

1 Adam E. Polk (SBN 273000)  
2 Simon Grille (SBN 294914)  
3 Kimberly Macey (SBN 342019)  
4 Jordan Isern (SBN 343159)  
5 **GIRARD SHARP LLP**  
6 601 California Street, Suite 1400  
7 San Francisco, CA 94108  
8 Telephone: (415) 981-4800  
9 apolk@girardsharp.com  
10 sgrille@girardsharp.com  
11 kmacey@girardsharp.com  
12 jisern@girardsharp.com

13 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
15 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

16 RONDA LEE HAINES, QUANA WILLIAMS,  
17 and MARIKA KELLY, individually and on  
18 behalf of all others similarly situated,

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 FANDOM, INC.,

22 Defendant.

Case No.

**JURY DEMAND**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF:**

1. Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710;
2. Unjust Enrichment.

1 Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, allege as follows based on  
2 personal knowledge and on information and belief based on investigations of counsel.

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. This is a consumer privacy class action against Fandom, Inc. (“Fandom”)—the self-  
5 described “world’s largest entertainment & gaming fan platform”—for violating the Video Privacy  
6 Protection Act (“VPPA” or “the Act”) by disclosing its digital users’ identities and video-viewing  
7 preferences to Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta”) without proper consent. Meta owns the popular social  
8 media platforms Facebook and Instagram.

9 2. The VPPA prohibits “video tape service providers,” such as Fandom, from knowingly  
10 disclosing consumers’ personally identifiable information (“PII”), including “information which  
11 identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific video materials or services from a video tape  
12 provider,” without the person having expressly given consent in a standalone consent form.

13 3. Fandom collects and shares users’ personal information with Meta using a “Meta Pixel”  
14 or “Pixel”—a snippet of programming code that, once installed on a webpage, sends information to  
15 Meta. In this case, the information shared with Meta includes the user’s Facebook Profile ID and the  
16 title of the video that the user watched. A user’s Facebook Profile ID is linked to their Facebook profile,  
17 which generally contains a wide range of demographic and other information about the user, including  
18 pictures, personal interests, work history, relationship status, and other details.

19 4. Fandom discloses the user’s Facebook Profile ID and viewing content to Meta together  
20 in a single, unencrypted transmission in violation of the VPPA. Because the user’s Facebook Profile ID  
21 uniquely identifies an individual’s Facebook account, Meta—or any other person—can use the  
22 Facebook Profile ID to quickly and easily locate, access, and view the user’s corresponding Facebook  
23 profile. In other words, the Pixel allows Meta to know what video content one of its users viewed on  
24 Fandom’s website.

25 5. Fandom users do not consent to Fandom’s disseminations of users’ viewing content along  
26 with Facebook Profile IDs to a third party through a standalone consent form, as required by the VPPA.  
27 As a result, Fandom violates the VPPA by disclosing this information to Meta.

28 6. On behalf of a Class of similarly situated Fandom users, Plaintiffs seek relief through this

1 action. Based on the facts set forth in this Complaint, Fandom violated the Video Privacy Protection Act  
2 (“VPPA”) and is liable for unjust enrichment.

3 **PARTIES**

4 7. Plaintiffs used their Internet-connected devices and Web-browsing software (“browser”)  
5 installed on those devices to visit and watch video content on Fandom’s website,  
6 <http://www.fandom.com>, during the Class Period as defined herein.

7 8. Plaintiff Ronda Lee Haines is a citizen and resident of Franklin, Massachusetts.

8 9. Plaintiff Quana Williams is a citizen and resident of St. Louis, Illinois.

9 10. Plaintiff Marixa Kelly is a citizen and resident of Austin, Texas.

10 11. Defendant Fandom is a Delaware corporation headquartered at 130 Sutter Street, 4th  
11 Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104.

12 **DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

13 12. Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-5(b), assignment to the San Francisco Division is appropriate  
14 under Civil L.R. 3-2(c) because Fandom is headquartered in San Francisco and a substantial part of the  
15 conduct at issue in this case occurred in San Francisco County.

