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17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
18 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

19 MARLIESE WEED on behalf of herself and all
20 others similarly situated,

21 Plaintiff,

22 v.

23 AMERICA'S COLLECTIBLES NETWORK,
24 INC. d/b/a JEWELRY TELEVISION,

25 Defendant.

26 Case No. _____

27 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**
28 **FOR DAMAGES AND**
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff, Marliese Weed, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by
2 and through her undersigned attorneys, brings this action against Defendant America's
3 Collectibles Network, Inc. d/b/a Jewelry Television ("Jewelry Television"), based upon personal
4 knowledge as to herself, and as to all other matters, based upon information and belief and upon
5 the investigation of Plaintiff's counsel to date, demanding a trial by jury, and alleges as follows:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. Plaintiff Marliese Weed brings this action as a class action on behalf of herself
8 and a Class consisting of persons or entities in the State of California and elsewhere throughout
9 the United States who purchased gemstones described by Defendant as green or red "andesine -
10 labradorite" from Defendant from January 1, 2003 – the present. Plaintiff brings this action to
11 recover the money that she and the Class spent on gemstones fraudulently advertised and
12 misrepresented by Defendant as being a highly-coveted, extremely rare, all natural, expensive
13 gem that looks like Oregon sunstone, an exceptionally rare feldspar with vivid reddish-orange
14 colors. In reality, Defendant has sold to customers throughout the United States of America low-
15 cost yellow or colorless labradorite that has been given a chemical "facelift" to make it appear
16 like the rare Oregon sunstone.

17 **THE PARTIES**

18 2. Plaintiff Marliese Weed is a resident of the County of San Diego, State of
19 California. Ms. Weed purchased andesine-labradorite from Defendant during the class period at
20 a cost of over \$4,000.

21 3. Defendant America's Collectibles Network, Inc. d/b/a Jewelry Television is a
22 corporation organized under the law of the State of Tennessee and with a principal place of
23 business at 10001 Kingston Pike Street 57, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37922. Defendant is
24 authorized to do business in California, has sufficient minimum contacts with California,
25 broadcasts a full-time satellite and cable television show on channels JTV and JWLV
26 nationwide and in California, promotes and sells its products in California and nationwide on
27 www.jewelerytelevision.com, markets, delivers, promotes, and advertises its products to
28 consumers in California and throughout the United States, and/or otherwise has intentionally

1 availed themselves of the market in California through the promotion, marketing and sale of its
2 products in California, so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court permissible under
3 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

4 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5 4. The Court has original jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
6 §1332(d)(2). Plaintiff and members of the putative class have suffered aggregate damages
7 exceeding \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest.

8 5. Venue in this judicial district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a)(2) because
9 a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this judicial
10 district. At all relevant times, Defendant marketed and sold its products to purchasers in
11 California, including but not limited to in this County.

12 FACTS

13 6. During the class period Defendant marketed and sold gemstones which it has
14 described as “andesine-labradorite” (the “Gemstones”). According to Defendant, these
15 Gemstones are all natural, among the most rare stones on the face of the earth, and the most
16 collectible Gemstone on the planet that has seen incredible appreciation in the recent past.

17 7. These claims false: JTV has now admitted –after a slew of consumer complaints -
18 that the Gemstones are “heated.” Defendant has sold what in reality is nothing but colorless and
19 yellow common feldspar that was chemically treated to give the Gemstones their color. Demand
20 for these Gemstones was artificially inflated because of the unlawful misconduct by JTV and
21 consumers of the Gemstones are victims of JTV, who are running what is reminiscent of a
22 “boiler room” operation as it relates to these Gemstones.

23 8. Jewelry Television’s actions were in direct contravention to the Federal Trade
24 Commission’s (“FTC”) Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries.
25 Available at: <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/guides/jewel-gd.shtm>. Indeed, the FTC declares it unfair or
26 deceptive to fail to disclose that a gemstone has been treated when it has a significant effect on
27 the gemstone’s value. §23.22(c). The FTC guidelines also make clear that it is unfair and
28 deceptive to call a gemstone genuine, natural, precious, or real when it is in fact not. §23.24.

1 9. Defendant's website explains to consumers that Andesine and Labradorite are
2 each distinct members of the feldspar mineral family, and that their self-coined "andesine-
3 labradorite" gems contain such a "close relationship between both minerals" that the gems
4 cannot be separated by gemologists "with the standard array of tools available to the trade." See
5 www.jewelrytelevision.com/index.aspx?tid=24222.

