1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8 9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON					
10	JASON FRY, on behalf of himself and all others					
11	similarly situated,	NO.				
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT—CLASS ACTION				
13	VS.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL				
14	PEOPLECONNECT, INC.,					
15	Defendant.					
16						
17						
18	I. NATURE O	F ACTION				
19	1. Plaintiff Jason Fry ("Plaintiff") and members of the proposed class (the "Class")					
20	are private individuals who have no relationship with the Defendant PeopleConnect, Inc.					
21	("Defendant" or "Classmates") or the website it owns and operates, Classmates.com. Plaintiff					
22	and the Class have never used Classmates.com, nor did they provide their names, photographs,					
23	or any other personal information to Classmates.					
24	2. Plaintiff was seriously distressed to discover that Classmates is using decades-					
25	old photographs of Plaintiff and the Class as minor children to advertise paid subscriptions to					
26	Classmates.com.					
27						
	COMPLAINT CLASS ACTION 1	TURKE & STRAUSS LLP 613 Williamson St., Suite 201 Madison, Wisconsin 53703-3515				

TURKE & STRAUSS LLP 613 Williamson St., Suite 201 Madison, Wisconsin 53703-3515 TEL. 608.237.1775 • FAX 608.509.4423 www.turkestrauss.com

- 3. Plaintiff and the Class did not consent to Classmates using their photographs to promote Classmates.com subscriptions and products, nor did they consent to Classmates sharing their photographs as minors to a worldwide audience on the Internet.
- 4. Classmates uses the Plaintiff's and Class members' personalities in multiple advertising techniques, all of which involve displaying the Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs in low-resolution and volume-limited formats for free. Classmates promises the viewer that purchasing a paid subscription to Classmates.com will reveal the full versions of Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs and personal information. A paid subscription will also deliver many additional services.
- 5. Classmates provides a publicly accessible landing page on which a visitor may search by name and location for any person. In response to searches for the Plaintiff's and Class members' names, Classmates delivers a list of photographs in its possession showing the Plaintiff's and Class members' faces.
- 6. In the first of its advertising techniques, Classmates initially displays low-resolution versions of Plaintiff's and the Class members' photographs. Users who click on photograph looking for a higher-resolution photograph are shown two pop-up messages asking them to register for a Classmates.com membership at a cost of \$3 per month.
- 7. In the second of Classmates' advertising techniques, users who attempt to view more than two of Plaintiff's and the Class members' photographs are shown a pop-up message asking them to purchase a yearbook reprint for \$99.95.
- 8. In the third of its advertising techniques, Classmates displays messages adjacent to the Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs soliciting the purchase of a Classmates subscription for "as low as \$1.23 a month."
- 9. By using Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs as minor children in its advertising, Classmates misleads the public into believing Plaintiff and Class members are Classmates.com users, willingly shared their personal information with Classmates.com, and

endorse Classmates' subscriptions and products. In fact, Plaintiff and the Class have no relationship with Classmates, had no knowledge their photographs as minors were being used, and do not approve of Classmates' use of their personalities to advertise Classmates subscriptions and products. Classmates' website and advertisements fail to disclose that Plaintiff and the Class are unaffiliated with Classmates.

- 10. Classmates does not present Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs as "samples" advertising the purchase of the photographs themselves. Classmates uses Plaintiff's and Class members' names and photographs to advertise subscriptions to Classmates.com and yearbook reprints. A Classmates.com subscription includes far more than access to the photograph Classmates used to advertise the subscription. At a cost of \$3 per month, a subscription to Classmates.com delivers a wide range of services, including: access to full-resolution student photographs from hundreds of thousands of yearbooks; visibility into who has visited the subscriber's profile; and the ability to read and reply to messages sent by other subscribers. Similarly, users who purchase yearbook reprints receive many pages of content, most of which does not contain the Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs.
- 11. Classmates is the sole author, designer, and implementor of the advertising techniques and messages giving rise to this lawsuit. Classmates does not host user-generated content on any part of the website relevant to this lawsuit. Classmates is the sole curator, designer, and creator of the content described in this Complaint.
- 12. Plaintiff does not know how Classmates obtained his photographs as a child. Classmates' website states the photographs were originally printed in school yearbooks but does not disclose how Classmates obtained copies of Plaintiff's and Class members' school yearbooks.
- 13. Classmates misappropriated Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs without permission from the Plaintiff or the Class, the photographers who took the pictures, the authors who created the school yearbooks, or the publishers of the school yearbooks.