16 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17 13. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 based on Plaintiffs’ claims  
18 under the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over  
19 Plaintiffs’ state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

20 14. This Court also has jurisdiction over this lawsuit under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28  
21 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because this is a proposed class action in which: (1) there are at least 100 Class  
22 members; (2) the combined claims of Class members exceed \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest,  
23 attorneys’ fees, and costs; and (3) Defendant and at least one Class member are domiciled in different  
24 states.

25 15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Fandom because its principal place of business  
26 is within this District and it has sufficient minimum contacts in California to render the exercise of  
27 jurisdiction by this Court proper and necessary.

1 16. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of  
2 the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this District.

3 **PLAINTIFF-SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS**

4 **Ronda Lee Haines**

5 17. Plaintiff Haines maintains a registered account with Fandom and is thus a subscriber to  
6 Fandom's services.

7 18. Plaintiff Haines provided personal information including her name and email address  
8 when subscribing to and registering with Fandom's website.

9 19. Plaintiff Haines regularly watches videos on Fandom's website.

10 20. Plaintiff Haines is also Facebook user and an Instagram user.

11 21. Plaintiff Haines has had a Facebook account for over 10 years and spends about four to  
12 five hours per day on Facebook.

13 22. Plaintiff Haines has had an Instagram account for approximately five years and spends  
14 about one hour per day on Instagram.

15 23. Plaintiff Haines uses the same device to access Fandom, Facebook, and Instagram.

16 24. Plaintiff Haines has seen targeted advertisements on Facebook after watching related  
17 videos on Fandom.

18 **Quana Williams**

19 25. Plaintiff Williams maintains a registered account with Fandom and is thus a subscriber to  
20 Fandom's services.

21 26. Plaintiff Williams provided personal information including her name and email address  
22 when subscribing to and registering with Fandom's website.

23 27. Plaintiff Williams regularly watches video content on Fandom.

24 28. Plaintiff Williams is also Facebook user and an Instagram user.

25 29. Plaintiff Williams has had a Facebook account for over 15 years and spends more than  
26 four hours per day on Facebook.

27 30. Plaintiff Williams has had an Instagram account for more than five years and spends  
28 approximately two hours per day on Instagram.

1 31. Plaintiff Williams uses the same device to access Fandom, Facebook, and Instagram.

2 32. Plaintiff Williams has seen targeted advertisements on Facebook after watching related  
3 videos on Fandom.

4 **Marixa Kelly**

5 33. Plaintiff Kelly maintains a registered account with Fandom and is thus a subscriber to  
6 Fandom's services.

7 34. Plaintiff Kelly has also paid for content on Fandom's platform.

8 35. Plaintiff Kelly provided personal information including her name and email address when  
9 subscribing to and registering with Fandom's website.

10 36. Plaintiff Kelly regularly watches videos on Fandom's website.

11 37. Plaintiff Kelly is also Facebook user and an Instagram user.

12 38. Plaintiff Kelly has had a Facebook account for over 10 years and spends about five hours  
13 per week on Facebook.

14 39. Plaintiff Kelly has had an Instagram account for about 10 years and spends  
15 approximately four hours per month on Instagram.

16 40. Plaintiff Kelly uses the same device to access Fandom, Facebook, and Instagram.

17 41. Plaintiff Kelly has seen targeted advertisements on Facebook after watching related  
18 videos on Fandom.

19 \* \* \*

20 42. Plaintiffs value their privacy while web-browsing.

21 43. Plaintiffs' viewing preferences constitute personal information of a private and  
22 confidential nature.

23 44. Plaintiffs believe information regarding their online viewing preferences are assets to  
24 which no third party has a presumptive right of access.

25 **COMMON ALLEGATIONS**

26 **A. Fandom Disclosed Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Viewing Information to Meta.**

27 45. Fandom is an entertainment and gaming platform for fans which "help[s] 315 million  
28 people worldwide go deeper on their favorite games, entertainment and culture with unique tools,

1 memorable experiences, original content and commerce.”<sup>1</sup> It is a “deep repository of information about  
2 fictional universes.”<sup>2</sup> As such, Fandom’s website and application contains a vast amount of content  
3 regarding fictional television shows, movies, and games.

4 46. While Plaintiffs and Class members were viewing video content on Fandom’s website,  
5 Fandom transmitted this information to Meta, the multinational technology conglomerate that owns  
6 social media networks www.Facebook.com (“Facebook”) and www.Instagram.com (“Instagram”).

