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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 San Jose Division**

LISA MARIE DAVISON, individually and on
 behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

Herff Jones, LLC and Herff Jones, Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:18-cv-04617

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) Violations of the Gold Labeling Act of 1976;
- (2) Breach of Contract
- (3) Breach of Express Warranty;
- (4) Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability;
- (5) Breach of Implied Warranty Pursuant to Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act;
- (6) Violations of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act;
- (7) Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act;
- (8) Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law;
- (9) Violations of California's False Advertising Law;
- (10) Equitable Injunctive and Declaratory Relief;
- (11) Relief Pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act; and
- (12) Unjust Enrichment

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Lisa Marie Davison, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby sets forth her claims against Defendants Herff Jones, LLC and Herff Jones, Inc. in this Consumer Class Action Complaint.

NATURE OF THE CASE

1
2 1. Plaintiff Lisa Marie Davison (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others
3 similarly situated, by and through the undersigned counsel, brings state and federal claims against Herff
4 Jones, LLC and Herff Jones, Inc. (collectively, “Herff Jones” or “Defendants”) for Herff Jones’ wrongful
5 conduct in designing, manufacturing, marketing, and selling class rings to consumers that did not contain
6 the represented gold content. Plaintiff also contends that Herff Jones breached its contracts with
7 customers by providing rings with less gold content than promised in the underlying contracts.

8 2. Plaintiff brings claims against Defendants pursuant to the Gold Labeling Act of 1976, the
9 Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, California Unfair
10 Competition Law, and for breach of contract, as well as equitable, injunctive, and declaratory relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11
12 3. This District has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action
13 Fairness Act because at least one member of the proposed class is a citizen of a different state than Herff
14 Jones, the number of proposed class members exceeds one hundred, and the matter in controversy
15 exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000.00 exclusive of interests and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

16 4. This District Court can exercise specific personal jurisdiction over Defendants because
17 Defendants’ activities in California – namely marketing and selling its rings – gave rise to Plaintiff’s
18 claims and the claims of the putative class.

19 5. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(2). A substantial part of
20 the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

21 6. Intradistrict Assignment: Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c)-(e) and 3-5, this lawsuit is
22 properly assigned to the San Jose Division because Santa Clara is the county in which the action arises.
23 In particular, Plaintiff Davison purchased her class ring in San Jose, California, which is located in Santa
24 Clara County.

PARTIES

25
26 7. Plaintiff Lisa Marie Davison, a proposed Class and Subclass representative, is an adult
27 citizen of California residing in San Jose, CA.
28

16. Herff Jones' own marketing materials state that "the proportion of gold in jewelry is measured in Karats ("K"). [100%] Pure gold is 24K. 18K gold is 18/24K (75%) pure gold. 14K gold is 14/24K [(58%)] pure gold. 10K gold is 10/24 [(or 42%)] pure gold. The remaining parts are comprised of other fine metals."

1. Choose your metal

For complete metal information, go to: herffjones.com/metals-stones

ALLOYED METALS deliver a beautiful, cost-effective alternative to white and yellow gold.

GOLD: THE ULTIMATE CHOICE and the standard for fine jewelry; gold delivers unmatched richness and brightness.



17. All of Herff Jones' gold class rings – whether rose gold, white gold, or yellow gold – are marked with a "10K," "14K," or "18K" stamp on the inside of the band to indicate that they contain 10/24K of gold, 14/24K of gold, or 18/24K of gold.

18. Herff Jones purchases pure gold from brokers to use in the manufacturing of its rings.

19. Since at least 2012, and pursuant to the instructions of upper-level management, Herff Jones' plant managers and assistant managers knowingly instructed its employees to put less gold into the class rings than necessary to achieve the gold content indicated by the stamp on the inner band.

20. As a result, Herff Jones' yellow, white, and rose gold class rings manufactured on or after 2012 contain less gold content than the amount paid for by its customers.

21. Standard test methods for determination of the gold content, pursuant to ASTM E1335, were performed on Plaintiff's ring. The laboratory evaluated three separate samples of her ring and found that all three samples contained less gold than indicated.

22. A 10K ring should contain 416.666667 parts per thousand ("ppt") of gold. However, if testing of a sample of gold (like a ring) that is marked as 10K indicates a lower ppt of gold, a "10K" marking is fraudulent.

23. Herff Jones has never disclosed the actual gold content of its rings, or the discrepancies, to consumers, and continues to make hundreds of millions of dollars in profit.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS

24. Plaintiff Lisa Marie Davison received a communication in April 2014 advising her that graduation announcements, caps and gowns, and class rings would be available for purchase for her graduating class at the University of Phoenix in San Jose, California.

25. On May 28, 2014, Plaintiff went to campus to order her class ring. She saw a table filled with advertising material that bore the name Herff Jones. Plaintiff reviewed the advertising material – specifically, brochures with information on the class rings for sale. Plaintiff spoke with a woman who appeared to be a representative of Herff Jones about the content of the brochures. The woman advised Plaintiff about the Herff Jones brochures and provided Plaintiff with an order form that contained the Herff Jones logo, website, and specific division responsible for processing her order. The representative also filled out the part of the form that designates who took the order by selecting “HJ Rep” and signing “CS.”

26. Plaintiff placed an order with the Herff Jones representative for a 10K white gold class ring on May 28, 2014.

27. Plaintiff paid \$537.22 for the 10K gold class ring.

28. Her order form and payment were directed to the College Division of Herff Jones.

29. The inner band of Plaintiff’s class ring is marked with the inscription “10K,” which she understood to represent that the ring was 10K gold.

30. Plaintiff did not know or have reason to know about the inferior gold content of her ring until she sent it in to be tested.

31. Standard test methods for determination of the gold content, pursuant to ASTM E1335, were performed on Plaintiff’s ring. The laboratory evaluated three separate samples of her ring and found that all three samples contained less gold than a 10K ring should contain. A 10K ring contains 416.666667 parts per thousand (“ppt”) of gold. The sample of Plaintiff’s ring with the highest gold content contained 399 ppt of gold.

32. At the time of Plaintiff's purchase, and at all times thereafter, Herff Jones and its representative failed to disclose, concealed, and/or omitted material facts related to the actual gold content of the ring.

33. Before Plaintiff purchased the class ring, she was never informed of, or aware of, any discrepancies in the actual gold content of the class rings. She relied on Herff Jones' brochures, advertisements, and order form's representations that the class rings offered for sale contained the indicated gold content.

34. Had Herff Jones disclosed the inferior gold content of its rings, Plaintiff would not have purchased the class ring or would have paid significantly less for it. Plaintiff was denied information material to her purchase. Plaintiff relied on Herff Jones' advertisements, representations, and warranties that the class rings contained the represented gold content.

35. Plaintiff still has possession of the class ring.

CLASS DEFINITION

36. Pursuant to Rules 23(b)(2), and/or 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff will seek certification of a nationwide class defined as follows: All persons who purchased 10K, 14K, or 18K yellow, white, or rose gold rings in the United States manufactured by Herff Jones on or after July 31, 2012 (the "Class").

