

Enforcement Policy Statement Regarding Negative Option Marketing

I. Introduction and Background

The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) issues this Policy Statement to provide guidance regarding its enforcement of various statutes and FTC regulations addressing negative option marketing and operating.¹ This Statement is intended to assist the business community and practitioners by providing specific guidance on the Commission’s interpretation of existing law as it applies to negative option practices. This Statement may also assist the courts in developing an appropriate framework for interpreting and applying the various statutes and regulations addressing negative option marketing discussed herein.

Negative option offers come in a variety of forms, but all share a central feature: each contains a term or condition under which the seller may interpret a consumer’s silence or failure to take affirmative action to reject a good or service or to cancel the agreement as acceptance or continuing acceptance of the offer.² Typically, negative option arrangements include, but are not limited to, automatic renewals, continuity plans, free-to-pay or fee-to-pay conversions, and prenotification plans. Automatic renewals allow sellers (*e.g.*, a magazine publisher) to

¹ This Policy Statement elaborates on principles announced by the Commission in individual cases and rules issued over the course of many years. This Policy Statement does not confer any rights on any person and does not operate to bind the FTC or the public. In any enforcement action, the Commission must prove the challenged act or practice violates one or more existing statutory or regulatory requirements. In addition, this Policy Statement does not preempt federal, state, or local laws. Compliance with those laws, however, will not necessarily preclude Commission law enforcement action under the FTC Act or other statutes. Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. § 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this Policy Statement as not a “major rule,” as defined by 5 U.S.C. § 804(2).

² The Commission’s Telemarketing Sales Rule (16 C.F.R. Part 310) defines a negative option feature as a provision in an offer or agreement to sell or provide any goods or services “under which the customer’s silence or failure to take an affirmative action to reject goods or services or to cancel the agreement is interpreted by the seller as acceptance of the offer.” 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(w).

unilaterally renew consumers' subscriptions when they expire, unless consumers affirmatively cancel their subscriptions by a certain date. Continuity plans allow consumers to agree in advance to receive periodic shipments of goods or provision of services (*e.g.*, bottled water delivery), which they continue to receive until they cancel the agreement. Free trial marketing (*e.g.*, free-to-pay conversions) provides consumers the opportunity to receive goods or services for free (or at a nominal fee) for a trial period. After the trial period, sellers can automatically begin charging a fee (or higher fee) unless consumers affirmatively cancel or return the goods or services. Finally, under prenotification plans³ (*e.g.*, book-of-the-month clubs), sellers provide periodic notices offering goods to participating consumers and then send—and charge for—those goods only if the consumers take no action to decline the offer. The periodic announcements and shipments can continue indefinitely.⁴

Negative option programs are widespread in the marketplace and can provide substantial benefits for sellers and consumers. At the same time, consumers suffer costs when marketers fail to make adequate disclosures, bill consumers without their consent, or make cancellation difficult or impossible. Over the years, unfair or deceptive negative option practices have remained a persistent source of consumer harm, often saddling shoppers with recurring payments for products and services they did not intend to purchase or did not want to continue to purchase.⁵ To address this problem, the Commission and states regularly bring cases

³ The Commission's Rule on the "Use of Prenotification Negative Option Plans" (16 C.F.R. Part 425) only covers this type of negative option marketing.

⁴ In addition, some negative option offers include upsell or bundled offers, where sellers use consumers' billing data to sell additional products from the same seller or pass consumers' billing data to a third party for their sales. An upsell occurs when a consumer completes a first transaction and then receives a second solicitation for an additional product or service. A bundled offer occurs when a seller packages two or more products or services together so that they cannot be purchased separately.

⁵ See, *e.g.*, n. 6 *infra*.

challenging a variety of harmful negative option practices. These matters involve a range of deceptive or unfair practices, including inadequate disclosures of hidden charges in ostensibly “free” offers and other products or services, enrollment without consumer consent, and inadequate or overly burdensome cancellation and refund procedures.⁶ In addition, the Commission receives thousands of complaints each year related to negative option marketing. The number of ongoing cases and high volume of complaints demonstrate there is prevalent, unabated consumer harm in the marketplace.