7 47. Fandom’s transmission of viewing information to Meta included the specific names of  
8 video content viewed by users, as well as the user’s Facebook Profile ID, a string of numbers unique to  
9 each Facebook profile that personally identified the user.

10 48. Anyone who possesses a Facebook Profile ID may use this number to quickly and easily  
11 locate, access, and view the corresponding Facebook profile, which may contain a vast amount of  
12 personal information.

13 49. Facebook profiles may contain a Facebook user’s name, gender, birthday, place of  
14 residence, career, educational history, a multitude of photos, and the content of a Facebook user’s posts.  
15 This information may reveal even more sensitive personal information—for instance, posted photos may  
16 disclose the identity of family members, and written posts may disclose religious preferences, political  
17 affiliations, personal interests and more.

18 50. Fandom transmitted the video title and Facebook Profile ID information in a single,  
19 unencrypted transmission, through a non-customer facing tracking tool called a “Meta Pixel.” A Meta  
20 Pixel is a snippet of a programming code that, once installed on a webpage, sends information to Meta.  
21 This transmission occurred when a user viewed a video on Fandom.

22 51. The Pixel is an advertising and analytics tool that allows website owners to track visitor  
23 actions on their websites and send the corresponding information to Meta; websites use the Pixel to  
24 collect analytical data about how users use its website and in turn, are able to target more specific ads to  
25 their users. Thus, the Pixel is installed within the code of a website, such as Fandom, to increase the  
26 business’s profits.

27  
28 <sup>1</sup> <https://about.fandom.com/what-is-fandom> (last visited July 1, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> <https://about.fandom.com/about> (last visited July 1, 2022).

1           52.     Meta offers its Pixel tool to websites across the internet. As of January 2022, more than  
2 30 percent of popular websites have an embedded Meta Pixel.

3           53.     Meta benefits from websites like Fandom installing its Pixel. When the Pixel is installed  
4 on a business’s website, the business has a greater incentive to advertise through Facebook or other  
5 Meta-owned platforms, like Instagram. In addition, even if the business does not advertise with Meta,  
6 the Pixel assists Meta in building more fulsome profiles of its own users, which in turn allows Meta to  
7 profit from providing more targeted ads. The Pixel is installed on websites all over the internet and,  
8 accordingly, provides Meta with information about its users’ preferences, other distinguishing traits, and  
9 web-browsing activities outside of Meta-owned platforms.

10          54.     Using the Meta Pixel likewise benefits Fandom by improving its ability to promote its  
11 content and services to its users.

12          55.     Through use of the Meta Pixel, Fandom—in the same transmission—discloses to Meta  
13 the full name of each video a user watched, together with the user’s Facebook Profile ID, thus linking  
14 users’ browsing activities and preferences to their Facebook profiles. In other words, this single  
15 transmission connects a user’s video viewing choices with their Facebook Profile ID.

16          56.     Fandom violates and invades the privacy rights of users with its practice of sending their  
17 Facebook Profile IDs to Meta. Plaintiffs and Class members did not consent to Fandom’s disclosure of  
18 their viewing content and their identities to Meta.

19          57.     The VPPA requires that consent be obtained in a form “distinct and separate from any  
20 form setting forth other legal or financial obligations of the consumer.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710. Fandom’s  
21 website includes its Terms of Use and a Privacy Policy, neither of which operate as a standalone consent  
22 form disclosing the information shared through the Meta Pixel and requesting user consent.  
23 Accordingly, no user provided Fandom with the level of consent required by the VPPA for disclosure of  
24 their viewing content and identities to Meta.

25           **B.     Plaintiffs and Class Members Suffered Harm as a Result of Fandom’s Privacy**  
26           **Violations.**

27          58.     Fandom shared Plaintiffs’ personal information (including their video viewing histories  
28 and associated Facebook Profile IDs, which they reasonably expected would be kept private) with Meta.



