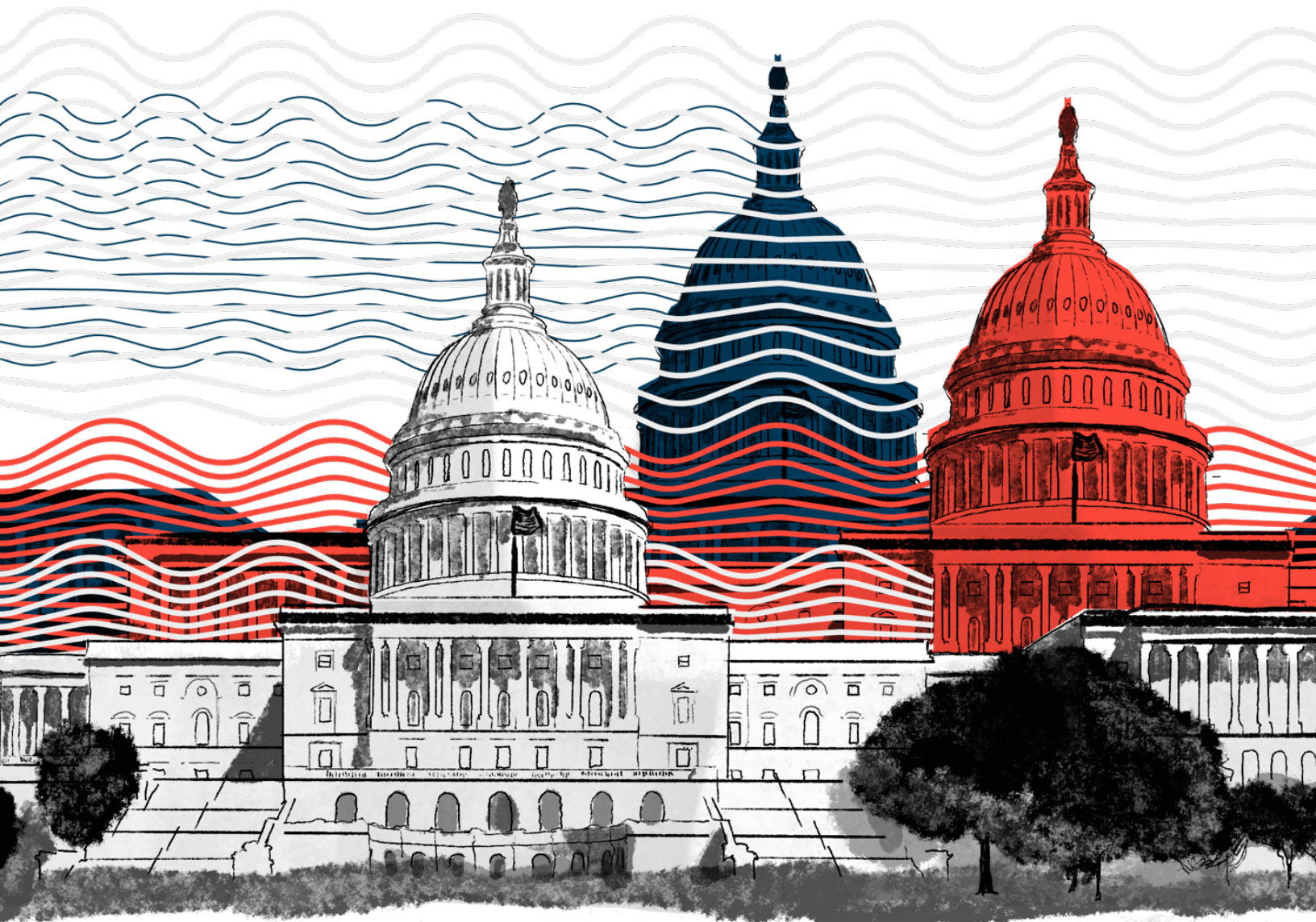


# Check My Ads Institute Written Testimony in support of S.71 - the Vermont Data Privacy and Online Surveillance Act

Before the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development

Arielle Garcia, Chief Operating Officer  
Iesha White, Director of Intelligence

April 29, 2026



## About Check My Ads Institute

Check My Ads Institute is an independent 501(c)3 non-profit global digital advertising watchdog, headquartered in the US. Our organization serves the stakeholders that are most impacted by the digital advertising ecosystem: publishers, advertisers, policymakers, small businesses, and the public. We help these stakeholders navigate the complex industry and understand not only how advertising budgets flow, but how they shape the information ecosystem, often disappearing before ever reaching real people.

Our mission is to bring transparency and accountability to the notoriously opaque and purposefully complex digital advertising ecosystem. The global advertising industry has grown to be worth more than \$750 billion USD and is among the world's largest unregulated industries. Check My Ads has advanced market reform by providing stakeholders with new ways to demand accountability from Big Tech and AdTech.

We work globally with policymakers to advance many common-sense safeguards to protect the public. We are pushing for reforms to apply the same rigorous standards required in the finance industry to the digital advertising industry, including supply chain transparency, Know-Your-Customer requirements, best interest duties for adtech intermediaries, and common ownership rules.

Our work with advertisers and advertising practitioners demonstrates how the current system allows advertising budgets to unintentionally fund harm and waste, to the detriment of brands and their growth. We also explore how adtech business practices contribute heavily to starving quality publishers of digital advertising revenues. We do not accept any money from tech companies. We are proud to be fully independent and free from industry influence. Our advocacy is driven by facts and the desire to make the internet fairer for all who use it.

Check My Ads exists to empower the people and organizations most affected by the broken adtech system. By shining a light in the dark corners of this opaque ecosystem, we push for systemic changes that will reform how the internet is funded – and, in turn, how it serves and protects all of us.