The FTC’s enforcement actions primarily rely on Section 5 of the FTC Act (15 U.S.C. § 45(a)), the Restore Online Shoppers’ Confidence Act (“ROSCA”) (15 U.S.C. §§ 8401-8405), and the Telemarketing Sales Rule (16 C.F.R. Part 310). However, the Rule on the Use of Prenotification Negative Option Plans (16 C.F.R. Part 425), the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (“EFTA”) (15 U.S.C. §§ 1693-1693r), and the Postal Reorganization Act (*i.e.*, the Unordered Merchandise Statute) (39 U.S.C. § 3009) also address various aspects of negative option marketing.

⁶ Recent examples of these matters include: *FTC v. JDI Dating, Ltd.*, No. 1:14-cv-08400 (N.D. Ill. 2014); *FTC, State of Illinois, and State of Ohio v. One Technologies, LP*, No. 3:14-cv-05066 (N.D. Cal. 2014); *FTC v. Health Formulas, LLC*, No. 2:14-cv-01649-RFB-GWF (D. Nev. 2016); *FTC v. BunZai Media Group, Inc.*, No. 2:15-cv-04527-GW-PLA (C.D. Cal. 2015); *FTC v. NutraClick LLC*, No. 2:16-cv-06819-DMG-JPR (C.D. Cal. 2016) (NutraClick I); *FTC v. DOTAuthority.com, Inc.*, No. 0:16-cv-62186-WJZ (S.D. Fla. 2016); *FTC v. XXL Impressions*, No. 1:17-cv-00067-NT (D. Me. 2017); *FTC v. AAFE Products Corp.*, No. 3:17-cv-00575 (S.D. Cal. 2017); *FTC v. RevMountain, LLC*, No. 2:17-cv-02000-APG-GWF (D. Nev. 2017); *FTC v. Pact, Inc.*, No. 2:17-cv-01429 (W.D. Wash. 2017); *FTC v. Tarr*, No. 3:17-cv-02024-LAB-KSC (S.D. Cal. 2017); *FTC v. Credit Bureau Center, LLC*, No. 17-cv-00194 (N.D. Ill. 2017); *FTC v. AdoreMe, Inc.*, No. 1:17-cv-09083 (S.D.N.Y. 2017); *FTC v. Triangle Media Corp.*, No. 3:18-cv-01388-LAB-LL (S.D. Cal. 2018); *In re: UrthBox, Inc.*, No. C-4676 (FTC 2019); *FTC v. Elite IT Partners, Inc.*, No. 2:19-cv-00125-RJS (D. Utah 2019); *FTC v. Apex Capital Group, LLC*, No. 2:18-cv-09573-JFW-JPR (C.D. Cal. 2018); *FTC v. AH Media*, No. 3:19-cv-04022-JD (N.D. Cal. 2019); *FTC v. Age of Learning, Inc.*, No. 2:20-cv-07996 (C.D. Cal. 2020); *FTC v. NutraClick, LLC*, No. 2:20-cv-08612 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (NutraClick II).

Section 5 of the FTC Act: Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices, is the core consumer protection statute enforced by the Commission, and therefore, has traditionally served as the primary mechanism for addressing deceptive negative option claims.⁷ In its guidance and cases, the FTC has highlighted four basic Section 5 requirements that negative option marketing must follow to comply with Section 5.⁸ First, marketers must clearly and conspicuously disclose the material terms of a negative option offer including, at a minimum, key terms such as the existence of the negative option offer, the offer's total cost, and how to cancel the offer.⁹ Second, sellers must disclose these material terms before consumers agree to the purchase.¹⁰ Third, marketers must obtain consumers' express informed

⁷ Section 5 specifically states that “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce . . . are . . . declared unlawful.” The FTC Act defines “unfair or deceptive acts or practices” to include such acts or practices involving foreign commerce that cause or are likely to cause reasonably foreseeable injury within the United States or involve material conduct occurring within the United States (15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(4)(A)). It also defines “unfair” practices as those that cause or are likely “to cause substantial injury to consumers which is not reasonably avoidable by consumers themselves and not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or to competition” (15 U.S.C. § 45(n)).