37. Plaintiffs also seek certification of a California Subclass consisting of: All persons who purchased 10K, 14K, or 18K yellow, white, or rose gold rings in California manufactured by Herff Jones on or after July 31, 2012 (the "California Subclass").

38. The Class and Subclass definitions specifically exclude: (a) all persons who have had their class rings re-purchased or "bought back" by Defendant Herff Jones or its independent sales representatives (whether the buy-back was required by law or was solely pursuant to agreement); (b) any persons or other entities currently related to or affiliated with Defendants; (c) any person, firm, trust, corporation, or other entity who purchased, for resale, from Defendants, or any entity related to or affiliated with Herff Jones, a class ring; (d) any Judge presiding over this action and members of his or her family; and (e) all persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class.

1 39. *Numerosity*: the Class and Subclass are comprised of tens of thousands of purchasers of
2 class rings located throughout the United States, making joinder impractical. The precise number of Class
3 and Subclass members can be ascertained only through discovery, which includes Defendants' sales,
4 service, and complaint records. Given the size of the Class and Subclass, the disposition of members'
5 claims through a class action will benefit both the parties and this Court.

6 40. *Ascertainability*: The Class and Subclass are composed of an easily ascertainable, self-
7 identifying set of individuals and entities who purchased a class ring in the United States manufactured
8 by Herff Jones on or after July 31, 2012. Members of the Class and Subclass may be identified from
9 records maintained by Herff Jones and its agents.

10 41. *Commonality*: The critical questions of law and fact common to the Class and Subclass
11 that will materially advance the litigation include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 12 a. Whether Herff Jones engaged in a practice of manufacturing class rings with actual gold
13 fineness inferior to the indicated gold fineness of the class rings by more than 3/1000th
14 parts;
 - 15 b. Whether Herff Jones knew or should have known that its class rings contained less gold
16 content than promised;
 - 17 c. Whether members of the Class and Subclass were entitled to be notified about the inferior
18 gold content of the class rings;
 - 19 d. Whether Defendants deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose or concealed
20 material facts to Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclass members;
 - 21 e. Whether Herff Jones acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class
22 and Subclass, thereby making the award of equitable relief and/or restitution appropriate
23 to the Class and Subclass as a whole;
 - 24 f. Whether Herff Jones breached its express warranty that its class rings would be free from
25 defects of workmanship and material for the life of the class ring;
 - 26 g. Whether the class rings are unmerchantable or fail of their particular purpose;
- 27
28

1 h. Whether Plaintiff and Class and Subclass members would have purchased their class
2 rings, or whether they would have paid a lower price for them, had they known of the
3 inferior gold content.

4 42. *Typicality*: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class and
5 Subclass, as all such claims arise out of Defendants' conduct in designing, manufacturing, warranting,
6 advertising, and selling class rings with inferior gold content.

7 43. *Adequate Representation*: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
8 Class and Subclass and have no interests antagonistic to those of the Class and Subclass. Plaintiff has
9 retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of complex class actions including, but not limited to,
10 consumer class actions involving, inter alia, breach of warranties, fraud, misrepresentations, product
11 liability, and product design defects.

12 44. *Predominance*: This class action is appropriate for certification because questions of law
13 and fact common to Class and Subclass members predominate over questions affecting only individual
14 members.

15 45. *Superiority*: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
16 adjudication of this controversy. Should individual Class and Subclass members be required to bring
17 separate actions, this Court would be confronted with a multiplicity of lawsuits that would burden the
18 court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast
19 to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense
20 to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while
21 providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
22 Because the damages suffered by each Class and Subclass member are relatively small compared to the
23 expense and burden of prosecuting this compelling case against a well-financed, billion-dollar
24 corporation, this class action is the only way each Class and Subclass member can redress the harm that
25 Herff Jones caused.

26 46. This lawsuit is maintainable as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
27 23(b)(3) because the questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class and Subclass
28 predominate over any questions that affect only individual members, and because the class action

1 mechanism is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the
2 controversy.

3 47. This lawsuit is maintainable as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
4 23(b)(2) because Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds that are generally applicable to the
5 Class and Subclass members, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the Class
6 and Subclass.

7 **TOLLING OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

8 48. Discovery Rule. Plaintiff's claims accrued upon discovery that the class rings that Herff
9 Jones designed, manufactured, warranted, advertised, and sold class rings with inferior gold content.
10 While Herff Jones knowingly misrepresented the gold content in the class rings and/or omitted the true
11 gold content of the class rings, Plaintiff, as well as Class and Subclass members, could not and did not
12 discover this fact through reasonable diligent investigation unless and until after they had their rings
13 tested by a laboratory independent of Herff Jones.

14 49. Active Concealment Tolling. Any statutes of limitations are tolled by Herff Jones'
15 knowing and active concealment of the fact that class rings did not contain the represented gold content.
16 Herff Jones kept Plaintiff and all Class and Subclass members ignorant of vital information essential to
17 the pursuit of their claims, without any fault or lack of diligence on the part of Plaintiff. The details of
18 Herff Jones' efforts to conceal its above-described unlawful conduct are in its possession, custody, and
19 control, to the exclusion of Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass members. Plaintiff could not reasonably
20 have discovered the fact that her class ring was made of inferior gold content.

21 50. Estoppel. Herff Jones was and is under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiff, as well
22 as Class and Subclass members, the true character, quality, and nature of the class rings. At all relevant
23 times, and continuing to this day, Herff Jones knowingly, affirmatively, and actively misrepresented and
24 omitted the true character, quality, and nature of the class rings. The details of Herff Jones' efforts to
25 conceal its above-described unlawful conduct are in its possession, custody, and control to the exclusion
26 of Plaintiff and Class and Subclass members. Plaintiff and Class and Subclass members reasonably relied
27 upon Herff Jones knowing and/or active misrepresentations and/or omissions. Based on the foregoing,
28 Herff Jones is estopped from relying upon any statutes of limitation in defense of this action.

51. Equitable Tolling. Herff Jones took active steps to misrepresent and/or omit the fact that it wrongfully, improperly, illegally, and repeatedly manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold the class rings with inferior gold content. The details of Herff Jones' efforts to conceal its above-described unlawful conduct are in its possession, custody, and control, to the exclusion of the Plaintiff and Class and Subclass members. When Plaintiff learned about this material information, she exercised her due diligence by thoroughly investigating the situation, retaining counsel, and pursuing her claims. Herff Jones wrongfully omitted its deceitful acts described above. Should it be necessary, therefore, all applicable statutes of limitation are tolled under the doctrine of equitable tolling.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the Gold Labeling Act of 1976,
15 U.S.C. § 291, *et seq.*)
On behalf of Plaintiff Davison and the Class

52. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

53. The class rings are "articles of merchandise" within the meaning of the Gold Labeling Act of 1976, 15 U.S.C. § 299(a).

54. Herff Jones is a "person" within the meaning of the Gold Labeling Act of 1976, 15 U.S.C. § 299(b).

55. The Gold Labeling Act states that "...the actual fineness of...gold or alloy shall not be less by more than three one-thousandth parts than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped." 15 U.S.C. § 295.