Learn more about our research and our policy platform at [www.checkmyads.org](http://www.checkmyads.org).

April 29, 2026

Chair Michael Marcotte  
House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development  
115 State Street  
Montpelier, VT 05633

Dear Chair Marcotte and Members of the Committee:

We write in support of S.71, the Vermont Data Privacy and Online Surveillance Act.<sup>1</sup> Check My Ads Institute, is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit independent digital advertising watchdog advocating for a transparent and fair digital advertising market for advertisers, publishers and the public.<sup>2</sup>

My name is Arielle Garcia, and I am Chief Operating Officer of Check My Ads Institute. Prior to joining Check My Ads in 2024, I spent ten years in digital advertising, serving most recently as Chief Privacy Officer at UM Worldwide, a major global advertising agency that manages advertising campaigns on behalf of advertisers. For years, I helped advertisers navigate the evolving regulatory environment, as they looked to strike the balance between privacy and targeted advertising. Indeed, I resigned<sup>3</sup> from my role due to my realization that the only winners in the current state of the digital advertising industry are big technology (“big tech”) companies like Google, and the data brokers and advertising technology (“adtech”) middlemen that dwell in their shadows.

**The \$750 billion digital advertising industry is the primary business model of the internet. As it stands today, that business model is broken.**

Big tech companies, like Google and Meta have built empires on a foundation of unbridled extraction. Not only have they amassed massive troves of data, but they have cemented themselves across all corners of industry and society, unilaterally establishing norms that benefit their own business to the detriment of their users, advertisers, and publishers alike. Yet, while these companies are household names, there are hundreds of other companies in the advertising technology (“adtech”) sector that have followed in their footsteps.

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<sup>1</sup> Vermont Data Privacy and Online Surveillance Act, Sec. 1, ch. 61A, as introduced on February 12, 2025 (Bill S.71).

