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10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

12 William Ellis, Robert Dill, Edward
13 Rupprecht, and Robert Gustavis,
14 individually and on behalf of all others
15 similarly situated,

16 Plaintiffs,

17 -v-

18 Salt River Project Agricultural
19 Improvement and Power District,

20 Defendant.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiffs William Ellis, Robert Dill, Edward Rupprecht, and Robert Gustavis,
2 (collectively referred to herein as “Plaintiffs”) individually and on behalf of all others
3 similarly situated, by and through the undersigned attorneys, hereby commence this
4 action against Defendant Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power
5 District (hereinafter “Defendant” or “SRP”). Plaintiffs allege the following based upon
6 personal knowledge, and based upon the investigation conducted by counsel as to all
7 other allegations.

8 **I. INTRODUCTION**

9 1. This case arises out of Defendant SRP’s actions to unlawfully maintain its
10 existing monopoly power over the retail delivery of electricity to customers throughout
11 its service territory within the State of Arizona, by engaging in anticompetitive conduct
12 designed to eliminate solar energy competition by implementing a discriminatory
13 pricing scheme that causes common financial loss, injury and damage to Plaintiffs and
14 other customers in the Class. SRP’s pricing plan discriminates among its customers in
15 the Class by unfairly penalizing those consumers with solar energy systems through the
16 imposition of higher electricity rates, while consumers without solar energy systems are
17 subject to different, lower rates. The discriminatory rates were adopted not for any
18 rational reason but rather, in order to discourage further use and investment by
19 consumers in solar energy sources that would reduce their reliance on electricity sold by
20 SRP, thus lowering SRP’s revenues. Additionally, SRP’s conduct applying
21 discriminatory rates violates both the United States and Arizona Constitutions by
22 treating consumers differently when purchasing the same product from a government
23 entity. There is no rational basis for SRP’s conduct of imposing discriminatory
24 electricity rates on class members and its conduct does not pass the requisite scrutiny to
25 be upheld. Public policy and logic dictates that Arizona homeowners making the choice
26 to invest in solar energy systems, an environmentally beneficial and superior choice for
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1 consumers and the general public, as well as the State of Arizona,¹ should be rewarded
2 through lower, or at least equal electricity rates as homeowners without solar, not
3 penalized through discriminatory higher rates. Previously, the State of Arizona
4 promoted consumer's investment in solar energy systems due to perceived
5 environmental and other benefits to consumers, the State of Arizona and the general
6 public. Based on SRP's anticompetitive, discriminatory and unconstitutional conduct,
7 Plaintiffs seek monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief under the federal and state
8 antitrust laws, the U.S. and Arizona Constitutions as well as other law, as set forth in
9 further detail below.

10 II. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMS

11 2. SRP is a monopolist that provides retail electricity to customers in its
12 designated territory within the state of Arizona. *See* <https://www.srpnet.com>. As a
13 monopolist, SRP has complete control over the electrical grid that delivers energy to
14 consumers in its service territory. With complete control over the electrical grid, SRP
15 has monopoly power over the pricing, sale and distribution of electricity to all retail
16 customers in its service territory.

17 ¹ *See generally*, <https://www.srpnet.com/menu/electricres/solar.aspx> (“Residential
18 solar electricity: Choosing to power your home or business with solar energy is an
19 effective way to help the environment through reduced carbon emissions.”) *See also*,
20 Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, *The Environmental and Public
21 Health Benefits of Achieving High Penetration of Solar Energy in the United States*,
22 [https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/downloads/environmental-and-public-health-
23 benefits-achieving-high-penetration-solar](https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/downloads/environmental-and-public-health-benefits-achieving-high-penetration-solar) (last visited November 14, 2018). (“EERE
24 aims to achieve the following strategic goals:...2. Increase the generation of electric
25 power from renewable sources. Through reducing the cost of hydropower and solar,
26 wind, wave and tidal, and geothermal power, EERE can increase renewable
27 generation.”); *see also*, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Solar
28 Energy Technologies Office, *About the Solar Energy Technologies Office*,
<https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/about-solar-energy-technologies-office> (last visited
November 14, 2018) (“The U.S. Department of Energy Solar Energy Technologies
Office (SETO) supports early-stage research and development to improve the
affordability, reliability, and performance of solar technologies on the grid. The office
invests in innovative research efforts that securely integrate more solar energy into the
grid, enhance the use and storage of solar energy and lower solar electricity costs.”)

1 3. SRP’s customers include residential and commercial consumers in its
2 service territory that generate electricity through the use of solar energy systems and
3 have invested in significant out-of-pocket cost. Solar energy systems use technologies
4 such as rooftop solar panels to harness light energy from the sun and directly convert it
5 into electricity. By generating electricity through solar energy systems, solar customers
6 consume and purchase less electricity from SRP than they would without a solar energy
7 system. As a result, SRP’s solar customers aim to both save money in the long run and
8 create a public benefit by reducing their carbon footprint and creating other
9 environmental benefits.

10 4. Despite investing money in solar energy systems, customers with solar
11 energy systems still must rely on SRP for supplemental electricity for the limited
12 circumstances when their solar energy system produces and stores less than what they
13 need to power their home or business. This requires self-generating solar customers to
14 remain on SRP’s electrical grid, which therefore subjects them to SRP’s unilaterally
15 implemented electricity rates and charges.

16 5. Until approximately 2014, consumer’s investments in and use of solar
17 energy systems was actively encouraged and rates for supplemental electricity needed
18 to be purchased from SRP was fairly priced, and far from discriminatory. That changed
19 when SRP altered their course and implemented its new, discriminatory electricity rates
20 in 2014 aimed at discouraging further solar energy system purchases and penalizing
21 customers who used solar energy systems to self-generate portions of their needed
22 electricity through higher rates. The rate change was not in furtherance of any valid
23 environmental, social or other policy that passes the requisite judicial scrutiny, but
24 instead was aimed at maintaining monopoly power; impeding solar development
25 despite its recognized benefits; quashing competition for electricity from self-
26 generating consumers with solar energy systems; and, generating additional revenues
27 for SRP through exploitation of its monopoly power.

1 6. In 2014, in order to eliminate the growing competition from solar energy
2 systems, maintain its monopoly power, and increase its revenues, SRP implemented a
3 new pricing scheme called the Standard Electric Price Plans (“SEPPs”). As part of its
4 SEPPs, SRP began the E-27 price plan for customers who self-generate electricity. The
5 E-27 price plan is discriminatory as it penalizes customers with solar energy systems
6 with a substantial penalty fee that is applied monthly.

7 7. Under the E-27 price plan, customers generating electricity through solar
8 energy systems can be charged up to an additional \$600 per year as compared to solar
9 customers on SRP’s prior rate plans. This results in a substantial (approximately 65%)
10 increase in the solar customers’ bills as compared to SRP’s previous rate plan.

11 8. Rather than increase rate plans for all customers equally and across-the-
12 board, SRP adopted a far smaller (approximately 3.9%) rate increase for its non-solar
13 customers. SRP’s E-27 price plan therefore, significantly punishes and discriminates
14 against customers that use solar energy systems and disincentivizes further purchases
15 and use of solar energy systems.

16 9. There is no rational basis for treating non-solar and solar customers
17 differently with respect to the rates charged for the same electricity purchased from
18 SRP. SRP’s conduct of imposing discriminatory electricity rates on Plaintiffs and the
19 Class is unreasonable, capricious, arbitrary, and oppressive. The discriminatory rates
20 should not be sustained, since the basis for the rate differences has nothing to do with
21 the electricity provided but instead are aimed at reducing competition and increasing
22 SRP revenues by targeting customers who have interacted with SRP’s competitive
23 “enemies” for valid and legitimate reasons.

24 10. SRP’s effort to stifle and eliminate all competition from the growing solar
25 energy market is clear by its implementation of the discriminatory E-27 price plan.
26 Customers recognize that SRP’s pricing plan is discriminatory and strips the economic
27 value in investing in solar energy systems to self-generate electricity. This is evident by
28 the fact that after the effective date of the E-27 price plan applications for solar energy

1 systems in the SRP territory fell significantly (by more than 90%). Customers realize
2 that SRP's E-27 pricing plan eliminates their ability and incentive to install and
3 maintain solar energy systems.

4 11. Additionally, SRP's penalty on solar customers is not justified by the
5 costs SRP incurs to serve customers who use solar energy systems. In fact, solar energy
6 systems confer substantial benefits to the grid and to SRP itself that offset or reduce the
7 costs of service for customers with solar energy systems.²

8 12. SRP's recognition of the benefits offered by solar energy customers is
9 evident by the fact that prior to the implementation of the E-27 price plan, for years
10 SRP provided significant incentives to encourage and incentivize its customers to self-
11 generate electricity through solar energy systems. SRP offered these financial
12 incentives to customers for buying or leasing solar energy systems in their homes or
13 businesses. For example, at one point, SRP was providing monetary incentives
14 averaging up to \$4,000 per customer to promote and encourage consumers to install
15 solar energy systems. There is no rational basis for such an unprecedented and
16 dramatic reversal, except a decision by SRP to try to exclude and limit competition for
17 electricity, and to increase SRP's revenues at Class members' expense.