6 10. The red and green Gemstones that the company has sold to consumers greatly
7 resemble Oregon sunstone, a rare feldspar with vivid reddish-orange colors. Oregon sunstone is
8 mined and marketed by American vendors proud of the natural and untreated beauty and value of
9 their rare gemstones, and the only verified known source of such gemstones is Oregon. All-
10 natural Oregon sunstone sells for at least \$100 per carat, usually far more.

11 11. Defendant, through its website, claims to be unable to answer the question "What
12 gives red and green andesine-labradorite their color," responding that "[t]his question has not
13 been answered yet. Although major labs have studied these gemstones, the nature of the color is
14 still conjecture. This may change in the near future." [www.jewelrytelevision.com/index.aspx?](http://www.jewelrytelevision.com/index.aspx?tid=24222)
15 [tid=24222](http://www.jewelrytelevision.com/index.aspx?tid=24222)

16 12. In fact, Defendant's Gemstones only resemble the *real* Oregon gemstones as a
17 result of artificial treatment including heating and/or diffusion of low-value yellow feldspar from
18 China, Mexico, Mongolia, and/or other inexpensive sources.

19 13. During the class period, Defendant, a very large and sophisticated company with
20 in excess of \$400 million in revenues last year, knew or should have known that the Gemstones
21 it was selling were shams and nothing more than the mass-produced result of chemical facelifts
22 in gemological beauty parlors. Upon information and belief, these "facelifts" were done to the
23 inexpensive and abundant yellow or colorless labradorite.

24 14. Defendant, upon information and belief, obtained its sham product for pennies per
25 carat and sold it for extraordinary profits. Because the sham Gemstones came from plentiful
26 low-value yellow feldspar, Defendant was able to sell them for great profits while still
27 undercutting the per-carat price of real Oregon sunstone.
28

1 15. Defendant stated that its lower prices had nothing to do with cosmetic
2 improvement and everything to do with production costs, availability (JTV claimed to have the
3 largest inventory in the World), and the mysterious discovery of purported new sources of the
4 Gemstones.

5 16. Defendant likewise touted, on national television broadcast around the country,
6 that the stones are “100% natural.” The following is a transcript of a sales presentation made for
7 Red Andesine-Labradorite jewelry on a Jewelry Television show, given by two Jewelry
8 Television presenters:

9 **[Speaker #1]:** This ring that you are going to be seeing. And we
10 are talking about rarity, we’re talking about, this could - there are
11 only 25 of these. This could actually be the most rare gemstone on
12 the face of the planet. And when I say could be your saying well it
13 could be well do you not know? Nope. Do you know why? We
14 want - From every bit of factual information that we have right
15 now we could say that it’s the most rare gemstone on the face of
16 the planet but the reason that we can’t is because nobody knows
17 exactly where the mine site is. And we have probably – no not
18 probably, let me take that back. We have at Jewelry Television,
19 documented [sic] the best supply of red andesine labradorite in the
20 entire world. We at Jewelry TV. We are basically and primarily a
21 gemstone company....Red labradorite went from \$2,000 to \$3,000
22 carat retail in one week.

23 **[Speaker #2]:** True story – fact. [picks up and shows a calculator].

24 **[Speaker #1]:** [Angela, the show planner and merchandiser] said,
25 something must really really be desperately going on in that mine
26 site for it to have gone from 2 to 3 thousand in one week. I’m
27 talking about serious depletion. So guys \$3,000 a carat on the red
28 andesine labradorite.... This is a ring that could potentially be
more rare than Alexandrite more rare than Tanzanite more rare
than Paraiba Tourmaline and more rare than all of them put
together.

[Speaker #2]: Absolutely.

[Speaker #1]: And the reason that we know that to be true is
because we know that we’ve got the largest supply of red andesine
labradorite in the world and we don’t have much and we can’t get
much. It is the best kept secret in the history of jewelry. There has
never been a gemstone that the mine site has been kept a hidden
secret for this amount of time.... I am trying to keep up with what
is going on and they are saying that red andesine labradorite is just
[...] it’s a mystery stone it is a fabulous gemstone.

[Speaker #2]: A connoisseur’s delight.