56. Testing of Plaintiff's class ring pursuant to ASTM E1335 standards shows that Herff Jones designed, manufactured, marketed, and sold the class rings to Plaintiff and the Class that contained less gold fineness than indicated on the stamp of the ring by more than three one-thousandth parts (or 3 ppt).

57. The sample of Plaintiff's ring with the highest gold content contained 399 ppt of gold, which is 17.666 ppt of gold lower than expected, and 14.666 less than permitted under the Gold Labeling Act.

1 58. Plaintiff and the Class seek full compensatory damages allowable by law, the diminished
2 value of the class rings, the refund of money paid to purchase the class rings, injunctive relief, attorneys'
3 fees and costs, and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the Class may be entitled.

4 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 (Breach of Contract)

6 On Behalf of Plaintiff Davison, the Class, or in the alternative, the California Subclass

7 59. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, or in the alternative, for the California
8 Subclass, hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

9 60. Plaintiff and the Class, or in the alternative, the California Subclass entered into
10 agreements with Herff Jones to receive class rings containing a particular gold content in exchange for
11 payment.

12 61. Plaintiff and the Class, or in the alternative, the California Subclass completed order forms
13 that specified the gold content selected and the finish, among other ring characteristics, as well as the
14 payment information and deposit amount for the class ring.

15 62. The hard copy order forms contained the Herff Jones logo and appropriate division of
16 Herff Jones that created the order form. The online order forms also contained the Herff Jones logo,
17 photographs of the different ring styles, explanations of the ring metal qualities and finish, a sample
18 photograph of the ring with all of the specifications, as well as billing and shipping information.

19 63. Herff Jones materials that class ring purchasers may review prior to filling out the order
20 form uniformly explained the different proportions of gold included in 24K, 18K, 14K, and 10K rings
21 sold by Herff Jones.

22 64. In breach of the contract order forms, Herff Jones did not provide Plaintiff and the Class,
23 or in the alternative, the California Subclass with class rings that contain the gold content specified on
24 the order form.

25 65. Herff Jones' breach of contract proximately caused the Plaintiff, the Class and California
26 Subclass to suffer damages in excess of \$5,000,000.

27 66. Plaintiff and the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass, seek full
28 compensatory damages allowable by law, the diminished value of the class rings, the refund of money
paid to own the class rings, restitution, a declaratory judgment, and a court order enjoining Herff Jones'

wrongful acts and practices, and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the Class or the California Subclass may be entitled, including attorneys' fees and costs.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Express Warranty)

On behalf of Plaintiff Davison, the Class, or in the alternative, the California Subclass

67. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, or in the alternative, for the California Subclass, hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

68. Each Herff Jones class ring is delivered with an embossed marking located inside the ring that purportedly confirms the gold content that was purchased by the Plaintiff, Class, or Subclass Member. The embossment confirming the intended and purchased gold content constitutes an express warranty that the ring has been delivered to the purchaser as ordered. The embossment is visible to the purchaser from the time that she receives the ring and well within the thirty day return period.

69. Each Herff Jones class ring comes with the Herff Jones Limited Lifetime Warranty ("warranty"). Herff Jones warrants that the class rings are "free from defects in workmanship and/or material at the time of delivery." If the ring "cannot be repaired or replaced... a refund will be allowed..."

70. Herff Jones breached its warranties by offering for sale and selling class rings that were, in fact and/or by construction, defective in that they contained inferior gold content at the time of delivery.

71. Herff Jones cannot cure the inferior gold content of its class rings through repair or replacement and, therefore, cannot fulfil its express warranty.

72. Herff Jones' breach of its express warranties proximately caused the Plaintiff, the Class and California Subclass to suffer damages in excess of \$5,000,000.

73. Plaintiff and the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass, seek full compensatory damages allowable by law, the diminished value of the class rings, the refund of money paid to own the class rings, and punitive damages and appropriate equitable relief including injunctive relief, restitution, a declaratory judgment, and a court order enjoining Herff Jones' wrongful acts and practices, and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the Class or the California Subclass may be entitled, including attorneys' fees and costs.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability)

On behalf of Plaintiff Davison, the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass

74. Plaintiff, individually, and for the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass, hereby incorporate each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

75. Herff Jones impliedly warranted that the class rings, which it designed, manufactured, and sold to Plaintiff and the Class and members of the California Subclass, were merchantable, passed without objection in the jewelry trade, are of fair average quality within the description, and conformed to the stamp that stated gold content on the rings.

76. Because the class rings contain less gold content than Plaintiff, the Class, and the California Subclass paid for, they are not merchantable, passable without objection in the trade, of fair average quality within the description, or confirming to the promises or affirmations made on the stamp that states the rings' gold content.

77. As a direct and proximate result of Herff Jones' breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiff, the Class, and members of the California Subclass suffered damages in excess of \$5,000,000.

78. Plaintiff and the Class or, alternatively, the California Subclass, seek full compensatory damages allowable by law, the diminished value of the class rings, the refund of money paid for all class rings, and punitive damages, and appropriate equitable relief including injunctive relief, restitution, a declaratory judgment, and a court order enjoining Herff Jones' wrongful acts and practices and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the Class or, alternatively, the California Subclass, may be entitled, including attorneys' fees and costs.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Implied Warranty Pursuant to Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, California Civil Code §§ 1792 and 1791.1, *et seq.*)

On Behalf of Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass

79. Plaintiff Davison, individually and for the California Subclass, hereby incorporates every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

80. Plaintiff Davison, the Class, and Subclass Members are "buyers" within the meaning of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, California Civil Code § 1791(a).

1 81. Herff Jones is a “manufacturer” within the meaning of the Song-Beverly Consumer
2 Warranty Act, California Civil Code § 1791(j).

3 82. The class rings at issue are “consumer goods” within the meaning of the Song-Beverly
4 Consumer Warranty Act, California Civil Code § 1791(a).

5 83. At all relevant times, Herff Jones manufactured, distributed, warranted, and/or sold the
6 class rings. Herff Jones knew or had reason to know of the specific use for which the class rings were
7 purchased.

8 84. Herff Jones provided an implied warranty to Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass
9 Members, which warranted that the class rings, including the components parts, are merchantable,
10 passed without objection in the jewelry trade, are of fair average quality within the description,
11 conformed to the stamp that stated gold content on the rings, and are fit for the ordinary purposes for
12 which they were sold.

13 85. However, *inter alia*, because the class rings contain less gold content than Plaintiff and
14 the California Subclass paid for, they are not merchantable, passable without objection in the trade, of
15 fair average quality within the description, conforming to the promises or affirmations made on the
16 stamp that states the rings’ gold content, or fit for the ordinary purposes for which they were sold.

17 86. As a direct and proximate result of Herff Jones’ breach of its implied warranty of
18 merchantability, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass owners suffered an ascertainable loss
19 of money, property, and/or value of their class rings.

