

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

<p>TODD OSBORN; and CLARK LANG, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiffs,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>B.A.S.S., LLC,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	<p>Case No. 22-520</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</b></p>
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Plaintiffs Todd Osborn (“Plaintiff Osborn”) and Clark Lang (“Plaintiff Lang”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, make the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of their counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to themselves and their counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Defendant B.A.S.S., LLC (“B.A.S.S.”) rented, exchanged, and/or otherwise disclosed detailed information about Plaintiffs’ *Bassmaster* magazine subscriptions to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and list brokers, among others, which in turn disclosed their information to aggressive advertisers,

political organizations, and non-profit companies. As a result, Plaintiffs have received a barrage of unwanted junk mail. By renting, exchanging, and/or otherwise disclosing Plaintiffs' Private Reading Information (defined below) during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period,<sup>1</sup> B.A.S.S. 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").<sup>2</sup>

2. During the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, numerous list brokers, data aggregators, data cooperatives, data brokers, and others, including but not limited to NextMark, Inc. and Chilcutt Direct Marketing, Inc., acting as third party intermediaries on behalf of B.A.S.S., offered to rent and in fact rented to numerous third parties access to mailing lists that contained the Personal Reading

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.*, 380 F. Supp. 3d 679, 682-83 (W.D. Mich. 2018).

Information of all current and recently expired subscribers to *Bassmaster*.

3. By renting, exchanging, or otherwise disclosing the Private Reading Information of its Michigan-based subscribers during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, B.A.S.S. 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, Plaintiffs bring this Class Action Complaint against B.A.S.S. 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, B.A.S.S. 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—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, B.A.S.S. is able to disclose the information time and time again to countless third parties.

7. B.A.S.S.'s disclosure of Private Reading Information and other individualized information is not only unlawful, but also dangerous because it allows for the targeting of particularly vulnerable members of society.

8. While B.A.S.S. 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 B.A.S.S. does not obtain its customers' written consent prior to disclosing their Private Reading Information.

### **PARTIES**

9. Plaintiff Todd Osborn is a natural person and citizen of the State of Michigan and resides in Williamston, Michigan. Plaintiff Osborn was a subscriber to *Bassmaster* magazine, including during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period. *Bassmaster* magazine is published by B.A.S.S. While residing in, a citizen of, and present in Michigan, Plaintiff Osborn purchased his subscription to *Bassmaster* magazine directly from B.A.S.S. Prior to and at the time Plaintiff Osborn subscribed to *Bassmaster*, B.A.S.S. did not notify Plaintiff Osborn that it discloses the Private Reading Information of its customers, and Plaintiff Osborn has never authorized B.A.S.S. to do so. Furthermore, Plaintiff Osborn was never

provided any written notice that B.A.S.S. rents, exchanges, or otherwise discloses its customers' Private Reading Information, or any means of opting out. Since subscribing to *Bassmaster*, and during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, B.A.S.S. disclosed, without the requisite consent or prior notice, Plaintiff Osborn'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, B.A.S.S. rented or exchanged mailing lists containing Plaintiff Osborn's Private Reading Information to third parties seeking to contact B.A.S.S. subscribers, without first obtaining the requisite written consent from Plaintiff Osborn or even giving him prior notice of the rentals, exchanges, and/or other disclosures.

10. Plaintiff Clark Lang is a natural person and citizen of the State of Michigan and resides in Portage, Michigan. Plaintiff Lang was a subscriber to *Bassmaster* magazine, including during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period. *Bassmaster* magazine is published by B.A.S.S. While residing in, a citizen of, and present in Michigan, Plaintiff Lang purchased his subscription to *Bassmaster* magazine directly from B.A.S.S. Prior to and at the time Plaintiff Lang subscribed to *Bassmaster*, B.A.S.S. did not notify Plaintiff Lang that it discloses the Private Reading Information of its customers, and Plaintiff Lang has never authorized B.A.S.S. to do so. Furthermore, Plaintiff Lang was never provided any written

notice that B.A.S.S. rents, exchanges, or otherwise discloses its customers' Private Reading Information, or any means of opting out. Since subscribing to *Bassmaster*, and during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, B.A.S.S. disclosed, without the requisite consent or prior notice, Plaintiff Lang'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, B.A.S.S. rented or exchanged mailing lists containing Plaintiff Lang's Private Reading Information to third parties seeking to contact B.A.S.S. subscribers, without first obtaining the requisite written consent from Plaintiff Lang or even giving him prior notice of the rentals, exchanges, and/or other disclosures.

11. Defendant B.A.S.S., LLC is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in Birmingham, Alabama. B.A.S.S. does business throughout Michigan and the entire United States. B.A.S.S. is the publisher of *Bassmaster*.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12. 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.