⁸ See *Negative Options: A Report By the Staff of the FTC's Division of Enforcement*, 26-29 (Jan. 2009), <https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reports/negative-options-federal-trade-commission-workshop-analyzing-negative-option-marketing-report-staff/p064202negativeoptionreport.pdf>. In discussing the principal Section 5 requirements related to negative options, the report cites to the following pre-ROSCA cases, *FTC v. JAB Ventures*, No. CV08-04648 (C.D. Cal. 2008); *FTC v. Complete Weightloss Center*, No. 1:08cv00053 (D.N.D. 2008); *FTC v. Berkeley Premium Nutraceuticals*, No. 1:06cv00051 (S.D. Ohio 2006); *FTC v. Think All Publ'g*, No. 4:07cv11 (E.D. Tex. 2006); *FTC v. Hispanexo*, No. 1:06cv424 (E.D. Va. 2006); *FTC v. Consumerinfo.com*, No. SACV05-801 (C.D. Cal. 2005); *FTC v. Conversion Mktg.*, No. SACV04-1264 (C.D. Cal. 2004); *FTC v. Mantra Films*, No. CV03-9184 (C.D. Cal. 2003); *FTC v. Preferred Alliance*, No. 103-CV0405 (N.D. Ga. 2003); *United States v. Prochnow*, No. 1:02-CV-0917 (N.D. Ga. 2002); *FTC v. Ultralife Fitness, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-07655-DSF-PJW (C.D. Cal. 2008); *In the Matter of American Isuzu Motors*, No. C-3712 (FTC 1997); *FTC v. Universal Premium Services*, No. CV06-0849 (C.D. Cal. 2006); *FTC v. Remote Response*, No. 06-20168 (S.D. Fla. 2006); and FTC's *Dot Com Disclosures* guidance.

⁹ See, e.g., *FTC v. JAB Ventures*; *FTC v. Complete Weightloss Center*; *FTC v. NutraClick, LLC I.*

¹⁰ See, e.g., *FTC v. JAB Ventures*; *Complete Weightloss Center*; *FTC v. Berkeley Premium Nutraceutical*; *FTC v. Think All Publ'g*. Disclosures earlier in the transaction may be necessary to avoid deception. See e.g., FTC's *Dot Com Disclosures* guidance.

consent to such offers.¹¹ Finally, marketers must not erect unreasonable barriers to cancellation or impede the effective operation of promised cancellation procedures, and must honor cancellation requests that comply with such procedures.¹² Although these basic guidelines are useful, the legality of a particular negative option depends on an individualized assessment of the advertisement's net impression and the marketer's business practices.¹³

ROSCA: Enacted by Congress in 2010 to address ongoing problems with online negative option marketing, ROSCA prohibits charging or attempting to charge consumers for goods or services sold on the Internet through any negative option feature¹⁴ unless the marketer: (1) clearly and conspicuously discloses all material terms of the transaction¹⁵ before obtaining the consumer's billing information; (2) obtains a consumer's express informed consent before

¹¹ *E.g.*, *FTC v. Neovi, Inc.*, 604 F.3d 1150, 1157-59 (9th Cir. 2010), *amended by* 2010 WL 2365956 (9th Cir. June 15, 2010); *FTC v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, No. C14-1038-JCC, 2016 WL 10654030, at *8 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 26, 2016); *FTC v. Ideal Fin. Sols., Inc.*, No. 2:13-CV-00143-JAD, 2015 WL 4032103, at *8 (D. Nev. June 29, 2015); *FTC v. BunZai Media Group, Inc.*

¹² *See, e.g.*, *FTC v. Universal Premium Services*; *FTC v. Remote Response*; *FTC v. Berkeley Premium Nutraceuticals*; *FTC v. Hispanexo*; *FTC v. Age of Learning, Inc.*

¹³ *See, e.g.*, *Negative Options: A Report By the Staff of the FTC's Division of Enforcement*, 28.

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. § 8403. ROSCA incorporates the definition of "negative option feature" from the Commission's Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(w). ROSCA also contains a finding that "Third party sellers used a free trial period to enroll members, after which they periodically charged consumers until consumers affirmatively canceled the memberships. This use of "free-to-pay conversion" and "negative option" sales took advantage of consumers' expectations that they would have an opportunity to accept or reject the membership club offer at the end of the trial period." 15 U.S.C. § 8401(8). Finally, in addition to addressing negative option marketing, ROSCA contains provisions related to third party "post transaction" offers. *See, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. § 8402.

