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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and all others similarly situated*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

AMBER FARMER, individually  
and on behalf of all others similarly  
situated,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

BARKBOX, INC.,

*Defendant.*

Case No. 2:22-cv-06242

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

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1 **I. Introduction.**

2 1. In recent years, companies that sell goods online have sought to boost sales  
3 by enrolling their customers in automatically renewing shipment subscriptions. Some  
4 companies fail to make clear to consumers that they are being signed up for  
5 automatically recurring charges.

6 2. To protect Californians from this practice, California passed the Automatic  
7 Renewal Law (the ARL). The ARL requires companies who sign consumers up for  
8 automatically renewing purchases to provide “clear and conspicuous” disclosures about  
9 the autorenewal plan and obtain “affirmative consent” to enroll consumers. This  
10 protects consumers from being tricked into signing up for recurring shipments and  
11 charges.

12 3. Once a consumer is tricked into signing up and paying for an initial order,  
13 the harm is done, and the law does not put any burden on consumers to reject  
14 shipments or cancel the plan. If a company violates the ARL, all recurring shipments it  
15 makes to consumers are deemed “unconditional gifts.” Consumers have no obligation to  
16 return the recurring shipments or cancel, even after they discover that they have been  
17 enrolled in an autorenewal plan. This gives the law teeth. It also protects consumers,  
18 because giving in to recurring shipments to avoid the hassle of cancelling is not the same  
19 as knowingly and affirmatively consenting to be enrolled in the first place.

20 4. BarkBox sells monthly subscription boxes of dog toys, treats, and chews. It  
21 offers a one-month plan, a 6-month plan and a 12-month plan. All plans automatically  
22 renew. For example, when the 6-month plan ends, the customer is automatically  
23 renewed for another 6 months of boxes (and 6 months of charges).

24 5. BarkBox does not provide clear and conspicuous disclosures or obtain  
25 affirmative consent before enrolling consumers for recurring subscription plans.  
26 Consumers like Plaintiff are being tricked into signing up for recurring plans, wrongly  
27 thinking that they are only signing up for the stated term (for example, for 6 months).  
28 Consumers are then wrongly charged for recurring shipments that are “unconditional

1 gifts” under the law. Plaintiff brings this case to put a stop to this conduct and obtain  
2 restitution for consumers.

3 **II. Parties.**

4 6. Plaintiff Amber Farmer is a citizen of California (domiciled in Mountain  
5 Center, California). The proposed class includes citizens of California.

6 7. Defendant BarkBox, Inc. is a citizen of Delaware and New York. It is a  
7 Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in New York.

8 **III. Jurisdiction and Venue.**

9 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).  
10 The amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest  
11 and costs, and the matter is a class action in which one or more members of the  
12 proposed class are citizens of a state different from the Defendant.

13 9. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it sold  
14 subscription BarkBox products to consumers in California, including to Ms. Farmer.

15 10. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of  
16 Defendant’s conduct giving rise to the claims occurred in this District, including selling a  
17 BarkBox subscription to Ms. Farmer.

18 **IV. Facts.**

19 **A. California Automatic Renewal Law.**

20 11. The Automatic Renewal Law (“ARL”) is part of California’s False  
21 Advertising Law. The purpose of the ARL is to “end the practice of ongoing”  
22 subscription charges “without the consumers’ explicit consent for ongoing shipments of  
23 a product.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17600. To this end, the law makes it illegal for  
24 companies to charge consumers for automatically renewing shipments of goods, unless  
25 the company meets strict disclosure and consent requirements.

26 12. Under the ARL, a company must “present the automatic renewal offer  
27 terms or continuous service offer terms in a clear and conspicuous manner before the  
28 subscription or purchasing agreement is fulfilled and in visual proximity, or in the case of

1 an offer conveyed by voice, in temporal proximity, to the request for consent to the  
2 offer.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17602(a)(1).<sup>1</sup>

3 13. The “automatic renewal offer terms” that must be presented include:

- 4 1) That the subscription or purchasing agreement will continue until  
5 the consumer cancels.
- 6 2) The description of the cancellation policy that applies to the offer.
- 7 3) The recurring charges that will be charged to the consumer’s credit  
8 or debit card or payment account with a third party as part of the  
9 automatic renewal plan or arrangement, and that the amount of the  
10 charge may change, if that is the case, and the amount to which the  
11 charge will change, if known.
- 12 4) The length of the automatic renewal term or that the service is  
13 continuous, unless the length of the term is chosen by the consumer.
- 14 5) The minimum purchase obligation, if any.

