

STATE APPENDIX TO DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

CALIFORNIA

THE CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE INVESTMENT LAW REQUIRES A COPY OF ALL PROPOSED AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE SALE OF THE FRANCHISE BE DELIVERED TOGETHER WITH THE DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

Item 3 of the Disclosure Document is supplemented by the following:

The franchisor, any person or franchise broker in Item 2 of the FDD is not subject to any currently effective order of any national securities association or national securities exchange, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C.A. 78 et seq., suspending or expelling such persons from membership in such association or exchange.

Item 17 of the Disclosure Document is supplemented by the following:

California Business and Professions Code Sections 20000 through 20043 provide rights to the franchisee concerning termination or non-renewal of a franchise. If the franchise agreement contains a provision that is inconsistent with the law, the law will control.

The franchise agreement provides for termination upon bankruptcy. This provision may not be enforceable under federal bankruptcy law. (11 U.S.C.A. Sec. 101 et seq.)

The franchise agreement contains a covenant not to compete which extends beyond the termination of the franchise. This provision may not be enforceable under California law.

The franchise agreement contains a liquidated damages clause. Under California Civil Code Section 1671, certain liquidated damages clauses are unenforceable.

The franchise agreement requires binding arbitration. The arbitration will occur at the office of the mediator with costs being borne by both parties equally. Prospective franchisees are encourages to consult private legal counsel to determine the applicability of California and federal laws (such as Business and Professions Code Section 20040.5, Code of Civil Procedure Section 1281, and the Federal Arbitration Act) to any provisions of a franchise agreement restricting venue to a forum outside the State of California.

The franchise agreement requires application of the laws of Texas law (except for Texas conflict of law rules). This provision may not be enforceable under California law.

Section 31125 of the California Corporations Code requires us to give you a disclosure document, in a form containing the information that the commissioner may by rule or order require, before a solicitation of a proposed material modification of an existing franchise.

You must sign a general release of claims if you renew or transfer your franchise. California Corporations Code Section 31512 voids a waiver of your rights under the Franchise Investment Law (California Corporations Code Sections 31000 through 31516). Business and Professions Code Section 20010 voids a waiver of your rights under the Franchise Relations Act (Business and Professions Code Sections 20000 through 20043).

Our website can be found at www.cprofit.com. OUR WEBSITE HAS NOT BEEN REVIEWED OR APPROVED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS. ANY COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE CONTENT OF THIS WEBSITE MAY BE DIRECTED TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AT www.corp.ca.gov.

Compound Profit Corp. Franchise Disclosure Document 2012

STATE APPENDIX

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ILLINOIS

The Illinois Franchise Disclosure Act and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder dictate that "any provision in the Franchise Agreement which designates jurisdiction or venue in a forum outside of this State is void with respect to any cause of action which otherwise is enforceable in this State, provided that a Franchise Agreement may provide for arbitration in a forum outside of this State."

Nothing in the Franchise Disclosure Document or the Franchise Agreement (or the attachments thereto) may require franchisees covered by the Illinois Franchise Disclosure Act to waive compliance with Illinois law. Any provision in the Franchise Agreement (including but not limited to any choice of law provision) that may be read as calling for application of a state law other than Illinois law is hereby deleted and franchisees covered by the Illinois Franchise Disclosure Act are entitled to the protections of Illinois law, notwithstanding any such provision.

MARYLAND

Item 5 of the Disclosure Document is supplemented by the following:

Despite the payment provisions above, you need not pay any initial fees or payments due to us under the Franchise Agreement or the Area Development Agreement (which includes the initial franchise fee for the first Franchised Business you are to develop) until the first day your Franchised Business opens for business.