¹⁵ The Commission has brought several cases alleging a failure to disclose adequately the terms of the negative option feature. *See, e.g.*, *FTC v. NutraClick II*; *FTC v. Triangle Media Corporation*; *FTC v. AAFE Products Corp.* The Commission recently alleged that failure to disclose a material term of the underlying service that was necessary to prevent deception violated this provision of ROSCA. *In re: MoviePass, Inc.*, No. C-4751 (October 5, 2021).

charging the consumer's account;¹⁶ and (3) provides simple mechanisms for the consumer to stop recurring charges.¹⁷

ROSCA also addresses offers made by, or on behalf of, third-party sellers during, or immediately following, a transaction with an initial merchant. Specifically, ROSCA prohibits post-transaction, third-party sellers¹⁸ from charging or attempting to charge consumers unless the seller: (1) before obtaining billing information, clearly and conspicuously discloses the offer's material terms; and (2) receives the consumer's express informed consent by obtaining the consumer's name, address, contact information, as well as the full account number to be charged, and requiring the consumer to perform an additional affirmative action indicating consent.¹⁹ ROSCA also prohibits initial merchants from disclosing billing information to any post-transaction third-party seller for use in any Internet-based sale of goods or services.²⁰

Furthermore, ROSCA provides that a violation of that Act is a violation of a Commission trade regulation rule under Section 18 of the FTC Act.²¹ Thus, the Commission may seek a variety of remedies for violations of ROSCA, including civil penalties under Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act;²² injunctive relief under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act;²³ and consumer redress,

¹⁶ See, e.g., *FTC v. BunZai Media Group, Inc.*; *FTC v. Health Formulas, LLC*; and *FTC v. JDI Dating, Ltd.*

¹⁷ See, e.g., *FTC v. Age of Learning, Inc.*; *FTC v. AdoreMe, Inc.*; and *FTC, State of Illinois, and State of Ohio v. One Technologies.*

¹⁸ ROSCA defines "post-transaction third-party seller" as a person other than the initial merchant who sells any good or service on the Internet and solicits the purchase on the Internet through an initial merchant after the consumer has initiated a transaction with the initial merchant. 15 U.S.C. § 8402(d)(2).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 8402(a).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. § 8402(b).

²¹ 15 U.S.C. § 8404. Section 18 of the FTC Act is 15 U.S.C. § 57a.

²² 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A).

²³ 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

such as damages, and other relief under Section 19 of the FTC Act.²⁴ Although Congress charged the Commission with enforcing ROSCA, it did not direct the FTC to promulgate implementing regulations.²⁵

Telemarketing Sales Rule: The TSR prohibits deceptive telemarketing acts or practices, including those involving negative option offers, and certain types of payment methods common in deceptive negative option marketing. Specifically, the TSR requires telemarketers to disclose all material terms and conditions of the negative option feature, including the need for affirmative consumer action to avoid the charges, the date (or dates) the charges will be submitted for payment, and the specific steps the customer must take to avoid the charges. It also prohibits telemarketers from misrepresenting such information and contains specific requirements related to payment authorization.²⁶ Finally, the TSR prohibits the use of payment methods often used in deceptive marketing, including negative options, such as remotely created checks.²⁷ The Rule, however, only applies to negative option offers made over the telephone.

Prenotification Plan Rule: The Commission promulgated the “Use of Prenotification Negative Option Plans” Rule (“Prenotification Plan Rule”) (16 C.F.R. Part 425).²⁸ The Prenotification Plan Rule requires sellers of such plans to clearly and conspicuously disclose

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. § 57b(a)(1) and (b).

²⁵ ROSCA states that a violation “of this chapter or any regulation prescribed under this chapter shall be treated as a violation of a rule under section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a) regarding unfair or deceptive acts or practices.” 15 U.S.C. § 8404(a).

²⁶ 16 C.F.R. Part 310.3(a).

²⁷ 80 Fed. Reg. 77520 (Dec. 14, 2015). The TSR Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (78 Fed. Reg. 41200 (July 9, 2013)) noted negative option cases where the defendants used unauthorized remotely created checks. *E.g., FTC v. FTN Promotions, Inc.*, Civ. No. 8:07-1279 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 30, 2008) (Stip. Perm. Inj.) (defendants allegedly caused more than \$171 million in unauthorized charges to consumers’ accounts for bogus travel and buyers’ clubs in part by using unauthorized remotely created checks).