18 13. SRP's E-27 pricing plan unlawfully excludes competition and maintains
19 SRP's monopoly over the retail sale of electricity. SRP unlawfully used its position as

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21 ² See generally Brookings Institute, *Rooftop solar: Net metering is a net benefit*, May
22 23, 2016 available at <https://www.brookings.edu/research/rooftop-solar-net-metering-is-a-net-benefit/> (last visited November 30, 2018) ("The study concludes that solar
23 power provides a substantial public benefit because it reduces electricity prices due to
24 the displacement of more expensive power sources, reduces air and climate pollution,
25 reduces costs for the electric grid system, reduces the need to build more power plants
26 to meet peak demand, stabilizes prices, and promotes energy security. These avoided
27 costs represent a net benefit for non-solar ratepayers. These generally positive PUC
28 conclusions about the benefits of net metering have been supported by a national lab
and several think tanks....For instance, a review of 11 net metering studies by
Environment America Research and Policy Center has found that distributed solar
offers net benefits to the entire electric grid through reduced capital investment costs,
avoided energy costs, and reduced environmental compliance costs.")

1 the only authorized supplier of electricity in its service territory to eliminate the ability
2 of solar energy systems, sold by third-parties, to compete for the substantial portion of
3 SRP customers' retail power requirements and for SRP solar customers to save money
4 through the solar energy they generated with their systems.

5 14. SRP's E-27 price plan has substantially the same effect as requiring all of
6 its customers to purchase their electrical power on the same terms, regardless of the
7 customer's total electricity consumption. As a result, it prevents consumers from taking
8 advantage of solar energy systems purchased in order to save money, promote
9 environmental policies, conserve natural resources and promote other beneficial
10 policies realized through the self-generation and use of solar energy.³

11 15. Additionally, SRP's E-27 price plan discriminates among solar customers
12 in the rates charged for the exact same electricity. With hundreds of customers
13 complaining about the implementation of the E-27 pricing plan, SRP exempted certain
14 solar customers into the previous rate plans while subjecting other solar customers to
15 the higher rates associated with the E-27 plan.

16 16. SRP's E-27 price plan applies to customers who contracted with SRP for
17 the installation of solar panels after December 08, 2014. As a result, SRP customers
18 that previously installed solar energy systems or contracted with SRP for its installation
19 as of December 08, 2014 were exempt from the E-27 pricing plan. Certain SRP solar
20 customers are grandfathered into the previous plan for up to 20 years. The
21 grandfathered SRP solar customers are saving approximately \$600 a year as compared
22 to SRP solar customers charged under the E-27 price plan.

23 17. By exempting certain solar customers from the E-27 price plan, SRP
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25 ³ U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Solar Energy and the Environment*, Aug.
26 31, 2018 https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/?page=solar_environment ("Solar
27 energy systems/power plants do not produce air pollution, water pollution, or
28 greenhouse gases. Using solar energy can have a positive, indirect effect on the
environment when solar energy replaces or reduces the use of other energy sources that
have larger effects on the environment.")(last visited November 15, 2018).

1 discriminates against other solar customers since they are charged higher rates and fees
2 for the exact same electricity and impact on the grid. Under the E-27 price plan, SRP
3 also discriminates against solar customers, compared to non-solar customers, since they
4 are charged higher rates and fees for the same electricity.

5 18. SRP's adoption of the E-27 pricing plan is harmful to consumers and
6 harmful to competition in the retail sale of electricity in its designated territory.
7 Plaintiffs, therefore, bring this action on behalf of the Class, defined below, challenging
8 SRP's anticompetitive, discriminatory, and unconstitutional conduct that is harmful to
9 consumers, competition and the environment.

10 19. SRP's discriminatory E-27 pricing plan is ongoing, continues to be in
11 place and continues to cause harm and new injuries to each Plaintiff and each Class
12 member for each day that it remains operative. New injuries and damages continue to
13 accrue each day the E-27 rates are charged to each Plaintiff and each Class member.
14 The Plaintiffs' and all Class members' monthly (and daily pro-rata) charges are higher
15 than they otherwise would be each day that the discriminatory E-27 rates are in place
16 and applied to Plaintiffs and Class members. Plaintiffs' and Class members' claims, as
17 described further below, continue to accrue each day and will continue to do so until the
18 rates and practices complained of are permanently suspended or enjoined.

19 **III. PARTIES**

20 20. Plaintiff William Ellis ("Ellis") is an individual who resides in the State
21 of Arizona and at relevant times during the Class Period has been an SRP customer.

22 21. Plaintiff Ellis self-generates electricity through the use of a solar energy
23 system that he invested money in. Plaintiff Ellis installed a solar energy system on his
24 property on May 2018 and is subject to SRP's discriminatory rates under the E-27 price
25 plan. Plaintiff Ellis was financially injured by SRP's conduct complained of and
26 remains at risk for further harm in the future from the discriminatory rates charged
27 unless enjoined.

1 22. Plaintiff Robert Dill (“Dill”) is an individual who resides in the State of
2 Arizona and at relevant times during the Class Period has been an SRP customer.

3 23. Plaintiff Dill self-generates electricity through the use of a solar energy
4 system that he invested money in. Plaintiff Dill installed a solar energy system on his
5 property on July 2018 and is subject to SRP’s discriminatory rates under the E-27 price
6 plan. Plaintiff Dill was financially injured by SRP’s conduct complained of and
7 remains at risk for further harm in the future from the discriminatory rates charged
8 unless enjoined.

9 24. Plaintiff Edward Rupprecht (“Rupprecht”) is an individual who resides in
10 the State of Arizona and at relevant times during the Class Period has been an SRP
11 customer.

12 25. Plaintiff Rupprecht self-generates electricity through the use of a solar
13 energy system that he invested money in. On November 2016, Plaintiff Rupprecht
14 installed a solar energy system on his property. Plaintiff Rupprecht is subject to SRP’s
15 discriminatory rates under the E-27 price plan. Plaintiff Rupprecht was financially
16 injured by SRP’s conduct complained of and remains at risk of further harm in the
17 future from the discriminatory rates charged unless enjoined.

18 26. Plaintiff Robert Gustavis (“Gustavis”) is an individual who resides in the
19 State of Arizona and at relevant times during the Class Period has been an SRP
20 customer.

21 27. Plaintiff Gustavis self-generates electricity through the use of a solar
22 energy system. Plaintiff Gustavis purchased a home with a solar energy system, and is
23 subject to SRP’s discriminatory rates under the E-27 price plan. Plaintiff Gustavis was
24 financially injured by SRP’s conduct complained of and remains at risk of further harm
25 in the future from the discriminatory rates charged unless enjoined.

26 28. SRP is a governmental entity. SRP is a political subdivision of the State
27 of Arizona. <https://www.srpnet.com/about/elected.aspx> (“The District is SRP's public
28 utility and a political subdivision of Arizona.”) SRP is headquartered in Phoenix,

1 Arizona. SRP is a power-and-water utility company comprised of two entities: the Salt
2 River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (“District” and/or “SRP”)
3 and the Salt River Valley Water Users’ Association (“Association”).⁴

4 29. The District and the Association collectively operate and are known as the
5 Salt River Project. *See generally* <http://www.srptelecom.com/AboutUs/History.aspx>. In
6 1903, the Association was formed by the Salt River Valley landowners as a private
7 corporation under the laws of Arizona for the purpose of entering into contracts with
8 the federal government for irrigation purposes. As a private corporation, the
9 Association serves the economic interests of the landowners that are comprised of its
10 shareholders.

11 30. In 1937, under the pressure of mounting debt, the Association formed the
12 District for the purpose of refinancing the Association’s debt by issuing interest-free
13 municipal bonds.

14 31. With the newly formed entity, the power and water storage
15 responsibilities became that of the District. The Association began functioning as an
16 agent of the District by managing water delivery to Arizona residents and agricultural
17 irrigators.

18 32. Today, SRP is one of the nation’s largest public power utilities and
19 provides electricity to thousands of retail customers in its service territory.⁵

20 33. As described by the Arizona Supreme Court, SRP sells electricity to
21 residential and commercial customers in order to subsidize its expense in irrigating

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23 ⁴ *The Story of SRP: Water, Power, and Community* available at
https://www.srpnet.com/about/history/StoryofSRP_HistoryBook.pdf.

