



FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), 1345, and 1355, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b), 56(a) and 57b. This action arises under 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

3. Venue in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1395(a), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

### **DEFENDANTS**

4. Defendant Century Placements, Inc. ("CPI"), a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 125 South Swoope Avenue, Suite 212, Maitland, FL 32751, promotes and sells snack and candy vending machine business ventures. CPI transacts or has transacted business in the Middle District of Florida.

5. Defendant Martel, Inc. ("Martel"), a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 125 South Swoope Avenue, Suite 212, Maitland, FL 32751, promotes and sells snack and candy vending machine business ventures. Martel transacts or has transacted business in the Middle District of Florida.

6. Defendant Mark Miller is an officer and director of Martel and the president of CPI. In connection with the matters alleged herein, he resides or has transacted business in the Middle District of Florida. At all times material to this complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled, or participated in the acts and practices of the corporate defendants, including the acts and practices set forth in this complaint.

## **COMMERCE**

7. At all times relevant to this complaint, the defendants have maintained a substantial course of trade in the offering for sale and sale of snack and candy vending machine business ventures, in or affecting commerce, as “commerce” is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

## **DEFENDANTS’ BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

8. The defendants offer and sell snack and candy vending machine business ventures to prospective purchasers. The defendants or their employees or agents promote their business ventures in unsolicited telephone calls (“cold calls”) made to members of the public. During these telephone conversations, defendants have made representations about the earnings potential of the business venture and the actual earnings of prior purchasers. For example, defendants or their employees or agents have represented that business ventures typically generate a profit of \$132 per machine per month.

9. Defendants failed to provide prospective business venture purchasers with an earnings claim document containing information substantiating their earnings claims, failed to have a reasonable basis for the earnings claims at the time that they were made, and/or failed to disclose that materials, which constitute a reasonable basis for the claims, are available.

10. Defendants do not provide potential purchasers with a basic disclosure document.

## **THE FRANCHISE RULE**

11. The business ventures sold by the defendants are franchises, as “franchise” is defined in Sections 436.2(a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), and (a)(5) of the Franchise Rule, 16 C.F.R. §§ 436.2(a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), and (a)(5).

12. The Franchise Rule requires a franchisor to provide prospective franchisees with a

complete and accurate basic disclosure document containing twenty categories of information, including information about the litigation and bankruptcy history of the franchisor and its principals, the terms and conditions under which the franchise operates, and information identifying existing franchisees. 16 C.F.R. § 436.1(a)(1) - (a)(20). The pre-sale disclosure of this information required by the Rule enables a prospective franchisee to contact prior purchasers and take other steps to assess the potential risks involved in the purchase of the franchise.

13. The Franchise Rule additionally requires that a franchisor:

- (a) have a reasonable basis for any oral, written, or visual earnings claim it makes, 16 C.F.R. § 436.1(b)(2), (c)(2) and (e)(1);
- (b) disclose, in immediate conjunction with any earnings claim it makes, and in a clear and conspicuous manner, that material which constitutes a reasonable basis for the earnings claim is available to prospective franchisees, 16 C.F.R. § 436.1(b)(2) and (c)(2); and
- (c) provide, as prescribed by the Rule, an earnings claim document containing information that constitutes a reasonable basis for any earnings claim it makes, 16 C.F.R. § 436.1(b) and (c).

14. Pursuant to Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 57a(d)(3), and 16 C.F.R. § 436.1, violations of the Franchise Rule constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

## **VIOLATIONS OF THE FRANCHISE RULE**

### **COUNT I**

#### **Basic Disclosure Violations**

15. Paragraphs 1 through 14 are incorporated herein by reference.
16. In connection with the offering of franchises, as “franchise” is defined in Section 436.2(a) of the Franchise Rule, the defendants have violated Section 436.1(a) of the Rule and Section 5(a) of the FTC Act by failing to provide prospective franchisees with accurate and complete basic disclosure documents as prescribed by the Rule.

### **COUNT II**

#### **Earnings Disclosure Violations**

17. Paragraphs 1 through 14 are incorporated herein by reference.
18. In connection with the offering of franchises, as “franchise” is defined in Section 436.2(a) of the Franchise Rule, the defendants have violated Sections 436.1(b)-(c) of the Rule and Section 5(a) of the FTC Act by making earnings claims to prospective franchisees while, *inter alia*,: (1) lacking a reasonable basis for each claim at the times it is made; (2) failing to disclose, in immediate conjunction with each earnings claim, and in a clear and conspicuous manner, that material which constitutes a reasonable basis for the claim is available to prospective franchisees; and/or (3) failing to provide prospective franchisees with an earnings claim document, as prescribed by the Rule.

## **CONSUMER INJURY**

19. Consumers in the United States have suffered and will suffer substantial monetary loss as a result of defendants' violations of the Franchise Rule and the FTC Act. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers and harm the public interest.

## **THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF**

20. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to grant injunctive and other ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement and restitution, to prevent and remedy any violations of any provision of law enforced by the Federal Trade Commission.

21. Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, § 45(m)(1)(A), as modified by Section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461, as amended, and as implemented by 16 C.F.R. § 1.98(d) (1997), authorizes this Court to award civil penalties of not more than \$11,000 for each violation of the Franchise Rule occurring after November 20, 1996. The defendants' violations of the Rule were committed after that date and with the knowledge required by Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A).

22. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, authorizes this Court to grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers or other persons resulting from defendants' violations of the Franchise Rule, including the rescission and reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.

23. This Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by the defendants' violations of the Franchise Rule and the FTC Act.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests that this Court, as authorized by Sections 5(a), 5(m)(1)(A), 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b) and 57b, and pursuant to its own equitable powers:

1. Enter judgment against the defendants and in favor of the plaintiff for each violation alleged in this complaint;
2. Permanently enjoin the defendants from violating the Franchise Rule and the FTC Act;
3. Award plaintiff monetary civil penalties from each defendant for every violation of the Franchise Rule;
4. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from the defendants' violations of the Franchise Rule and the FTC Act, including but not limited to, rescission of contracts, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten gains; and

5. Award plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

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