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16			
17	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
18 19	COUNTY OF S.	AN DIEGO	
20 21	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF	Case No. 25CU035651C	
21	CALIFORNIA,	COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER RELIEF	
23	Plaintiff,	(Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 17200 et seq.; 17500 et	
24	v. A G JEWELER CORP.; HAMPTON RUIZ;	(Bus. & Fior. Code, 99 17200 et seq., 17500 et seq.)	
25	HAKEEM MILBES,		
26	Defendants.		
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	COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER RELIEF People v. A G Jeweler Corp., et al.		

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER RELIEF

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1. Plaintiff, the People of the State of California ("Plaintiff"), represented by Rob Bonta, Attorney General of the State of California, by Daniel Osborn and Laurel Carnes, Deputy Attorneys General, by Jon Worm, Supervising Deputy Attorney General, and by Summer Stephan, San Diego County District Attorney, by Stephen Spinella, Deputy District Attorney; brings this action against A G Jeweler Corp., Hampton Ruiz, and Hakeem Milbes ("Defendants"), for violating the California Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200 et seq.) and the California False Advertising Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17500 et seq.), and alleges the following on information and belief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17203, 17204, and 17206, the California Attorney General and any district attorney may bring a civil action in the name of the People of the State of California to enjoin any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition, as defined in Business and Professions Code section 17200, and to obtain mandatory civil penalties for each act of unfair competition.

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17535 and 17536, the California
 Attorney General and any district attorney may bring a civil action in the name of the People of the
 State of California to enjoin any person who violates or proposes to violate Business and Professions
 Code section 17500 (false and misleading advertising), and to obtain mandatory civil penalties for
 each violation.

4. Defendants have transacted business within the State of California, including in the
County of San Diego, at all times relevant to this Complaint. The violations of law described herein
occurred in the County of San Diego and throughout the State of California and this Court is the
proper venue for the trial of this action pursuant to section 393 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DEFENDANTS

5. Defendant A G JEWELER CORP. ("AGJ") is, and at all times relevant herein was,
a California corporation, authorized to do and doing business throughout the State of California,
with its principal place of business in the City of Escondido, County of San Diego. AGJ
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has done business under the name ATTRACTIVE GEM JEWELERS during the timeframe relevant herein.

6. Defendant HAMPTON RUIZ is an individual, domiciled in the State of California,
County of San Diego, and the Chief Executive Officer of AGJ at all times relevant herein and, as
such, engaged in, controlled, directed, authorized and/or ratified the unlawful conduct as set forth in
this Complaint.

7 7. Defendant HAKEEM MILBES is an individual, domiciled in the State of California,
8 County of Riverside, and the Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of AGJ at all times relevant
9 herein and, as such, engaged in, controlled, directed, authorized and/or ratified the unlawful conduct
10 as set forth in this Complaint.

8. Whenever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or omission of a corporate or other entity defendant, such allegations shall be deemed to mean that a said corporate or other entity defendant, and its officers, directors, managers, agents and employees, did or authorized such act while actively engaged in the management, direction, or control of the officers of said a corporate or other entity defendant, and each of them, while acting within the scope of their employment.

9. Whenever reference is made in this Complaint to any act of Defendants, such
allegations shall be deemed to mean the act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly and
severally.

19 10. At all relevant times, each Defendant has acted as a principal, agent, employee,
20 owner, operator, contractor, or representative of each of the other defendants and has acted within
21 the course and scope of said agency or representation with respect to the acts herein alleged.

11. At all relevant times, each Defendant knew or realized that the other Defendants were
engaging in or planned to engage in the violations of law alleged in this Complaint. Knowing or
realizing that other Defendants were engaged or planning to engage in such unlawful conduct, each
Defendant nevertheless facilitated or aided and abetted the commission of those unlawful acts. Each
Defendant intended to and did encourage, facilitate, aid and abet, or assist in the commission of the
unlawful acts, and thereby aided and abetted the other defendants in the unlawful conduct.

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STATUTORY BACKGROUND

12. "Unfair competition" is defined in Business and Professions Code section 17200 as "any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice" and any act prohibited by Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code.

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17206, any person who engages, 13. has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 for each violation.

14. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, any person who engages, 8 9 has engaged or proposes to engage in unfair competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction and the court may make such orders or judgments to prevent the use of any practice 10 which constitutes unfair competition, or as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any 11 money or property which may have been acquired by means of such unfair competition. 12

15 Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17205, the remedies or penalties 13 provided for violations of Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq., are cumulative to 14 each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of the state. 15

Business and Professions Code section 17500 makes it unlawful for any person, firm, 16. 16 corporation or association, or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of 17 18 real or personal property or to perform services to disseminate any statement, concerning that real 19 or personal property or those services, which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading. 20

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17535, any person who violates 17. 21 or proposes to violate Business and Professions Code section 17500 may be enjoined in any court 22 23 of competent jurisdiction and the court may make such orders or judgments to prevent the use of any practices which constitute false advertising, or as may be necessary to restore to any person in 24 interest any money or property which may have been acquired by means of such false advertising. 25

18. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17536, any person who violates 26 Business and Professions Code section 17500 shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 27 for each violation. 28

19. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17534.5, the remedies or penalties provided for violations of Business and Professions Code section 17500, et seq., are cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of the state.