24 ⁵*See generally*, SRP 2018 Annual Report, available at
25 <https://www.srpnet.com/about/financial/pdfx/2018SRPCorporateAnnualReportforWeb.pdf>.
26 (last visited November 15, 2018);
27 <http://www.srptelecom.com/AboutUs/History.aspx> (“The District provides electricity to
28 2 million people living in central Arizona. It operates or participates in 12 major power
plants and numerous other generating stations.” (last visited November 27, 2018).

1 “private lands for personal profit.” *Local 266, Int’l. Bhd. of Elec. Workers v. Salt River*
2 *Project Agric. Imp. and Power District*, 275 P.2d 393, 402 (Ariz. 1954). Additionally,
3 SRP’s structure has led Arizona courts to refer to its electricity operations as a
4 “proprietary or business function.” As such, SRP does not function to serve the public
5 but rather the financial benefit of its private shareholders.

6 34. SRP recognizes that it competes with other market participants with
7 respect to meeting the electricity needs of its customers. For example, SRP regularly
8 meets in closed sessions to discuss what the Board agenda considers “matters relating to
9 competitive activity, including trade secrets or privileged or confidential commercial or
10 financial information.” SRP used that exact description in a September 2018 Board
11 meeting to consider entering into a “Solar Participation Agreement with a large
12 industrial customer.”⁶

13 35. Despite the fact that SRP is deemed a political subdivision of the State of
14 Arizona, it lacks traditional governmental powers. SRP is not recognized by the State
15 of Arizona or by any law as a regulator or regulatory authority in the retail market.

16 36. SRP’s lack of governmental powers is evident by the fact that it cannot
17 impose ad valorem property taxes or sales taxes or enact laws governing citizens’
18 conduct. SRP cannot administer normal governmental functions such as the
19 maintenance of streets, the operation of schools, or sanitation, health or welfare
20 services. Furthermore, Arizona courts have held that SRP employees can strike under
21 their labor contract, SRP is not exempt from a city’s exercise of eminent domain, nor is
22 it immune from tort liability. Furthermore, SRP cannot levy taxes against the general
23 public only against its landowners.

24 37. SRP is not subject to the regulatory authority of the Arizona Corporation
25 Commission (“ACC”), the state’s utility regulator, over its retail operations. Unlike
26 other utility providers, SRP is not under the ACC’s jurisdiction for rates, rules, and

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28 ⁶ <https://www.srpnet.com/about/boardagenda/AgendaPage.aspx?DocID=61756&Secondary=true>

1 regulations. Therefore, SRP is free to engage in the alleged misconduct without any
2 oversight.

3 38. Despite the foregoing, as a political subdivision of the state, SRP remains
4 a governmental entity and subdivision that is subject to constitutional challenges for its
5 discriminatory conduct.

6 **IV. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 39. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant
8 to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 1337(a) as well as 15 U.S.C. § 22. This Court has
9 supplemental jurisdiction over the Plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
10 1367.

11 40. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties because the
12 Defendant is a resident of this judicial district, and is formed under the laws of the State
13 of Arizona. Plaintiffs and class members are residents of the State of Arizona and this
14 District.

15 41. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because
16 Defendant is a resident of this judicial district and its alleged conduct occurred, and
17 continues to occur, in this District. Accordingly, this Court has jurisdiction over this
18 action and venue is proper in this District.

19 **V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS**

20 **A. SRP Maintains Monopoly Power in the Relevant Market or Markets.**

21 42. The relevant market is SRP's service territory in the state of Arizona.
22 SRP's service territory is comprised of three Arizona counties, including most of the
23 Phoenix metropolitan area. *See generally* Map of SRP electric service area, found at
24 <https://www.srpnet.com/about/servicearea.aspx> ("Below is a list of cities served all or
25 in part by SRP electric power: Apache Junction, Avondale, Chandler, Fountain Hills,
26 Gilbert, Glendale, Mesa, Paradise Valley, Peoria, Phoenix, Queen Creek, Scottsdale,
27 Tempe, Tolleson.") (last visited November 26, 2018). Plaintiffs reside in and
28 purchased electricity from SRP in the relevant market.

1 43. The relevant product market is the delivery and sale of electric power to
2 residential and commercial consumers within SRP's service territory. Electric power
3 can be obtained by purchasing power directly from SRP, or it can be obtained by
4 leasing or purchasing a rooftop solar energy system from a third-party which allows
5 consumers to self-generate power on his or her own property.

6 44. In the retail market, SRP directly competes with solar energy system
7 installers operating in the State of Arizona. By leasing or selling equipment that allows
8 customers to self-generate electricity, third-party solar installers compete with SRP. In
9 making such investments and using solar energy systems that they purchase or lease,
10 solar energy customers significantly reduce the amount of electricity that they need to
11 purchase from SRP. Despite investing in solar energy systems to self-generate
12 electricity, solar energy consumers must still purchase some electricity from retail
13 electricity providers such as SRP to supplement the electricity that they self-generate.

14 45. SRP recognizes that solar energy systems sold to class members by third-
15 party vendors (for example, Solar City) are its direct competitors in the provision of
16 electric power. SRP spent approximately \$1.7 million on advertising in a span of three
17 months to promote its increased rates for solar customers. This large advertising budget
18 was for the purpose of diminishing the increasing demand for solar energy systems.
19 Financial records and emails obtained from SRP revealed an SRP executive referring to
20 solar energy systems, installers and advocates as "the enemy" during the pricing
21 process.⁷

22
23 ⁷ Randazzo, Arizona Republic, *SRP ads, PR for solar rate hike topped \$1 million*, May
24 13, 2015, available at <https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/business/2015/05/14/srp-ads-pr-solar-rate-hike-topped-million/27284303/> (last visited November 15, 2018)
25 ("SRP's director of customer programs Lori Singleton wrote to HighGround President J.
26 Charles Coughlin while out of town on business Dec. 9, after the solar fees were
27 proposed and the deadline passed to apply for solar in SRP territory under the old rate
28 schedule." Lori labeled the subject line of the exchange "The Solar Tax Issue." Her
email stated, "Hold the fort down ... feeling restless while the enemy is preparing for
attack!")

1 an old-line industry with 30-year cost recovery of investment is vulnerable
2 to cost-recovery threats from disruptive forces.

3 * * *

4 According to the Solar Electric Power Association (SEPA), there were
5 200,000 distributed solar customers (aggregating 2,400 megawatts or MW)
6 in the United States as of 2011. Thus, the largest near-term threat to the
7 utility model represents less than 1 percent of the U.S. retail electricity
8 market. Therefore, the current level of activity can be “covered over”
9 without noticeable impact on utilities or their customers. However, at the
10 present time, 70 percent of the distributed activity is concentrated within 10
11 utilities, which obviously speaks to the increased risk allocated to a small
12 set of companies. As previously stated, due to a confluence of recent
13 factors, the threat to the utility model from disruptive forces is now
14 increasingly viable. One prominent example is in the area of distributed
15 solar PV, where the threats to the centralized utility business model have
16 accelerated due to: [list]...

17 * * *

18 Summary:

19 While the threat of disruptive forces on the utility industry has been limited
20 to date, economic fundamentals and public policies in place are likely to
21 encourage significant future disruption to the utility business model.
22 Technology innovation and rate structures that encourage cross
23 subsidization of DER and/or behavioral modification by customers must be
24 addressed quickly to mitigate further damage to the utility franchise and to
25 better align interests of all stakeholders.

26 Utility investors seek a return on investment that depends on the increase in
27 the value of their investment through growth in earnings and dividends.
28 When customers have the opportunity to reduce their use of a product or
find another provider of such service, utility earnings growth is threatened.
As this threat to growth becomes more evident, investors will become less
attracted to investments in the utility sector. This will be manifested via a
higher cost of capital and less capital available to be allocated to the sector.
Investors today appear confident in the utility regulatory model since the
threat of disruptive forces has been modest to date. However, the
competitive economics of distributed energy resources, such as PV solar,
have improved significantly based on technology innovation and
government incentives and subsidies, including tax and tariff-shifting
incentives. But with policies in place that encourage cross subsidization of
proactive customers, those not able or willing to respond to change will not
be able to bear the responsibility left behind by proactive DER participating
customers. It should not be left to the utility investor to bear the cost of
these subsidies and the threat to their investment value.

This paper encourages an immediate focus on revising state and federal
policies that do not align the interests of customers and investors,
particularly revising utility tariff structures in order to eliminate cross
subsidies (by non-DER participants) and utility investor cost-recovery
uncertainties. In addition, utilities and stakeholders must develop policies
and strategies to reduce the risk of ongoing customer disruption, including

1 assessing business models where utilities can add value to customers and
investors by providing new services.