20 87. Herff Jones’ actions, as complained of herein, breached the implied warranty that the
21 class rings were of merchantable quality and fit for such use, in violation of California Civil Code §§
22 1792 and 1791.1, *et seq.*

23 88. Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass seek full compensatory damages allowable
24 by law, attorneys’ fees, costs, the replacement of all class rings, the refund of money paid to own class
25 rings, and any other relief to which Plaintiffs and the California Subclass may be entitled.

26 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

27 (Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, *et seq.*)

28 On behalf of Plaintiff Davison, the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass

89. Plaintiff, individually and for the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass,

1 hereby incorporate every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

2 90. Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass members are “consumers” within the meaning of the
3 Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

4 91. Herff Jones is a “supplier” and “warrantor” within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss
5 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4) and (5).

6 92. The class rings at issue are “consumer products” within the meaning of the Magnuson-
7 Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

8 93. The representation of gold content embossed on the class rings is a “written warranty”
9 within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

10 94. Herff Jones’ Limited Lifetime Warranty is a “written warranty” within the meaning of
11 the Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

12 95. For each class ring, Herff Jones embossed the gold content on the class rings, thereby
13 expressly warranting that the class rings contained the represented gold content.

14 96. For each class ring purchased after July 1, 1983, Herff Jones provided a Limited
15 Lifetime Warranty, which warranted that Herff Jones would repair or replace any part that is defective
16 in material or workmanship under normal use or provide a refund if the ring could not be repaired or
17 replaced.

18 97. Herff Jones breached its express warranty by selling class rings that, in fact, contained
19 less gold content than expressly warranty on the embossment.

20 98. Herff Jones also breached its express warranty by selling class rings that, by
21 construction, contained inferior gold content that could not be repaired or replaced given that a
22 replacement ring would be made in the same manner as the ring with inferior gold content; Herff
23 Jones, thereby, subjected purchasers of the class rings to damages and risks of loss and injury.

24 99. Herff Jones has breached and continues to breach its implied warranty of
25 merchantability by manufacturing, designing, and selling class rings that contain less gold content than
26 Plaintiff, the Class, and the California Subclass paid for, thereby damaging Plaintiffs and similarly
27 situated Class and Subclass. Herff Jones’ repair or replacement of the class rings would not have
28 resolved the defect for Plaintiff, the Class, and the California Subclass.

100. Herff Jones is under a continuing duty to inform its customers of the nature and existence of defects in the class rings.

101. Plaintiff and the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass seek full compensatory damages allowable by law, the diminished value of the class rings, the refund of money paid for all class rings, and punitive damages, and appropriate equitable relief including injunctive relief, restitution, a declaratory judgment, and a court order enjoining Herff Jones' wrongful acts and practices and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the Class or, alternatively, the California Subclass, may be entitled, including attorneys' fees and costs.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act,
California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*)

On Behalf of Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass

102. Plaintiff Davison, individually and on behalf of the California Subclass, hereby incorporates every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

103. Defendants Herff Jones, LLC and Herff Jones, Inc. are "person[s]" as defined by California Civil Code § 1761(c).

104. Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members are "consumers" within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761(d) because they purchased their class rings primarily for personal, family, or household use.

105. By concealing the inferior gold content of the class rings from Plaintiff Davison and prospective California Subclass members, Herff Jones violated California Civil Code § 1770(a), as they represented that the class rings had characteristics and benefits that they do not have and represented that the class rings were of a particular standard, quality, or grade when they were of another. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770(a)(5) & (7).

106. Herff Jones' unfair and deceptive acts or practices occurred repeatedly in Herff Jones' trade or business and were capable of deceiving a substantial portion of the purchasing public.

107. Herff Jones knew that the class rings did not contain the gold content paid-for by Plaintiff and the California Subclass and were not suitable for their intended use.

108. As a result of their reliance on Herff Jones' misrepresentations and/or omissions, owners

1 of the class rings suffered an ascertainable loss of money, property, and/or value of their class rings.
2 Additionally, as a result of the gold content shortage in the rings, Plaintiff Davison and California
3 Subclass Members were harmed and suffered actual damages in that the class rings were never what the
4 consumer paid for.

5 109. Herff Jones had a duty to Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members to disclose
6 the inferior gold content of the class rings because:

- 7 a. Herff Jones was in a superior position to know the true state of facts about the materials
8 used to manufacture the class rings;
- 9 b. Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members could not reasonably have been
10 expected to learn or discover that their class rings were made of less gold than they had
11 paid for; and
- 12 c. Herff Jones knew that Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members could not
13 reasonably have been expected to learn of or discover the lesser gold content.

14 110. In purposefully manufacturing rings with less gold content than agreed to by Plaintiffs,
15 and failing to disclose the inferior gold content of the rings, Herff Jones knowingly and intentionally
16 concealed and omitted material facts and breached its duty not to do so.

17 111. The facts about the class rings that Herff Jones concealed from or failed to disclose to
18 Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members are material in that a reasonable consumer would
19 have considered them to be important in deciding whether to purchase the class rings or pay less for
20 them. Had Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members known that the class rings contained less
21 gold than the amount represented, they would not have purchased or leased the class rings or would have
22 paid less for them.

23 112. Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members are reasonable consumers who do
24 not expect to receive a ring with less than the indicated amount of gold when they purchase a ring for a
25 particular gold content.

26 113. Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members would not be able to discover that
27 the class ring contained less gold than promised as the deficiency was not evident or discoverable upon
28 casual inspection.

114. As a result of Herff Jones' conduct, Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass members were harmed and suffered actual damages in that the class rings contain less gold than the amount represented and are worth less than the rings for which Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid. As a direct and proximate result of Herff Jones' unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members suffered and will continue to suffer actual damages.

115. Plaintiff sent Herff Jones a letter on July 13, 2018 by United States Postal Service Certified Mail that provided notice of its violations of the CLRA pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782(a). Herff Jones has not responded to Plaintiff's letter to date.

116. Therefore, Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass members seek injunctive and equitable relief, along with any other remedies available by law.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of California's Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*)

On Behalf of Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass

117. Plaintiff Davison, individually and on behalf of the California Subclass, hereby incorporates every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

118. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits acts of "unfair competition," including any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice" and "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising."

119. Reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass members, do not expect to buy rings that contain less gold than the gold ring paid for by Plaintiffs.

120. Herff Jones knew the class rings contained less gold content than the content represented to consumers and that the rings were not suitable for their intended use.

121. In concealing and failing to disclose the gold shortage in the rings, Herff Jones knowingly and intentionally concealed material facts and breached its duty not to do so.

122. By its conduct, Herff Jones has engaged in unfair competition and unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices.

123. Herff Jones had a duty to Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members to disclose the correct gold content in the class rings because:

a. Herff Jones was in a superior position to know the true facts about the gold content in

1 the class rings;

2 b. Herff Jones made partial disclosures about the quality of the class rings without
3 revealing the ring's gold content; and

4 c. Herff Jones actively concealed the defective gold amount from Plaintiff Davison and
5 the California Subclass.

6 124. The facts regarding the gold shortage in class rings that Herff Jones concealed from or
7 failed to disclose to Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass are material in that a reasonable person
8 would have considered them to be important in deciding whether to purchase the class rings. Had
9 Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members known that the class rings contained less gold than
10 promised, then Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass members would not have purchased class rings
11 or would have paid less for them.