<sup>2</sup> CHECKMYADS.ORG, <https://checkmyads.org/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

<sup>3</sup> Arielle Garcia, *An Industry In Conflict: It's Time For Tough Questions And Hard Decisions*, ADEXCHANGER, Sep. 2023, <https://www.adexchanger.com/marketers/an-industry-in-conflict-its-time-for-tough-questions-and-hard-decisions/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

Before the advent of modern digital advertising, advertisers would typically work with an ad agency to identify which publications their target audiences are likely to consume. Today, most advertising online is transacted through automated, real-time auction. This is known as programmatic advertising.<sup>4</sup> Over the past two decades, the central promise of programmatic was that it would help advertisers of all sizes more efficiently and effectively reach their audiences, and help publishers monetize - or sell - more of their ad space. The following is a simplified explanation of how a real-time programmatic ad auction works:

1. A user visits a website, triggering a bid request from the website to the Supply Side Platform (“SSP”) that publishers use to sell their ad space. That bid request includes data about the user, such as demographic information, browsing history, location, and the page being loaded.
2. The SSP then sends it over to the Demand Side Platform (“DSP”) that automatically submit bids on behalf of advertisers for the users that match the advertiser’s criteria.
3. The highest bid will win, and the ad will be shown to the user.

This real-time bidding occurs automatically and near-instantaneously.

As such, advertisers today are typically reliant on a supply chain comprised of various intermediaries, including these adtech companies, the ad agencies that plan and execute campaigns on their behalf, and data brokers. For every dollar a business spends on digital ads, each of these intermediaries gets a percentage revenue share, with most paid based on volume. This creates dysfunctional incentives, as every company in the middle stands to gain by having more money pass through their pipes. In addition, in each transaction, these middlemen get access to personal data. This is how programmatic advertising has resulted in constant tracking and widespread sale and leakage of consumer personal data.

Yet, while this process sounds efficient and powerful in theory, the reality is much different. Out of every dollar spent on programmatic advertising, less than half makes it to the publisher.<sup>5</sup> About 30 cents of the ad dollar goes to adtech intermediaries, and 20 cents is wasted on fraud, invalid (e.g. bot) traffic, low-quality made-for-advertising (“MFA”) websites.<sup>6</sup> The average programmatic ad campaign serves on 23,000 websites.<sup>7</sup> All the while, even the biggest

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<sup>4</sup> See Mike Sweeney, *What Is Programmatic Advertising? Everything You Need to Know in 2023*, CLEARCODE (Apr. 21, 2020), <https://clearcode.cc/blog/programmatic-advertising/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

<sup>5</sup> *The ANA Q3 2025 Programmatic Transparency Benchmark Reveals \$13.6B in Efficiency Gains as Programmatic Enters a New Era of Accountability*, <https://www.ana.net/content/show/id/pr-2025-11-transparency/>; Association of National Advertisers, ANA Programmatic Media Supply Chain Transparency Study: Complete Report, <https://www.ana.net/miccontent/show/id/rr-2023-12-ana-programmatic-media-supply-chain-transparency-study/>.

<sup>6</sup> ANA, *TAG TrustNet Launch Programmatic Transparency Benchmark*, <https://www.ana.net/content/show/id/pr-2024-06-tag/>.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

advertisers, with the most leverage, have limited ability to confirm where exactly their ads appeared.<sup>8</sup>

These figures, produced by leading advertiser trade association, the Association of National Advertisers (“ANA”), represent a *conservative* estimate. It does not, for example, account for ad agency fees. It includes data from only a handful of brands—all of which are large well-resourced. It does not include the money wasted on ineffective ad verification tools that advertisers use in an attempt to make sure their ads go where they want them to go, and are seen by real people.<sup>9</sup> Nor does it include wasted spending on advertising that, while not technically meeting industry definitions of ad fraud, does not adhere to the criteria outlined by advertisers. Thus, while research suggests that ad fraud accounts for a whopping \$84 billion<sup>10</sup> in global spend – placing it second only to the drug trade as a source of revenue for organized crime – that is just the tip of the iceberg as it comes to advertiser waste.<sup>11</sup>