2 While the pace of disruption cannot be predicted, the mere fact that we are
3 seeing the beginning of customer disruption and that there is a large
4 universe of companies pursuing this opportunity highlight the importance
5 of proactive and timely planning to address these challenges early on so
that uneconomic disruption does not proceed further. Ultimately, all
stakeholders must embrace change in technology and business models in
order to maintain a viable utility industry.⁸

6 47. Upon information and belief, SRP implemented the discriminatory
7 electricity rates at issue for the same or similar reasons as those discussed in the above-
8 cited Edison Electric Institute report – namely, to use its monopoly power over
9 electricity rates to harm competition from third-party solar energy system providers,
10 discourage the use and expansion of self-generating solar power by consumers in the
11 Class by making it more expensive for them to do so, and increase revenues.

12 48. SRP has monopoly power in the retail market within the geographic
13 market, as it currently provides electricity to approximately 1 million customers in a
14 2,900 square-mile service area. *See generally*,
15 <https://www.srpnet.com/about/servicearea.aspx>.⁹ SRP's monopoly power is apparent
16 since it currently provides more than 95% of the electricity used by retail customers in
17 its service territory

18 49. SRP provides electricity through a variety of plans and sources in order to
19 maintain its monopoly power. For example, SRP implemented its Community Solar
20 Program, which allowed customers to purchase solar-generated electricity without

21 ⁸ Edison Electric Institute, *Disruptive Challenges: Financial Implications and Strategic*
22 *Responses to a Changing Retail Electric Business*, January 2013, at *3-4 and 19,
23 available at
24 <http://www.ourenergypolicy.org/wpcontent/uploads/2013/09/disruptivechallenges-1.pdf>
(last visited November 30, 2018).

25 ⁹ *See also* <http://www.savewithsrp.net/about/FAQ.aspx> (“Do I have a choice of electric
26 companies? Under the Electric Power Competition Act of 1998, SRP service territory
27 is open to competitive electricity suppliers. However, at this time no competitive
28 electricity suppliers are certified by the Arizona Corporation Commission. Therefore,
your electric company is determined by where you live. Please see the page about
SRP's service area.”)

1 installing a solar energy system on their property. SRP's Community Solar Program
2 served as a substitute for solar energy systems and was presented as such.

3 50. Another example of SRP's monopoly power is its ability to funnel its
4 profits from the electric operations and use them to funds its money-losing water
5 operations.

6 51. SRP's exercise of monopoly power also extends to its control over the
7 electrical grid access within the geographic market.

8 52. Regardless of whether customers are able to self-generate electricity
9 through a solar energy system, all customers within SRP's service territory generally
10 must purchase some retail electricity from SRP. In particular, solar energy customers
11 remain on the electrical grid to purchase electricity from SRP in order to have power at
12 times when their solar energy system cannot fully meet their needs for electric power.
13 Since technologies that would allow consumers to completely remain off of the grid are
14 not yet economically viable, SRP maintains monopoly power over consumer demand.

15 53. Furthermore, SRP's exercise of monopoly power is a result of its own
16 doing and not the result of any state policy to prevent competition. The Arizona
17 legislature expressly supports competition in the retail supply of electricity.

18 54. Arizona's legislature intended to force SRP to open to competition by
19 enacting the Electric Power Competition Act of 1998, A.R.S. § 30-801 *et seq.* (the
20 "Act"). The Act, *inter alia*, requires SRP to open its entire service territory to
21 competition for the sale of electric power to retail customers through SRP's grid access
22 facilities. A.R.S. § 30-803.

23 55. SRP acknowledges the Arizona legislature's intent to open competition
24 from other electricity suppliers. In SRP's 2010 Rules and Regulation, it acknowledged
25 that "SRP's service territory is open to competition...in accordance with the Arizona
26 Electric Power Competition Act."¹⁰

27
28 ¹⁰ <https://www.srpnet.com/about/pdfx/rulesandregs10042010.pdf>

1 56. The Act prohibits SRP from using “any reduction in electricity in
2 purchases...resulting from self-generation” to rationalize calculating or recovering
3 costs that constitute “stranded costs”. A.R.S. § 30-805(D).

4 57. The Act provides that discriminatory prices for electricity are unlawful.
5 A.R.S. § 30-805 (A)(1) and (2) (“Public power entities shall: 1. Establish unbundled
6 ancillary electric transmission and distribution and other service prices and terms and
7 conditions that are nondiscriminatory and that reflect the just and reasonable price for
8 providing the service.”)

9 58. The Act further prevents SRP from considering “the profits or losses
10 associated with electric generation service in establishing electric distribution service
11 prices.” A.R.S. § 30-805 (A)(1) (“...Except as provided in paragraph 3¹¹, public power
12 entities shall not consider the profits or losses associated with electric generation
13 service in establishing electric distribution service prices”.)

14 59. The Act expressly provides that the antitrust laws apply to SRP’s
15 anticompetitive conduct. A.R.S. § 30-813.

16 **B. SRP’s Prior Course of Conduct Acknowledged the Benefits Associated with**
17 **Solar Energy Systems.**

18 60. Solar energy systems generate electricity at or near the site where it will
19 be used, by converting sunlight into electricity. Through the use of solar panels, the
20 solar energy systems are able to generate electricity by capturing the sun’s energy. The
21 amount of electricity that is generated can vary based on the residential or commercial
22 property’s orientation and size of the solar panels.

23 61. Solar energy systems provide renewable energy without producing
24 emissions and other negative environmental effects. Solar energy systems also allow
25 for peak production of electricity during peak-demand periods (*i.e.*, daylight hours).

26 _____
27 ¹¹ Paragraph 3 of the referenced subsection applies to temporary surcharges which
28 relate to circumstances not applicable to the current action (unmitigated stranded costs
incurred as a direct result of competition before December 26, 1996).

1 62. Class members' use of solar energy systems not only benefits the
2 environment and the general public, but also utility companies such as SRP. Benefits
3 from solar energy systems include providing renewable energy, reducing transmission
4 costs, and helping SRP meet its environmental requirements and goals. In addition,
5 electricity generated by solar energy systems in SRP's service territory assists in
6 meeting electricity demand during peak hours, especially during the summer.¹²

7 63. The benefits of solar energy systems were previously recognized by SRP
8 as it offered financial incentives to customers to encourage the installation of solar
9 systems. For example, SRP previously offered residential and commercial customers
10 incentives in the form of "net metering".¹³

11 64. Net metering is a solar incentive program that allows customers to receive
12 credit on their bill for generating excess electricity. With net metering, the excess
13 electricity is stored into the grid and purchased at retail rates by other customers.
14 Therefore, with net-metering SRP solar energy customers would be billed for the
15 energy they used from the grid minus the excess electricity they produced. SRP
16 provided the net metering program for years to the benefit of its solar customers, until
17 the program's solar incentives were reduced or eliminated.

18 65. Solar energy systems increased in popularity and affordability due to
19 supportive federal and state policies. Given this increasing demand for solar systems,
20 SRP recognized it as a competitive threat in the long term.

21
22 ¹² See Frontier Group, *Blocking the Sun, Utilities and Fossil Fuel Interests That are*
23 *Undermining American Solar Power, 2016 Edition*, Dec. 1, 2016, available at
24 <https://www.energyandpolicy.org/60-plus-association/> (last visited November 30,
25 2018); see also Brookings Institute, *Rooftop solar: Net metering is a net benefit*, May
26 23, 2016.

27 ¹³ *Arizona Vote Puts an End to Net Metering for Solar Customers*, December 21, 2016
28 available at <https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/arizona-vote-puts-an-end-to-net-metering-for-solar-customers#gs.EVnrDIc> ("The Tuesday decision also establishes rooftop solar customers as a separate rate class, and eliminates the "netting" or "banking" of solar power credits to offset usage in later months....")

1 66. In response to this growing threat, SRP announced its Community Solar
2 Program which allowed customers to purchase solar-generated electricity without
3 installing a solar energy system. SRP promoted the Community Solar Program as a
4 direct competitor to solar energy systems. This program allowed SRP to receive
5 environmental attributes to satisfy its sustainable energy goals.

6 67. Through the Community Solar Program, SRP contracted to purchase solar
7 energy from the Iberdrola Renewables' Copper Crossing Farm in Florence, Arizona.
8 Once SRP purchased the solar energy, SRP customers participating in the program
9 would be able purchase shares of that solar energy without buying or leasing a solar
10 system.

11 68. SRP's Community Solar Program failed to meet the competition from
12 solar energy systems as it demonstrated low participation rates. The lack of customer
13 participation was mainly attributed to the fact that the program failed to pass on actual
14 bill savings to participating customers.