12 125. Upon information and belief, Herff Jones continues to conceal the true gold content of
13 its class rings even after Class Members began to report problems.

14 126. Herff Jones' conduct was and is likely to deceive consumers. Herff Jones' unfair or
15 deceptive acts or practices occurred repeatedly in Herff Jones' trade or business, and were capable of
16 deceiving a substantial portion of the purchasing public.

17 127. Herff Jones' acts, conduct and practices were unlawful, in that they constituted:

- 18 a. Violations of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act; and
19 b. Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act.

20 128. As a result of their reliance on Herff Jones' concealment of the deficiencies in the class
21 rings, owners of class rings suffered an ascertainable loss of money, property, and/or value of their class
22 rings.

23 129. As a direct and proximate result of Herff Jones' unfair and deceptive practices, Plaintiff
24 Davison and the California Subclass have suffered and will continue to suffer actual damages.

25 130. Herff Jones has been unjustly enriched and should be required to make restitution to
26 Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass pursuant to §§ 17203 and 17204 of the Business &
27 Professions Code.

28 131. Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass seek all remedies available pursuant to

§17070, *et seq.* of the Business & Professions Code, including full compensatory damages allowable by law, attorneys' fees, costs, the repair or replacement of all class vehicles the refund of money paid to own or lease all class vehicles, appropriate equitable relief including injunctive relief, a declaratory judgment, a court order enjoining Herff Jones' wrongful acts and practices, and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the California Subclass may be entitled

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of California's Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.*)

On Behalf of Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass

132. Plaintiff Davison, individually and on behalf of the California Subclass, hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

133. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 prohibits acts of "untrue or misleading" advertising.

134. Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members are reasonable consumers who do not expect their class rings to contain less gold content than advertised in Herff Jones' marketing materials and order forms.

135. Herff Jones knew the class rings contained less gold content than advertised.

136. In concealing and failing to disclose the lesser gold content of the class rings, Herff Jones knowingly and intentionally concealed material facts and breached its duty not to do so.

137. By its conduct, Herff Jones has engaged in false advertising.

138. Herff Jones had a duty to manufacture rings containing the gold content represented to and purchased by Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members or disclose the actual gold content because:

- a. Herff Jones was in a superior position to know the true facts about the gold content in class rings; and
- b. Herff Jones omitted and/or actively concealed the inferior gold content of the class rings from Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass.

139. The facts regarding the inferior gold content of the class rings that Herff Jones concealed from or failed to disclose to Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass are material in that a

reasonable person would have considered them to be important in deciding whether to select class rings of a particular gold content and even whether to purchase the class rings. Had Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members known that the class rings contained less gold than promised, then Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members would not have purchased the class rings or would have paid less for them.

140. Upon information and belief, Herff Jones continues to conceal the inferior gold content in the class rings even after Class Members began to report problems.

141. As a result of their reliance on Herff Jones' concealment, omissions, and/or misrepresentations, purchasers of the class rings suffered an ascertainable loss of money, property, and/or value of their class rings. Additionally, as a result of the inferior gold content of the class rings, Plaintiff Davison and California Subclass Members were harmed and suffered actual damages in that the class rings do not conform to what was promised and are worth substantially less.

142. As a direct and proximate result of Herff Jones' unfair and deceptive practices, Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass have suffered and will continue to suffer actual damages.

143. Plaintiff Davison and the California Subclass seek all remedies available pursuant to §17535 of the Business & Professions Code, including injunctive relief, restitution, and restitutionary disgorgement of Herff Jones' ill-gotten gains, a court order enjoining Herff Jones' wrongful acts and practices, and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the California Subclass may be entitled.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Equitable Injunctive and Declaratory Relief)

On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass

144. Plaintiff Davison, individually and on behalf of the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass, hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

145. Herff Jones is under a continuing duty to inform its customers of the nature and existence of discrepancies in the quality of the class rings it designs, manufactures, and sells.

146. Herff Jones acted uniformly towards Plaintiff and the Class, or alternatively members of the California Subclass, by designing, manufacturing, and selling class rings with less gold content than the class rings paid for by Plaintiff and the Class, or alternatively members of the California Subclass, and omitting, concealing, and misrepresenting the actual gold content of the class rings.

1 147. Plaintiff, the Class, members of the California Subclass, and the public will suffer
2 irreparable harm if Herff Jones is not ordered to disclose its pattern and practice of manufacturing,
3 designing, and selling rings with less gold content than represented immediately, offer rescission to
4 Plaintiff and the Class, or alternatively the California Subclass, by repurchasing their class rings for their
5 full cost, and ceasing and desisting from manufacturing, marketing, advertising, and selling class rings
6 with inferior gold content.

7 148. Such irreparable harm includes, but is not limited to, overpayment for the class rings.

8 149. Plaintiff and the Class or, alternatively, the California Subclass, seek appropriate
9 equitable relief, including injunctive relief, a declaratory judgment, a court order enjoining Herff Jones'
10 wrongful acts and practices, the replacement of all class rings, the refund of money paid for all class
11 rings, and any other relief to which they may be entitled.

12 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 (Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, et seq. and Fed. R. Civ. P. 57)

14 On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass

15 150. Plaintiff Davison, individually and for the Class or, alternatively, the California Subclass,
16 hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

17 151. Declaratory relief is intended to minimize “the danger of avoidable loss and unnecessary
18 accrual of damages.” 10B Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice
19 and Procedure § 2751 (3d ed. 1998).

20 152. There is another actual controversy between Herff Jones and Plaintiff concerning
21 whether Herff Jones must disclose that class rings do not contain the represented gold content. Pursuant
22 to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, the Court may “declare the rights and legal relations of any interested party seeking
23 such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought.”

24 153. Despite knowingly designing and manufacturing class rings that contain less gold than
25 represented to the Plaintiff and the Class, or alternatively, the California Subclass, Herff Jones refuses
26 to publicly acknowledge that the class rings contain inferior gold content and continued to misrepresent
27 the quality of its rings to consumers.

28 154. Accordingly, based on Herff Jones' continued deception, Plaintiff seeks a declaration
that the class rings, as a matter of course, contain less gold content than promised to consumers and that

the gold content in the class rings is a material fact that requires disclosure of any discrepancy in gold content to all persons who own them.

155. The declaratory relief requested herein will generate common answers that will settle the controversy related to the alleged fraud concerning the class rings. There is an economy to resolving these issues as they have the potential to eliminate the need for continued and repeated litigation.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Unjust Enrichment)

On behalf of Plaintiff Davison, the Class, or in the alternative, the California Subclass

156. Plaintiff Davison, individually and for the Class or, alternatively, the California Subclass, hereby incorporates each and every allegation as though fully set forth herein.

157. Herff Jones knew or should have known that Plaintiff, the Class, and the California Subclass paid for class rings that contained a particular gold content and received class rings that contained a lesser gold content than expected.