## Bad incentives hurt small businesses.

For small businesses, this is not only detrimental to their growth, but at times, to their survival. Recently, Check My Ads Institute launched an advertising campaign with the intention of emanating the experience of an average small business user. We set up a Google Ads account, as millions of other small businesses do.<sup>12</sup> We were nudged into Google’s AI-driven, opaque product, Performance Max, which is notorious for restricting advertiser transparency and control, and has a history of placing ads on potentially illegal content, while ignoring advertiser targeting criteria.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> See, e.g. Kendra Barnett, *Buyers Blame Adtech Opacity for Funding Child Abuse Online*, (Feb. 7, 2025), <https://www.adweek.com/media/ad-buyers-blast-google-amazon-and-others-after-ads-appear-on-site-hosting-child-abuse-content/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

<sup>9</sup> See, e.g. Seb Joseph, *Ad Verification Is under Fire: Ad Execs Are Questioning Its Role as Protector*, DIGIDAY (2024), <https://digiday.com/marketing/ad-verification-is-under-fire-ad-execs-are-questioning-its-role-as-protector/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025); Marty Swant, *Amazon, Google and Verification Vendors among Ad Tech Cohort under Fire from U.S. Senators over Child Safety Shortcomings*, DIGIDAY (2025), <https://digiday.com/media-buying/amazon-google-and-verification-vendors-among-ad-tech-cohort-under-fire-from-u-s-senators-over-child-safety-shortcomings/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

<sup>10</sup> QUANTIFYING THE COST OF AD FRAUD: 2023-2028, (2023), <https://fraudblocker.com/ad-fraud-data-facts> (last visited Mar 5, 2025).

<sup>11</sup> Press Release, *Sens. Warner & Schumer Call on FTC to Protect Consumers from Digital Ad Fraud* (July 11, 2016), <https://www.warner.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2016/7/sens-warner-schumer-call-on-ftc-to-protect-consumers-from-digital-ad-fraud/>; Press Release, Sen. Mark R. Warner, *Warner Calls on FTC and Google to Address the Prevalence of Digital Ad Fraud* (Oct. 25, 2018), <https://www.warner.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2018/10/warner-calls-on-ftc-and-google-to-address-the-prevalence-of-digital-ad-fraud/>; WFA issues first advice for combatting ad fraud - World Federation of Advertisers, <https://wfanet.org/knowledge/item/2016/06/06/WFA-issues-first-advice-for-combatting-ad-fraud/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

<sup>12</sup> See, *Plaintiff’s Trial Exhibit 1231*, United States v. Google LLC, No. 1:23-cv-00108 (E.D. Va.), <https://www.justice.gov/atr/media/1369916/dl>.

<sup>13</sup> See, e.g., Kali Hays, *Google Served Ads on Sanctioned Websites, Adalytics Report Says*, BUS. INSIDER (Apr. 6, 2022), <https://www.businessinsider.com/google-served-ads-sanctioned-websites-adalytics-report-russia-2022-4>; *Google adverts appear on sanctioned sites, according to report*, FINANCIAL TIMES (Nov. 28, 2023), <https://www.ft.com/content/45101fb1-83d3-4b28-87ac-de562be9fb31/>; Claire Atkin & Nandini Jammi, *Google Search Ads Lack Transparency*, CHECK MY ADS (Dec. 14, 2023), <https://checkmyads.org/google-search-ads-no-transparency/>.

Unsurprisingly, our ads were served exclusively<sup>14</sup> on AI-generated spam websites and other low-quality websites more likely to attract bot clicks than real humans.<sup>15</sup> Our ads appeared on YouTube videos in other languages, when we explicitly chose to target English language content. Indeed, with some of our ads landing on kids' videos, we have no idea *who* Google's algorithm targeted.<sup>16</sup> Due to the opacity of the product, a small business cannot determine which websites or YouTube channels increased sales or which audiences drove revenue.<sup>17</sup> While Google gets more money and more data, small businesses are merely the unwitting conduit.