Classmates does not hold copyright in Plaintiff's or Class members' yearbooks, nor does it have permission from the copyright holder to republish or distribute Plaintiff's or Class members' yearbooks.

- 14. Consent is not all or nothing. As minors, Plaintiff and the Class had their photographs taken for school yearbooks intended solely for print distribution among a narrow circle of friends, family, and schoolmates. Plaintiff's yearbooks were originally produced decades ago when the Internet was in its infancy. Plaintiff and the Class did not consent to the commercial use of their photographs to promote a website, nor to the worldwide distribution of their photographs on the Internet.
- 15. Classmates fails to provide any mechanism by which Plaintiff or the Class may request that their photographs and personal information be removed from Classmates' website. Nor does Classmates allow Plaintiff or the Class to opt out of the use of their photographs as minors in advertisements for subscriptions and yearbook reprints.
- 16. Indiana law recognizes the intellectual property and privacy rights of Indiana citizens in controlling the use of their names, voices, photographs, images, likenesses, and personalities for commercial purposes.
- 17. By using Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs, names, and personal information in advertisements for website subscriptions and yearbook reprints without consent, Classmates has violated their intellectual property and privacy rights. Plaintiff and the Class have the right not to have their personalities exploited to promote a product with which they have no relationship and no interest in supporting. Plaintiff and the Class have an economic interest in their personalities, which Classmates has stolen, and a privacy interest in their personalities, which Classmates has violated.
- 18. By these actions, Classmates has violated the Indiana Right of Publicity, codified in Ind. Code § 32-36-1 and Indiana common law prohibiting misappropriation of a name or likeness. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury through the unlawful taking of

their valuable intellectual property; through the invasion of their privacy rights protected by statute and common law; through Classmates' unlawful profiting through its exploitation of their personal information; and through harm to peace of mind. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to relief including statutory damages, disgorgement of profits, royalties for the use of their personalities, restitution of the value of their personalities, an injunction prohibiting Classmates' unlawful conduct, the award of attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs, and declaratory relief.

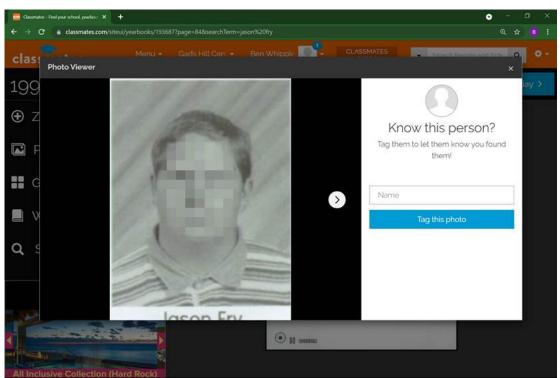
#### II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) (the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), because: (A) members of the putative class are citizens of a state different from at least one defendant. Defendant PeopleConnect, Inc. is incorporated in Delaware and has its principal place of business in Seattle, Washington. The Plaintiff and Class members are residents of Indiana. (B) The proposed Class consists of at least 100 members. Classmates advertises that its yearbook collection includes "over 400,000 yearbooks," photographs from all of which are used in the advertising techniques described in this Complaint. While Classmates does not publish statistics breaking down the number of photographs by state, a conservative estimate places the number of photographs of Indiana residents in the millions. And (C) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs. Ind. Code § 32-36-1-10 provides for damages equal to the greater of \$1,000 per violation or "actual damages, including profits derived from the unauthorized use," plus treble and/or punitive damages if the use is "knowing, willful, or intentional." Because Classmates is using millions of photographs of Indiana residents to advertise its website, the amount in controversy is well over the jurisdictional limit.
- 20. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Classmates because its headquarters and principal place of business is in this state and district.