[Speaker #1]: It is the most collectible gemstone in the planet
right now, the most talked about. \$3,000 a carat. Take a look at

1 this up close. At 2.30 carats for the red labradorite. [...] So lets
2 just assume that since you've got the 44 points of diamonds. A
collector could pay \$7,000 for this easy.

3 **[Speaker #2]:** Oh yeah.

4 **[Speaker #1]:** A collector could pay 7,000 for this. This could be
5 a 7,000 baby. A collector. Guys and the stone is 100 % natural and
6 untreated. Now let me just say this. When we bought this, the stone
was \$500 dollars. When we bought it, it was \$500. It was not
\$3,000 a carat when we bought this. [...]

7 **[Speaker #2]:** It's a sensational value.

8 **[Speaker #1]:** [...] [T]his could be the most important piece of
9 jewelry you ever collected in your entire life because \$3,000 a
10 carat is the retail on the stone and to get a stone over a half a carat
11 is considered to be a miracle. A half a carat is considered to be a
12 miracle. Now let me tell you what we've done, because of the
13 price jump of red andesine labradorite. We are going to show you
14 every piece of lab that we have to my knowledge at all on the
jewelry site and its four. How does that strike you. This is a
company with 3,000 something employees last count and we have
billions of pieces of jewelry, billions, billions! And we have four
selections of red andesine labradorite. Okay, that should help
someone [...].

15 **[Speaker #2]:** As you are ordering this, understand if you are
16 learning about Andesine you're curious, what is this red andesine
labradorite. And the Andesine is the codicil that's the indicator
17 that's the one that says get on it and grab it. Take it to a certified
gemologist – if you are learning about gemology – get on the
18 website – get some of the books and start learning and understand.
What I want you to do is get this home. It is such an incredible
19 value I am so serious about this and what this gemstone will mean
in the world of jewelry [...] get it home and then do the research
20 you've got 30 days to do the research and if it does not come back
with everything we said and its 100 times more – which we can't
21 even get to – it's a college course really when you think about it
because you can study gemology for a lifetime and never
22 understand it completely. Its one of those fields and endeavors that
is constantly evolving and changing but this is a very important
gem in the world of collectibles. It's a big carat weight. It looks
23 like a ... sapphire. It is 100% natural and there are so few gems in
the world that can come close to that fact. So few. [...] [R]ed
24 andesine labradorite which comes from the family - it's a feldspar
[sic] andesine labradorite....

25 17. The results of tests on the Gemstones, conducted by gemologists, reflect that the
26 Gemstones have been artificially colorized by surface diffusion of copper and iron and other
27 treatment. In other words, the "rich greens and reds of both minerals" composing Defendant's
28 Gemstones are only surface-deep and the gems are not "100% natural."

1 18. The stones sold by Defendant originally came from nature with none of the color
2 and appearance virtues on which Defendant has touted the stones. The beauty is phony, nothing
3 more than a factory add-on.

4 19. During the pertinent times, Defendant has sold what in reality was nothing but
5 colorless and yellow common feldspar, which benefited from secret treatment to give stones
6 thick color rinds of red and green.

7 20. In December 2007, Defendant advertised the Gemstones on its television network
8 for prices of, for example, a one carat stone for \$149, three carat stone for \$689, four carat stone
9 for \$919. In January 2008, Defendant was advertising the Gemstones for prices of, for example,
10 a one carat stone for \$49, and a one carat stone in a ring for \$79.

11 21. In January 2008, Defendant on its television network promoted the Gemstones for
12 their purported resale value and touted how consumers could learn more about andesine
13 labradorite on its website.

14 22. In or about January 2008, Defendant marketed the Gemstones as products that
15 were selling out fast and announced how Defendant was on the cusp of announcing information
16 regarding andesine labradorite that purportedly no one in the gem world had been able to
17 discover.

18 23. In February 2008, Defendant announced that it had purportedly found an andesine
19 mine in China, but also --- after receiving consumer complaints --- admitted that the Gemstones
20 that they had touted as 100% natural really derived their color from artificial treatment.

21 24. In February 2008, Jewelry Television co-founder Jerry Sisk claimed that
22 Defendant always thought the Gemstones were natural, and that Defendant had sent samples to
23 major labs that were all unable to shed any light on the truth about the Gemstones.

24 **Interviewer:** We thought this color was natural. Can you tell us a
25 little bit about that?