15 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(b)(1)-(5).

16 14. A “clear and conspicuous” disclosure “means in larger type than the  
17 surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the  
18 same size, or set off from the surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other  
19 marks, in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code  
20 §17601(c).

21 15. After presenting all of this information, the company must then obtain the  
22 “consumer’s affirmative consent to the agreement containing the automatic renewal  
23 offer terms or continuous service offer terms.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17602(a)(2).

24 16. The ARL also includes post-purchase acknowledgment requirements  
25 (required in addition to the pre-purchase requirements described above). Cal. Bus. &  
26

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27 <sup>1</sup> A new version of the ARL became effective July 1, 2022. This complaint cites  
28 to the previous version of the law (effective before July 1, 2022).

1 Prof. Code §17602(a)(3) & (b).

2 17. To give the law teeth, if a company violates this law, all shipments it makes  
3 to consumers are deemed “unconditional gifts” and the consumer “may use or dispose  
4 of the same in any manner he or she sees fit without any obligation whatsoever on the  
5 consumer’s part to the business”:

6 In any case in which a business sends any goods, wares, merchandise, or products  
7 to a consumer, under a continuous service agreement or automatic renewal of a  
8 purchase, without first obtaining the consumer’s affirmative consent as described  
9 in Section 17602, the goods, wares, merchandise, or products shall for all  
10 purposes be deemed an unconditional gift to the consumer, who may use or  
11 dispose of the same in any manner he or she sees fit without any obligation  
12 whatsoever on the consumer’s part to the business.

13 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17603.

14 18. The goods are deemed unconditional gifts even after a consumer discovers  
15 that she was enrolled in an automatic renewal plan and accepts the monthly shipments  
16 without cancelling. Once a consumer is tricked into signing up and paying for an initial  
17 order, the harm is done, and the law does not put any “obligation whatsoever” on  
18 consumers to reject shipments or cancel the plan. Instead, the law places the burden on  
19 companies to comply with the law when first enrolling consumers. *Id.* This deters  
20 companies from tricking consumers into signing up for automatically renewing plans  
21 without sufficient disclosures. And it protects consumers, because giving in to recurring  
22 shipments is not the same as knowingly and affirmatively consenting to be enrolled in  
23 the first place. This is why the ARL expressly requires *pre-sale* disclosures and affirmative  
24 consent, rather than mere post-sale acquiescence.

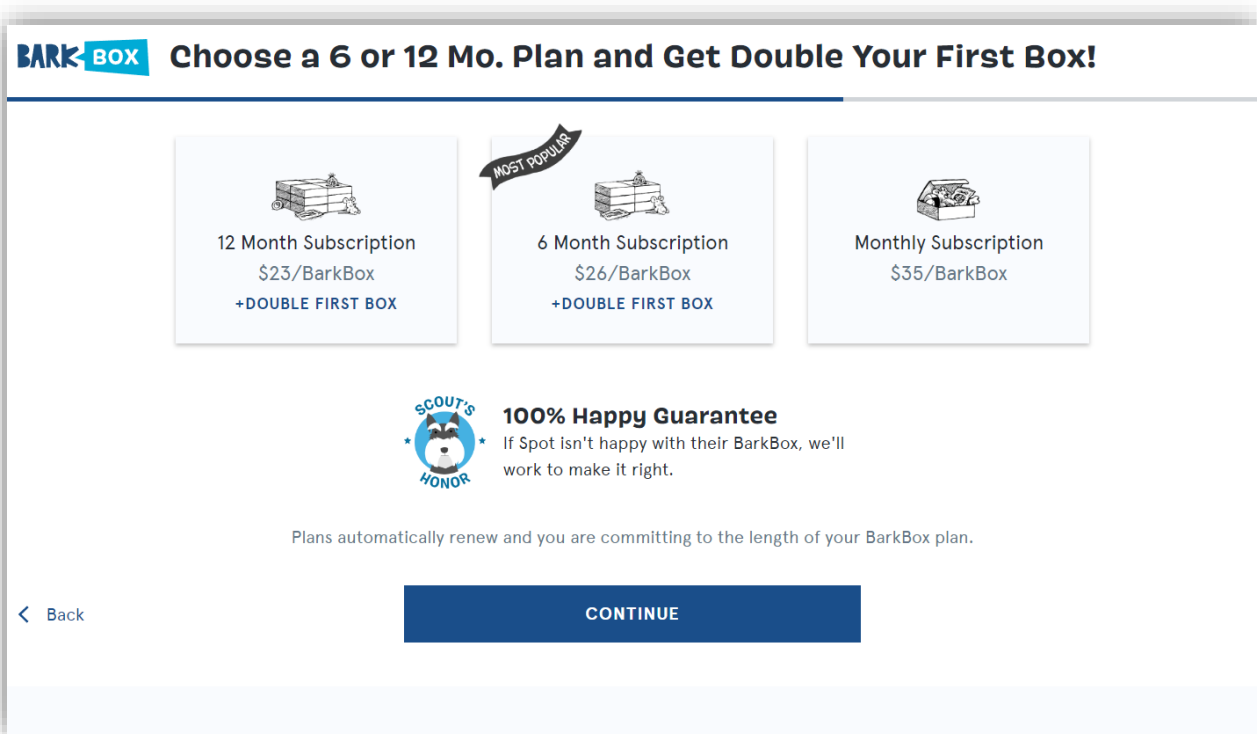
25 **B. BarkBox violates the Automatic Renewal Law.**