158. Plaintiff and the Class, and alternatively the California Subclass, conferred substantial benefits on Herff Jones by purchasing the class rings. Herff Jones knowingly and willingly accepted and enjoyed those benefits.

159. Herff Jones' retention of these benefits is inequitable.

160. As a direct and proximate cause of Herff Jones' unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and the Class or, in the alternative, the California Subclass, are entitled to an accounting, restitution, attorneys' fees, costs and interest.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, prays for a judgment against Herff Jones as follows:

A. For an order certifying the Class and/or California Subclass, appointing Plaintiff as a representative of the Class and California Subclass, and appointing the law firms representing Plaintiff as counsel for the Class and California Subclass;

B. For a declaration that Herff Jones must disclose its practice of designing and manufacturing class rings with less gold content than promised to consumers;

C. For compensatory damages and/or restitution or refund of all funds acquired by Herff Jones from Plaintiff and the California Subclass as a result of Herff Jones' unlawful, unfair, deceptive and unconscionable practices described herein and in California's Unfair Competition Law, among other statutes,, including actual and/or statutory and/or punitive damages and/or trebled damages to the extent permitted by law in an amount to be proven at trial;

D. Trebling of damages suffered by Plaintiff, the Class and/or California Subclass;

E. Payment of costs and expenses of suit herein incurred;

F. Both pre-and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;

G. Payment of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expert fees;

H. Punitive damages where available; and

I. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, the Class, and the California Subclass hereby demand trial by jury of all issues triable by right.

Dated: July 31, 2018

Respectfully submitted:

/s/ Robert Ahdoot
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Tina Wolfson (SBN 174806)
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24 F: 865-522-0049
25 greg@gregcolemanlaw.com

26 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

27 * Will seek *pro hac vice* admission
28

DECLARATION OF ROBERT AHDOOT

I, Robert Ahdoot, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney with the law firm of Ahdoot & Wolfson, PC, counsel for Plaintiff Lisa Marie Davison (“Plaintiff”) in the above-captioned action. I am admitted to practice law in California and before this Court, and I am a member in good standing of the State Bar of California. This declaration is made pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780(d). I make this declaration based on my research of public records and upon personal knowledge and, if called upon to do so, could and would testify competently thereto.

2. Venue is proper in this Court because Plaintiff suffered injuries as a result of acts by Defendants Herff Jones, LLC and Herff Jones, Inc. (“Defendants”) in this District, including Plaintiff’s purchase of the subject class ring from Defendants in this District. Defendant does business in this District and the transaction at issue, or a substantial portion thereof, took place in this District.

3. Plaintiff is a resident of San Jose, California, in Santa Clara County.

4. Defendants are Indiana entities (a limited liability company and a corporation, respectively) doing business in California with their principal place of business located at 4501 West 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of California this 31st day of July, 2018 in Los Angeles, California that the foregoing is true and correct.

/s/ Robert Ahdoot
Robert Ahdoot

EXHIBIT A


[About Herff Jones College Rings](#) | [Warranty](#) | [Your Sales Rep](#) | [Customer Service](#)
[Home](#)[Ring Style](#)[Ring Options](#)[Stone Options](#)[Side Options](#)[Review Ring](#)**Price: \$0.00**

University of Phoenix

SELECT RING STYLE OPTIONS

Historically, Gold is the jeweler's "metal of choice". Its color, shine, weight and molding characteristics are unequaled in nature.

Herff Jones proudly presents its professionally-alloyed Golds, and for selected ring styles, White Ultrium®, a silver-colored stainless metal.

RING STYLE



METAL QUALITY

[Learn More](#)[Examples](#)

● 10K Yellow Gold	\$847.00
● 14K Yellow Gold	\$1,117.00
● 18K Yellow Gold	\$1,393.00
● 10K White Gold	\$847.00
● 14K White Gold	\$1,117.00
● 18K White Gold	\$1,393.00
● White Ultrium®	\$339.00
● Extreme Silver	\$477.00
● Crimson Gold	\$847.00



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Price: \$0.00

University of Phoenix

SELECT RING STYLE OPTIONS

Historically, Gold is the jeweler's "metal of choice". Its color, shine, weight and molding characteristics are unequalled in nature.

Herff Jones provides the selected ring style metal.

RING STYLE

10K Gold

- The most common and lowest cost gold alloy.
- 41.67% or 10/24th's pure gold

14K Gold

- Fine pieces of jewelry, such as your custom-made College Ring, are traditionally crafted from 14K gold. This karat-quality gold alloy is the ideal choice for your ring.
- 58.33% or 14/24th's pure gold

\$847.00
 \$1,117.00
 \$1,393.00
 \$847.00
 \$1,117.00
 \$1,393.00
 \$339.00
 \$477.00
 \$847.00

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[Price: \\$0.00](#)

University of Phoenix

SELECT RING STYLE OPTIONS

Historically, Gold is the jeweler's "metal of choice". Its color, shine, weight and molding characteristics are unequaled in nature.

Herff Jones provides the selected ring style metal.

RING STYLE

18K Gold

- The most precious gold jewelry alloy.
- 75% or 18/24th's pure gold

White Ultrium®

- Choose White Ultrium® if you prefer a non-precious silver-colored stainless steel ring.

Extreme Silver

- An alloy that contains 54% silver, 25% palladium and 3% platinum along with other metals.

\$847.00
\$1,117.00
\$1,393.00
\$847.00
\$1,117.00
\$1,393.00
\$339.00
\$477.00
\$847.00

[Click here to close](#)

Your Herff Jones High School Class Ring Catalog

IT'S

ABOUT

YOU.



HERFF JONES®

It's your story.
Tell it.™



INSIDE: Affordable payment plans ■ Men's and Women's collections ■ 1000's of design possibilities

METALS

QUALITY AND FINISH.
PALMSIDE.
ENGRAVING OPTIONS.

1. Choose your metal

For complete metal information, go to: herffjones.com/metals-stones

ALLOYED METALS deliver a beautiful, cost-effective alternative to white and yellow gold.

GOLD: THE ULTIMATE CHOICE and the standard for fine jewelry; gold delivers unmatched richness and brightness.



Extreme Silver Alloy®

A precious white metal affordably priced. Alloy contains 54% silver, 25% palladium, and 3% platinum along with other metals

Extreme AuRista®

A precious yellow metal affordably priced. Alloy contains 19% gold, 17% silver, and 8% palladium along with other metals

Ultrium®

A non-precious jeweler's alloy offering strength and value.

White Gold

10K, 14K, 18K

Yellow Gold

10K, 14K, 18K

Crimson Gold®

10K

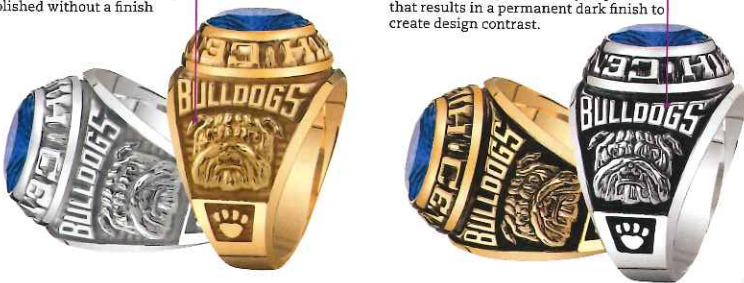
Karat Facts The proportion of gold in jewelry is measured in Karats (K). Pure gold is 24K. 18K gold is 18/24 (75%) pure gold. 14K gold is 14/24 pure gold. 10K gold is 10/24 pure gold. The remaining parts are comprised of other fine metals.

