

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

LYDIA GRUBER AND LOUISE
FERDINAND, on behalf of themselves and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STARION ENERGY, INC.

Defendant.

No. 3:14-cv-1828 (SRU)

SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiffs Lydia Gruber and Louise Ferdinand (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all persons similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, allege as follows.

INTRODUCTION

2. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and a class of all similarly situated customers in Connecticut and Massachusetts against Defendant Starion Energy, Inc. (“Starion”), arising out of Starion’s unfair, deceptive, unconscionable and bad faith billing for “supplying” electricity to residential consumers.

3. Starion entices residential customers to sign up for its service by offering low initial rates for electricity. When the “teaser rate” period expires, however, customers are rolled over into a month-to-month variable rate plans with exorbitant rates.

4. Starion represents that it offers a “variable rate” electricity plan to residential consumers that is tied to Starion’s cost of electricity. However, contrary to Starion’s representations and obligations, Starion consistently and improperly charges an extraordinarily high premium rate for electricity *regardless* of fluctuations in the underlying market price.

Indeed, as set forth below, Starion routinely charges its consumers as much as *five times* the underlying market rate, notwithstanding Starion's representations that its variable rates are tied to Starion's cost of electricity.

5. For example, Starion's rates go *up* to match spikes in the underlying market price. However, when the market price goes *down*, Starion's rate remains at an inflated level several times higher than the market rate. Through this scheme, Starion subjects consumers to consistent and unlawful "heads I win, tails you lose" pricing.

6. This unfair and deceptive scheme of charging inflated electric prices is intentionally designed to maximize revenue for Starion.

7. Plaintiffs and other Starion customers have been injured by Starion's unlawful practices. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the class, seek damages, restitution and injunctive relief for Starion's violation of state consumer protection statutes (Count I) and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing (Count II).

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Lydia Gruber is a resident of Windsor, Connecticut.

9. Plaintiff Louise Ferdinand is a resident of Revere, Massachusetts.

10. Defendant Starion Energy, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware whose principal place of business is in Middlebury, Connecticut.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has jurisdiction over this civil action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because this is a class action filed under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 and some members of the Class are citizens of a different state than Defendant Starion.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Starion because Starion is headquartered in Connecticut, has had over thirty thousand customers in Connecticut, and therefore conducts business in this state. Upon information and belief, Starion does not maintain an office or keep any assets in Massachusetts. Additionally, Plaintiffs have made demand under Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 93A, § 1.

13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendant resides in this District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Energy Deregulation and the Role of Electric Suppliers

14. In the late 90s and early 2000s, many states moved to deregulate at least part of the electricity supply services then performed by large public utilities. Delivery of electricity to a consumer requires both the creation of electricity and the transmission of that electricity from the power plant to the consumer. The typical pattern was to require the public utilities to divest their power generation assets such as coal, gas and nuclear power plants. But, the regulated utilities continued distributing power from these power plants to consumers through transmission lines.

15. When deregulation occurred, the business of power *supply* was opened to competition and consumers were allowed to select the companies from whom they would purchase their power. However, states generally set a “standard offer,” or default rate, available to all customers in each public utility's service area. In some states, such as Connecticut, the standard offer is a single, flat rate which is fixed for a period of months, while other states such

as Massachusetts have both a fixed rate standard offer and a standard offer rate that varies each month.

16. As a result of the deregulation of power supply, several different parties are now involved in the supply of electric power to residential consumers. Certain companies, such as Dominion, produce electric power (“Generation Companies”). Other companies, such as Connecticut Light & Power (“CL&P”), distribute electricity from Generation Companies to the end user (“Distribution Companies”). Although some Generation Companies have sold power directly to consumers, including residential customers, most sell the power on the wholesale market to companies that market to retail customers (“Electric Suppliers”).