2627

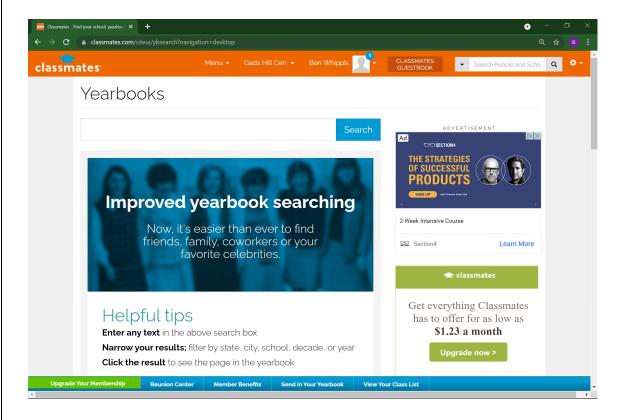
21. Venue is appropriate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). A substantial portion of 1 the events and conduct giving rise to the violations alleged in this complaint occurred in this 2 district. 3 III. PARTIES 4 22. Plaintiff Jason Fry is a citizen of Indiana. Mr. Fry resides in Wabash, Indiana. 5 Mr. Fry has never visited, used, or subscribed to the website Classmates.com. Mr. Fry attended 6 high school at Marion High School in Marion, Indiana. Classmates is in possession of at least 7 five photographs of Mr. Fry, which it appears to have acquired from his high school yearbooks, 8 and which it uses to advertise subscriptions to Classmates.com without his consent. 9 23. Defendant PeopleConnect, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters 10 in Seattle, Washington. It conducts business under the brand names "Classmates.com," 11 "Classmates," "InstantCheckmate," "Intelius," and other brand names associated with websites 12 and services it owns and operates. Defendant owns and operates the website 13 www.classmates.com. Plaintiff refers to the Defendant and the website www.clasmates.com 14 collectively as "Classmates." 15 IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS 16 Plaintiff Jason Fry has no relationship with Classmates. He has never used 24. 17 Classmates.com. 18 25. Mr. Fry did not give consent to Classmates to use his photographs, likeness, 19 20 name, or personality in any way. Had Classmates requested his consent, Mr. Fry would not have provided it. 21 26. Mr. Fry highly values his personal privacy, and his ability to control and prevent 22 the commercial use and distribution of his likeness without his consent. Mr. Fry works as a 23 probation officer. In part because of his profession, Mr. Fry is deeply concerned with what 24 information about him is made public online. 25 26 27

- 27. Classmates uses Mr. Fry's photographs as a minor child in advertisements promoting its website and yearbook reprints. Classmates possesses at least six photographs of Mr. Fry it uses for this purpose. The photographs clearly identify Mr. Fry. His face is plainly visible and identifiable. The photographs are subtitled with his name and accompanied by information identifying Mr. Fry's city of residence and high school. Mr. Fry's age at the time of the photographs ranges from fifteen to eighteen years old.
- 28. One of the photographs of Mr. Fry on Classmates' website is shown below. Throughout this Complaint, Plaintiff's counsel have used image-editing software to obscure Plaintiff's face and the faces of other students at his high school to protect their privacy. In the originals, the faces are plainly visible and identifiable.<sup>1</sup>

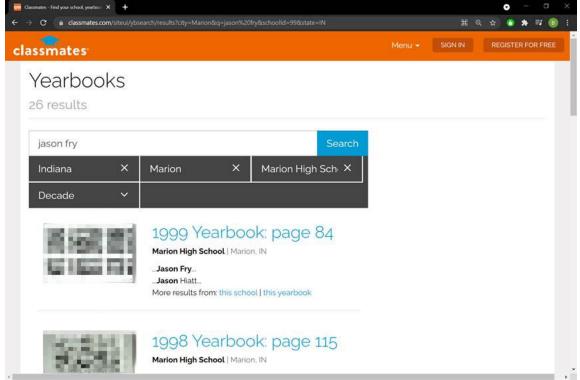


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All of the screenshots displayed in this Complaint were obtained by Plaintiff's counsel using accounts for which counsel opted out of the arbitration provision contained in the Classmates.com "Terms of Service." Plaintiff's counsel created these accounts solely for the investigation of this and similar lawsuits. Plaintiff's counsel received no instructions from Plaintiff to create these accounts. Plaintiff's counsel received no instructions from Plaintiff to agree to arbitration, nor to otherwise sacrifice Plaintiff's right to pursue relief in court.