- 1 a. Whether Fandom’s use of the Meta Pixel was without user consent or  
2 authorization;
- 3 b. Whether Fandom obtained and shared or caused to be obtained and shared  
4 Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ personal information through tracking using Meta Pixel, which Fandom  
5 installed on its webpages;
- 6 c. Whether other third parties obtained Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ personal  
7 information as a result of Fandom’s conduct described herein;
- 8 d. Whether Fandom’s conduct violates the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C.  
9 § 2710, *et seq.*;
- 10 e. Whether Fandom was unjustly enriched as a result of sharing users’ information  
11 with Meta;
- 12 f. Whether Fandom’s acquisition and transmission of Plaintiffs’ and Class  
13 members’ personal information resulted in harm; and
- 14 g. Whether Fandom should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.

15 68. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the Class members in that  
16 Plaintiffs, like all Class members, have been injured by Fandom’s misconduct—disclosing users’ PII  
17 and viewing content to Meta without consent.

18 69. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect  
19 the interests of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting  
20 complex litigation and class actions, including privacy protection cases. Plaintiffs do not have any  
21 interests antagonistic to those of the Class.

22 70. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and  
23 efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Fandom to comply  
24 with federal law. Moreover, because the amount of each individual Class member’s claim is small  
25 relative to the complexity of the litigation, and because of Fandom’s financial resources, Class members  
26 are unlikely to pursue legal redress individually for the violations detailed in this complaint. A class  
27 action will allow these claims to be heard where they would otherwise go unheard because of the  
28

1 expense of bringing individual lawsuits, and provides the benefits of adjudication, economies of scale,  
2 and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

3 71. **Injunctive relief:** Fandom has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to  
4 the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with  
5 respect to the class as a whole.

6 **TOLLING OF THE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS**

7 72. All applicable statute(s) of limitations have been tolled by Fandom’s knowing and active  
8 concealment and denial of the facts alleged herein. Plaintiffs and Class members could not have  
9 reasonably discovered Fandom’s practices of sharing their personal viewing content and PII with Meta  
10 until shortly before this class action litigation commenced.

11 73. Fandom was and remains under a continuing duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and Class  
12 members its practice of sharing personal viewing content and PII to Meta. As a result of the active  
13 concealment by Fandom, any and all applicable statutes of limitations otherwise applicable to the  
14 allegations herein have been tolled.

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **Violation of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (Video Privacy Protection Act),  
17 18 U.S.C. § 2710, et seq.**

18 74. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the above factual allegations by reference.

19 75. The VPPA prohibits a “video tape service provider” from knowingly disclosing  
20 “personally-identifying information” concerning any consumer to a third-party without the “informed,  
21 written consent (including through an electronic means using the Internet) of the consumer.” 18 U.S.C.  
22 § 2710.

23 76. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4), a “video tape service provider” is “any person,  
24 engaged in the business, in or affecting interstate commerce, of rental, sale, or delivery of prerecorded  
25 video cassette tapes or similar audiovisual materials.” Fandom is a “video tape service provider” as  
26 defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4) because it engaged in the business of delivering audiovisual materials  
27 that are similar to prerecorded video cassette tapes and those deliveries affect interstate or foreign  
28 commerce.

1 77. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3), “personally identifiable information” is defined to  
2 include “information which identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific video materials  
3 or services from a video tape service provider.”

4 78. Fandom knowingly caused personal viewing information, including Facebook Profile  
5 IDs, concerning Plaintiffs and Class members to be disclosed to Meta. This information constitutes  
6 personally identifiable information under 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3) because it identified each Plaintiff and  
7 Class member to Meta as an individual who viewed Fandom’s content, including the specific video  
8 materials watched on Fandom.

9 79. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(1), a “consumer” means “any renter, purchaser, or  
10 subscriber of goods or services from a video tape service provider.” As alleged above, Plaintiffs are  
11 subscribers to Fandom’s services which provide video content to users on its website. Thus, Plaintiffs  
12 are “consumers” under this definition.

13 80. As set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(2)(B), “informed, written consent” must be (1) in a  
14 form distinct and separate from any form setting forth other legal or financial obligations of the  
15 consumer; and (2) at the election of the consumer, is either given at the time the disclosure is sought or  
16 is given in advance for a set period of time not to exceed two years or until consent is withdrawn by the  
17 consumer, whichever is sooner. Fandom failed to obtain informed, written consent under this definition.