17. The market for wholesale power in the New England States is under the administration of an independent, not-for-profit corporation formed in accordance with the recommendations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, called ISO New England (for “Independent System Operator”). ISO New England coordinates and directs the generation and flow of electricity throughout the region, ensuring that electric supply exactly meets demand throughout the network. The wholesale market managed by ISO New England determines where and when electricity will be made by Generation Companies and the wholesale prices that will be paid for that electricity through competitive bids. “More than 500 companies participate in these markets, buying and selling between \$6-\$14 billion of electric power and related products annually.” <http://www.iso-ne.com/about/what-we-do/three-roles/administering-markets>. The bid process determines the Generation Company that will make each unit of electricity and the wholesale price each Energy Supplier will pay to each Generator for each unit of energy delivered to specific locations throughout the region.

18. Electric Suppliers play a middleman role: they purchase power directly or indirectly from Generation Companies and sell that electricity to end-user consumers. However, Electric Suppliers do not *deliver* that electricity to consumers. Rather, Generation Companies deliver the electricity to Distribution Companies, which in turn deliver the electricity to the ultimate consumer. Electric Suppliers merely buy electricity at the wholesale rate and then sell that power to end-users with a mark-up. Thus, Electric Suppliers are essentially brokers and traders: they neither make nor deliver electricity, but merely buy electricity from the Generation Companies and re-sell it to end users.

19. Starion is an Electric Supplier. It buys and resells “Power Pool System” power purchased from the New England regional electricity market, not from specific power generation plants. For example, as Starion admits in its “Disclosure Label,”

Your electricity is transmitted across the New England electric system, which receives electricity from power plants throughout the region to meet the requirements of all customers in New England. The “**New England Power Pool System Mix**” represents the percentage of power supply from each power source in the regional system. Suppliers are responsible for generating and/or purchasing electricity that is added to the electric system in an amount equal to your electricity use.

20. Starion’s prices are not approved by states’ regulatory authorities such as Connecticut’s Public Utility Regulatory Authority (“PURA”) or the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. Rather, Starion and other Electric Suppliers are free to set their own rates for supplying electricity to consumers. And Starion, like all other suppliers, relies upon the Distribution Companies to deliver the electricity it purchases on the wholesale market to its customers. The Distribution Companies charge separately for their distribution-related services, using rates that are reviewed and approved by the states’ regulatory agencies.

21. Electric Suppliers may contract with consumers to supply electricity on either a “Fixed” or “Variable” rate basis. Under a Fixed contract, the Supplier agrees to supply electricity at a set rate for a certain number of months.

22. Under a Variable rate contract, the Supplier may vary the rate it charges on a periodic basis (often monthly).

B. Starion’s Excessive Rates

23. Starion has offered various Fixed and Variable rate plans, including contracts that charge a low promotional “teaser” rate which is fixed for a set number of months before automatically rolling into a Variable rate plan.

24. Starion represents that its Variable rate plan is based upon the market rate for electricity. Indeed, that is the entire hook by which Starion attracts consumers to Variable rate plans.

25. In its online disclosure statement, Starion states that “[y]our all-inclusive rate is variable based on market conditions.”

26. Starion’s Connecticut “Sales Agreement for Purchase of Electricity” also makes this express link between the Variable rate charged by the company and the price Starion itself pays for electricity, stating:

Your variable price shall be calculated monthly and shall reflect the cost of electricity obtained from all sources (including energy, capacity, settlement, ancillaries), related transmission and distribution charges and other market-related factors, plus all applicable taxes, fees, charges or other assessments and Starion’s costs, expenses and margins.

27. In the transcript of the recording of the automated telephone call with Plaintiff Gruber, Starion expressly represented that the monthly variable rate “may change based on

market conditions with a current rate of 7.37 cents.” Plaintiff Gruber confirmed her agreement to this term with a “yes.”

28. Starion’s Massachusetts “Sales Agreement for Purchase of Electricity” provided to Plaintiff Ferdinand similarly states:

Your variable price shall be calculated monthly and shall reflect the cost of electricity obtained from all sources (including energy, capacity, settlement, ancillaries), related transmission and distribution charges and other market-related factors, plus all applicable taxes, fees, charges or other assessments and Starion’s costs, expenses and margins.