AGJ'S UNLAWFUL ACTS AND PRACTICES

A. AGJ's \$10,000 Open-Ended Line of Credit

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20. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that commencing in or about October 2020 and continuing until at least December 2021, AGJ marketed, advertised, supplied, offered for sale, and/or sold to California consumers a \$10,000 open-ended line of credit ("LOC") for in-store jewelry purchases at AGJ's retail establishments.

21. Consumers interested in opening the LOC did not have to meet any minimum credit
requirements or otherwise prove their creditworthiness in any fashion; any adult United States
citizen with a social security number applying for the LOC was guaranteed acceptance upon payment
of a onetime \$149.00 "membership fee." Further, no jewelry purchase at any time was required of
any consumer who opened the LOC.

15 22. AGJ advertised the LOC as a credit repair or credit building vehicle and not as a
16 credit product for the purchase of jewelry. In fact, of the more than 18,600 consumers who opened
17 the LOC with AGJ, only 56 of them used the LOC in order to purchase jewelry.

18 23. AGJ advertised the LOC primarily online via its own website as well as on other sites
19 such as YouTube where AGJ contracted with influencers to advertise its LOC for compensation. In
20 its advertisements for the LOC, AGJ stated that each LOC account would be reported by Defendants
21 to the three major credit bureaus on a monthly basis; that it would take between 15 and 45 days for
22 the LOC to appear on the consumer's credit reports; and that most LOC account holders would see
23 a 30 to 50 point jump in their credit score.

24 24. Accordingly, AGJ acted as a Credit Services Organization, as defined at Civil Code,
25 section 1789.12, subdivision (d), with respect to its LOC, in that it advertised that "in return for the
26 payment of money [it can or will] improv[e] a consumer's credit record, history, or rating."
27 However, AGJ, while acting as a Credit Repair Services Organization, extended credit to consumers
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via its LOC in violation of the Credit Services Act, Civil Code, section 1789.13, subdivision (p), which states that a credit sales organization may not "directly or indirectly extend credit to a consumer."

25. Further, in or about January 2021, AGJ learned from the credit bureaus to which it reported the LOCs it concluded with consumers that the credit bureaus would no longer report AGJ's LOCs. Nevertheless, AGJ continued to advertise and sell its LOC as a credit repair or credit building vehicle and continued to expressly and impliedly represent that its LOC would be reported to the three major credit bureaus through at least December 2021.

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AGJ's CLOSED-END CREDIT CONTRACTS

Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that within the last four years, 26. 10 11 as extended for statute of limitations purposes by one or more tolling agreements executed by the parties, AGJ marketed, advertised, supplied, and entered into closed-end credit contracts, termed 12 Retail Installment Contract/Credit Sale Contracts ("RIC"), with California consumers, particularly 13 military servicemembers, in order to finance the purchase of jewelry by California consumers at 14 15 AGJ retail locations.

Up until an unknown point in 2020, AGJ's RICs contained mandatory arbitration 16 27. clauses requiring the resolution of any disputes thereunder to be resolved via binding arbitration. 17 18 The Military Lending Act, 10 United States Code, section 987, subdivision (e)(3), makes it unlawful for any creditor to extend credit to military servicemembers via any contract that requires the 19 servicemember to submit to binding arbitration. 20

28. AGJ's RICs also contain Truth-in-Lending disclosures which delineate the annual 21 percentage rate charged under the RIC; the total finance charge expressed in dollars; the amount of 22 23 credit extended; the total amount that will be paid by the consumer under the RIC once all scheduled payments have been made; and the total cost of the consumer's credit purchase, inter alia. However, 24 many of AGJ's RICs miscalculated the annual percentage rate by more than the 1/8 of 1 percentage 25 point margin of error allowed under Regulation Z of the Truth in Lending Act, found at 12 Code of 26 Federal Regulations, section 1026.22, subdivision (a)(2). 27

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The sales invoices accompanying AGJ's RICs itemized the specific jewelry purchased via the RIC and frequently contained price comparisons by which the price charged by

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AGJ for a listed item of jewelry was compared to an alleged former price charged for the same item of jewelry, often the manufacturer's suggested retail price for the item of jewelry. On information and belief, sales invoices containing price comparisons of this nature were advertised to AGJ's customers prior to concluding a jewelry sale and/or reflect oral price comparison advertisements made to AGJ's customers prior to the consummation of any jewelry sale.

30. Business and Professions Code, section 17501, prohibits advertising a former price
"unless the former price was the prevailing market price . . . within [the last] three months." Civil
Code, section 1770, subdivision (a)(3), prohibits "false or misleading statements of fact concerning
the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions." 16 Code of Federal Regulations,
section 233.3 states that "[t]o the extent that list or suggested retail prices do not in fact correspond
to prices at which a substantial number of sales of the article in question are made, the advertisement
of a reduction may mislead the consumer."