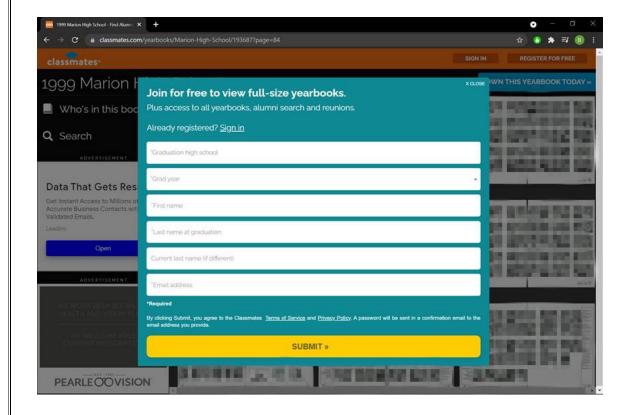
Classmates.com provides a publicly accessible page on which users may search by name and location for Mr. Fry.



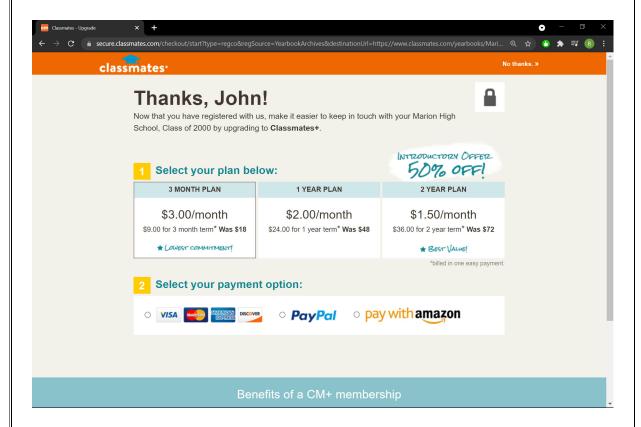
29. Users who search for Mr. Fry receive in response a list of results, which include the photographs depicting Mr. Fry as a minor.



- 30. Classmates uses Mr. Fry's photographs in three advertising techniques designed to sell website subscriptions and yearbook reprints.
- 31. In the first of Classmates' advertising techniques, users who click on any of the photographs of Mr. Fry seeking higher-resolution versions receive a pop-up message asking the user to register with the site "to view full-size yearbooks." The user must interact with the pop-up to continue viewing Mr. Fry's photographs.



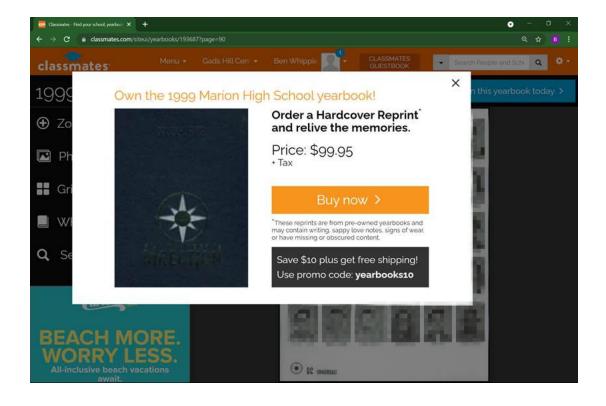
32. Once users have clicked "Submit," Classmates displays a screen soliciting the purchase of a paid subscription to Classmates.com for \$3 per month.