13. The Court has personal jurisdiction over B.A.S.S. because Plaintiffs' claims arose in substantial part from actions and omissions in Michigan, including from Plaintiffs' purchases of *Bassmaster* subscriptions in Michigan, B.A.S.S.'s direction of such *Bassmaster* subscriptions into Michigan, and B.A.S.S.'s failure to obtain Plaintiffs' written consent in Michigan prior to disclosing their Private Reading Information, including their residential addresses in Michigan, to another person, the effects of which were felt from within Michigan by citizens and residents of Michigan. Personal jurisdiction also exists over B.A.S.S. in Michigan because B.A.S.S. conducts substantial business within Michigan, such that B.A.S.S. has significant, continuous, and pervasive contacts with the State of Michigan.

14. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Plaintiffs reside in this judicial District, B.A.S.S. does substantial business in this judicial District, B.A.S.S. is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial District, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims took place within this judicial District.

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

#### ***Michigan's Preservation of Personal Privacy Act***

15. 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).

16. 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).

17. 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).

18. 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).

19. 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).

20. 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.*

21. 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 A**).

22. Despite the fact that thousands of Michigan residents subscribe to B.A.S.S.’s publications, B.A.S.S. disregarded its legal responsibility by

systematically violating the PPPA.

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

23. 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.”<sup>3</sup>

24. 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.<sup>4</sup>

25. 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

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<sup>3</sup> **Exhibit B**, 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](https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_events/information-marketplace-merging-and-exchanging-consumer-data/transcript.pdf) (last visited July 30, 2021).

<sup>4</sup> *See Exhibit C*, 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.<sup>5</sup>

26. 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.<sup>6</sup>

27. 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.”<sup>7</sup>

28. 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

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<sup>5</sup> **Exhibit D**, 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](https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_statements/remarks-ftc-exploring-privacy-roundtable/091207privacyroundtable.pdf) (last visited July 30, 2021) (emphasis added).

<sup>6</sup> See **Exhibit E**, 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).

<sup>7</sup> **Exhibit F**, 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.”<sup>8</sup>

29. 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.<sup>9</sup>

30. 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.”<sup>10</sup>

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

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<sup>8</sup> **Exhibit G**, 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](http://www.commerce.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File_id=3bb94703-5ac8-4157-a97b-a658c3c3061c) (last visited July 30, 2021).

<sup>9</sup> *See Exhibit H, 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).

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

inconvenience, direct-mail advertisers often use consumer information to lure unsuspecting consumers into various scams,<sup>11</sup> including fraudulent sweepstakes, charities, and buying clubs. Thus, when companies like B.A.S.S. 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.<sup>12</sup>

32. Information disclosures like those made by B.A.S.S. 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.”<sup>13</sup> 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

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

<sup>12</sup> **Exhibit J**, 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).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

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

33. Thus, information disclosures like B.A.S.S.’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.”<sup>15</sup>

34. B.A.S.S. 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.

35. 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.

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<sup>14</sup> **Exhibit K**, *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](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).

<sup>15</sup> *See id.*

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

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

37. 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.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup>

38. 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.

39. In fact, consumers' private information has become such a valuable

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<sup>16</sup> See **Exhibit L**, *2014 TRUSTe US Consumer Confidence Privacy Report*, TRUSTe, [http://www.theagitor.net/wp-content/uploads/012714\\_ConsumerConfidenceReport\\_US1.pdf](http://www.theagitor.net/wp-content/uploads/012714_ConsumerConfidenceReport_US1.pdf) (last visited July 30, 2021).

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

commodity that companies are beginning to offer individuals the opportunity to sell their information themselves.<sup>18</sup>

40. 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.<sup>19</sup>

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

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<sup>18</sup> See **Exhibit M**, 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).

<sup>19</sup> See **Exhibit N**, 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).

<sup>20</sup> See **Exhibit O**, 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.”).

***B.A.S.S. Unlawfully Rents, Exchanges, And Discloses Its Customers' Private Reading Information***

42. B.A.S.S. maintains a vast digital database comprised of its customers' Private Reading Information. B.A.S.S. discloses its customers' Private Reading Information to data aggregators and appenders, who then supplement that information with additional sensitive private information about each B.A.S.S. customer, including his or her age and gender.

43. B.A.S.S. then rents and/or exchanges its mailing lists—which include subscribers' Private Reading Information identifying which individuals purchased subscriptions to particular magazines, 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.

44. B.A.S.S. also discloses its customers' Private Reading Information to data cooperatives, who in turn give B.A.S.S. access to their own mailing list databases.

45. As a result of B.A.S.S.'s data compiling and sharing practices, companies can purchase and/or obtain mailing lists from B.A.S.S. that identify B.A.S.S.'s customers by their most intimate details such as their gender and age. B.A.S.S.'s disclosures of such sensitive and private information puts consumers,

especially the more vulnerable members of society, at risk of serious harm from scammers.

46. B.A.S.S. 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.

47. Consumers can sign up for subscriptions to B.A.S.S.'s publications through numerous media outlets, including the Internet, telephone, or traditional mail. Regardless of how the consumer subscribes, B.A.S.S. 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, B.A.S.S. uniformly failed to obtain any form of consent from – or even provide effective notice to – its customers before disclosing their Private Reading Information.