15 69. In December 2013, SRP was forced to lower the rates for the Community
16 Solar Program plan in order to compete with the increasing installation of solar energy
17 systems.¹⁴ According to Lori Singleton, SRP's manager of solar efforts, "it is difficult
18 to compete with solar companies that sell their services as a savings, and even more
19 difficult to offer community solar as a competitive alternative to (less expensive) power
20 because the solar companies take SRP's solar incentives."¹⁵

21 70. Unaccustomed to competition, SRP eliminated incentives to install solar
22 energy systems. However, the lack of incentives failed to stop the demand for solar
23 energy systems. In 2013, SRP had one of the highest rates of solar energy system
24

25 ¹⁴ [https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/business/2014/04/22/srp-community-solar-](https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/business/2014/04/22/srp-community-solar-prices-cut/8015135/)
26 [prices-cut/8015135/](https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/business/2014/04/22/srp-community-solar-prices-cut/8015135/)

27 ¹⁵ [http://my.solarroadmap.com/userfiles/NCSC-Salt-River-Project-Case-](http://my.solarroadmap.com/userfiles/NCSC-Salt-River-Project-Case-Study_FINAL.pdf)
28 [Study_FINAL.pdf](http://my.solarroadmap.com/userfiles/NCSC-Salt-River-Project-Case-Study_FINAL.pdf)

1 installation in the nation.¹⁶ According to the Solar Electric Power Association, in 2013
 2 SRP was considered the eighth-highest U.S. utility company for the interconnection of
 3 solar energy systems.

4 **C. SRP Implements the SEPPs Price Plans to Eliminate Solar Competition.**

5 71. In response to the competitive threat posed by solar energy systems, SRP
 6 committed to eliminate solar energy competition through its monopoly power.¹⁷

7 72. In 2014, SRP introduced new price plans called the Standard Electric
 8 Price Plans (“SEPPs”), which includes the E-27 price plan to apply new service terms
 9 and rates to solar customers. In order to gather support for its new rates, SRP spent
 10 about \$1.7 million to advertise the adoption of its new price plans.¹⁸

11 73. On February 26, 2015, SRP’s Board of Directors approved the new price
 12 plans, which imposed new rates for all SRP customers. The implementation of SRP’s
 13 E-27 plan reflects SRP’s intent to eliminate competition associated with solar energy
 14 systems. An email obtained from an SRP executive in reference to solar energy stated:
 15 “Hold the fort down...feeling restless while the enemy is preparing an attack.” Rather

16 ¹⁶ https://www.pv-magazine.com/2014/12/05/arizona-utility-rate-changes-could-price-solar-out-of-phoenix_100017424/

17 ¹⁷ See Frontier Group, *Blocking the Sun, Utilities and Fossil Fuel Interests That are Undermining American Solar Power, 2016 Edition*, Dec. 1, 2016, available at <https://www.energyandpolicy.org/60-plus-association/> (last visited November 30, 2018)(“This report documents 17 fossil fuel backed groups and electric utilities running some of the most aggressive campaigns to slow the growth of solar energy in 12 states, including eight attempts to reduce net metering benefits, seven attempts to create demand charges for customers with solar power, and five efforts to roll back renewable energy standards.... The Salt River Project implemented a demand charge that has all but killed distributed solar energy growth in its territory.”)

18 ¹⁸ R. Leger, *SRP spent too much on ads ... but who can blame them?*, Arizona Republic, May 14, 2015 available at <https://www.azcentral.com/story/robertleger/2015/05/14/srp-solar-rate-increase-advertising-spending/27337247/> (“And, yes, it was out of line when SRP’s director of customer programs, Lori Singleton, wrote in an email to the company’s public relations consultant: “Hold the fort down ... feeling restless while the enemy is preparing to attack!” A utility leader shouldn’t think of solar companies as the enemy.”)

1 than disclaim the statement, SRP claimed the employee was merely joking in reference
2 to solar energy being the “enemy”.

3 74. According to the adopted SEPPs rates, SRP customers who purchase all
4 of their electricity from SRP follow the traditional rate structure. These customers are
5 charged per kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electric usage along with a monthly service charge.
6 SRP increased the monthly service charge to an estimated \$17 to \$20 for customers
7 who depend on SRP for all of their electricity. This increase in the monthly service
8 charge translates to an approximate 3.9% rate increase.

9 75. As for SRP solar energy customers, the SEPPs pricing plan includes a
10 distinct rate plan known as the E-27 Customer Generation Price Plan for Residential
11 Service (“E-27”). The E-27 price plan is a demand based rate plan, which is
12 exclusively applied to SRP’s customers who use solar energy systems to self-generate
13 electricity for their property. The E-27 plan for solar energy customers includes a high
14 “distribution charge” of approximately \$16.64 or \$29.64 per month. In comparison,
15 SRP charges its non-solar customers approximately \$4.20 as an equivalent “distribution
16 charge”. This discriminatory distribution charge is included in the total monthly service
17 charge SRP applies to all customers. While SRP applies an approximate \$20 monthly
18 service charge for its non-solar customers, a monthly service charge for SRP solar
19 customers can range from approximately \$32.44 to \$45.44.

20 76. In addition to a higher distribution charge, SRP solar customers are
21 charged a monthly “demand charge” for each kilowatt of usage calculated in the solar
22 customer’s most intensive 30 minute peak period, regardless of who generates the
23 power used during that peak period. SRP’s “demand charge” is only applied to
24 customers with solar energy systems.

25 77. The discriminatory demand charge can range from \$30 in the winter time
26 to hundreds of dollars in the summer peak months.

27 78. According to SRP data, solar customers subject to the E-27 plan will pay
28 approximately an additional *\$600 a year* compared to what that customer would have

1 paid under the previous rate plans that applied to solar customers. Customers subject to
2 the E-27 pricing plan are likely charged even more if they are unable to decrease their
3 power usage during SRP's peak period.

4 79. Furthermore, solar customers under the E-27 plan are required to maintain
5 service under this discriminatory plan for as long as they are self-generating electricity
6 with a solar energy system. Since the demand charge is only applied with a solar
7 energy system, if a customer opted to remove his or her solar energy system the
8 demand charge would no longer be applied to their monthly bill.

9 80. The E-27 plan has the purpose and effect of significantly reducing future
10 installations of solar energy systems. This is evident by the fact that SRP
11 "grandfathered" already existing solar customers into its previous rate plan.

12 81. By making the E-27 pricing plan retroactive to December 08, 2014, and
13 grandfathering existing customers into the previous rate plans, SRP discriminates
14 among solar customers. The grandfathered customers are neither subject to the higher
15 distribution fee nor the demand charge associated with the E-27 pricing plan. Likewise,
16 SRP's non-solar customers are not subject to the E-27 price plan.

17 82. The E-27 pricing plan therefore discriminates against SRP's solar
18 customers as they pay higher electricity rates in relation to both: (a) non-solar
19 customers; and (b) those solar customers grandfathered into SRP's previous rate plan.

20 83. SRP's anticompetitive intent in imposing the discriminatory rates on solar
21 customers is evident by the fact that there is no difference in usage pattern between the
22 new solar customers that are subject to the discriminatory charges associated with the
23 E-27 plan and the grandfathered solar customers. The only difference between these
24 customers is the fact that the new solar customers represent loss of business to
25 competitors.

26 84. Based on the dramatic pricing increase for solar customers subject to the
27 E-27 plan, it is apparent that the purpose of SRP's E-27 plan is not to recoup reasonable
28 grid-related costs from solar energy customers, but to prevent competition from solar

1 energy systems by penalizing customers for installing these systems and creating
2 disincentives to purchase or lease them. Since all solar customers remain on the electric
3 grid, SRP is singling out and punishing solar customers with higher prices on the
4 limited power they purchase from SRP.

5 85. SRP is well aware that customers are unlikely to make an economically
6 unsound decision in purchasing and installing new solar energy systems if it results in
7 paying a higher amount for power, thereby eliminating demand for solar energy
8 systems in SRP territory.

9 86. SRP's implementation of its discriminatory pricing plan resulted in a
10 significant drop in new applications for the installation of solar energy systems in SRP
11 territory. It is estimated that this decrease in solar installations ranges from 50 to 96
12 percent.¹⁹

13 87. SRP adopted the rates in an attempt to get consumers, including members
14 of the Class to obtain their electrical power needs exclusively from SRP.