The natural next question would be, "how did the ads perform?" According to Google, the campaign was great! On a modest \$75 budget, we generated 34 new sign-ups to our newsletter. According to Google, that is. In our actual customer database, we only identified five new leads. While Google reported an incredibly efficient cost-per-lead of \$2.17, our actual cost-per-lead was \$14.75, making our ad spend 580% less efficient than what Google told us. When we asked Google about this discrepancy, they told us that they don't have a team dedicated to supporting small non-profits. This is one of the companies allegedly so concerned about what a privacy law would do to Vermont's small businesses.

Yet, it isn't only Google that thrives on extraction at the expense of its customers. Recent reporting revealed that Meta earns 10% of its revenue – \$16 billion—from scam ads.<sup>18</sup> Instead of cracking down on the scammers that harm its customers, it applies an effective "potential scammer"<sup>19</sup> tax, and benefits further from the artificial inflation of ad prices, while its users and small business advertisers bear the greatest cost. While Meta CEO, Mark Zuckerberg, promotes his vision for an AI-driven future where small businesses simply tell Meta what their objective is,

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<sup>14</sup> Google's Performance Max ("PMax") product places ads across both Google's own properties (e.g. YouTube, Search), as well as across third party websites and apps – known as Google's "network." This comment refers specifically to network ad placements.

<sup>15</sup> The details of the Check My Ads Institute advertising campaign placements can be accessed here:

[https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/b82iwmsktsjzeflkoyxb7/PMAX\\_Placements\\_Backup.pptx?rlkey=aszumgmtpwwc7ai5h8v4ak&dl=0/](https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/b82iwmsktsjzeflkoyxb7/PMAX_Placements_Backup.pptx?rlkey=aszumgmtpwwc7ai5h8v4ak&dl=0/)

<sup>16</sup> This is not the first instance where Google has appeared to serve adult-targeted ads to children. Natasha Singer, *YouTube and Google Are Accused of Violating Children's Privacy*, N.Y. TIMES (Aug. 17, 2023), <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/08/17/technology/youtube-google-children-privacy.html>; Press Release, Sen. Edward J. Markey, *Senators Markey, Blackburn Demand FTC Investigate YouTube, Google for Suspected Violations of Children's Privacy* (Aug. 17, 2023), <https://www.markey.senate.gov/news/press-releases/senators-markey-blackburn-demand-ftc-investigate-youtube-google-for-suspected-violations-of-childrens-privacy/>.

<sup>17</sup> See, e.g., *Sweetgreen Admedia: Google Search Advertising*, ADWEEK (Apr. 15, 2024), <https://www.adweek.com/media/sweetgreen-admedia-google-search-advertising/> ("... buyers have complained that Performance Max is a black box. Specifically, advertisers say there's no sufficient controls on where ads go or reporting data on where ads actually ended up"); *Are YouTube Ads COPPA Compliant?*, ADALYTICS, <https://adalytics.io/blog/are-youtube-ads-coppa-compliant> ("...advertisers report they cannot audit this issue because Pmax does not provide them with granular placement reports."); Department of Justice, *Proposed Remedies for Search Trial: Access to Data Reports*,

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.dcd.223205/gov.uscourts.dcd.223205.1062.1.1.pdf> (last visited Jan. 16, 2024) ("Google must not limit the ability of advertisers to export in real time...data or information relating to their entire portfolio of ads or advertising campaigns bid on, placed through, or purchased through Google, including data relating to placement or performance (i.e., conversion data)."); Lara O'Reilly, *IPG Mediabrands 'Privacy Alert' Says Clients Should 'Consider' a Pause on Google Ads Product*, BUS. INSIDER (Aug. 17, 2023), <https://www.businessinsider.com/ipg-mediabrands-privacy-alert-pause-google-performance-max-ads-2023-8/>.