26 19. BarkBox sells boxes of dog toys, treats, and chews. The boxes ship to  
27 consumers each month.  
28

1           20. BarkBox sells subscriptions on its website, barkbox.com. It offers a 1-  
2 month subscription plan, a 6-month plan and a 12-month plan. All plans automatically  
3 renew. For example, when the 6-month plan ends, the customer is automatically  
4 renewed for another 6 months of boxes (and 6 months of charges). And when the 12-  
5 month plan ends, consumers are automatically renewed and charged for another 12  
6 months of boxes.

7           21. To sign up for a plan online, consumers first enter information about their  
8 dog, e.g., their dog's name, size, and any food allergies.

9           22. Consumers then enter their email and see this subscription plan menu:



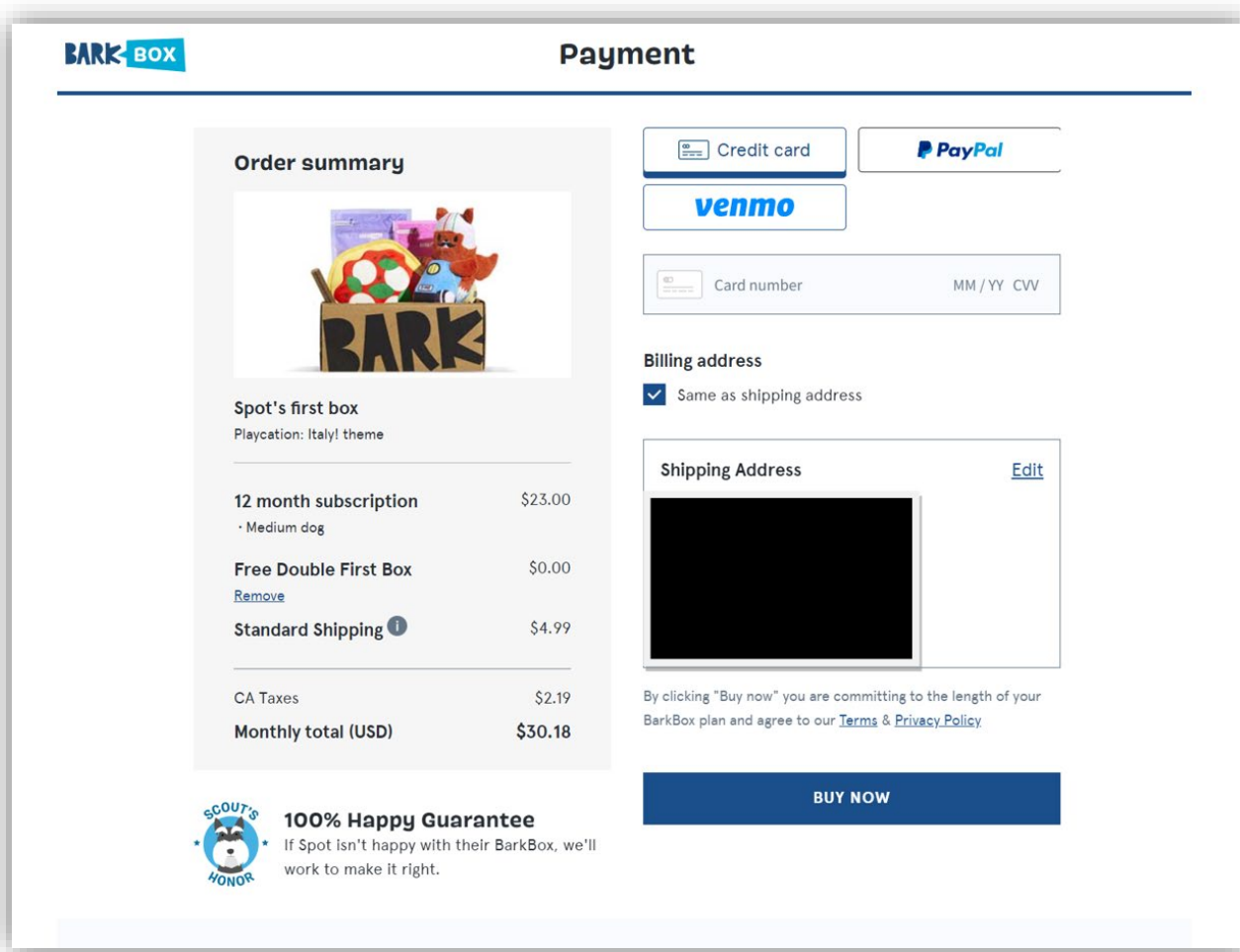
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23           23. These plans look like a commitment to receive Bark Boxes for the specified  
24 period: 12 months, 6 months, or a month. (BarkBox incentivizes consumers to make  
25 longer commitments, up front, by lowering the per-box price).