29. Given that Starion’s list of factors affecting variable rates first and foremost lists – as one might expect – Starion’s own cost of electricity, a reasonable consumer would understand that Starion’s Variable rates would be reasonably related to and fluctuate in a manner correlated with the underlying wholesale market rate for electricity, and that, although prices would go up when wholesale prices rose, they would also go down when wholesale prices decreased, enabling consumers to take advantage of market lows.

30. Instead, and contrary to reasonable consumer expectation, Starion used its Variable rates as a pure profit center that was not tied to underlying wholesale market rates. For example, Starion increased the rates charged to class members when wholesale prices rose, but kept them at a level as much as *five times* the wholesale market rates when the wholesale prices fell.

31. For example, the chart below sets forth (1) the average wholesale price (in dollars per kilowatt hour) of electricity delivered to Connecticut for each month during the period from November 2013 through March 2015, as reported by ISO-New England;¹ (2) the highest non-

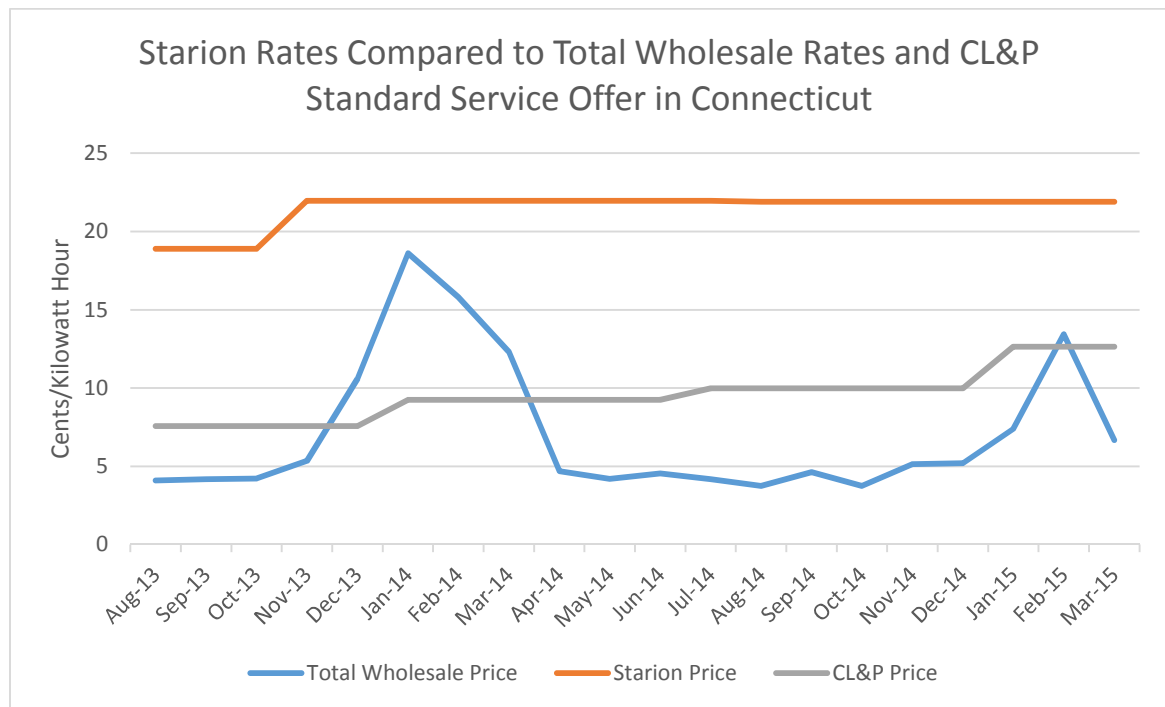
¹ This is ISO-New England’s all-in price to Suppliers (the “Total Wholesale Rate”), including not only the wholesale price of power but also all of ISO-New England’s charges, such as its charges for Capacity, Net Commitment Period Compensation (NCPC), Ancillary Markets, and Wholesale Market Services, as

promotional variable rates Starion charged to consumers in Connecticut for those same months, as represented by Starion on its website; (3) the resulting spread between Starion's rates and the average wholesale price; and (4) the Starion price compared to the Total Wholesale Rate, expressed as a percentage.