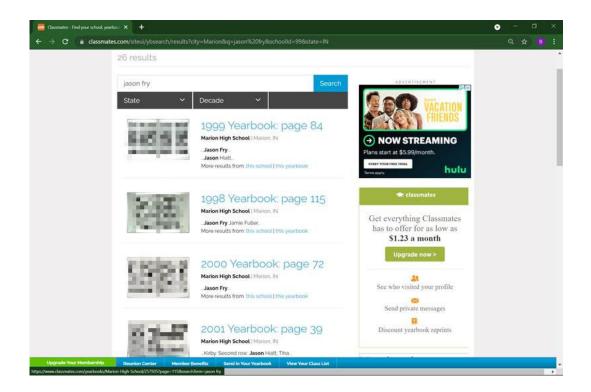
TURKE & STRAUSS LLP 613 Williamson St., Suite 201 Madison, Wisconsin 53703-3515 TEL. 608.237.1775 • FAX 608.509.4423 www.turkestrauss.com

COMPLAINT—CLASS ACTION - 12

33. In the second of Classmates' advertising techniques, users who attempt to view more than two of Mr. Fry's photographs receive a pop-up message soliciting the purchase of a yearbook reprint for \$99.95. The user must interact with the pop-up to continue viewing Mr. Fry's photographs.



In the third of Classmates' advertising techniques, Classmates displays banner 34. ads adjacent to the search results containing Mr. Fry's photographs. The banner ads solicit the purchase of a subscription to Classmates for "as low as \$1.23 a month."



- 35. Classmates' sole purpose in using Mr. Fry's photograph, name, and personal information on its website is to solicit the purchase of paid subscriptions and yearbook reprints.
- 36. Mr. Fry does not know how Classmates obtained his photographs as a minor child between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. The photographs appear to have been stolen from the yearbooks Mr. Fry's high school produced for students and family in the years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001.
- 37. Classmates misappropriated Mr. Fry's photographs without permission from Mr. Fry, the photographer who took his pictures, the authors who created his high school yearbooks, or the publishers of his high school yearbooks. Classmates does not hold a copyright in yearbooks from Mr. Fry's high school (Marion High School in Marion, Indiana), nor does it have permission from the copyright holder to republish or distribute the yearbooks or the photographs contained therein.
- 38. Mr. Fry has intellectual property and privacy interests in his photograph, name, likeness, and personality recognized by Indiana statutory and common law. He has the right to exclude anyone from making commercial use of his likeness without his permission.
- 39. Classmates has injured Mr. Fry by taking his intellectual property without compensation; by invading his privacy rights protected by statute and by common law; and by unlawfully profiting from its exploitation of his personal information.
- 40. Classmates' illegal actions caused Mr. Fry mental injury and disturbed his peace of mind. Upon learning about Classmates' actions, Mr. Fry was upset and disturbed by Classmates' use of his name and photograph without his consent. Mr. Fry believes his likeness is rightly his to control. Classmates' illegal use has left him worried and uncertain about his inability to control how his name and personality is used. Mr. Fry feels that Classmates' use of his photograph and name is an alarming invasion of his privacy. Mr. Fry is deeply uncomfortable in the knowledge that Classmates is distributing his name and photographs as a minor child publicly on the Internet for a commercial purpose to a worldwide audience.

### 

#### V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 41. Plaintiff asserts claims on behalf of himself and a class of Indiana residents who are not subscribers of Classmates.com and whose names, photographs, and/or personal information Classmates extracted from yearbooks and incorporated into the yearbook database Classmates uses to promote its products. Excluded from the proposed class are: Plaintiff's counsel; Classmates, its officers and directors, counsel, successors, and assigns; any entity in which Classmates has a controlling interest; and the judge to whom this case is assigned and the judge's immediate family.
- 42. The members of the proposed class are so numerous that joinder of individual claims is impracticable. Classmates represents that its Yearbook Collection contains records from over 400,000 yearbooks in the United States. Each yearbook contains the names and likeness of hundreds of individuals. Even accounting for the fact that only a portion of the photographs depict Indiana residents, and that the class excludes current Classmates subscribers, the class likely numbers in the millions.
- 43. There are significant questions of fact and law common to the members of the class. These issues include:
- a. Whether Classmates' extraction and aggregation of personal information about Plaintiff and the Class members, including names, yearbook photographs, yearbook years, cities of residence, schools attended, and interests and hobbies, and use of that information in the advertising techniques described in this Complaint, constitutes the use of individuals' personalities for commercial purposes without previous written consent within the meaning of Ind. Code § 32-36-1-8;
- b. Whether Plaintiff and the Class gave written consent to the use of their names, photographs, images, likenesses, and personalities to promote Classmates' products as required by Ind. Code § 32-36-1-8;
  - c. Whether Classmates is a news reporting or entertainment medium, see