26           24. The only mention of automatic renewal is in the tiniest font on the page. It  
27 is also in pale grey text that blends into the white background (in contrast to the black,  
28

1 bold, colored, or all capitals text used to convey other information). It is designed to go  
2 unnoticed.

3 25. Also, the word “CONTINUE” in the blue button does not tell consumers  
4 that they are agreeing to anything by clicking.

5 26. After picking a plan, consumers see add-on product options and select a  
6 theme for their first box. Consumers then enter their shipping information and are  
7 presented with this payment screen:



21 27. In tiny, pale-grey text, this page mentions that by clicking “Buy now”  
22 customers commit to the length of the plan, and that they agree to the terms and privacy  
23 policy. It does not mention automatic renewal.  
24  
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1           28. Buried in the linked “Terms,” there is more information about automatic  
2 renewal (Exhibit 1, Terms). This is the opposite of the clear and conspicuous disclosure  
3 required by the ARL. The link is hidden in tiny print, the word “Terms” does not  
4 indicate anything about automatic renewal, and the additional terms are not even on the  
5 same page as the BUY NOW button (much less in visual proximity). Further, the BUY  
6 NOW button does not flag for consumers that they are agreeing to anything, much less  
7 agreeing to automatic renewal.

8           29. BarkBox reasonably should know that its automatic renewal process  
9 misleads reasonable consumers. On the Better Business Bureau website, consumers  
10 complain about being surprised by the automatic renewal. BarkBox responds to each  
11 complaint, using variations of this boilerplate explanation: “All of our plans do  
12 automatically renew unless the autorenewal is disabled prior to the end of the original  
13 commitment. We do try to make this clear upon sign up but we understand it can get  
14 missed. Our sincerest apologize that this renewal caught you off guard.” BarkBox,  
15 however, does not try to make the automatic renewal clear—it does the opposite.

16           **C. BarkBox misled and injured Ms. Farmer.**

17           30. Ms. Farmer signed up for a BarkBox subscription, on the BarkBox website,  
18 in or around January of 2021. She purchased the 6-month subscription plan, which  
19 committed her to 6 months of boxes, at approximately \$26 per box (\$28 after additional  
20 fees and expenses). She believed that her plan would end after 6 months. In other words,  
21 she believed that she was signing up for a single, non-renewing subscription that would  
22 last 6 months, and that she was purchasing a total of 6 boxes. Without her knowledge or  
23 consent, BarkBox enrolled her for automatically renewing 6-month subscriptions, i.e.,  
24 when her first 6-month term ended she would be automatically charged for another 6-  
25 month term, and so on indefinitely. If Ms. Farmer had known that BarkBox was  
26 automatically enrolling her for recurring subscriptions, she would not have purchased  
27 her initial 6-month subscription program, i.e., she would not have spent money that she  
28 otherwise spent.