²⁸ The Commission issued the Rule after finding some negative option marketers committed unfair and deceptive practices that violated Section 5 of the Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

their plan’s material terms before consumers subscribe. It enumerates seven material terms sellers must disclose: (1) how subscribers must notify the seller if they do not wish to purchase the selection; (2) any minimum purchase obligations; (3) the subscribers’ right to cancel; (4) whether billing charges include postage and handling; (5) that subscribers have at least ten days to reject a selection; (6) that, if any subscriber is not given ten days to reject a selection, the seller will credit the return of the selection and postage to return the selection, along with shipping and handling; and (7) the frequency with which announcements and forms will be sent.²⁹ In addition, sellers must provide particular periods during which they will send introductory merchandise, give consumers a specified period to respond to announcements, provide instructions for rejecting merchandise in announcements, and promptly honor written cancellation requests.³⁰

The Prenotification Plan Rule applies only to plans like book-of-the-month clubs in which sellers provide periodic notices offering goods to participating consumers and then send—and charge for—those goods only if the consumers take no action to decline the offer. These types of plans, however, account for only a small fraction of current negative option marketing. Therefore, the Rule does not reach most modern negative option marketing.³¹

²⁹ 16 C.F.R. § 425.1(a)(1)(i)-(vii).

³⁰ 16 C.F.R. §§ 425.1(a)(2) and (3); § 425.1(b).

³¹ The Prenotification Plan Rule defines “negative option plan” narrowly to apply only to prenotification plans. 16 C.F.R. § 425.1(c)(1). In 1998, the Commission clarified the Rule’s application to such plans in all media, stating that it “covers all promotional materials that contain a means for consumers to subscribe to prenotification negative option plans, including those that are disseminated through newer technologies” 63 Fed. Reg. 44555, 44561 (Aug. 20, 1998). In 2017, the Commission estimated that fewer than 100 sellers (“clubs”) were subject to the current Rule’s requirements. 82 Fed. Reg. 38907, 38908 (Aug. 16, 2017).

Other Relevant Requirements: EFTA³² and the Unordered Merchandise Statute³³ also contain provisions relevant to negative option marketing. EFTA prohibits sellers from imposing recurring charges on a consumer's debit cards or bank accounts without written authorization. The Unordered Merchandise Statute provides that mailing unordered merchandise, or a bill for such merchandise, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair trade practice in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act.

II. Principles For Negative Option Marketing

Given the number of applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and the ongoing problems in the marketplace, the Commission now issues the following enforcement guidance based on its enforcement history.³⁴ This guidance covers three areas commonly addressed by the Commission in its negative option cases: disclosures, consent, and cancellation. These principles convey the Commission's current views on the application of relevant statutes and regulations to negative option marketing and, as such, should help marketers in their compliance efforts and better understand how the Commission enforces the law.

Disclosures: ROSCA³⁵ requires marketers to clearly and conspicuously disclose the material terms of the transaction.³⁶ Pursuant to longstanding precedent, any express claim or

³² 15 U.S.C. §§ 1693-1693r.

³³ 39 U.S.C. § 3009.

³⁴ In an October 2, 2019 Notice (84 Fed. Reg. 52393), the Commission sought comment on the need for amendments to the "Rule Concerning the Use of Prenotification Negative Option Plans" (*i.e.*, "Negative Option Rule" (16 CFR Part 425)) to help consumers avoid recurring payments for products and services they did not intend to order and to allow them to cancel such payments without unwarranted obstacles. The Commission will continue to closely monitor compliance with the rules and laws applicable to negative option marketing, and is still considering various options in the rule review proceeding for the Negative Option Rule.

³⁵ Any reference to ROSCA in these principles applies only to Internet transactions, consistent with that statute's coverage.