<sup>18</sup> Jeff Horwitz, *Meta Is Earning a Fortune on a Deluge of Fraudulent Ads, Documents Show*, REUTERS, Nov. 6, 2025,

<https://www.reuters.com/investigations/meta-is-earning-fortune-deluge-fraudulent-ads-documents-show-2025-11-06/>.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*

connect to their bank account, and trust the results that it “spits out,”<sup>20</sup> the company created an entire playbook to avoid regulatory scrutiny on its ads business,<sup>21</sup> and is nearing a *decade* of litigation over inflating advertising performance metrics.<sup>22</sup>

Meanwhile, the industry has created a range of self-regulatory bodies and frameworks in an attempt to pre-empt and dismiss the need for legislation just like the Vermont Data Privacy and Online Surveillance Act. These “self-regulatory mechanisms” operate as a fig-leaf, preserving the status quo while enabling Big Tech capture of industry governance and oversight, through bodies such as the Interactive Advertising Bureau (IAB), Trustworthy Accountability Group (TAG), Network Advertising Initiative (NAI), Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA), and the Media Rating Council (MRC).<sup>23</sup>

While big tech set the tone for exploiting business customers, the broader adtech system has embraced this lucrative norm. While the industry pushes narratives about the critical need for consumer data for effective advertising, much of the data peddled by data brokers for ad targeting, while being invasively collected, is also astoundingly ineffective for marketing.<sup>24</sup> Research has shown that leading ad data brokers were only right about people’s gender 42% of the time – worse than guessing at random. This is what advertisers are paying for.<sup>25</sup>

My own personal desktop research echoed these findings.<sup>26</sup> One ad platform held over 500 audience segments to which I belonged, which it received from seven different data brokers. To their credit, supplying this much information is very uncommon in the absence of universal

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<sup>20</sup> Nilay Patel, *Mark Zuckerberg Just Declared War on the Entire Advertising Industry*, THE VERGE (May 1, 2025), <https://www.theverge.com/meta/659506/mark-zuckerberg-ai-facebook-ads/>.

<sup>21</sup> Jeff Horwitz, *Meta created ‘playbook’ to fend off pressure to crack down on scammers, documents show*, REUTERS, Dec. 31, 2025, (last visited Apr 28, 2026)

<sup>22</sup> Two of the lawsuits—inflated user reach and video metrics—were initiated by advertisers. The most recent complaint, in 2025, was filed by a former employee whistleblower. Wendy Davis, *Meta Can’t Force Advertisers To Arbitrate Claims Over Inflated Metrics*, <https://www.mediapost.com/publications/article/411118/meta-cant-force-advertisers-to-arbitrate-claims-o.html/> (last visited Apr. 28, 2026); Megan Graham, *Facebook Knew Ad Metrics Were Inflated, but Ignored the Problem to Make More Money, Lawsuit Claims*, CNBC (Feb. 18, 2021), <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/02/18/facebook-knew-ad-metrics-were-inflated-but-ignored-the-problem-lawsuit-claims.html/>; Suzanne Vranica & Jack Marshall, *Facebook Overestimated Key Video Metric for Two Years*, WALL STREET JOURNAL, Sept. 22, 2016, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/facebook-overestimated-key-video-metric-for-two-years-1474586951/>; *Whistleblower Alleges Meta Artificially Boosted Shops Ads Performance*, (Aug. 20, 2025), <https://www.adweek.com/media/whistleblower-alleges-meta-artificially-boosted-shops-ads-performance/>.