Month	Total Wholesale Rate for Connecticut (cents/kilowatt hour)	Starion Price (cents/kilowatt hour)	Starion's Spread (cents/kilowatt hour)	Starion Price as Percentage of Wholesale Rate
November 2013	5.344	18.90	13.556	354%
December 2014	10.588	21.97	11.382	208%
January 2014	18.615	21.97	3.355	118%
February 2014	15.803	21.97	6.167	139%
March 2014	12.312	21.97	9.658	178%
April 2014	4.689	21.97	17.281	469%
May 2014	4.192	21.97	17.778	524%
June 2014	4.538	21.97	17.432	484%
July 2014	4.182	21.97	17.788	525%
August 2014	3.755	21.9	18.145	583%
September 2014	4.632	21.9	17.268	473%
October 2014	3.748	21.9	18.152	584%
November 2014	5.140	21.9	16.76	426%
December 2014	5.199	21.9	16.701	421%
January 2015	7.382	21.9	14.518	297%
February 2015	13.443	21.9	8.457	163%
March 2015	6.669	21.9	15.231	328%

reported in ISO New England's monthly Wholesale Load Cost Reports.

32. There was, accordingly, a huge disparity between the wholesale rates Starion paid for power² and the variable rates that it charged its customers. There was also a huge disparity between the Starion variable rate and the fixed, no risk, market based rate offered by CL&P which was not reasonable given how low wholesale rates were. These points are graphically shown by the following chart, which displays the Total Wholesale Rate paid by Starion and the retail price it charged its Connecticut customers during the period from August 2013 through March of 2015 (with CL&P's Standard Service Rate during the same period added for comparison):



33. Accordingly, Starion routinely charges class members a Variable electricity rate that is five times higher than the underlying market rate. Additionally, Starion's non-

² The Total Wholesale Rate for power in the three pricing zones ISO New England established in Massachusetts and the single pricing zone it established in Connecticut is not always identical, but it is always very close. For example, in the 17 months covered by the chart in paragraph 31, the difference in the monthly average wholesale price in Connecticut and in Northeast Massachusetts was less than 4 percent for 14 months; in the remaining three months, it was 4.7 percent, 6.5 percent and 11 percent.

promotional variable rates didn't even come close to the standard offer fixed rates in Connecticut during the entire period.

34. Notably, Starion charges these exorbitant premiums without adding any value to the consumer whatsoever. As detailed above, Starion does not either produce or transport electricity. It has no role in running or maintaining power plants or power lines; it does no hook-ups or emergency response. Indeed, Starion does not even handle customer billing: that, too, is handled by the Distribution Company. Essentially, all that Starion does is act as a trader in the transaction. Yet it charges several multiples of the amount the Generation Companies receive for making electricity and the Distribution Companies receive for transmitting power, maintaining power lines, and handling emergency services and customer billing and calls.³

35. Moreover, Starion's costs, other than its total wholesale cost of power, were relatively fixed and could not have justified the massive increases alleged above. Starion's other material costs were for operations, and included costs, for example, relating to rent, equipment, overhead, employees, etc. were relatively fixed and could not justify the price variations alleged above.