15 88. SRP's anticompetitive intent and affect is evident by, *inter alia*, the fact
16 that one of the largest installers of solar energy systems in the state of Arizona began

17 ¹⁹ IEEE Spectrum, *Utilities and Solar Companies Fight Over Arizona's Rooftops*, June
18 15, 2015, available at [https://spectrum.ieee.org/green-tech/solar/utilities-and-solar-](https://spectrum.ieee.org/green-tech/solar/utilities-and-solar-companies-fight-over-arizonas-rooftops)
19 [companies-fight-over-arizonas-rooftops](https://spectrum.ieee.org/green-tech/solar/utilities-and-solar-companies-fight-over-arizonas-rooftops) ("The utility backlash got real in recent months
20 as Arizona utilities levied or proposed new fees for customers installing rooftop solar
21 systems. Tempe-based Salt River Project (SRP), which serves much of greater
22 Phoenix, has seen applications to connect solar systems drop 96 percent since it
23 announced a new rate structure in December 2014. SRP now exacts a monthly
24 "demand charge" based on the maximum level of grid power that solar customers
25 consume during its 1 to 8 p.m. peak demand period. Altogether, SRP's fee changes add
26 about US \$50 per month to solar users' bills, wiping out the economic gains of
27 producing rooftop solar power."); *see also* Kennedy, *Salt River Project Rate Hikes*
28 *Threaten Arizona Solar Viability*, Pick My Solar, Jan 20, 2016 available at
[https://blog.pickmysolar.com/salt-river-project-rate-hikes-threaten-arizona-solar-](https://blog.pickmysolar.com/salt-river-project-rate-hikes-threaten-arizona-solar-viability)
viability ("The rate hike, amounting to about \$50 per month for solar customers,
ultimately strips solar power of its economic viability in SRP's territory.
Understandably, the rate hike has been accompanied by a significant drop in new
rooftop solar applications in the area, with estimates for the decrease ranging from over
50% to 96 %.")

1 relocating employees to other states following the implementation of SRP's SEPPs
2 rates, in particular the E-27 pricing plan.²⁰

3 **D. SRP's Unlawful Conduct in Implementing the SEPPs Harms Consumers.**

4 89. SRP solar customers that are subject to the E-27 plan under the SEPPs are
5 harmed due to the unreasonable and discriminatory charges they are required to pay.
6 As reported by SRP data, solar customers under the E-27 pricing plan are paying
7 approximately \$600 more a year as compared to the previous rate plan.

8 90. In reality, the E-27 plan has resulted in solar energy customers paying
9 even more than the estimated \$600 a year due to the unpredictable demand charges.
10 Solar customers who are unable to drastically reduce their demand use during the SRP
11 designated peak hours are paying even more than the originally estimated charges.

12 91. The damages associated with SRP's discriminatory pricing plan also
13 extends to customers SRP grandfathered into the previous plans. SRP's grandfathered
14 solar customers are exempt from the E-27 demand plan until the later of May 31, 2025
15 or the date that is twenty years from when SRP interconnected their solar energy
16 system. Once this exemption period ends, the grandfathered solar customers will be
17 subject to the excessive rates associated with the E-27 plan.

18
19 ²⁰ <https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/business/2015/04/30/solarcity-relocating-arizona-workers/26614771/>. See also, *Arizona Vote Puts an End to Net Metering for Solar Customers*, December 21, 2016 available at <https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/arizona-vote-puts-an-end-to-net-metering-for-solar-customers#gs.EVnrDIc> ("...As a top U.S. solar market, Arizona's rate change is likely to set a worrisome tone for residential solar advocates heading into 2017 -- particularly the country's leading solar leasing companies that have driven the most market growth to date. As a top U.S. solar market, Arizona's rate change is likely to set a worrisome tone for residential solar advocates heading into 2017 -- particularly the country's leading solar leasing companies that have driven the most market growth to date." Over the past year, we've seen a wave of more complex net energy metering and rate reform proceedings reassess rooftop solar policies. With this decision, however, Arizona's residential solar market is at risk of falling out of the top 5 state markets," said Cory Honeyman, associate director for U.S. solar at GTM Research. "Valuing residential PV exports primarily based on utility solar PPA pricing is the definition of an apples-to-oranges comparison.")

1 92. By implementing the E-27 plan, SRP has made it economically unfeasible
2 for customers to install solar energy systems. It strips class members in SRP's service
3 territory from exercising their choice to use solar in order to meet the power needs of
4 their property.

5 93. Additionally, rather than discontinue its unlawful and discriminatory
6 conduct, SRP is encouraging solar customers to purchase battery storage systems, at
7 additional costs, to *potentially* curb the discriminatory demand charges associated with
8 its E-27 pricing plan.

9 94. A battery storage system allows solar customers to store energy generated
10 through a solar energy system. The stored energy would be used during SRP's peak
11 hours when the demand charges are accumulated. Therefore, a battery storage system
12 could potentially assist in preventing a high monthly demand charge by allowing solar
13 customers to use their previously stored energy.

14 95. The cost of the battery storage system is significant. Therefore, solar
15 customers are required to spend a substantial amount of money to purchase and install a
16 battery storage system to try and decrease the demand cost associated with SRP's
17 discriminatory E-27 plan.

18 **E. There is No Rational Basis for SRP's Decision to Adopt the Discriminatory**
19 **Price Plan.**

20 96. There is no rational basis for SRP's decision to adopt the discriminatory
21 rate plan that causes significant damage to Plaintiffs and the Class.

22 97. A governmental entity's desire to reap additional revenue cannot provide
23 justification for a decision to impose a discriminatory rate structure that damages
24 consumers in the group that is discriminated against.

25 98. A.R.S. § 30-805 (A)(1) prohibits public power entities like SRP from
26 enacting discriminatory rates and considering the profits or losses associated with
27 electric generation service in establishing electric distribution service prices.

28 99. In adopting the E-27 rate for solar customers in the Class, SRP both (a)

1 adopted discriminatory rates and (b) considered the profits or losses associated with
2 electric generation service in establishing electric distribution service prices.

3 100. SRP has provided false explanations for its conduct in implementing its
4 discriminatory price plans under the SEPPs. SRP's pretextual explanations include
5 solar customers are "subsidized" by SRP customers without solar energy systems
6 because the payments solar customers make to SRP do not allow it to recover a
7 sufficient portion of the fixed costs of offering service to those customers.

8 101. The ultimate premises of SRP's assertion are unsubstantiated. Rather than
9 forcing additional costs on other customers, solar customers actually benefit SRP and
10 all its customers in numerous ways, including reducing SRP's costs of generating
11 power, distribution and transmission. SRP's own history of supporting, incentivizing,
12 and subsidizing the purchase of solar energy systems demonstrates the benefits received
13 by SRP and its customers.

14 102. SRP's justification also conflicts with the basic premise of the antitrust
15 laws. As the United States Supreme Court stated in *inference to another utility provider*
16 that protested antitrust liability, "The [Sherman] Act assumes that an enterprise will
17 protect itself against loss by operating with superior service, lower costs, and improved
18 efficiency." *Otter Tail Power Co. v. U.S.*, 410 U.S. 366, 380 (1973).

19 103. SRP inaccurately asserts a supposed right to recover costs it chose to
20 incur, or bad investment decisions it made. Pro-competitive responses to reduced
21 demand include reducing unnecessary "fixed costs" by innovating or operating more
22 efficiently.

23 104. By implementing the E-27 price plan, SRP is not preventing a subsidy to
24 solar energy customers; instead it's charging solar customers more money for less
25 service, than other customers with the exact same usage characteristics. Additionally,
26 SRP is charging solar customers far more than the amount of fixed costs than are
27 attributed to such customers, while charging all other customers a small fraction of the
28 fixed costs attributable to their use of the SRP grid.

1 105. SRP's argument that it is preventing a "subsidy" is pretextual and is
2 demonstrated by SRP's comfort with the large "cross subsidies" it continues to provide
3 since those subsidies do not arise from solar competition. For example, under SRP's
4 logic, SRP customers who use natural gas appliances (with gas provided by third
5 parties, not SRP) have less electricity demand from SRP, and any "fixed" costs
6 attributable to them are therefore "subsidized" by others; SRP customers with winter
7 homes in Arizona use far less electricity from SRP, and therefore are "subsidized" by
8 others; SRP's existing customers "subsidize" customers in new homes, for whom SRP
9 has to build out new lines; SRP's more rural customers, who cause SRP higher
10 distribution and transmission costs than metropolitan customers, are "subsidized" by
11 metropolitan customers; and SRP's customers who have taken steps other than
12 installing competitive distributed solar to reduce the amount of electricity they demand
13 from the grid are "subsidized" by those who consume more electricity.

14 106. Therefore, under SRP's logic, thousands of SRP's non-solar customers
15 have purchase or demand characteristics that would result in those customers being
16 fairly characterized as receiving "subsidies" by other rate payers. Yet such customers
17 are not called upon to pay the higher rates solar customers are required to pay. It is
18 evident that SRP's price plans are adopted to discriminate among its solar customers
19 with the intent of eliminating solar competition in SRP territory and to increase SRP's
20 revenues at the expense of the group discriminated against – here, Plaintiffs and the
21 Class.

22 107. SRP's E-27 plan is discriminatory and all justifications put forth by SRP
23 are objectively unfounded.

24 VI. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

25 108. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of a class of SRP
26 solar customers pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

27 109. Plaintiffs allege a class defined as follows:
28

1 All individuals in SRP's service territory who during the Class Period
2 have been charged for electricity under the E-27 Customer Generation
3 Price Plan in accordance with SRP's Standard Electric Price Plans (the
4 "Class").