1           31. In mid-2021, Ms. Farmer was automatically renewed for another 6-month  
2 subscription. She continued receiving boxes (and getting charged for them). When she  
3 realized she had been automatically renewed, she attempted to log in to her account to  
4 cancel. But her log-in was not working. Because cancellation was a hassle and her dog  
5 was using the boxes, she resigned herself to keep receiving and paying for boxes. This is  
6 not something she would have agreed to up front if BarkBox had complied with the  
7 Automatic Renewal Law.

8           32. After Ms. Farmer was illegally enrolled in an automatically renewing  
9 subscription, by operation of the ARL, all boxes were unconditional gifts. She was  
10 automatically renewed again at the end of 2021, and again in mid-2022. Because all of  
11 these renewals were illegal under the ARL, she had no “obligation whatsoever” to return  
12 the boxes or cancel, and BarkBox had no legal basis to continue to charge for any  
13 shipped boxes.

14           33. In or around August of 2022, Ms. Farmer was reviewing her subscriptions  
15 and realized how long she had been automatically paying for Bark Boxes. Although she  
16 had no obligation under the law to do so, at this point she reached out to BarkBox  
17 online about resetting her log-in so she could cancel. It took multiple attempts to  
18 succeed. After her first attempt to work with customer service to reset her log-in, she  
19 still could not log-in. It took a second round with customer service to fix the issue and  
20 allow her to get into her account. She then cancelled her auto-renewal. Even after she  
21 cancelled the auto-renewal, BarkBox is still charging her for the remainder of her latest  
22 6-month term.

23           34. Ms. Farmer faces an imminent threat of future harm. Her dog likes the  
24 BarkBox products and she would buy a (limited term, non-renewing) subscription again  
25 if she could feel sure that BarkBox would not illegally auto-renew her. But without an  
26 injunction, she cannot trust that BarkBox will comply with the ARL.

27           35. Ms. Farmer has no adequate remedy at law. The equitable claims that she  
28 asserts uniquely allow her to obtain full restitution under the “unconditional gift”

1 provision of the ARL.

2 **V. Class action allegations.**

3 **The California Class.**

4 36. Ms. Farmer brings her claims for the following class: all persons who  
5 purchased a BarkBox subscription in California, during the applicable statute of  
6 limitations period.

7 37. The following people are excluded from the Class and the Subclasses: (1)  
8 any Judge or Magistrate Judge presiding over this action and the members of their  
9 family; (2) Defendant, Defendant's subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and  
10 any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and their  
11 current employees, officers and directors; (3) persons who properly execute and file a  
12 timely request for exclusion from the Class; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have  
13 been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiff's counsel and  
14 Defendant's counsel, and their experts and consultants; and (6) the legal representatives,  
15 successors, and assigns of any such excluded persons.

16 ***Numerosity***

17 38. The proposed class contains members so numerous that separate joinder of  
18 each member of the class is impractical. There are tens or hundreds of thousands of  
19 class members.

20 ***Commonality***

21 39. There are questions of law and fact common to the proposed class.  
22 Common questions of law and fact include, without limitation: (1): whether BarkBox's  
23 automatic renewals violate the ARL and California consumer protection laws and; (2):  
24 restitution needed to compensate Plaintiff and the Class.

25 ***Typicality***

26 40. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class. Like the class, Plaintiff purchase a  
27 BarkBox subscription that violated the ARL.

28

1            *Predominance and Superiority*

2            41. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class  
3 would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual  
4 members, which would establish incompatible standards for the parties opposing the  
5 class.

6            42. Common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions  
7 affecting only individual members of the proposed class. These common legal and  
8 factual questions arise from central issues which do not vary from class member to class  
9 member, and which may be determined without reference to the individual  
10 circumstances of any particular class member. For example, a core liability question is  
11 common: whether BarkBox’s subscriptions violate the ARL and California consumer  
12 protection laws.

13            43. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and  
14 efficient adjudication of this litigation because individual litigation of each claim is  
15 impractical. It would be unduly burdensome to have individual litigation of individual  
16 claims in separate lawsuits, every one of which would present the issues presented in this  
17 lawsuit.