³⁶ Of course, sellers fail to disclose adequately material terms if the disclosed terms are not truthful and substantiated.

deliberately implied claim is presumed to be material.³⁷ Moreover, the FTC’s cases for failure to disclose under Section 5 of the FTC Act are generally consistent with ROSCA.³⁸ Those terms at minimum should include:

- Any material terms related to the underlying product or service that are necessary to prevent deception, regardless of whether that term directly relates to the terms of the negative option offer;³⁹
- That consumers will be charged⁴⁰ for the good or service, or that those charges will increase after any applicable trial period ends, and, if applicable, that the charges will be on a recurring basis, unless the consumer timely takes steps to prevent or stop such charges;
- Each deadline (by date or frequency) by which the consumer must act in order to stop the charges;
- The amount (or range of costs) the consumer will be charged or billed and, if applicable, the frequency of such charges a consumer will incur unless the consumer takes timely steps to prevent or stop those charges;

³⁷ See, e.g., *FTC Statement on Deception*, 103 F.T.C. 174, 182 (1984) (appended to *Cliffdale Assocs., Inc.*, 103 F.T.C. 110 (1984)); *Thompson Medical Co.*, 104 F.T.C. 648, 816 (1984).

³⁸ The Commission has consistently brought cases for deceptive and pure omissions of material fact. See, e.g., *FTC v. Roca Labs, Inc.*, 345 F. Supp. 3d 1375, 1390 (M.D. Fla. 2018); *FTC v. NPB Advert., Inc.*, 218 F. Supp. 3d 1352, 1361 (M.D. Fla. 2016); *FTC v. Am. Standard Credit Sys., Inc.*, 874 F. Supp. 1080, 1088 (C.D. Cal. 1994); *FTC v. BlueHippo Funding, LLC*, 762 F.3d 238, 241 (2d Cir. 2014). But see, *In re International Harvester*, 104 F.T.C. 949, 1059 (1984) (Not all omissions are deceptive or unfair. “The number of facts that may be material to consumers-and on which they may have prior misconceptions-is literally infinite.”)

³⁹ The Commission recently alleged that a negative option seller’s failure to disclose that it was impeding access to its movie subscription service violates ROSCA. *MoviePass, Inc.*

⁴⁰ “Charge,” “Charged,” or “Charging,” for the purposes of this Policy Statement, means any attempt to collect money or other consideration from a consumer, including but not limited to causing Billing Information to be submitted for payment, including against the consumer’s credit card, debit card, bank account, telephone bill, or other account.

- The date (or dates) each charge will be submitted for payment; and
- All information necessary to cancel the contract.

These disclosures must be clear and conspicuous.⁴¹ To meet this standard, offers should be difficult to miss (*i.e.*, easily noticeable) or unavoidable and easily understandable by ordinary consumers, including:

- In any communication that is solely visual or solely audible, the disclosure should be made through the same means through which the communication is presented. In any communication made through both visual and audible means, such as a television advertisement, the disclosure should be presented simultaneously in both the visual and audible portions of the communication even if the representation requiring the disclosure is made in only one means.
- A visual disclosure, by its size, contrast, location, the length of time it appears, and other characteristics, should stand out from any accompanying text or other visual elements so that it is easily noticed, read, and understood.
- An audible disclosure, including by telephone or streaming video, should be delivered in a volume, speed, and cadence sufficient for ordinary consumers to easily hear and understand it.
- In any communication using an interactive electronic medium, such as the Internet or software, the disclosure should be unavoidable. A disclosure is not clear and conspicuous if a consumer needs to take any action, such as clicking on a hyperlink or hovering over an icon, to see it.

⁴¹ *Supra* at nn. 9 and 15.

- The disclosure should use diction and syntax understandable to ordinary consumers and should appear in each language in which the representation that requires the disclosure appears.
- The disclosure should comply with these requirements in each medium through which it is received, including all electronic devices and face-to face communications.
- The disclosure should not be contradicted or mitigated by, or inconsistent with, anything else in the communication.⁴²
- When the representation or sales practice targets a specific audience, such as children, the elderly, or the terminally ill, “ordinary consumers” includes reasonable members of that group.