36. Starion's filings demonstrate that its variable rate was not based on market conditions. For example, Starion's lowest variable rate for the period October 2013 through October 2014 was consistently 6.9 cents. Starion's highest variable rate during the same period ranged from 18.9 cents to 21.9 cents, triple the lowest rate. Yet both rates were to be determined based on the same market conditions. Given the fact that the same electricity was bought and

³ For example, CL&P currently charges 6.7 cents per kilowatt hour plus a flat charge of \$19.25 for distribution services, while Starion's highest variable rate for its services as of last month was 21.9 cents per kilowatt hour. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the average household in Connecticut uses 731 kilowatt hours per month. <http://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=97&t=3>. Such an average household would pay CL&P about \$68 for distribution services, while paying Starion \$160 – significantly more than twice as much.

sold under the same market conditions, the rates could not have been based on market conditions.

37. Moreover, as alleged above, Starion offered Plaintiff Gruber a current rate of 7.37 cents based on market conditions. Yet at the same time, Starion charged other Connecticut consumers a variable rate of almost 20 cents which was also allegedly based on market conditions. Since all of the power sold to consumers was bought and sold in the same market and subject to the same market conditions, it is impossible for these two widely divergent rates to be based on market conditions. Moreover, unlike some other electricity suppliers who represented that their low introductory rates were “teaser” rates that were not based on market conditions, Starion’s conduct was more egregious in that it represented to Gruber that its initial rate was Starion’s “market” rate.

38. Accordingly, Starion’s essential representation to consumers concerning its Variable pricing plan – that the Variable rate is somehow reflects its cost of electricity – is patently false. For example, the average wholesale price dropped every month from January to May of 2014, ending the period at a price that was 78 percent lower than the January high. During the same period, Starion’s price did not change at all. Indeed, after rising to meet the winter spike in the price of electricity in late 2013 and early 2014, Starion’s high variable rate remained unchanged for the entire year. As a result, Starion’s price premium was an incredible **583 percent** of the Total Wholesale Rate in August of 2014.

C. Plaintiffs Suffered Injury Due To Starion’s Improper Business Practices

39. Plaintiff Lydia Gruber was on Starion’s Variable rate plan from October of 2013 to January of 2014.

40. During most of this time period, wholesale rates were less than 10 cents per kilowatt hour, and only in January did they reach 16 cents an hour. The rates paid by Plaintiff Gruber were unrelated to, and both consistently and substantially in excess of, the wholesale price of power.

41. For example, on October 12, 2013, Plaintiff's rate jumped from 7.37 cents in September to 8.25 cents per kwh, an increase of 12%, yet the Total Wholesale Rate dropped from 3.828 cents to 3.451 cents per kwh, a decline of 10%. On November 13, 2013, Plaintiff's rate increased from 8.25 cents to 13.99 cents per kwh, an increase of 70%, yet the Total Wholesale Rate increased from 3.451 cents to 4.468 cents per kwh, an increase of only 23%. Moreover, the spread between the Total Wholesale Rate and Plaintiff's rate increased over 2 ½ times, from 3.542 cents in September (7.37 minus 3.828) to 9.522 cents in December (13.99 minus 4.468). Given that Starion's other expenses were relatively fixed, there is no market condition that could justify these increases.

42. Plaintiff Gruber suffered an ascertainable loss in that she paid more than she should have for power. Defendant's acts as alleged above were a reasonably foreseeable result of and a substantial factor in causing that loss.

43. Plaintiff Ferdinand was on Starion's Variable rate plan from November, 2014 to March, 2015.

44. From November 19 to December 18, 2014, Plaintiff's rate was 7.59 cents, and the November Total Wholesale Rate for Northeastern Massachusetts was 5.236 cents. Accordingly, Starion charged 2.354 cents above the Total Wholesale Rate.

45. From December 18, 2014 to January 21, 2015, Plaintiff's rate was 7.59 cents, and the December Total Wholesale Rate was 5.35 cents. Accordingly, Starion charged 2.24 cents above the Total Wholesale Rate.

