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8	BEFORE T	HE	
9	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOR THE BUREAU OF AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR		
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
11		_	
12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 77/15-28	
13	AMERIKAR NINOUS SARGONY, OWNER		
14	1219 N. Golden State Blvd. Turlock, CA 95380	ACCUSATION	
15	Automotive Repair Dealer Reg. No. ARD 205482		
16	Respondent.		
17	Tespondent.		
18	Complainant alleges:		
19	<u>PARTIES</u>		
20	1. Patrick Dorais ("Complainant") brings this Accusation solely in his official capacity		
21	as the Chief of the Bureau of Automotive Repair ("Bureau"), Department of Consumer Affairs.		
22	2. In or about 1999, the Director of Consumer Affairs ("Director") issued Automotive		
23	Repair Dealer Registration Number ARD 205482 to Ninous Sargony ("Respondent"), owner of		
24	Amerikar. The automotive repair dealer registration was in full force and effect at all times		
25	relevant to the charges brought herein and will expire on June 30, 2015, unless renewed.		
26	<u>JURISDICTION</u>		
27	3. Business and Professions Code ("Code") section 9884.7 provides that the Director		
28	may revoke an automotive repair dealer registration.		
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4. Code section 9884.13 provides, in pertinent part, that the expiration of a valid registration shall not deprive the Director of jurisdiction to proceed with a disciplinary proceeding against an automotive repair dealer or to render a decision temporarily or permanently invalidating (suspending or revoking) a registration.

## STATUTORY AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

- 5. Code section 9884.7 states, in pertinent part:
- (a) The director, where the automotive repair dealer cannot show there was a bona fide error, may deny, suspend, revoke, or place on probation the registration of an automotive repair dealer for any of the following acts or omissions related to the conduct of the business of the automotive repair dealer, which are done by the automotive repair dealer or any automotive technician, employee, partner, officer, or member of the automotive repair dealer.
- (1) Making or authorizing in any manner or by any means whatever any statement written or oral which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading.
  - (4) Any other conduct that constitutes fraud.
- (6) Failure in any material respect to comply with the provisions of this chapter or regulations adopted pursuant to it . . .
- 6. Code section 9884.7, subdivision (c), states, in pertinent part, that the Director may suspend, revoke, or place on probation the registration for all places of business operated in this state by an automotive repair dealer upon a finding that the automotive repair dealer has, or is, engaged in a course of repeated and willful violations of the laws and regulations pertaining to an automotive repair dealer.
  - 7. Code section 9884.9, subdivision (a), states, in pertinent part:

The automotive repair dealer shall give to the customer a written estimated price for labor and parts necessary for a specific job. No work shall be done and no charges shall accrue before authorization to proceed is obtained from the customer. No charge shall be made for work done or parts supplied in excess of the estimated price without the oral or written consent of the customer that shall be obtained at some time after it is determined that the estimated price is insufficient and before the work not estimated is done or the parts not estimated are supplied. Written consent or authorization for an increase in the original estimated price may be provided by electronic mail or facsimile transmission from the customer. The bureau may specify in regulation the procedures to be followed by an automotive repair dealer when an authorization or consent for an increase in the original estimated price

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(B) Each part supplied, in such a manner that the customer can understand what was purchased, and the price for each described part. The description of each part shall state whether the part was new, used, reconditioned, rebuilt, or an OEM crash part, or a non-OEM aftermarket crash part...

### COST RECOVERY

12. Code section 125.3 provides, in pertinent part, that a Board may request the administrative law judge to direct a licentiate found to have committed a violation or violations of the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case.

### **CONSUMER COMPLAINT (R.D.): 2007 HONDA OYSSEY**

- 13. On or about April 6, 2013, R.D.'s 2007 Honda Odyssey was involved in an accident, resulting in damage to the front end of the vehicle. R.D. had the vehicle towed to Respondent's facility, then made a claim for the collision damage with his insurance company, State Farm.
- 14. On or about April 12, 2013, State Farm inspected the vehicle and prepared a written estimate in the amount of \$2,754.37 ("insurance estimate"). R.D. received a copy of the estimate and a check from State Farm to cover the repair costs. R.D. went to Respondent's facility and authorized them to repair the vehicle per the insurance estimate. The facility did not provide R.D. with an estimate or have him sign a work order.
- 15. In or about May 2013, R.D. went to the facility to pick up the vehicle, paid \$2,754.37 for the repairs, and received a copy of an invoice. R.D. noticed various problems with the vehicle and returned it to the facility for corrective repairs. Respondent attempted to resolve the problems, but R.D. was not satisfied with the work.
- 16. On or about May 20, 2013, R.D. took the vehicle to another automotive repair facility and obtained a written estimate for corrective repairs. R.D. learned that the hood panel had not been replaced on the vehicle.
  - 17. On or about May 22, 2013, R.D. filed a complaint with the Bureau.
- 18. On or about June 7, 2013, a representative of the Bureau inspected the vehicle using the insurance estimate for comparison, and found that Respondent's facility failed to repair the vehicle as estimated.