Ind. Code § 32-36-1-4;

- d. Whether Classmates' commercial use of the names, photographs, images, likenesses, and personalities of Plaintiff and the Class was knowing, willful, or intentional such that Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to treble and punitive damages under Ind. Code § 32-36-1-10;
- e. Whether Classmates' conduct as described in this Complaint violates

  Indiana common law prohibiting misappropriation of a name or likeness; and
- f. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to the injunctive, declaratory monetary, and other relief requested in this Complaint.
- 44. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the proposed Class. Plaintiff and all members of the proposed Class have been harmed by Classmates' misappropriation and misuse of their identifies, names, photographs, images, likenesses, personalities, and other personal information.
- 45. The proposed class representative will fairly and adequately represent the proposed Class. The class representative's claims are co-extensive with those of the rest of the Class. Plaintiff is represented by qualified counsel experienced in class action litigation of this nature.
- 46. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of these claims because individual joinder of the claims of all members of the proposed Class is impracticable. Many members of the Class do not have the financial resources necessary to pursue this claim, and even if they did, the size of their interest in the case may not be large enough to merit the cost of pursuing the case. Individual litigation of these claims would be unduly burdensome on the courts in which individualized cases would proceed. Individual litigation would greatly increase the time and expense needed to resolve a dispute concerning Classmates' common actions towards an entire group. Class action

procedures allow for the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision of the controversy by a single court.

- 47. The proposed class action may be certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Classmates has acted on grounds generally applicable to the proposed Class, such that final injunctive and declaratory relief is appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.
- 48. The proposed class action may be certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3). Questions of law and fact common to Class members predominate over questions affecting individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiency adjudicating the controversy.

# FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of Indiana's Right of Publicity Statute (Ind. Code. § 32-36-1-8)

- 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 50. Indiana's right of publicity statute prohibits the use of any "aspect of a personality's right of publicity for a commercial purpose . . . without having obtained previous written consent." Ind. Code. § 32-36-1-8.
- 51. By engaging in the forgoing acts and omissions, Classmates used aspects of Plaintiff's and Class members' personalities, including their names, photographs, images, likenesses, and distinctive appearances, for commercial purposes without consent. These aspects of Plaintiff's and Class members' personalities have commercial value.
- 52. Each use of a Class members' photograph and personality is a separate and distinct violation of Ind. Code. § 32-36-1-8.
- 53. The following facts and events occurred within Indiana: Classmates' misappropriation of Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs from Indiana school yearbooks; Classmates' failure to obtain the required consent from Plaintiff and Class members

- in Indiana; Classmates' display of Plaintiff's and Class members' photographs in advertisements displayed on Classmates' website to users in Indiana; and the injury to Plaintiff's and Class members' intellectual property and privacy rights, which are harms felt in Indiana. *See* Ind. Code § 32-36-1-1(a).
- 54. Ind. Code § 32-36-1-10 provides that a person who violates the statute is liable for (1) statutory damages in the amount of \$1,000; (b) "actual damages, including profits derived from unauthorized use," if this amount is greater than \$1,000; and (c) "[t]reble or punitive damages, as the injured party may elect, if the violation . . . is knowing, willful, or intentional."
- 55. As a result of Classmates' violation of Ind. Code. § 32-36-1-8, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury to their privacy rights and actual damages both economic and emotional. Plaintiff and Class members have been denied the economic value of their personalities, which Classmates misappropriated without compensation to Plaintiff and the Class. Plaintiff and the Class members were denied their statutorily protected right to refuse consent and protect their privacy. Plaintiff and the Class members suffered emotional disturbance from the misappropriation and misuse of their personalities.
- 56. Plaintiff on behalf of the Class seeks: actual damages, including Classmates' profits from its misuse; statutory damages; compensatory damages for the royalties Classmates failed to pay; treble and punitive damages in light of Classmates' knowing, willful, and intentional misuse; nominal damages; the award of attorneys' fees and costs; the entry of an injunction prohibiting Classmates' illegal conduct; and declaratory relief.

### SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

### Violation of Indiana Common Law Tort – Misappropriation of Name and Likeness

- 57. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 58. Indiana common law recognizes the tort of appropriation of a name or likeness. The tort creates a cause of action for the appropriation of a likeness by a defendant for the

1	defendant's "own use or benefit." See, e.g., Felsher v. University of Evansville, 755 N.E.2d 589					
2	(Ind. 2001).					
3	59.	By engaging in the forgoing acts and omissions, Classmates misappropriated				
4	Plaintiff's and Class members' names and likenesses for its own commercial benefit.					
5	60.	As provided for under Indiana common law, Plaintiff on behalf of the Class				
6	seeks moneta	ary recovery in the amount of the commercial benefit Classmates derived from its				
7	misuse of their likeness, as well as the entry of an injunction prohibiting Classmates' tortious					
8	acts.					
9	VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF					
10	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the					
11	following relief:					
12	A.	For an order certifying the proposed Class and appointing Plaintiff and his				
13	counsel to represent the Class;					
14	В.	For a declaration that Classmates' acts and omissions constitute a knowing,				
15	willful, and intentional misappropriation of names, likeness, photographs, images, and other					
16	personal information, and infringe on protected privacy rights, in violation of Indiana law;					
17	C.	For nominal damages awarded in recognition of Classmates' violation of the				
18	statutorily protected property and privacy rights of Plaintiff and the Class;					
19	D.	For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining and preventing				
20	Classmates from continuing to operate its Classmates.com website without appropriate					
21	safeguards to ensure people's personal information is not used illegally without their consent;					
22	E.	For an order enjoining Classmates from continuing the unlawful and unfair				
23	conduct desc	cribed in this complaint;				
24	F.	For restitution for Plaintiff and members the class for the value that Defendants				
25	derived from	misappropriating aspects of their personalities;				
26						
27						

1	G.	For an award of damages, including without limitation damages for actual harm,			
2	profits earned by Classmates in using misappropriated photographs to sell subscriptions and				
3	yearbook reprints, reasonable royalties for the infringement of Plaintiff and Class members'				
4	intellectual property rights; and statutory damages;				
5	Н.	For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred by Plaintiff and			
6	the Class mer	mbers; and			
7	I.	Orders granting such other and further relief as the Court deems necessary, just,			
8	and proper.				
9		VII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL			
10	Plaint	iff hereby demands a trial by jury.			
11	RESP	ECTFULLY SUBMITTED AND DATED this 7th day of September, 2021.			
12		TURKE & STRAUSS LLP			
13		By: /s/ Samuel J. Strauss, WSBA #46971			
14		Samuel J. Strauss, WSBA #46971 Email: sam@turkestrauss.com			
15		613 Williamson St., Suite 201 Madison, Wisconsin 53703			
16		Telephone: (608) 237-1775			
17		Facsimile: (608) 509-4423			
18		Attorneys for Plaintiff			
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					