26 **Jerry Sisk (co-founder Jewelry Television):** I think everybody
27 did. We all sent samples to the major labs. And they didn't know
28 the mechanism. They couldn't determine the mechanism. So
basically they couldn't say this was treated. So it was assumed the
material was natural. It wasn't until we actually got to the mine,
saw the operation, and saw how they were performing that

1 transformation that we knew the truth and now we're bringing it
2 out.

3 25. After an uprising of consumer complaints, Defendant admitted that the
4 Gemstones it had been selling were "heated" but even then insisted that this treatment is
5 acceptable and that the artificially enhanced Gemstones somehow have the same value as real,
6 all-natural gemstones:

7 **Interviewer:** When we discovered the mine, we actually found
8 out the material was heat treated. Does this affect the value of the
9 stone?

10 **Jerry Sisk:** No. What you're buying is the color. And color rules
11 when it comes to gem stones. The other thing is when we found
12 the mine we realized that they would take a ton of material, of raw
13 material, earth. They would basically get 2 to 2.2 pounds of rough
14 out of that ton of earth. And then, when they treated it, they maybe
15 had 2-3 ounces of material that changed. So you're talking about
16 from a ton to come down to 2 or 3 ounces and not all that is even
17 cutable. So you start realizing that it's a rare gemstone because
18 very little material ends up the way you really want it to be.

19 Defendant also offered customers a brief return period which was not publicized or advertised,
20 was ill-administered, and did not even begin to correct the harm that was done.

21 26. Pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") "Guides for the Jewelry,
22 Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries," at § 23.22, "[i]t is unfair or deceptive to fail to disclose
23 that a gemstone has been treated if . . . the treatment has a significant effect on the stone's value.
24 The seller should disclose that the gemstone has been treated." According to the FTC's note to §
25 23.22, "[t]he disclosures outlined in this section are applicable to sellers at every level of trade"
26 and "where a jewelry product can be purchased without personally viewing the product, (e.g.,
27 direct mail catalogs, online services, televised shopping programs) disclosure should be made in
28 the solicitation for or description of the product." During the pertinent times, Defendant
systematically failed to provide these required consumer disclosures.

29 27. Pursuant to FTC Guide § 23.1, "[i]t is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the
30 type, kind, grade, quality, quantity, metallic content, size, weight, cut, color, character, treatment,
31 substance, durability, serviceability, origin, price, value, preparation, production, manufacture,
32 distribution, or any other material aspect of an industry product." Defendant violated this
33 provision.

1 28. Pursuant to FTC Guide Note 2 to § 23.1, “[t]o prevent deception, any
2 qualifications or disclosures, such as those described in the guides, should be sufficiently clear
3 and prominent.” Defendant did not comply with this provision.

4 29. Pursuant to FTC Guide § 23.2, “[i]t is unfair or deceptive to use, as part of any
5 advertisement, packaging material, label, or other sales promotion matter, any visual
6 representation, picture, televised or computer image, illustration, diagram, or other depiction
7 which, either alone or in conjunction with any accompanying words or phrases, misrepresents
8 the type, kind, grade, quality, quantity, metallic content, size, weight, cut, color, character,
9 treatment, substance, durability, serviceability, origin, preparation, production, manufacture,
10 distribution, or any other material aspect of an industry product.” Defendant violated this
11 provision.

12 30. Defendant’s failures to comply with the pertinent FTC provisions evidences
13 Defendant’s violations of the CLRA, and California’s Unfair Competition Laws and False
14 Advertising Laws.

15 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

16 31. Plaintiff brings this class action, pursuant to the provisions of California Code of
17 Civil Procedure § 382, California Civil Code § 1781, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, on
18 behalf of the following class (“Class”):

19 All persons and entities in the United States who purchased
20 Gemstones from Defendant from January 1, 2003, to the present.

21 32. Excluded from the Class is the Defendant, its officers, directors, agents, trustees,
22 corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, principals, servants, partners, joint venturers, or
23 entities controlled by the Defendant; business entities for purposes of Plaintiff’s claim for relief
24 under the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Civil Code §1750, *et seq.*; the Judge
25 assigned to this action, any member of the Judge’s immediate family; and counsel for Plaintiff.

26 33. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and
27 discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or
28 amended complaint.

1 34. Although the exact number and identity of Class members is not presently known,
2 they can be identified in Defendant's records through discovery. Nonetheless, Plaintiff is
3 informed and believes that thousands of consumers purchased Gemstones within the United
4 States during the class period. The class is, therefore, so numerous and geographically dispersed
5 that joinder of all members in one action is impracticable.