14 31. On information and belief, the price comparisons advertised by AGJ, including, but 15 not limited to, as advertised on the sales invoices accompanying its RICs, do not reflect the 16 prevailing market price for which the item of jewelry sold within the last three months, nor do they 17 correspond to a substantial number of sales of the item of jewelry in question where the advertised 18 price comparison is with reference to the suggested retail price for the item of jewelry.

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32. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 31 of the within Complaint as though set forth fully at length herein.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17500

(False Advertising)

33. Beginning at an exact date which is unknown to Plaintiff, but no later than three years from the present, as extended for statute of limitations purposes by one or more tolling agreements executed by the parties, Defendants, with the intent, directly or indirectly, to induce members of the public to purchase Defendants' good and services, made and caused to be made statements to the public in California that were untrue or misleading in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500. These untrue or misleading statements made, and/or inadequate disclosures

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1	provided, by Defendants include, but are not limited to, the advertising claims and/or omissions set		
2	forth above in this Complaint.		
3	34. Defendants knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that the		
4	statements set forth above were untrue or misleading when made.		
5	35. Unless enjoined by the Court, Defendants may continue to make such untrue or		
6	misleading statements as alleged above.		
7	SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION		
8	BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200		
9	(Unfair Competition)		
10	36. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 31 of		
11	the within Complaint as though set forth fully at length herein		
12	37. Beginning at an exact date which is unknown to the People, but no later than four		
13	years from the present, as extended for statute of limitations purposes by one or more tolling		
14	agreements executed by the parties, Defendants engaged in unfair competition in violation of		
15	Business and Professions Code section 17200, including but not limited to the unlawful, unfair, or		
16	fraudulent business practices set for the above in this Complaint.		
17	38. Defendants further engaged in acts of unfair competition by:		
18	a. violating Business and Professions Code section 17500, as more particularly		
19	described in the First Cause of Action of this Complaint;		
20	b. violating the Credit Services Act, Civil Code section 1789.13, subd. (p), as		
21	more particularly described in paragraphs 20 through 25;		
22	c. violating the Military Lending Act, 10 U.S.C. section 987, subd. (e)(3), as		
23	more particularly described in paragraphs 26 & 27;		
24	d. violating Regulation Z of the Truth in Lending Act, 12 C.F.R. section		
25	1026.22, subd. (a)(2), as more particularly described in paragraph 28;		
26	e. violating Business and Professions Code, section 17501, Civil Code section		
27	1770, subd. (a)(3), and 16 C.F.R. section 233.3, as more particularly described		
28	in paragraphs 29 through 31.		
	8 COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER RELIEF People v. A G Jeweler Corp., et al.		

39. Unless enjoined by the Court, Defendants may continue to engage in unfair competition, as alleged above.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, the People of the State of California, respectfully request that this honorable Court enter an order:

1. Issuing an injunction prohibiting Defendants from engaging in activity that violates the provisions of the Business and Professions Code; violates any other statutes, rules or regulations as alleged in this Complaint; and engaging in any other business acts or practices which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200;

Issuing a preliminary and permanent injunction, issued pursuant to Business and
 Professions Code section 17535, prohibiting Defendants from engaging in practices that violate
 Business and Professions Code section 17500;

3. Assessing a civil penalty of up to two thousand and five hundred dollars (\$2,500) against each Defendant for each untrue or misleading statement made by them to each potential or actual consumer, pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17536;

Assessing a civil penalty of up to two thousand and five hundred dollars (\$2,500)
against each Defendant for each violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200, pursuant
to Business and Professions Code section 17206;

5. Assessing a civil penalty of up to two thousand and five hundred dollars (\$2,500) against each Defendant for each violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 perpetrated against one or more service members or veterans, pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17206.2.

6. Ordering Defendants to restore to any person an interest any money which may have
been acquired by means of Defendants' violations of Business and Professions Code sections 17200
or 17500, pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17203 and 17535.

7. Ordering Defendants to pay disgorgement for violations of Business and Professions
Code section 17200 et seq. and Business and Professions Code section 17500 et seq., pursuant to
Government Code section 12527.6.

1	9 Ordering Defendents to new Plaintiff's costs of suits including costs of investigation		
1 2	8. Ordering Defendants to pay Plaintiff's costs of suits, including costs of investigation and prosecution; and		
3	9. Granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.		
4		and further rener as the court deems just and proper.	
	Datade Quela 6 2025	ROB BONTA	
5	Dated: July 6, 2025	Attorney General of California	
6			
7		By:	
8		NICKLAS A. AKERS Senior Assistant Attorney General	
9		JON F. WORM	
10		Supervising Deputy Attorney General DANIEL OSBORN	
11		LAUREL M. CARNES	
12		Deputy Attorneys General	
13	Dated: July 7, 2025	SUMMER STEPHAN	
14		District Attorney of San Diego County	
15		The in M. Billing	
16		By:	
17		STEPHEN SPINELLA Deputy District Attorney	
18		Attorneys for the Plaintiff, People of the State	
19		of California	
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