### Case 2:21-cv-01222 Document 1-1 Filed 09/07/21 Page 1 of 2 CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

purpose of initiating the civil de	ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUC	TIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF T	THIS FORM.)	1971, is required for the use of	t and cross of countries and	
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANT	S		
JASON FRY, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated			PEOPLECONNE	PEOPLECONNECT, INC.,		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff  (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)  (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)  Samuel J. Strauss, Turke & Strauss, LLP, 613 Williamson St., Sui			NOTE: IN LAND OF THE TRACE  Attorneys (If Known	e of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES OF CONDEMNATION CASES, USE TO TOF LAND INVOLVED.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Madison, WI 53703, (608	3) 237-1775 (also mair	itains an office in Sea	attle,			
Washington)		T				
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	ICTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)	[I. CITIZENSHIP OF ] (For Diversity Cases Only)		(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintift and One Box for Defendant)	
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government)	Not a Party)	1	PTF DEF  □ 1 □ 1 Incorporated or Pr of Business In □	PTF DEF rincipal Place	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizensh.)	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	2 Incorporated and of Business In		
			Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	□ 3 □ 3 Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT			FORFEITHRE/DENALTV		of Suit Code Descriptions.  OTHER STATUTES	
CONTRACT  ☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	PERSONAL INJURY  □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel &	PERSONAL INJURY  365 Personal Injury - Product Liability  367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability  PERSONAL PROPERTY  370 Other Fraud  371 Truth in Lending  380 Other Personal Property Damage  385 Property Damage  385 Property Damage  463 Alien Detainee  510 Motions to Vacate Sentence  530 General  535 Death Penalty  Other:  540 Mandamus & Other  550 Civil Rights  555 Prison Condition  560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	FORFEITURE/PENALTY    625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881   690 Other    710 Fair Labor Standards Act   720 Labor/Management Relations   740 Railway Labor Act   751 Family and Medical Leave Act   790 Other Labor Litigation   791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act   IMMIGRATION   462 Naturalization Application   465 Other Immigration Actions	3	OTHER STATUTES  ☐ 375 False Claims Act ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC ☐ 3729(a)) ☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and ☐ Corrupt Organizations ☐ 480 Consumer Credit ☐ 485 Telephone Consumer ☐ Protection Act ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ ☐ Exchange ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 895 Freedom of Information ☐ Act ☐ 896 Arbitration ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure ☐ Act/Review or Appeal of ☐ Agency Decision  ▼ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)  1 Original Proceeding State Court State Court Appellate Court Reopened Reopened State Court Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):						
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	ON 28 U.S.C. § 1332 Brief description of ca	(d)			of Name and Likeness	
Violation's of Indiana's Right of Publicity Statute & Common Law Tort - Misappropriation of Name and Likeness  VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:  CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.  JURY DEMAND: ★ Yes □ No						
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY  (See instructions): JUDGE Marsha J. Pechman DOCKET NUMBER 2:21-cv-00262-MJP						
DATE 09/07/2021 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		signature of attors/s/ Samuel J. Str	RNEY OF RECORD auss, WSBA #46971			
	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP	JUDGE	MAG. JUI	DGE	

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

  United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)

- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statue.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

  Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

  Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Washington				
JASON FRY, on behalf of himself and all others	) ) )			
similarly situated,	)			
Plaintiff(s)	)			
V.	Civil Action No.			
	)			
PEOPLECONNECT, INC.,	)			
Defendant(s)	)			
SUMMONS IN	N A CIVIL ACTION			
To: (Defendant's name and address) PeopleConnect, Inc. c/o Corporation Service Company Registered Agent 300 Deschutes Way SW, Suite 208, MC-CSC1 Tumwater, WA 98501				
A lawsuit has been filed against you.				
Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:  Samuel J. Strauss  Turke & Strauss LLP 613 Williamson St., Suite 201  Madison, WI 53703  Email: sam@turkestrauss.com				
If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.				
	CLERK OF COURT			
Date:				
	Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk			

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No.

### PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (1))

	This summons for (name	e of individual and title, if any)				
was rec	ceived by me on (date)	·				
	☐ I personally served t	he summons on the individua	l at (place)			
			on (date)	; or		
☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with (name)						
	, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,					
on (date), and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or						
					designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of (name of organization)	
	☐ I returned the summer	ons unexecuted because	on (date)			
	☐ Other (specify):					
	My fees are \$	for travel and \$	for services, for a total of \$	0.00		
	I declare under penalty	of perjury that this information	on is true.			
Date:						
			Server's signature			
			Printed name and title			
			Server's address			

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

## **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Classmates.com Uses Indiana Residents'</u>
<u>Photos, Info Without Consent, Class Action Alleges</u>