5 110. The Class Period starts on the day SRP first implemented the E-27
6 Customer Generation Price Plan in accordance with SRP's Standard Electric Price
7 Plans, and continues to the present and forward through the date of judgment.

8 111. Specifically excluded from the Class are: (a) any officers, directors or
9 employees of Defendants; (b) any judge assigned to hear this case (or spouse or family
10 member of any assigned judge); (c) any employee of the Court; and (d) any juror
11 selected to hear this case. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the definition
12 of the proposed Class before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate.

13 112. All requisite elements for class certification under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a),
14 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) are satisfied. The numerosity, commonality, typicality,
15 superiority, adequacy, and predominance requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules
16 of Civil Procedure are all satisfied.

17 113. **Numerosity:** The class is so numerous that joinder of its member is
18 impracticable. The precise number of members is unknown at this time, but SRP is one
19 of the nation's largest public power utility providers. SRP provides electricity to
20 approximately 1 million customers within Arizona, if not more. It is believed that
21 hundreds, if not thousands, of those customers were charged for electricity under the E-
22 27 Customer Generation Price Plan in accordance with SRP's Standard Electric Price
23 Plans. The precise number of class members can be ascertained by reviewing SRP's
24 customer and billing records.

25 114. **Commonality and Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact
26 exist as to all members of the class, and predominate over any questions that affect only
27 individual members of the class. Common legal and factual questions at issue in this
28 action will generate common answers to resolve this litigation, including the following:

- a. Whether SRP's E-27 price plan discriminates against solar energy customers in the Class;

- 1 b. Whether SRP maintained or attempts to maintain monopoly power
- 2 in the relevant market or markets;
- 3 c. Whether SRP's alleged conduct was anticompetitive and
- 4 exclusionary;
- 5 d. Whether SRP had a rational basis for implementing the
- 6 discriminatory E-27 price plan;
- 7 e. Whether SRP's alleged conduct violated the federal and state
- 8 antitrust laws;
- 9 f. Whether SRP's conduct of applying its discriminatory E-27 price
- 10 plan violates the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. and the
- 11 Arizona Constitution;
- 12 g. Whether SRP's alleged conduct violates anti-discrimination
- 13 provisions of the Arizona Constitution;
- 14 h. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class were harmed and suffer damages
- 15 as a result of SRP's conduct and, if so, the appropriate amount
- 16 thereof; and
- 17 i. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to, among other
- 18 things, injunctive relief and if so, the nature and extent of such
- 19 injunctive relief.

20 115. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of
21 the Class. Like all members of the Class, Plaintiffs purchased a solar energy system to
22 self-generate electricity. Plaintiffs and members of the Class all purchase electricity
23 from SRP when they are unable to generate enough solar energy to power their
24 property. Plaintiffs and all Class members are subject to SRP's same discriminatory
25 rates causing them common financial injury and damages. Plaintiffs assert common
26 legal claims that are typical of those of the Class and seek common monetary,
27 injunctive and declaratory relief.

28 116. **Adequacy:** Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class because

1 their interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiffs
2 have retained counsel that are competent and experienced in complex class action
3 litigation; and have sufficient resources to prosecute this action vigorously. The
4 interests of the Class will be fairly and adequately be protected by the Plaintiffs and
5 counsel.

6 117. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to all other available methods for
7 the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual litigation of the
8 claims of all Class members is economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable.
9 Individual members of the Class do not have a significant interest in individually
10 controlling the prosecution of separate actions, and individualized litigation presents the
11 potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. Absent a class action, the Class
12 would find the cost of litigating their claims prohibitively high and would have no
13 effective remedy. Therefore, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties
14 and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive
15 supervision by a single court.

16 118. A class, as defined above, should also be certified under Fed. R. Civ. P.
17 23 (b)(2) as all requisite elements of that section are met. SRP has acted or refused to
18 act on grounds generally applicable to the class, making appropriate final injunctive
19 relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class on all counts.

20 119. A class, as defined above, should also be certified under Fed. R. Civ. P.
21 23 (b)(1) as all requisite elements of that section are met. Class certifications will avoid
22 inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual class members that
23 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the Class.

24 VII. CAUSES OF ACTION

25 COUNT I 26 MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF 27 THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. § 2)

28 120. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
herein.

1 121. SRP possesses monopoly power in the relevant market.

2 122. SRP willfully maintains a monopoly power by engaging in
3 anticompetitive and exclusionary conduct in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman
4 Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

5 123. SRP engages in willful, anticompetitive and exclusionary conduct through
6 its discriminatory price plans, the SEPPs. SRP imposes substantial penalties, in the
7 form of its E-27 price plan on solar customers who choose to self-generate electricity
8 with a solar energy system.

9 124. By implementing the E-27 pricing plan, SRP is unlawfully monopolizing
10 the relevant market by excluding competition from solar energy systems by making it
11 economically unfeasible for solar customers and solar installers to purchase solar
12 energy systems for use within the relevant market.

13 125. SRP's anticompetitive conduct is not a result of superior skill, business
14 acumen, or historic accident.

15 126. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's monopoly maintenance,
16 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
17 proven at trial.

18 127. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's monopoly maintenance,
19 Plaintiffs and the Class will continue to suffer damages. SRP's unlawful maintenance
20 of monopoly will continue if not enjoined.

21 128. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
22 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

23 **COUNT II**
24 **ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF**
25 **THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. § 2)**

26 129. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
27 forth herein.

28 130. SRP has engaged in anticompetitive and exclusionary conduct in an
attempt to monopolize the relevant market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman

1 Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

2 131. SRP's implementation of the E-27 pricing plan constitutes an unlawful
3 attempt to monopolize the relevant retail market by excluding competition from solar
4 energy systems.

5 132. Through SRP's anticompetitive and exclusionary pricing scheme, there is
6 a dangerous probability that SRP will achieve monopoly power in the relevant market.

7 133. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's attempt to monopolize,
8 Plaintiffs and the Class were suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
9 proven at trial.

10 134. SRP's attempts to monopolize will likely continue if not enjoined.

11 135. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
12 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

13 **COUNT III**
14 **MONOPOLY MAINTENANCE IN VIOLATION OF THE**
15 **ARIZONA UNIFORM STATE ANTITRUST ACT (A.R.S. § 44-1403)**

16 136. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
17 forth herein.

18 137. SRP willfully engaged in anticompetitive conduct to maintain its
19 monopoly of trade or commerce within Arizona in violation of § 44-1403.

20 138. By implementing the E-27 price plan, SRP's conduct constitutes
21 anticompetitive and unlawful monopoly maintenance in violation of A.R.S. § 44-1403.

22 139. SRP possesses monopoly power in the relevant market or markets, and
23 unlawfully maintains it through the adoption of its SEPPs, in particular the E-27 price
24 plan.

25 140. SRP's E-27 pricing plan is discriminatory and anticompetitive in nature;
26 this pricing scheme has the purpose and effect of excluding competition from solar
27 energy systems.

28 141. SRP's anticompetitive conduct is not justified by valid business reasons
or lawful, pro-competitive efficiencies.

1 142. There is no rational basis for SRP's conduct of adopting discriminatory
2 electricity rates aimed at penalizing Class members who use solar energy systems.

3 143. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's monopoly maintenance,
4 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
5 proven at trial.

6 144. SRP's monopoly maintenance is likely to continue and result in the
7 foreclosure of competition in the market, if not enjoined.

8 145. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
9 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

10 **COUNT IV**
11 **ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF THE**
12 **ARIZONA UNIFORM STATE ANTITRUST ACT (A.R.S. § 44-1403)**

13 146. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
14 forth herein.

15 147. In the alternative, SRP's implementation of the SEPPs constitutes an
16 unlawful attempt to monopolize trade or commerce within Arizona in violation of § 44-
17 1403.

18 148. SRP willfully and intentionally attempted to monopolize trade or
19 commerce within in the relevant market or markets by excluding competition from
20 solar energy systems with its discriminatory pricing scheme, the E-27 price plan.

21 149. Through SRP's anticompetitive and exclusionary conduct, there is a
22 dangerous probability that SRP will achieve monopoly power.

23 150. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's attempt to monopolize,
24 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
25 proven at trial.

26 151. SRP's unlawful conduct is likely to continue and cause additional damage
27 and loss, if not enjoined.

28 152. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

1 **COUNT V**
2 **PRICE DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF**
3 **ARTICLE 15, SECTION 12 OF THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION**

4 153. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
5 forth herein.

6 154. With the adoption of the SEPPs, SRP unlawfully discriminates against
7 solar customers for the same service provided to SRP's grandfathered solar customers
8 and its non-solar customers within the State of Arizona.

9 155. SRP solar customers rely on SRP for electricity during times when they
10 are unable to self-generate sufficient electricity from their solar energy systems.
11 Similar to SRP's non-solar customers and the grandfathered solar customers, SRP
12 provides the same service to solar customers during the time when they are unable to
13 self-generate electricity.