- 19. On or about June 13, 2013, the representative went to the facility and discussed the complaint with Respondent. Respondent claimed that he had repaired the vehicle per the insurance estimate. The representative obtained copies of Respondent's repair records on the vehicle, with the exception of the parts receipts. Respondent told the representative that he would have the receipts in a few days.
- 20. On or about June 17, 2013, the representative returned to the facility and met with Respondent. Respondent provided the representative with various part receipts, but not a part receipt for the hood panel. The representative asked Respondent if he had replaced the hood panel with an Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") part as set forth on the insurance estimate. Respondent admitted that he had not replaced the part, but had repaired it instead because the damage "was minimal". Respondent also admitted that he installed an aftermarket right fog lamp assembly on the vehicle rather than a new OEM part, and had not informed R.D. of the changes in the method of repair. The total value of the repairs Respondent failed to perform on the vehicle approximately \$1,298.05.

### FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

## (Untrue or Misleading Statements)

21. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(1), in that Respondent made or authorized a statement which he knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known to be untrue or misleading, as follows: On or about June 13, 2013, Respondent falsely represented to the Bureau representative that he had repaired R.D.'s 2007 Honda Odyssey per the insurance estimate.

## SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

## (Fraud)

- 22. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(4), in that Respondent committed acts constituting fraud, as follows:
- a. Respondent obtained payment from State Farm and/or R.D. for replacing the hood panel on R.D.'s 2007 Honda Odyssey with a new OEM part. In fact, Respondent had not ///

### **UNDERCOVER OPERATION #1: 1993 CHEVROLET TRUCK**

- 25. On January 6, 2014, an undercover operator with the Bureau ("operator") took the Bureau's 1993 Chevrolet truck to Respondent's facility. A defective coolant temperature sensor had been installed in the Bureau-documented vehicle. The operator met with "Nick" and requested an inspection of the vehicle. The operator told Nick that she had been getting bad gas mileage for the last month or so and that in the last two weeks, the exhaust had smelled bad when she started the vehicle in the garage. Nick provided the operator with a form and had her fill in her name and contact information. Nick also gave the operator a business card for Amerikar, with "Ninous (Nick) Sargony" as the owner. The operator left the facility.
- 26. At approximately 1415 hours that same day, Nick called the operator and asked her when the catalytic converter had been replaced on the vehicle. The operator stated that she did not know as she had the vehicle for about three months. Nick told the operator that the exhaust smell was coming from the catalytic converter and that he was "90% sure" the vehicle needed a complete tune-up, including spark plugs, wires, a cap, a rotor, and a PCV (positive crankcase ventilation) valve. Nick also claimed that there was a second problem with the vehicle involving the "trottle body" (throttle body) and that the vehicle was idling at low speed and had a backfire. The operator asked Nick about the repair costs. Nick told the operator that he still needed to check over the second problem and would call her back in about a half hour.
- 27. At approximately 1535 hours, the operator called the facility to check on the status of the vehicle and spoke with a male individual. The male individual claimed, among other things, that the problem was mainly with the vehicle's "trottle body" and asked the operator if he could keep the vehicle overnight. The operator agreed.
- 28. On January 7, 2014, at approximately 1250 hours, the operator spoke with Nick. Nick told the operator that the vehicle needed a major tune-up because it was not running on all four cylinders and that the repairs would cost \$421. The operator authorized the work.
- 29. On January 14, 2014, the operator called the facility and spoke with Nick. Nick told the operator that they had taken another look at the vehicle and that it was "missing" again. Nick stated that one of the sensors was not reading the computer, that they had fixed the problem, and

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that the repair costs were now \$512.15. That same day, the operator went to the facility to retrieve the vehicle, paid \$512.15 for the repairs, and received a copy of an invoice.

30. On January 17, 2014, the Bureau inspected the vehicle and found that the defective coolant temperature sensor had been replaced, although that repair was not recorded on the invoice. The Bureau also found that the facility had performed unnecessary repairs on the vehicle and had not repaired the vehicle as invoiced. The total value of the repairs Respondent failed to perform on the vehicle is approximately \$460.34.

# FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

## (Untrue or Misleading Statements)

- 31. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(1), in that Respondent made or authorized statements which he knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known to be untrue or misleading, as follows:
- a. Respondent represented to the operator that the Bureau's 1993 Chevrolet truck was in need of a complete tune-up, including spark plugs, wires, a cap, a rotor, and a PCV valve. In fact, the only repair needed on the vehicle was the replacement of the defective coolant temperature sensor. Further, the spark plugs, spark plug wires, distributor cap, distributor rotor, and PCV valve were new, were in good condition, and were not in need of replacement at the time the vehicle was taken to Respondent's facility.
- b. Respondent represented to the operator that there were problems with the "trottle body" or throttle position sensor ("TPS") on the Bureau's 1993 Chevrolet truck. In fact, the TPS was functioning properly and was not in need of replacement at the time the vehicle was taken to Respondent's facility.
- Respondent represented on the invoice that the fuel filter on the Bureau's 1993
   Chevrolet truck had been replaced. In fact, that part had not been replaced on the vehicle as invoiced.

## SIXTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

### (Fraud)

- 32. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(4), in that Respondent committed acts constituting fraud, as follows:
- a. Respondent made false or misleading representations to the operator regarding the Bureau's 1993 Chevrolet truck, as set forth in subparagraphs 31 (a) and (b) above, in order to induce the operator to authorize and pay for unnecessary repairs on the vehicle, then sold the operator unnecessary repairs, including the tune-up and the replacement of the spark plugs, spark plug wires, distributor cap, distributor rotor, PCV valve, and TPS.
- b. Respondent obtained payment from the operator for replacing the fuel filter on the Bureau's 1993 Chevrolet truck. In fact, that part had not been replaced on the vehicle as invoiced.

## SEVENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

## (Violations of the Code)

- 33. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(6), in that Respondent failed to comply with section 9884.9, subdivision (a), of that Code in the following material respects:
- a. Respondent failed to provide the operator with a written estimate for parts and labor necessary for a specific job.
- b. Respondent failed to document on the invoice the operator's authorization for the additional repairs on the vehicle; i.e., the repair of the sensor at the revised estimate price of \$512.15.

#### **EIGHTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

## (Violations of Regulations)

34. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(6), in that Respondent failed to comply with Regulation 3356, subdivisions (a)(2)(A) and (B), in the following material respects: Respondent failed to list, describe, or identify on the invoice all repairs performed and parts installed on the Bureau's 1993 Chevrolet

truck, including the diagnosis of the vehicle and/or the results of the diagnosis and the replacement of the defective coolant temperature sensor.

## **UNDERCOVER OPERATION #2: 1996 TOYOTA**

- 35. On April 28, 2014, an undercover operator with the Bureau ("operator") took the Bureau's 1996 Toyota to Respondent's facility. A defective #1 cylinder fuel injector had been installed in the Bureau-documented vehicle. The operator met with a male individual and asked him if they could check the vehicle. The operator stated that the vehicle was not running well and the check engine light was on. The operator provided the male with her contact information, then told him that she would be out of town for a couple of days and that they could take their time diagnosing the problem. The male did not have the operator sign a repair order or provide her with a written estimate. The operator left the facility.
- 36. On April 29, 2014, the operator called the facility and spoke with Nick. Nick told the operator that the vehicle needed a major tune-up, including spark plugs, a distributor cap, and a fuel filter at a cost of \$453. The operator asked Nick if the tune-up would fix the problem with the vehicle, and he said yes. The operator authorized the repairs.
- 37. On April 30, 2014, the operator called the facility and spoke with Nick. Nick told the operator that the fuel filter "had so much junk and dirt in it" that one of the injectors had been damaged, that only one injector needed replacement, and that "the other one" was just dirty and would be cleaned free of charge. Nick also told the operator that he would charge her only half the labor and that the total repair costs would be \$671.32. The operator authorized the additional work on the vehicle.
- 38. On May 1, 2014, the operator returned to the facility to retrieve the vehicle, paid \$671 for the repairs, and received a copy of an invoice.
- 39. On May 6, 2014, the Bureau inspected the vehicle and found that the defective #1 cylinder fuel injector had been replaced with a used part rather than a remanufactured part as set forth on the invoice. The Bureau also found that Respondent performed unnecessary repairs on the vehicle. The total value of the repairs that were not needed on the vehicle or were not performed as indicated on the invoice is approximately \$611.53.

#### NINTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

# (Untrue or Misleading Statements)

- 40. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(1), in that Respondent made or authorized statements which he knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known to be untrue or misleading, as follows:
- a. Respondent represented to the operator that the Bureau's 1996 Toyota needed a major tune-up, including spark plugs, a distributor cap, and a fuel filter, and that those repairs were needed to correct the problem with the vehicle. In fact, the only repair needed on the vehicle was the replacement of the defective #1 cylinder fuel injector. Further, the spark plugs, distributor cap and fuel filter were new, were in good condition, and were not in need of replacement at the time the vehicle was taken to Respondent's facility.
- b. Respondent represented on the invoice that a remanufactured fuel injector was installed in the Bureau's 1996 Toyota. In fact, a used fuel injector was installed in the vehicle.

# TENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

#### (Fraud)

- 41. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(4), in that Respondent committed acts constituting fraud, as follows:
- a. Respondent made false or misleading representations to the operator regarding the Bureau's 1996 Toyota, as set forth in subparagraph 40 (a) above, in order to induce the operator to authorize and pay for unnecessary repairs on the vehicle, then sold the operator unnecessary repairs, including the tune-up and the replacement of the spark plugs, spark plug wires, distributor cap, distributor rotor, and fuel filter.
- b. Respondent obtained payment from the operator for installing a remanufactured fuel injector in the Bureau's 1996 Toyota. In fact, a used fuel injector was installed in the vehicle.

#### **ELEVENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

#### (Violations of the Code)

42. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Code section 9884.7, subdivision (a)(6), in that Respondent failed to comply with section 9884.9, subdivision (a), of

1	4. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.	
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3	DATED: <u>Pecember 22, 2014</u> fallick borais  PATRICK DORAIS	
4	Chief Bureau of Automotive Repair	
5	Department of Consumer Affairs State of California	
6	Complainant	
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