6 35. There are numerous common questions of fact and law arising out of Defendant's
7 conduct and its false and misleading sales practices associated with the Gemstones. The issues
8 alleged herein are ones of a common or general interest, of many persons, and it is impracticable
9 to bring them all before the court, such that one or more may sue for the benefit of all. Defendant
10 has acted with respect to Plaintiff and members of the proposed class in a manner generally
11 applicable to each of them.

12 36. Common questions of fact and law predominate over any questions affecting only
13 individual members of the Class. The predominating common or class-wide questions of fact
14 include the following:

- 15 a. whether Defendant falsely advertised the Gemstones;
- 16 b. whether the Gemstones were in fact artificially enhanced to show colors
17 that they did not originally have;
- 18 c. whether the artificially enhanced Gemstones have the same value as
19 gemstones that authentically and originally have the color qualities;
- 20 d. whether Defendant used false, misleading, and/or deceptive statements or
21 representations in selling the Gemstones;
- 22 e. whether Defendant's actions with respect to the sale and marketing of the
23 Gemstones were unconscionable;
- 24 f. whether Defendant represented on Gemstones' advertising that Gemstones
25 had a characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits that they did not have,
26 in violation of California Civil Code § 1770(a)(5);

- 1 g. whether Defendant represented that Gemstones were of a particular
2 standard, quality, or grade that they were not, in violation of California
3 Civil Code § 1770(a)(7);
- 4 h. whether Defendant advertised Gemstones with the intent not to sell it as
5 advertised in violation of California Civil Code § 1770(a)(9);
- 6 i. whether Defendant is subject to liability for violating the Consumers Legal
7 Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750 et seq.;
- 8 j. whether Defendant has violated the Unfair Competition Law, California
9 Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
- 10 k. whether Defendant has violated the False Advertising Law, California
11 Business and Professions Code § 17500 et seq.;
- 12 l. whether Plaintiff and class members are entitled to an award of
13 compensatory damages pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(1);
- 14 m. whether Plaintiff and class members are entitled to an award of statutory
15 damages pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(1);
- 16 n. whether Plaintiff and class members are entitled to an award of restitution
17 pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3);
- 18 o. whether Plaintiff and class members are entitled to an award of punitive
19 damages pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(4);
- 20 p. whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched as a result of the unlawful,
21 fraudulent, and unfair conduct alleged herein, such that it would be
22 inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefits conferred upon it by
23 Plaintiff and the proposed class; and
- 24 q. whether the class is entitled to an award of restitution;

25 37. Defendant's defenses, to the extent that any such defenses apply, are applicable
26 generally to Plaintiff and the entire Class and are not distinguishable as to proposed Class
27 Members.
28

1 38. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of all proposed class members as a
2 whole, all of whom have sustained damages, as a proximate, direct, or legal result of the
3 common course of conduct of Defendant as complained of herein. Plaintiff's claims are typical
4 of the Class because Defendant subjected all Class members to the same course of conduct.

5 39. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
6 proposed class, and does not have interests that are antagonistic to or in conflict with those he
7 seeks to represent. Plaintiff has retained counsel who have considerable experience in the
8 prosecution of class actions and other forms of complex litigation. Plaintiff is able to fairly and
9 adequately protect the interests of all members of the Class.

10 40. Under the factual and legal circumstances alleged herein, a class action
11 proceeding is superior to any other methods available for both fair and efficient adjudication of
12 the rights of each Class member. In view of the complexity of the issues and the expense that an
13 individual plaintiff would incur if he or she attempted to obtain relief from a large corporation
14 such as those that have been named as Defendant in this action, the separate claims of individual
15 class members or joinder of individual members of the class is impractical because the claims are
16 monetarily insufficient to support separate actions. Because of the size of the individual class
17 members' claims, few, if any, class members could afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs
18 complained of in this Complaint.

19 41. To process individual cases would also increase the expense and delay to Class
20 Members, the Defendant, and the Court. In contrast, a class action in this matter will avoid case
21 management difficulties and provide multiple benefits to the litigating parties, including
22 efficiency, economy of scale, unitary adjudication with consistent results and equal protection of
23 the rights of each Class member, all by the way of the comprehensive and efficient supervision
24 of the litigation by a single court.