46. From January 21, 2015 to February 23, 2015, Plaintiff's rate was 7.99 cents, and the January NE Massachusetts Total Wholesale Rate was 7.535 cents. Accordingly, Starion charged .45 cents above the Total Wholesale Rate. From February 23 to March 20, 2015, Plaintiff's rate tripled to 21.47 cents, and the February Total Wholesale Rate was 13.784 cents. Accordingly, Starion charged a spread of 7.786 cents above the Total Wholesale Rate. This spread was more than triple the spread Starion charged Plaintiff Ferdinand in 2014. Even when combining the diminished spread in January, Starion charged an average spread for the January to March 2015 period of 4.118 cents, almost double the spread charged in 2014.⁴ Accordingly, Starion used the February 2015 decline in the Total Wholesale Rate to increase the spread and its profits. Given that Starion's other expenses were relatively fixed, there is no market condition that could justify these increases.

47. Plaintiff Ferdinand suffered an ascertainable loss in that she paid more than she should have for power. Defendant's acts as alleged above were a reasonably foreseeable result of and a substantial factor in causing that loss.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

48. Plaintiffs bring this class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and the following class of similarly situated persons:

All persons enrolled in a Starion Services, LLC's variable rate electric plan in connection with a property located within Connecticut and Massachusetts at any

⁴ In March, 2014, the NE ISO all-in Total Wholesale Rate dropped back down to 6.994 cents, which could not possibly justify Starion's variable rate charges.

time within the applicable statutes of limitations preceding the filing of this action through and including the date of class certification (the “Class”).

49. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the definition of the proposed Class or to propose subclasses as might be necessary or appropriate.

50. Excluded from the Class are Defendant, including any parent, subsidiary, affiliate or person controlled by Defendant; Defendant’s officers, directors, agents or employees; the judicial officers assigned to this litigation; and members of their staffs and immediate families.

51. The proposed Class meets all requirements for class certification. The Class satisfies the numerosity standard. The Class is believed to number in the tens of thousands of persons. As a result, joinder of all class members in a single action is impracticable. On information and belief, class members can be identified by Starion and Distribution Company records.

52. There are questions of fact and law common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The questions of law and fact common to the Class arising from Starion’s actions include, without limitation, whether Starion:

- a. committed unfair or deceptive trade practices by its Variable electric rate policies and practices;
- b. breached its covenant of good faith and fair dealing with regard to its Variable electric rate contracts; and
- c. continues to commit wrongdoing through its Variable electric rate policies and practices.

53. The questions set forth above predominate over any questions affecting only individual persons, and a class action is superior with respect to considerations of consistency, economy, efficiency, fairness and equity to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

54. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class because they are members of the Class and their interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the Class they seek to represent. The interests of the members of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their undersigned counsel, who have extensive experience prosecuting complex class action litigation.

55. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class because they arise out of the same conduct, policies, and practices of Starion with respect to its Variable electric rate policies and practices. Plaintiffs have suffered the harm alleged and have no interests antagonistic to the interests of any other putative class member.

56. Maintenance of this action as a class action is a fair and efficient method for the adjudication of this controversy. It would be impracticable and undesirable for each class member who suffered harm to bring a separate action. In addition, the maintenance of separate actions would place a substantial and unnecessary burden on the courts and could result in inconsistent adjudications, while a single class action can determine, with judicial economy, the rights of all class members.

57. Notice can be provided to Class members by using techniques and forms of notice similar to those customarily used in other class actions.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

VIOLATION OF STATE UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACTS

58. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though set forth therein.

59. Plaintiffs bring this count individually and as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of themselves and the Class.

60. Starion is engaged in “trade” and “commerce” as it offers electricity for sale to consumers.

61. Starion’s conduct as alleged above constitutes unfair practices:

- a. Starion’s contracts do not accurately describe the rates the customer will be paying or the circumstances under which the rates may change.⁵
- b. Starion’s acts and practices with regard to its exorbitant Variable electric rates as alleged above are immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous.
- c. Starion’s conduct is substantially injurious to consumers. Such conduct has caused, and continues to cause, substantial injury to consumers because consumers would not have paid such a high price for electricity but for Starion’s immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous practices and procedures. Consumers have thus overpaid for their electricity and such injury is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competition. No benefit to consumers or competition results from Starion’s conduct, nor could consumers reasonably have avoided the injury.