18 81. Additionally, the VPPA creates an opt-out right for consumers in 18 U.S.C.  
19 § 2710(b)(2)(B)(iii). The Act requires video tape service providers to “provide[] an opportunity, in a  
20 clear and conspicuous manner, for the consumer to withdraw on a case-by-case basis or to withdraw  
21 from ongoing disclosures, at the consumer’s election.” Fandom failed to provide an opportunity to opt  
22 out as required by the Act.

23 82. Fandom was aware that the disclosures to Meta that were shared through the Pixel  
24 identified Plaintiffs and Class members. Fandom also knew that Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ personal  
25 viewing content was disclosed to Meta because Fandom programmed the Meta Pixel into its website  
26 code, knowing that Meta would receive video titles and the subscriber’s Facebook Profile ID when a  
27 user watched a video.

28

1 83. By disclosing Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ personal viewing content, Fandom violated  
2 Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ statutorily protected right to privacy in their video-watching habits. *See*  
3 18 U.S.C. § 2710(c).

4 84. As a result of the above violations, Fandom is liable to Plaintiffs and Class members for  
5 actual damages related to their loss of privacy in an amount to be determined at trial or, alternatively, for  
6 “actual damages but not less than liquidated damages in an amount of \$2,500” per plaintiff. 18 U.S.C. §  
7 2710(c)(2)(A). Under the Act, Fandom is also liable for reasonable attorney’s fees, other litigation costs,  
8 injunctive and declaratory relief, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by a jury and  
9 sufficient to prevent and deter the same or similar conduct by Fandom in the future.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Unjust Enrichment**

12 85. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the above factual allegations by reference.

13 86. Fandom acted wrongfully by sharing users’ Facebook Profile ID and viewing content to  
14 Meta without users’ consent.

15 87. Fandom’s practice of sharing users’ personal information and viewing content with Meta  
16 without their consent, along with its failure to disclose this practice, caused Fandom to profit from  
17 advertisement revenue it would otherwise not have received.

18 88. Fandom’s retention of these ill-gotten gains is unjust and inequitable.

19 89. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class, accordingly seek restitution,  
20 restitutionary disgorgement, and all other appropriate relief permitted by the law of unjust enrichment.  
21 There is no adequate remedy at law that would provide redress to Plaintiffs and the Class or ensure that  
22 Fandom will not deploy the same data practices in the future.

23 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully  
25 request that the Court:

26 A. Certify this case as a class action, and appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives  
27 and the undersigned attorneys as Class Counsel;

28 B. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class;

1 C. Enter injunctive and/or declaratory relief as is necessary to protect the interests of  
2 Plaintiffs and Class members, including reformation of practices and an accounting and purging of  
3 wrongfully obtained personal information;

4 D. Award all actual, general, special, incidental, statutory, treble, punitive,  
5 liquidated, and consequential damages and/or restitution to which Plaintiffs and Class members are  
6 entitled;

7 E. Award disgorgement of monies obtained through and as a result of the wrongful  
8 conduct alleged herein;

9 F. Award Plaintiffs and Class members pre- and post-judgment interest as provided  
10 by law;

11 G. Enter such other orders as may be necessary to restore to Plaintiffs and Class  
12 members any money and property acquired by Defendant through its wrongful conduct;

13 H. Award Plaintiffs and Class members reasonable litigation expenses and attorneys'  
14 fees as permitted by law; and

15 I. Award such other and further relief as the Court deems necessary and appropriate.

16 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

17 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues  
18 triable as of right.

19  
20 Dated: July 29, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

21 By: /s/ Simon S. Grille  
22 Adam E. Polk (SBN 273000)  
23 Simon Grille (SBN 294914)  
24 Kimberly Macey (SBN 342019)  
25 Jordan Isern (SBN 343159)  
26 **GIRARD SHARP LLP**  
27 601 California Street, Suite 1400  
28 San Francisco, CA 94108  
Telephone: (415) 981-4800  
apolk@girardsharp.com  
sgrille@girardsharp.com  
kmacey@girardsharp.com

jisern@girardsharp.com

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

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# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Fandom Disclosed Users' Video-Viewing Habits to Meta Without Consent, Class Action Says](#)

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