25 42. The proposed class is readily definable, and prosecution of Plaintiff's claims as a
26 class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious litigation and will provide redress for
27 claims too small to support the expense of individual, complex litigation. Absent a class action,
28 class members will continue to suffer losses, Defendant's violations of law will be allowed to

1 proceed without a full, fair, judicially supervised remedy, and Defendant will retain sums
2 received as a result of its wrongdoing. A class action therefore provides a fair and efficient
3 method for adjudicating this controversy.

4 43. The prosecution of separate claims by individual class members would create a
5 risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to thousands of individual class
6 members, which would, as a practical matter, dispose of the interests of the class members not
7 parties to those separate actions or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect
8 their interests and enforce their rights.

9 44. Notice of a certified class action and of any resolution of the litigation can be
10 provided to Class members by first-class mail, email, broadcasting on Defendant's own
11 networks, or publication, or such other methods of notice as deemed appropriate by the Court.

12 45. Defendants benefited from the sale of the Gemstones to Plaintiff and the Class,
13 and the benefit to Defendant can be identified from the sale and the monies received from the
14 Gemstone purchasers. All or a portion of this benefit retained by Defendant is money in which
15 Plaintiff and the Class have an ownership interest. Plaintiff and the Class were injured and lost
16 money as a result of Defendant's unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices described
17 herein.

18 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
(For Violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act Cal. Civ. Code §§1750, et seq.)

19 46. Plaintiff realleges and hereby incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
20 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if they were fully set forth herein.

21 47. This claim is brought pursuant to California Civil Code § 1750 et seq., the
22 California Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA").

23 48. Defendant is a "person" within the meaning of Civil Code §§1761(c) and 1770,
24 and sell "goods" within the meaning of Civil Code §§1761(b) and 1770.

25 49. Plaintiff and the Class are consumers within the meaning of Civil Code §1761(d).

26 50. The subject Gemstones under California Civil Code § 1761(a) constitute "goods."

27 51. Plaintiff and the Class' purchase of a Gemstone from Defendant constitutes a
28 transaction within the meaning of Civil Code §§1761(e) and 1770.

1 52. Defendant's conduct violated and continues to violate the CLRA in at least the
2 following respects:

- 3 a. In violation of §1770(a)(2) of the CLRA, Defendant "misrepresent[ed] the
4 source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods."
5 b. In violation of § 1770(a)(3) of the CLRA, Defendant "misrepresent[ed]
6 the affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by,
7 another."
8 c. In violation of §1770(a)(4) of the CLRA, Defendant "us[ed] deceptive
9 representations or designations of geographic origin in connection with
10 goods,
11 d. In violation of § 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA, Defendant "represent[ed] that
12 goods . . . have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses,
13 benefits, or quantities which they do not have,"
14 e. In violation of §1770(a)(7) of the CLRA, Defendant represented that
15 goods are of a particular standard, quality or grade when they are of
16 another.
17 f. In violation of §1770(a)(9) of the CLRA, Defendant advertised goods with
18 the intent not to sell them as advertised.
19 g. In violation of §1770(a)(14) of the CLRA, Defendant represented that the
20 transaction was supplied in accordance with a previous representation
21 when it has not.

22 53. Defendant engaged in these unfair and/or deceptive acts and practices with the
23 intent that they result, and which did result, in the sale of the Gemstones to Plaintiff and the
24 Class.

25 54. In purchasing the Gemstones from Defendant, Plaintiff and the Class reasonably
26 believed and/or depended on the material false and/or misleading information provided by
27 Defendant with respect to the value, quality, and gemological make-up of the Gemstones. In
28

1 other words, Defendant induced Plaintiff and the Class to purchase the Gemstones through the
2 acts and omissions alleged herein.

3 55. Upon information and belief, under California Civil Code § 1755, to the extent
4 that Defendant may be found to be “the owners or employees of any advertising medium,
5 including, but not limited to, newspapers, magazines, broadcast stations, billboards and transit
6 ads, by whom any advertisement in violation of this title is published or disseminated,” said
7 Defendant had knowledge of the deceptive methods, acts or practices declared to be unlawful by
8 Section 1770.

9 56. In engaging in unfair or deceptive conduct in violation of the CLRA, Defendant
10 actively concealed and failed to disclose material facts about the true characteristics of the
11 Gemstones purchased by Plaintiff and the Class.

12 57. As a result of Defendant’s acts and practices as alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiff
13 seeks and order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in unlawful, unfair or fraudulent
14 business practices, and any other act prohibited by law.