2. Choose your finish

Natural Finish (Alloyed Metals) or **Gold-on-Gold™** (Karat Gold)
Highly polished without a finish applied.

Antique Finish

(All Metals)
Applied by using an electrolytic process that results in a permanent dark finish to create design contrast.



Metal Finishes Herff Jones takes the extra step of electrolytically bonding metal finishes to its rings to give you a permanent, lasting finish that highlights the detail of your ring.

3. Palmside options

Hand-Sculptured

Etched for a unique texture

Polished

Buffed to a smooth shine



4. Engraving options

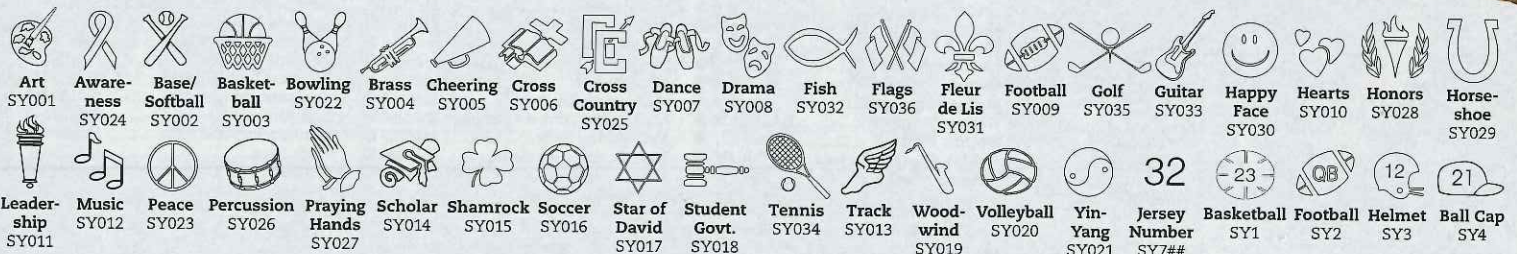
Tell more of your story with inner band engraving.



Spirit Symbols

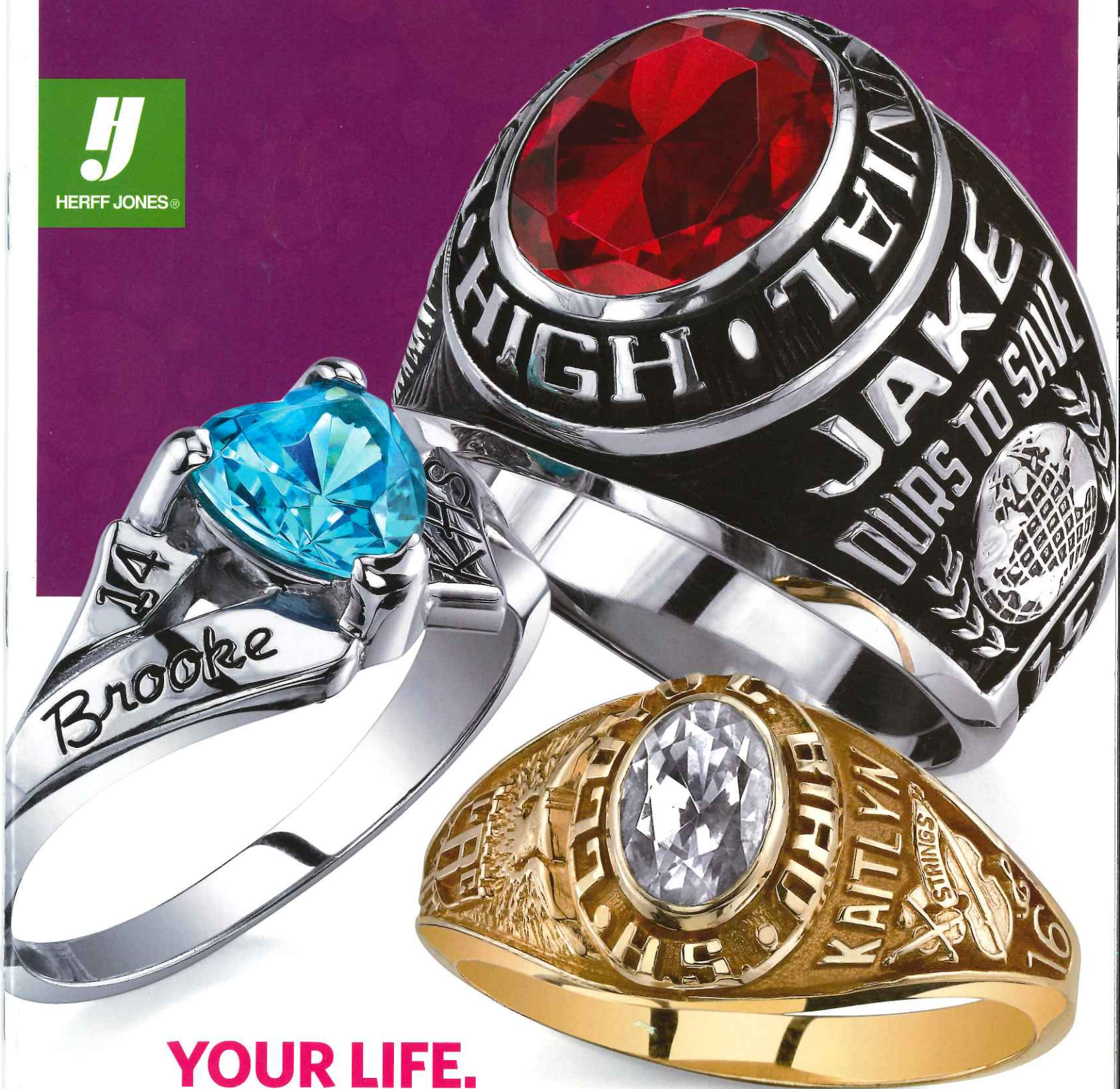
Not available in all collections and sizes.

Spirit Symbol



Customize with your jersey number or position.

HERFF JONES CLASS RINGS



YOUR LIFE.
YOUR STORY.
YOUR RING.

Metals

QUALITY AND FINISH PALMSIDE ENGRAVING OPTIONS

For complete metal information, go to: herffjones.com/metals-stones

1. Choose your metal

Best strength & value



Ultrium®
A non-precious jeweler's alloy.

Best cost-effective gold alternative



Extreme AuRista®
Contains 19% gold, 17% silver, and 8% palladium plus other metals



Extreme Silver Alloy®
Contains 54% silver, 25% palladium, and 3% platinum plus other metals

Best unmatched lustre, richness and brightness.