48. As a result, B.A.S.S. 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”<sup>21</sup> – to anybody willing to pay for it.

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<sup>21</sup> **Exhibit P**, *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).

49. By and through these actions, B.A.S.S. has intentionally disclosed to third parties its Michigan customers' Private Reading Information without consent, in direct violation of the PPPA.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

50. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class defined as all Michigan residents who, at any point during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, had their Private Reading Information disclosed to third parties by B.A.S.S. without consent (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class is any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and officers or directors of Defendant.

51. 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 Plaintiffs 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.

52. 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 B.A.S.S. is a "retailer or distributor" of publications (*i.e.*, magazines); (b) whether B.A.S.S. obtained consent before disclosing to third parties Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private

Reading Information; and (c) whether B.A.S.S.'s disclosure of Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Reading Information violated the PPPA.

53. The claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Class in that the named Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Reading Information.

54. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members they seek to represent, they have retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and they intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

55. 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)**

56. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

57. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of members of the Class against Defendant B.A.S.S.

58. As a magazine publisher that sells subscriptions to consumers, B.A.S.S. is engaged in the business of selling written materials at retail. *See* PPPA § 2.

59. By purchasing subscriptions to *Bassmaster* magazine, Plaintiffs purchased written materials directly from B.A.S.S. *See* PPPA § 2.

60. Because Plaintiffs purchased written materials directly from B.A.S.S., they are each a "customer" within the meaning of the PPPA. *See* PPPA § 1.

61. At various times during the pre-July 31, 2016 time period, B.A.S.S. disclosed Plaintiffs' Private Reading Information, which identified them as *Bassmaster* customers, in at least three ways.

62. First, B.A.S.S. disclosed mailing lists containing Plaintiffs' 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 B.A.S.S.

63. Second, B.A.S.S. disclosed mailing lists containing Plaintiffs' Private Reading Information to data cooperatives, who in turn gave B.A.S.S. access to their own mailing list databases.

64. Third, B.A.S.S. rented and/or exchanged its mailing lists containing Plaintiffs' 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.

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

66. By renting, exchanging, or otherwise disclosing its customer lists, during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, B.A.S.S. disclosed to persons other than Plaintiffs records or information concerning their purchases of written materials from B.A.S.S. *See* PPPA § 2.

67. The information B.A.S.S. disclosed indicates Plaintiffs' names and

addresses, as well as the fact that they subscribed to *Bassmaster*. Accordingly, the records or information disclosed by B.A.S.S. indicated Plaintiffs' identities. *See* PPPA § 2.

68. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class never consented to B.A.S.S. disclosing their Private Reading Information to anyone.

69. Worse yet, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class did not receive notice before B.A.S.S. disclosed their Private Reading Information to third parties.

70. B.A.S.S.'s disclosures of Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period were not made pursuant to a court order, search warrant, or grand jury subpoena.

71. B.A.S.S.'s disclosures of Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period were not made to collect payment for their subscriptions.

72. B.A.S.S.'s disclosures of Plaintiffs' Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 31, 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 B.A.S.S.'s revenue. Accordingly, B.A.S.S.'s disclosures were not made for the exclusive purpose of marketing goods and services directly to Plaintiffs and the members of the Class.

73. By disclosing Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Reading Information during the relevant pre-July 31, 2016 time period, B.A.S.S. violated Plaintiffs' and the Class's statutorily protected right to privacy in their reading habits. *See* PPPA § 2.

74. As a result of B.A.S.S.'s unlawful disclosure of their Private Reading Information, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have suffered invasions of their statutorily protected right to privacy (afforded by the PPPA). On behalf of themselves and the Class, Plaintiffs seek: (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, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seek 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 Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class and Plaintiffs' 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 Plaintiffs and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- D. For an award of \$5,000 to each of the Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: June 8, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

**TODD OSBORN & CLARK LANG,**

/s/ E. Powell Miller

E. Powell Miller (P39487)

Sharon S. Almonrode (P33938)

Dennis A. Lienhardt (P81118)

William Kalas (P82113)

THE MILLER LAW FIRM, P.C.

950 W. University Drive, Suite 300

Rochester, MI 48307

Tel: 248-841-2200

epm@millerlawpc.com

ssa@millerlawpc.com

dal@millerlawpc.com

wk@millerlawpc.com

Joseph I. Marchese

Philip L. Fraietta

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

888 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10019

Tel: 646.837.7150

Fax: 212.989.9163

jmarchese@bursor.com

pfraietta@bursor.com

Frank S. Hedin

Arun G. Ravindran  
HEDIN HALL LLP  
1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1140  
Miami, Florida 33131  
Tel: 305.357.2107  
Fax: 305.200.8801  
fhedin@hedinhall.com  
aravindran@hedinhall.com

*Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class*