15 58. Plaintiff has contemporaneous with the filing of this Complaint provided notice to
16 Defendant pursuant to Civil Code §1782(a), and will amend to add claims for damages under the
17 CLRA if Defendant does not take appropriate corrective action. These damages are likely to
18 include those available under California Civil Code § 1780(a) (for damages resulting from the use
19 or employment by Defendant of a method, act, or practice declared to be unlawful by Section
20 1770); California Civil Code § 1780(a)(1)(actual damages); California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3)
21 (restitution); California Civil Code § 1780(a)(4) (punitive damages); and California Civil Code §
22 1780(a)(5)(any other relief which the court deems proper).

23 59. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(d), Plaintiff and class members are
24 entitled to an award of court costs and attorney's fees.

25 60. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1783, this claim is brought not more than
26 three years from the date of the commission of the alleged improper method, act, or practice.
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2 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
3 **(For Violations of the Unfair Competition Law Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200, et seq.)**

4 61. Plaintiff realleges and hereby incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
5 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if they were fully set forth herein.

6 62. This claim is brought pursuant to the California Unfair Competition Law
7 (“UCL”), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.

8 63. Plaintiff may pursue a representative claim on behalf of others in that Plaintiff
9 meets the standing requirements of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17204 and
10 complies with Section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

11 64. Defendant’s acts and practices relating to its sales and advertisements of the
12 Gemstones, as described herein, constitute unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices in
13 violation of the UCL.

14 65. The utility of Defendant’s marketing and sale of the Gemstones to the public is
15 significantly outweighed by the gravity of the harm they impose on Plaintiff and the Class.
16 Defendant’s acts and practices are oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to
17 consumers.

18 66. The above-described unfair, unlawful and fraudulent business practices conducted
19 by Defendant present a threat and likelihood of harm and deception to members of the Class in
20 that Defendant has systematically perpetrated and continue to perpetrate the unfair, unlawful and
21 fraudulent conduct upon members of the public by engaging in the conduct described herein.

22 67. Defendant’s acts and practices constitute unlawful business practices in violation
23 of Business and Professions Code §§17200 *et seq.* because, among other things, they violate the
24 CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code §§1750 *et seq.*, Business & Professional Code §§17500 *et seq.*, and the
25 FTC Guide for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries, §§23.22 *et seq.*

26 68. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered harm as a proximate result of the wrongful
27 conduct of the Defendant alleged herein, and therefore bring this claim for relief for restitution
28 and disgorgement. Plaintiff is a person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost money as a
result of such unfair competition.

1 69. In purchasing the Gemstones from Defendant, Plaintiff and the Class reasonably
2 believed and/or depended on the material false and/or misleading information provided by
3 Defendant with respect to the value, quality, and gemological make-up of the Gemstones. In
4 other words, Defendant induced Plaintiff and the Class to purchase the Gemstones through the
5 acts and omissions alleged herein.

6 70. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §§17200 and 17203, Plaintiff, on
7 behalf of herself and the Class, seek an order of this Court: enjoining the Defendant from
8 continuing to sell and market the Gemstones to the public without fully disclosing their true
9 characteristics. Plaintiff and the Class are further entitled to, and pray for, restitution of all
10 monies paid in connection with Defendant's unconscionable sale of the Gemstones.

11 71. Plaintiff further request an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class restitution and
12 disgorgement of profits acquired by Defendant by means of such unlawful acts and practices, so
13 as to deter Defendant and to rectify Defendant's unfair and unlawful practices and to restore any
14 and all monies to Plaintiff and the class, which are still retained by Defendant, plus interest and
15 attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to, *inter alia*, Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5.

16 72. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §§ 17204 and 17535,
17 Plaintiff and class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a
18 result of a violation of the UCL.

19 73. Defendant has further violated the UCL's proscription against engaging in
20 unlawful conduct as a result of its violations of the CLRA, as alleged above; by falsely
21 advertising Gemstones; and otherwise by engaging in fraudulent and deceptive conduct.

22 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
23 **(For Violations of California's False Advertising Law**
 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17500, *et seq.*)

24 74. Plaintiff realleges and hereby incorporate all proceeding paragraphs as if they
25 were fully set forth herein

26 75. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and lost money and/or property,
27 including but not limited to monies unlawfully, unfairly and deceptively obtained through the
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1 Defendant's sale of the Gemstones. Plaintiff has standing to pursue her claims under Business
2 and Professions Code §§ 17203, 17205, and 17500.