<sup>23</sup>Through sponsorships, member fees, and board seats, Meta, Google, and Amazon get to set the agendas and priorities of these self-regulatory bodies, while participating on the very same steering committees responsible for developing and enforcing industry frameworks and platform standards. These self-regulatory bodies are also responsible for investigating and certifying adherence to industry standards and best practice, while receiving funding from the very Big Tech corporations they are meant to oversee. Because these self-regulatory bodies are disproportionately dominated by Big Tech companies, their scope and mandates tend to steer interventions away from addressing structural vulnerabilities such as user privacy, and away from pursuing measures that could more meaningfully affect the platforms’ respective underlying business models. *See, e.g. Check My Ads Institute Comments on MRC Digital Advertising Auction Transparency Standards at 4*, [https://checkmyads.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CMAI\\_MRC-Transparency-Comment\\_October-2025\\_FINAL\\_20251020\\_V2.pdf/](https://checkmyads.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CMAI_MRC-Transparency-Comment_October-2025_FINAL_20251020_V2.pdf/)

<sup>24</sup> Jack Neff, *Disturbing Findings from a Personal Data Journey | Ad Age*, <https://adage.com/article/data-driven-marketing/disturbing-findings-personal-data-journey/2577746/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025); Nico Neumann, Catherine E. Tucker & Timothy Whitfield, *How Effective Is Third-Party Consumer Profiling and Audience Delivery?: Evidence from Field Studies*, (2019), <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=3203131/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025); ‘Marketers are buying this’: Pitfalls and ‘lies’ to avoid on junk user data, clean room matching, MMM, incrementality tests and B2B tech – Melbourne Business School Associate Professor Nico Neumann | Mi3, <http://www.mi-3.com.au/04-02-2025/marketers-are-buying-pitfalls-and-lies-avoid-junk-user-data-clean-room-matching-mmm/> (last visited Mar 8, 2025).

<sup>25</sup> Neumann, Tucker, and Whitfield, *supra* note 22.

<sup>26</sup> The details from Arielle Garcia’s access request, as excerpted from presentation at Programmatic/IO 2024: [https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/fd2fgu0xtm4jlrxbefkn2/Programmatic-IO\\_ArielleGarcia\\_2024\\_Excerpts.pptx?rlkey=uznf6cmngblab2wce27vg3he2&dl=0/](https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/fd2fgu0xtm4jlrxbefkn2/Programmatic-IO_ArielleGarcia_2024_Excerpts.pptx?rlkey=uznf6cmngblab2wce27vg3he2&dl=0/) (Additional detail can be provided upon request).

legal requirements. Yet, these audiences were highly inaccurate, often contradictory, and sometimes sensitive. According to this data, I'm both high income and below the poverty level. I'm listed as both a middle-aged suburban homeowner without kids, as well as a mother of two. I am neither. I am, according to my profile: a defense contractor, I work in food service, agriculture, and I both love and hate my job. I was identified as likely suffering from heart disease, speaking Spanish, and celebrating Ramadan. None of these things are true. While the industry has finally started to acknowledge<sup>27</sup> these data quality realities out loud, this insight is far less accessible to small businesses.

### **The harms of online surveillance outweigh alleged benefits.**

Nevertheless, right or wrong, this data can be used – within and beyond advertising – in ways that cause real harm. The Chief Privacy Officer of Acxiom – one of the world's largest data brokers – has admitted that their consumer data used by advertisers around the world is comprised of little more than “informed guesses.”<sup>28</sup> He said he “hopes” that if they guess wrong, it doesn't have any negative consequences for denial of benefits or credit.<sup>29</sup> But, credit reference agencies have purchased and used Acxiom's data to determine credit worthiness.<sup>30</sup>

Another data broker, named Epsilon, now also owned by an ad giant, has sold data to perpetrators of elder fraud.<sup>31</sup> Its parent company, Publicis, recently announced its acquisition of another data broker which it claims provides deep insight into 91% of the world population.<sup>32</sup> It's a scary thought, given that this is less than three years after the same company's Health unit entered a \$350 million settlement for its role in the Opioid crisis.<sup>33</sup> As Attorney General Clark may recall, among the allegations, Publicis Health was accused of using doctor-patient recording data to glean insights on how to more effectively push opioids on pain sufferers in “higher and higher