⁵ Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-245o(f)(2) expressly provides that “[e]ach contract for electric generation services shall contain all material terms of the agreement” including “a clear and conspicuous statement explaining the rates that such consumer will be paying” and “*the circumstances under which the rates may change*”(emphasis added). Similarly, Massachusetts regulations state that “[i]t is an unfair or deceptive act or practice for a retail seller of electricity to make any material representation to the public or to any consumer, either directly or through any type of marketing or agreement. . . . which the seller knows or should know has the capacity or tendency to deceive or mislead a reasonable consumer . . . in any material respect, including but not limited to representations relating to . . . (d) *any term of any agreement to be entered into by the retail seller of electricity and a consumer [for] the distribution price, the generation price or the total delivered price of electricity . . .*” 940 CMR §19.04 (emphasis added).

62. Starion's conduct as alleged above also constitutes a deceptive act or practice. Starion's Variable electric rate representations as set forth above were and are likely to mislead consumers and Starion intended that consumers rely upon those representations. Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers reasonably interpreted Defendant's representations to mean that Starion's Variable rates are tied to the Starion's cost of electricity (when in fact they are not). Starion's representations were material to a reasonable consumer and likely to affect consumer decisions and conduct, including purchases of power from Starion pursuant to Variable rate contracts.

63. The foregoing unfair and deceptive practices directly, foreseeably and proximately caused Plaintiffs and the Class to suffer an ascertainable loss and substantial injury when they paid an exorbitant premium for electricity over wholesale market rates.

64. The foregoing actions constitute unfair and deceptive practices in violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110a *et seq*, and the Massachusetts Regulation of Business Practices for Consumers' Protection Act, Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 93A, § 1.

65. Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to recover damages and other appropriate relief, as alleged below.

COUNT II

BREACH OF COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

66. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though set forth therein.

67. All contracts contain an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, including Plaintiffs' and Class members' contracts with Starion.

68. Starion's Terms and Conditions give Starion discretion concerning the monthly rates charged under Variable rate contracts and any increases or decreases to the rate to reflect the changes in the wholesale power market.

69. As alleged herein, Starion has used its discretion to set and bill exorbitant electric rates several multiples of the wholesale market rate.

70. Starion's performance of its discretionary functions under the Terms and Conditions as alleged herein to maximize its revenue from Variable electric rates impedes the right of Plaintiffs and other Class Members to receive benefits that they reasonably expected to receive under the contract.

71. On information and belief, Starion's actions as alleged herein were performed in bad faith, in that the purpose behind the practices and policies alleged herein was to maximize Starion's return on investment at the expense of its customers and in contravention of their reasonable expectations as customers of Starion.

72. Starion has breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing in the Terms and Conditions through its Variable electric rate policies and practices as alleged herein.

73. Plaintiffs and members of the putative Class have sustained damages as a result of Starion's breaches as alleged herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the putative Class, request that this Court enter judgment against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiffs and award the following relief:

- (a) Certification of the proposed Class;
- (b) Injunctive relief enjoining Starion from charging exorbitant Variable electric rates under their current policies and from engaging in the wrongful, deceptive, unfair, and unconscionable practices alleged herein;
- (c) Damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including actual and punitive damages;
- (d) A declaration that Defendant's actions as alleged herein are unlawful;
- (e) Disgorgement and restitution of all exorbitant rates paid to Starion by Plaintiff and the putative Class as a result of the wrongs alleged herein;
- (f) Pre- and post- judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by applicable law;
- (g) Attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses as available under the law;
- (h) Such other and additional relief as the Court may find just and equitable.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

DATED: June 1, 2015

PLAINTIFF

 /s\ Robert A. Izard

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