and/or exchanged its mailing lists containing Plaintiff's Private Reading Information—enhanced with additional information from data aggregators and appenders—to third parties, including other consumer-facing companies, direct-mail advertisers, and organizations soliciting monetary contributions, volunteer work, and votes.

64. Because the mailing lists included the additional information from the data aggregators and appenders, the lists were more valuable, and Penny was able to increase its profits gained from the mailing list rentals and/or exchanges.

65. By renting, exchanging, or otherwise disclosing its customer lists, during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period, Penny disclosed to persons other than Plaintiff records or information concerning her purchase of written materials from Penny. *See* PPPA § 2.

66. The information Penny disclosed indicates Plaintiff's name and address, as well as the fact that she subscribed to *Word Seeks*. Accordingly, the records or information disclosed by Penny indicated Plaintiff's identity. *See* PPPA

§ 2.

67. Plaintiff and the members of the Class never consented to Penny disclosing their Private Reading Information to anyone.

68. Worse yet, Plaintiff and the members of the Class did not receive notice before Penny disclosed their Private Reading Information to third parties.

69. Penny's disclosures of Plaintiff's and the Class's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period were not made pursuant to a court order, search warrant, or grand jury subpoena.

70. Penny's disclosures of Plaintiff's and the Class's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period were not made to collect payment for their subscriptions.

71. Penny's disclosures of Plaintiff's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period were made to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, direct-mail advertisers, and organizations soliciting monetary contributions, volunteer work, and votes—all in order to increase Penny's revenue. Accordingly, Penny's disclosures were not made for the exclusive purpose of marketing goods and services directly to Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

72. By disclosing Plaintiff's and the Class's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 30, 2016 time period, Penny violated Plaintiff's and the Class's statutorily protected right to privacy in their reading habits. *See* PPPA § 2.

73. As a result of Penny's unlawful disclosure of their Private Reading Information, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have suffered invasions of their statutorily protected right to privacy (afforded by the PPPA). On behalf of herself and the Class, Plaintiff seeks: (1) \$5,000.00 per Class member pursuant to PPPA § 5(a); and (2) costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to PPPA § 5(b).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks a judgment against Defendant as follows:

- A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;
- B. For an order declaring that Defendant's conduct as described herein violated the Preservation of Personal Privacy Act, PPPA;
- C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- D. For an award of \$5,000 to Plaintiff and each Class member, as provided by the Preservation of Personal Privacy Act, PPPA § 5(a);
- E. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- F. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: September 17, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

BONNIE BENNETT,

By: /s/ Philip L. Fraietta
One of Plaintiff's Attorneys

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ClassAction.org

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