Item 17 of the Franchise Disclosure Document is amended as follows:

- (a) Pursuant to COMAR 02.02.08.16L, any release required as part of the Agreement or as a condition of the sale, renewal, and/or assignment/transfer of the franchise shall not apply to any liability incurred under the Maryland Franchise Registration and Disclosure Law.
- (b) If any contrary provision in the Franchise Agreement, any claims arising under the Maryland Franchise Law must be brought within three (3) years after the grant of the franchise.
- (c) Subject to your arbitration obligations, any provision in the Franchise Agreement which requires litigation may be conducted in a forum other than the State of Maryland will not limit any rights you may have under Section 14-216(c)(25) of the Maryland Franchise Law to bring suit in the State of Maryland.
- (d) The Franchise Agreement provides for termination upon bankruptcy. This provision might not be enforceable under federal bankruptcy law (11 U.S.C.A. § 101 *et seq.*).
- (e) The Franchise Agreement requires application of the laws of Texas, although claims arising under the Maryland Franchise and Disclosure Law shall be governed by such law.

MINNESOTA

Item 13 of the Disclosure Document is supplemented by the following:

The franchisor will protect the franchisee's rights to use the trademarks, service marks, trade names, logotypes or other commercial symbols ("Marks") or indemnify the franchisee from any loss, costs or expenses arising out of any claim, suit or demand regarding the use of the name.

As required by the Minnesota Franchise Act, Minn. Stat. Sec. 80C.12(g), we will reimburse you for any costs incurred that you incur in the defense of your right to use the Marks, so long as you were using the Marks in the manner that we authorized, and so long as we are timely notified of the claim and given the right to manage the defense of the claim including the right to compromise, settle or otherwise resolve the claim, and to determine whether to appeal a final determination of the claim.

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Item 17 of the Disclosure Document is supplemented by the following:

With respect to franchises governed by Minnesota law, we will comply with Minn. Stat. Sec. 80C.14, Subds. 3, 4 and 5 which require, except in certain specified cases, that (1) a franchisee be given 90 days notice of termination (with 60 days to cure) and 180 days notice for non-renewal of the Agreement and (2) that consent to the transfer of the franchise will not be unreasonably withheld.

Item 17 does not provide for a prospective general release of any claims against us which may be subject to the Minnesota Franchise Law. Minn. Rule 2860.4400D prohibits a franchisor from requiring a franchisee to assent to a general release.

Minn. Stat. Sec. 80C.21 and Minn. Rule 2860.4400J prohibit us from requiring litigation to be conducted outside Minnesota, requiring waiver of a jury trial, or requiring the franchisee to consent to liquidated damages, termination penalties or judgment notes. In addition, nothing in the Franchise Disclosure Document or agreement(s) can abrogate or reduce (1) any of your rights as provided for in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 80C, or (2) your rights to any procedure, forum or remedies provided for by the laws of the jurisdiction. Minn. Rules 2860.4400J states that you cannot consent to us obtaining injunctive relief. However, we may seek injunctive relief and a court will determine if a bond is required.

Minn. Statutes, Section 80C.17, Subd. 5, provides that no action may be commenced thereunder more than 3 years after the cause of action accrues.

NEW YORK

Item 3 of the Disclosure Document is supplemented by the following:

None of the persons identified in Item 2:

Has had an administrative, criminal or civil action pending against that person alleging: a felony; a violation of a franchise, antitrust or securities law; fraud, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, misappropriation of property; unfair or deceptive practices or comparable civil or misdemeanor allegations including pending actions, other than routine litigation incidental to the business, which are significant in the context of the number of franchisees and the size, nature or financial condition of the franchise system or its business operations.

Has been convicted of a felony or pleaded *nolo contendere* to a felony charge or, within the tenyear period immediately preceding the application for registration, has been convicted of or pleaded *nolo contendere* to a misdemeanor charge or has been the subject of a civil action alleging: violation of a franchise, antifraud or securities law; fraud, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion or misappropriation of property, or unfair or deceptive practices or comparable allegations.

Is subject to a currently effective injunctive or restrictive order or decree relating to the franchise, or under a federal, State or Canadian franchise, securities, antitrust, trade regulation or trade practice law, resulting from a concluded or pending action or proceeding brought by a public agency; or is subject to any currently effective order or any national securities association or national securities exchange, as defined in the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, suspending or expelling such person from membership in such association or exchange; or is subject to a currently effective order relating to any other business activity as a result of an action brought by a public agency or department, including, without limitation, actions affecting a license as a real estate broker or sales agent.

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