3 76. Defendant's actions, as alleged herein, occurred in the conduct of trade or
4 commerce directly or indirectly affecting consumers throughout California and the United States,
5 through their advertisements, marketing and representations concerning the Gemstones.

6 77. In purchasing the Gemstones from Defendant, Plaintiff and the Class reasonably
7 believed and/or depended on the material false and/or misleading information provided by
8 Defendant with respect to the value, quality, and gemological make-up of the Gemstones. In
9 other words, Defendant induced Plaintiff and the Class to purchase the Gemstones through the
10 acts and omissions alleged herein.

11 78. Defendants caused to be made or disseminated throughout California and the
12 United States, through advertising, marketing and other publications, statements that are untrue
13 or misleading, and which were known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should have
14 been known to Defendants, to be untrue, misleading to consumers, Plaintiff and the Class.

15 79. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, are entitled to
16 and seek an injunction prohibiting Defendants from engaging in the acts and practices
17 complained of, and recovery of their attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to, *inter alia*, Code of
18 Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

19 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
20 **(For Unjust Enrichment)**

21 80. Plaintiff realleges and hereby incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in
22 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if they were fully set forth herein.

23 81. By engaging in the conduct described in this Complaint, Defendant has been
24 unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and the Class by its sale of Gemstones by the use of
25 false advertising and by engaging in fraudulent and deceptive conduct.

26 82. As a proximate result of Defendant's unlawful, fraudulent, and unfair conduct,
27 Defendant has obtained revenues by which they became unjustly enriched at Plaintiff and
28 members of the proposed class's expense.

1 83. Defendant was aware and had knowledge of the benefit it was receiving as a
2 result of its unlawful, unfair, deceptive, and wrongful acts and omissions, as hereinabove alleged,
3 and have enjoyed the benefit of their financial gains, to the detriment and at the expense of
4 Plaintiff and the Class.

5 84. Under the circumstances alleged herein, it would be unfair and inequitable for
6 Defendant to retain the profits it has unjustly obtained at the expense of the Plaintiff and the
7 class.

8 85. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks an order establishing Defendant as constructive
9 trustees of the profits that served to unjustly enrich them, together with interest during the period
10 in which Defendants have retained such funds, and requiring Defendant to disgorge those funds
11 to Plaintiff and members of the proposed class in a manner to be determined by the Court.

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and as representative of all other persons
14 similarly situated, prays for judgment against Defendant, as follows:

15 1. For an order certifying the class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
16 Procedure, appointing Plaintiff, and counsel, to represent the class;

17 2. For an award of compensatory damages sustained by Plaintiff and all others
18 similarly situated as a result of Defendant’s unlawful acts and conduct;

19 3. For an award of restitution, disgorgement and/or other equitable relief as the
20 Court deems proper;

21 4. That pursuant to sections 17203, 17204, and 17535 of the Business and
22 Professions Code, Defendant be permanently enjoined from engaging in the unlawful and
23 deceptive acts and practices as alleged herein;

24 5. For a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the conduct
25 and practices complained of herein;

26 6. For an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs of suit, including expert
27 witness fees;

28 7. For an award of pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded; and

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8. For any and all other relief the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a jury trial in this action for all the claims so triable.

Dated: May 23, 2008

Respectfully Submitted,

WEXLER TORISEVA WALLACE LLP



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*Attorneys for Plaintiff, individually and on
behalf of the proposed Class*

1 **DECLARATION OF MARLIESE WEED**
2 **PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1780(C)**

3 I, Marliese Weed, declare as follows:

4 1. I submit this declaration pursuant to section 1780 (c) of the California
5 Consumers Legal Remedies Act. I have personal knowledge of the matters set
6 forth below and if called as a witness could and would be competent to testify
7 thereto.

8 2. I am a resident of the State of California, San Diego County.

9 3. Defendant America's Collectibles Network, Inc. d/b/a Jewelry
10 Television is a Tennessee corporation that is doing business in California, including
11 in San Diego County. A substantial portion of the transaction between myself and
12 Defendant also occurred in California and, specifically, in San Diego County.

13 I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of
14 California and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this
15 declaration was executed on May 23, 2008 in San Diego, California.

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17 _____
18 MARLIESE WEED
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