18            **Classwide injunctive relief**

19            44. BarkBox has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the  
20 class, so that final injunctive relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

21 **VI. Claims.**

22            **Count 1: Violation of the False Advertising Law – Automatic Renewal Law**

23            45. Plaintiff incorporates the facts alleged above.

24            46. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and for the class.

25            47. As alleged in detail above, Defendant violated the ARL by failing to present  
26 the terms of its automatic renewal or continuous service offer in a clear and conspicuous  
27 manner before fulfilling the subscription and in visual proximity to the request for  
28 consent to the offer.

1 48. Defendant also violated the ARL by charging Plaintiff and class members  
2 for automatic renewals or continuous service without first obtaining the consumer's  
3 affirmative consent to the agreement containing the automatic renewal offer terms or  
4 continuous offer terms.

5 49. Defendant's violations were a substantial factor and proximate cause of  
6 economic harm to Plaintiff and class members.

7 **Count 2: Unfair Competition Law (UCL)**

8 50. Plaintiff incorporates the facts alleged above.

9 51. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and for the class.

10 ***Unlawful***

11 52. Under the "unlawful" prong of the UCL, a violation of another law is  
12 treated as unfair competition and is independently actionable. Defendant committed  
13 unlawful practices because, as alleged above and incorporated here, it violated California  
14 Automatic Renewal Law. In addition, as alleged below and incorporated here, Defendant  
15 violated the CLRA.

16 ***Unfair***

17 53. As alleged in detail above, Defendant committed "unfair" acts by enrolling  
18 consumers in automatically recurring subscriptions, in violation of the ARL.

19 54. The harm to Plaintiff and the class greatly outweighs the public utility of  
20 Defendant's conduct. There is no public utility to illegal automatic renewal practices.  
21 This injury was not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or  
22 competition. Illegal auto-renewal practices only injure healthy competition and harm  
23 consumers.

24 55. Plaintiff and the class could not have reasonably avoided this injury.  
25 Defendant's representations were deceiving to reasonable consumers like Plaintiff. There  
26 were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business  
27 interests, such as complying with the ARL.

28 56. Defendant violated established public policy by violating the ARL. The

1 unfairness of this practice is tethered to a legislatively declared policy (that of the FAL  
2 and ARL).

3 57. Defendant’s conduct, as alleged above, was immoral, unethical, oppressive,  
4 unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to consumers.

5 ***Deceptive***

6 58. As alleged in detail above, Defendant committed “deceptive” acts by  
7 enrolling consumers in automatically recurring subscriptions, in violation of the ARL.

8 59. Defendant’s representations and deficient ARL disclosures were misleading  
9 to Plaintiff and other reasonable consumers.

10 60. Plaintiff relied upon Defendant’s misleading representations and omissions,  
11 as detailed above.

12 \* \* \*

13 61. Defendant’s violative conduct was a substantial factor and proximate cause  
14 of economic harm to Plaintiff and class members.

15 **Count 3: Consumers Legal Remedies Act (CLRA)**

16 62. Plaintiff incorporates the facts alleged above.

17 63. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and for the class.

18 64. Defendant violated Cal. Civ. Code §1770, (a)(5) by representing that its box  
19 subscription plans have certain characteristics that they do not have. Defendant  
20 represented that its subscriptions were one-time subscriptions for a set period, when in  
21 fact they were automatic renewal plans.

22 65. Defendant violated Cal. Civ. Code §1770, (a)(9) by advertising goods with  
23 the intent not to sell them as advertised. Defendant advertised its box subscription plans  
24 as one-time subscriptions, but intended to sell them as automatic renewal plans.

25 66. Defendant’s violative conduct was a substantial factor and proximate cause  
26 of economic harm to Plaintiff and Class members.

27 67. Plaintiff and class members seek injunctive relief.  
28

1 **VII. Jury Trial Demand.**

2 68. Plaintiff demands the right to a jury trial on all claim so triable.

3 **VIII. Relief.**

4 69. Plaintiff seeks the following relief for herself and the class:

- 5 • An order certifying the asserted claims, or issues raised, as a class action;
- 6 • A judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the class;
- 7 • Restitution, and other just equitable relief;
- 8 • An injunction;
- 9 • Pre- and post-judgment interest;
- 10 • Any additional relief that the Court deems reasonable and just.

11  
12  
13 Dated: September 1, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

14 By: /s/ Jonas B. Jacobson

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