Yellow Gold
10K, 14K, 18K



White Gold
10K, 14K, 18K



Crimson Gold®
10K

Karat Facts Pure gold is 24K. For example, 10K gold is 10/24 pure gold. The remaining parts are other precious metals.

2. Choose your finish

Natural Finish
Highly polished for a brilliant shine.



Antique Finish
A permanent dark background to create design contrast.



3. Palmside options

Hand-Sculptured
Etched for a unique texture



Polished
Buffed smooth



4. Engraving options The finishing personal touch

Kyle Michael Gray

Full name block

KMG

Block initials

Kyle Gray

Signature

Kyle Michael Gray

Full name script

KMG

Script initials

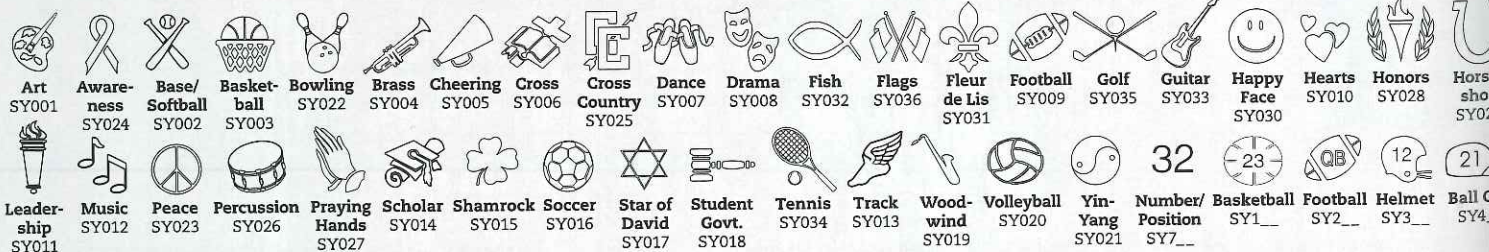
12

Spirit Symbol



● Metal contains no nickel.

SPRIT SYMBOLS Add a Spirit Symbol to any name engraving option. Not available in all collections and sizes.



— Customize with your jersey number or position.



Welcome To Herff Jones Orlando, Florida

FAQ

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REGISTER AN ACCOUNT

MAKE A PAYMENT

CLASS RINGS

VIEW PRINT CATALOGS

CONTACT US

LOGIN

You Are Here: [Home](#) [Class Rings](#) [Ring Quality](#)

Class Rings - Ring Quality

Metal Choices

Herff Jones class rings are available in an array of metal choices.

The main metal choices available are:

Yellow Gold

Ultrium

White Gold

Extreme Aurista

Extreme Silver Alloy™

Sterling Silver

Not all ring styles are available in all metals.



More About Class Rings

[Overview](#)

[Class Ring Program](#)

[Customer Satisfaction Program](#)

[Ring Care](#)

[Warranty](#)

[Ring Quality](#)

BUILD YOUR RING NOW!

Gold - The proportion of gold in jewelry is measured in Karats (K). Pure gold is 24K. 18K gold is 18/24 (75%) pure gold.

14K gold is 14/24 pure gold. 10K gold is 10/24 pure gold. The remaining parts are comprised of other fine metals.

Yellow Gold is available in 10K, 14K, and 18K for all ring styles.

White Gold is available in 10K, 14K, and 18K for all ring styles.

Extreme Silver Alloy™ - Alloy that contains silver, palladium, and platinum along with other metals.

Ultrium® - Non-precious metal alloy.

Extreme Aurista - Alloy consisting of gold, silver, and palladium along with other metals.

METAL QUALITYCLOSE

Gold

The proportion of gold in jewelry is measured in Karats (K).

24K is pure gold.

18K is 18/24 pure gold.*

14K is 14/24 pure gold.*

10K is 10/24 pure gold.*



White, Yellow & Crimson Gold*
(Crimson is 10k only)



Ultrium*
A non-precious jeweler's alloy

Extreme AuRista*
19% gold
17% silver
8% palladium

Extreme Silver Alloy*
54% silver
25% palladium
3% platinum

* The remaining parts are comprised of other fine metals.

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
LISA MARIE DAVISON, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Santa Barbara
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Robert Ahdoot, AHDOOT & WOLFSON, PC
10728 Lindbrook Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90024
T: (310) 474-9111 F: (310) 474-8585 E: rahdoot@ahdootwolfson.com

DEFENDANTS
Herff Jones, LLC and Herff Jones, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

CONTRACT		TORTS		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881	422 Appeal 28 USC § 158	375 False Claims Act	
120 Marine	310 Airplane	365 Personal Injury – Product Liability	690 Other	423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157	376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a))	
130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product Liability	367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability	LABOR	PROPERTY RIGHTS	400 State Reapportionment	
140 Negotiable Instrument	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	710 Fair Labor Standards Act	820 Copyrights	410 Antitrust	
150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits	330 Federal Employers' Liability	370 Other Fraud	720 Labor/Management Relations	830 Patent	430 Banks and Banking	
151 Medicare Act	340 Marine	371 Truth in Lending	740 Railway Labor Act	835 Patent—Abbreviated New Drug Application	450 Commerce	
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	345 Marine Product Liability	380 Other Personal Property Damage	751 Family and Medical Leave Act	840 Trademark	460 Deportation	
153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	350 Motor Vehicle	385 Property Damage Product Liability	790 Other Labor Litigation	SOCIAL SECURITY	470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations	
160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	PRISONER PETITIONS	791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	861 HIA (1395ff)	480 Consumer Credit	
190 Other Contract	360 Other Personal Injury	HABEAS CORPUS	IMMIGRATION	862 Black Lung (923)	490 Cable/Sat TV	
195 Contract Product Liability	362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice	463 Alien Detainee	462 Naturalization Application	863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange	
196 Franchise	CIVIL RIGHTS	510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	465 Other Immigration Actions	864 SSID Title XVI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions	
REAL PROPERTY	440 Other Civil Rights	530 General		865 RSI (405(g))	891 Agricultural Acts	
210 Land Condemnation	441 Voting	535 Death Penalty		FEDERAL TAX SUITS	893 Environmental Matters	
220 Foreclosure	442 Employment	OTHER		870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	895 Freedom of Information Act	
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	443 Housing/Accommodations	540 Mandamus & Other		871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC § 7609	896 Arbitration	
240 Torts to Land	445 Amer w/Disabilities—Employment	550 Civil Rights			899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision	
245 Tort Product Liability	446 Amer w/Disabilities—Other	560 Civil Detainee—Conditions of Confinement			950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
290 All Other Real Property	448 Education					

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Original Proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Removed from State Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Remanded from Appellate Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Reinstated or Reopened	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Multidistrict Litigation—Direct File
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing. (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. § 291, et seq.; 15 U.S.C. § 2301, et seq.; additional state causes of action based on CAFA diversity
Brief description of cause:
Design, manufacture, marketing, selling of class rings that did not contain the represented gold content

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: ☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)
(Place an "X" in One Box Only) ☐ SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND ☒ SAN JOSE ☐ EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.