Additionally, if the disclosures are in writing (including on the Internet), they should:

- if related to the negative option feature, appear immediately adjacent to the means of recording the consumer’s consent for the negative option feature;
- if not related to the negative option feature, appear before consumers make a decision to buy (*e.g.*, before they “add to shopping cart”); and
- not contain any other information that interferes with, detracts from, contradicts, or otherwise undermines the ability of consumers to read and understand the

⁴² An example of an inadequate disclosure is one where the consumer sees an offer upfront, in an electronic or written advertisement or on the landing page of a website, which is materially different from the terms of the offer presented in later stages, such as later web pages, of the ordering process. *See, e.g., FTC v. E.M.A. Nationwide, Inc.*, 767 F.3d 611, 633 (6th Cir. 2014); *FTC v. Fed. Loan Modification Law Ctr., LLP*, No. SA-CV-09-401-CJC (MLGx) (C.D. Cal. 2010); *FTC v. Grant Connect, LLC*, 827 F. Supp. 2d 1199, 1214 (D. Nev. 2011).

disclosures, including any information not directly related to the material terms and conditions of any negative option feature.

For all telephone and other oral offers, the disclosures should not contain any other information that interferes with, detracts from, contradicts, or otherwise undermines the ability of consumers to understand the disclosures, including any information not directly related to the material terms and conditions of any negative option feature.

Consent:⁴³ ROSCA, judicial decisions applying Section 5, and cases brought by the Commission under those laws make clear marketers should obtain the consumer's express informed consent before charging the consumer.⁴⁴ To attain express informed consent, the negative option seller should:

- obtain the consumer's acceptance of the negative option feature offer separately from any other portion of the entire transaction;
- not include any information that interferes with, detracts from, contradicts, or otherwise undermines the ability of consumers to provide their express informed consent to the negative option feature;⁴⁵
- obtain the consumer's unambiguously affirmative consent to the negative option feature;⁴⁶

⁴³ Negative option sellers covered by the Telemarketing Sales Rule should also ensure that they are complying with the consent requirements in 16 C.F.R. § 310.4 specifically applicable to transactions involving a free-to-pay conversion and preacquired account information.

⁴⁴ *Supra* at nn. 11 and 16.

⁴⁵ Such information could appear on the product page itself (*e.g.*, extraneous language that interferes with the consumer's ability to provide consent) or in another location (*e.g.*, a separate webpage containing information materially contradicting the information on the consent page).

⁴⁶ A "pre-checked box" does not constitute affirmative consent. In addition, the seller should clearly disclose the name of the billing entity authorized by the consumer's consent.

- obtain the consumer's unambiguously affirmative consent to the entire transaction; and
- be able to verify the consumer's consent.

Cancellation: ROSCA requires negative option sellers to provide a simple, reasonable means for consumers to cancel their contracts.⁴⁷ To meet this standard, negative option sellers should provide cancellation mechanisms that are at least as easy to use as the method the consumer used to initiate the negative option feature. For example, to ensure compliance with this simple cancellation mechanism requirement, negative option sellers should not subject consumers to new offers or similar attempts to save the negative option arrangement that impose unreasonable delays on consumers' cancellation efforts.⁴⁸ In addition, negative option sellers should provide their cancellation mechanisms at least through the same medium (such as website or mobile application) the consumer used to consent to the negative option feature. The negative option seller should provide, at a minimum, the simple mechanism over the same website or web-based application the consumer used to purchase the negative option feature. If the seller also provides for telephone cancellation, it should provide, at a minimum, a telephone number, and answer all calls to this number during normal business hours, within a short time frame, and ensure the calls are not lengthier or otherwise more burdensome than the telephone call the consumer used to consent to the negative option feature.

Finally, to comply with Section 5, a seller's cancellation procedures for negative option features should be effective. Sellers should not impede the effective operation of promised

⁴⁷ *Supra* at 17.

⁴⁸ While a request to consider an offer or discount would not amount to an unreasonable delay, multiple requests for a consumer to listen to additional offers, lengthy pitches, or ignoring a consumer's request to decline further offers could amount to an unreasonable delay.

cancellation procedures, and should honor cancellation requests that comply with such procedures. In implementing effective cancellation procedures, marketers should not, among other things: hang up on consumers who call to cancel; place them on hold for an unreasonably long time; provide false information about how to cancel; or misrepresent the reasons for delays in processing consumers' cancellation requests.⁴⁹ If ROSCA applies, sellers must comply with both that statute and Section 5 of the FTC Act.

⁴⁹ See, e.g., *FTC v. Universal Premium Services*; *FTC v. Remote Response*; *FTC v. Hispanexo*; *FTC v. Berkeley Premium Nutraceuticals*.