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<sup>27</sup> \$700bn delusion: Does using data to target specific audiences make advertising more effective? Latest studies suggest not | Mi3, <http://www.mi-3.com.au/26-06-2024/data-delusion-does-using-data-target-specific-audiences-advertising-actually-make/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025); Jack Neff, *supra* note 22; Neumann, Tucker, and Whitfield, *supra* note 22; Suzanne Smalley, “Junk Inferences” by Data Brokers Are a Problem for Consumers and the Industry Itself, <https://therecord.media/junk-inferences-data-brokers/> (last visited Mar 8, 2025); ‘Marketers are buying this’, *supra* note 22.

<sup>28</sup> Suzanne Smalley, *supra* note 25.

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> Data trading between credit agency and address trader illegal, <https://noyb.eu/en/data-trading-between-credit-agency-and-address-trader-illegal/> (last visited Mar 8, 2025).

<sup>31</sup> Office of Public Affairs | Marketing Company Agrees to Pay \$150 Million for Facilitating Elder Fraud Schemes | United States Department of Justice, (2021), <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/marketing-company-agrees-pay-150-million-facilitating-elder-fraud-schemes/> (last visited Mar 8, 2025).

<sup>32</sup> CoreAI - YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCsEOVbH3vI/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025); Rebecca Stewart, *Inside Publicis Groupe's Surprise Acquisition of ID Business Lotame*, (Mar. 6, 2025), <https://www.adweek.com/agencies/inside-publicis-groupe-surprise-acquisition-of-id-business-lotame/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

<sup>33</sup> Attorney General Clark Announces Vermont Will Receive \$1 Million in Settlement with Marketing Firm Publicis Over Role in Opioid Epidemic | Office of the Vermont Attorney General, <https://ago.vermont.gov/blog/2024/02/01/attorney-general-clark-announces-vermont-will-receive-1-million-settlement-marketing-firm-publicis/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).

doses.”<sup>34</sup> Meanwhile, its data broker unit, as recently as 2021, continued to sell data pertaining to pain sufferers, and may still do so to this day.

Without privacy laws, like S. 71, that codify transparency and choice, include principles of data minimization, and restrict use of sensitive data, these data-enabled harms will continue unchecked. All of this so that data brokers and adtech companies can sell data that has less than a 50% chance of being accurate to unsuspecting small business advertisers? This is the alleged pinnacle of “efficiency” that props up the industry’s complete disregard for consumer privacy and the data-enabled harms that result from ubiquitous tracking.

### **S. 71 would help make advertising *more* effective, not less.**

This bill that would protect the privacy of Vermont residents is not at odds with relevant, effective advertising. Nor would this bill end all targeted advertising. What it would do is reduce the supply of low-quality data at the core of the broken adtech market. It would allow for brands, publishers and other companies with legitimate customer relationships, built on a fair value exchange, to realize the value of those assets. Ultimately, it would create the conditions for more relevant advertising that benefits Vermont’s businesses, while restricting the harmful practices that undermine the safety, liberty, and security of its citizens.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of this important bill and contribute to the record. We are happy to answer any further questions, and to remain a resource for the Vermont Legislature.

Sincerely,



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<sup>34</sup> Commonwealth v. Publicis Health, LLC, No. 21-1055, at 27 (Mass. Super. Ct. Sept. 27, 2021) (complaint)(“[A]fter analyzing recordings of conversations between doctors and patients, Verilogue told Purdue...Purdue could use direct ‘patient education’ efforts too, Publicis said, to get patients comfortable with taking OxyContin, including in higher and higher doses.”); Arielle Garcia, *What Do We Say To Emily? The Human Cost Of Advertising Data Abuse*, AdEXCHANGER (2024), <https://www.adexchanger.com/data-driven-thinking/what-do-we-say-to-emily-the-human-cost-of-advertising-data-abuse/> (last visited Mar 12, 2025).