14 156. By charging solar customers a significantly higher rate under the E-27
15 price plan for the exact same electricity provided to SRP's other customers, SRP is
16 violating Article 15, Section 12 of the Arizona Constitution.

17 157. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's discriminatory conduct,
18 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
19 proven at trial.

20 158. SRP's unlawful and unconstitutional conduct is likely to continue and
21 cause additional damage and loss, if not enjoined.

22 159. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
23 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

24 **COUNT VI**
25 **PRICE DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE**
26 **ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES (A.R.S. § 40-334)**

27 160. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
28 forth herein.

161. SRP's SEPPs unreasonably charges solar customers under the E-27 price
plan a higher rate for the same provision of electricity as compared to SRP's

1 grandfathered solar customers and non-solar customers.

2 162. SRP unlawfully maintains an unreasonable difference as to solar
3 customers under the SEPPs E-27 price plan and its grandfathered solar customers.

4 163. SRP penalizes solar customers by charging a significantly higher rate for
5 the same service in violation of the Arizona Revised Statutes § 40-334.

6 164. SRP's SEPP is a flagrant violation of the A.R.S. § 40-334. SRP's
7 discriminatory price plans will likely continue if not enjoined.

8 165. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's discriminatory price plan,
9 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
10 proved at trial.

11 166. SRP's unlawful conduct is likely to continue and cause additional damage
12 and loss, if not enjoined.

13 167. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
14 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

15 **COUNT VII**
16 **VIOLATION OF EQUAL PROTECTION**
17 **PURUSANT TO 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

18 168. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
19 forth herein.

20 169. SRP's SEPPs E-27 price plan, on its face and as applied, violates the
21 Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States
22 Constitution. Specifically, SRP's E-27 price plan creates three classes of customers:
23 the SRP grandfathered solar customers who are exempt from the E-27 price plan; SRP
24 solar customers that are subject to the higher charges of the E-27 price plan; and SRP
25 non-solar customers who are not charged under the E-27 price plan.

26 170. These classifications have a direct bearing on the right to be charged for
27 services equally based on the amount of electricity consumed regardless of whether a
28 customer chooses to supplement their supply of electricity with solar technology.

1 171. SRP's E-27 price plan singles out newer solar customers and
2 discriminates against them by charging the penalizing fees associated with the E-27
3 price plan.

4 172. SRP lacks any legitimate state interest justifying the creation of these
5 classes and cannot show that these classifications are necessary to serve any rational
6 interest.

7 173. This cause of action can be maintained under the United States
8 Constitution, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and other applicable law.

9 174. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's discriminatory price plan,
10 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
11 proved at trial.

12 175. SRP's unlawful and unconstitutional conduct is likely to continue and
13 cause additional damage and loss, if not enjoined.

14 176. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
15 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

16 **COUNT VIII**
17 **VIOLATION OF EQUAL PROTECTION**
18 **PURUSANT TO A.R.S. CONST. ART. 2 § 13**

19 177. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
20 forth herein.

21 178. SRP's SEPPs E-27 price plan, on its face and as applied, violates the
22 Equal Protection Clause of the Arizona Constitution. Specifically, SRP's E-27 price
23 plan creates three classes of customers: the SRP grandfathered solar customers who are
24 exempt from the E-27 price plan; SRP solar customers that are subject to the higher
25 charges of the E-27 price plan; and SRP non-solar customers who are not charged under
26 the E-27 price plan.

27 179. These classifications have a direct impact on the right to be charged for
28 services equally based on the amount of electricity consumed regardless of whether a
customer chooses to supplement their supply of electricity with solar technology.

1 180. SRP's E-27 price plan singles out newer solar customers and
2 discriminates against them by charging the penalizing fees associated with the E-27
3 price plan. SRP lacks any legitimate state interest justifying the creation of these classes
4 and cannot show that these classifications are necessary to serve any rational interest.

5 181. As a direct and proximate result of SRP's discriminatory price plan,
6 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be
7 proved at trial.

8 182. SRP's unlawful and unconstitutional conduct is likely to continue and
9 cause additional damage and loss, if not enjoined.

10 183. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
11 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

12 **COUNT IX**
13 **VIOLATION OF A.R.S. 44-1522 *et seq.***

14 184. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set
15 forth herein.

16 185. The foregoing business practices and conduct of Defendant are unlawful,
17 abusive and unfair.

18 186. A.R.S. § 30-806(D) provides: "Failure of a public power entity to comply
19 with the rules adopted pursuant to subsections A and B of this section or the procedures
20 listed in subsection D of this section is an unlawful practice pursuant to § 44-1522."

21 187. A.R.S. § 30-806(A) provides, in part, "Public power entities shall adopt
22 rules and procedures to protect the public against deceptive, unfair and abusive business
23 practices. Public power entities and the commission shall coordinate their respective
24 rules and procedures to promote consistent implementation statewide. The rules and
25 procedures adopted by public power entities shall address at least: 1. Deceptive, unfair
26 and abusive business practices...."

27 188. SRP failed to comply with A.R.S. § 30-806. SRP failed to adopt rules and
28 procedures to protect the public against deceptive, unfair and abusive business

1 practices. Instead, by its above-described conduct, SRP engaged in deceptive, unfair
2 and abusive business practices.

3 189. A.R.S. § 44-1522 (A) provides: “The act, use or employment by any
4 person of any deception, deceptive or unfair act or practice, fraud, false pretense, false
5 promise, misrepresentation, or concealment, suppression or omission of any material
6 fact with intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression or omission, in
7 connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise whether or not any
8 person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby, is declared to be an
9 unlawful practice.”

10 190. SRP’s conduct violates A.R.S. § 30-806 and A.R.S. § 44-1522 *et seq.*

11 191. As a direct and proximate result of SRP’s discriminatory price plan and
12 unfair and abusive practices and conduct, described above, Plaintiffs and the Class have
13 suffered injury and incurred damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

14 192. SRP’s unlawful conduct is likely to continue and cause additional damage
15 and loss, if not enjoined.

16 193. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to and
17 demand monetary, injunctive and declaratory relief.

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, respectfully
20 request that the Court award the following on all counts:

- 21 A. Damages sufficient for Plaintiffs and the Class to be made whole;
- 22 B. Certification of the Class as defined pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
- 23 C. Appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and its undersigned
24 counsel as Class Counsel pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4) and 23(g);
- 25 D. Compensatory and actual damages in an amount as determined at trial,
26 including pre- and post- judgment interest;
- 27 E. Treble damages on all counts where such relief is appropriate and
28 permissible by law;

1 F. Award Plaintiffs and the class reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as
2 allowable by law;

3 G. Grant injunctive and equitable relief sufficient to require Defendant to
4 terminate its discriminatory and anticompetitive conduct;

5 H. Declare Defendant's conduct unconstitutional and a violation of the laws
6 set forth above;

7 I. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper and
8 to which Plaintiffs and the Class may be entitled.

9 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

10 Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, demand a trial by jury on all
11 issues so triable.

12
13 Dated: February 22, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

14 **ZIMMERMAN REED LLP**

15
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Civil Cover Sheet

This automated JS-44 conforms generally to the manual JS-44 approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974. The data is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. The information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form is authorized for use only in the District of Arizona.

The completed cover sheet must be printed directly to PDF and filed as an attachment to the Complaint or Notice of Removal.

Plaintiff(s): William Ellis ; Robert Dill ; Edward Rupprecht ; Robert Gustavis

Defendant(s): Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District

County of Residence: Maricopa

County of Residence: Maricopa

County Where Claim For Relief Arose: Maricopa

Plaintiff's Atty(s):

Defendant's Atty(s):

**Hart L Robinovitch
Zimmerman Reed LLP
14646 N. Kierland Blvd., Suite 145
Scottsdale, Arizona 85254
4803486400**

II. Basis of Jurisdiction: **3. Federal Question (U.S. not a party)**

III. Citizenship of Principal Parties (Diversity Cases Only)

Plaintiff:- N/A
Defendant:- N/A

IV. Origin : **1. Original Proceeding**

V. Nature of Suit: **410 Antitrust**

VI. Cause of Action: **28 U.S.C. § 1367 Sherman Antitrust Act; A.R.S. § 44-1403 Arizona Uniform State Antitrust Act**

VII. Requested in Complaint

Class Action: **Yes**
Dollar Demand: **5,000,000**
Jury Demand: **Yes**

VIII. This case is not related to another case.

Signature: s/Hart L. Robinovitch

Date: 2/19/2019

If any of this information is incorrect, please go back to the Civil Cover Sheet Input form using the *Back* button in your browser and change it. Once correct, save this form as a PDF and include it as an attachment to your case opening documents.

Revised: 01/2014

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action: Salt River Project AIPD Penalized Consumers with Solar Energy Systems with Higher Rates \[UPDATE\]](#)
