

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

JAMES BROWN, Individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

AGWAY ENERGY SERVICES, LLC,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. _____

Class Action Complaint

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, James Brown (“Brown” or “Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this class action lawsuit against Agway Energy Services, LLC (“Agway” or “Defendant”), and hereby alleges upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts, and as to all other matters upon information and belief, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation made by his attorneys, as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This action seeks to redress Defendant’s improper pricing practices that have caused thousands of Pennsylvania consumers to pay considerably more for their electricity than they should otherwise have paid.
2. Traditionally, residential electricity was supplied by regulated utilities like West Penn Power. The rates utilities could charge were strictly controlled. In the 1990s, however, Enron’s unprecedented lobbying campaign resulted in deregulation of state energy markets in Pennsylvania and elsewhere such that consumers were permitted to choose from a variety of

companies selling residential energy. Seizing on deregulation, electric generation suppliers (“EGSs”) like Defendant Agway have grown rapidly.

3. Price is the most important consideration for energy consumers. Given that there is no difference at all in the electricity that Agway supplies as opposed to the consumer’s utility, the only reason a consumer switches to an EGS like Agway is for the prices offered in a competitive market as opposed to prices offered by a regulated utility. That is, after all, the entire point of energy deregulation.

4. Defendant has taken advantage of the deregulation of the retail electricity market in Pennsylvania by luring consumers into switching energy suppliers with false contractual promises that it offers variable rates for electricity that are based on market-related factors. Defendant lures consumers into switching by offering a teaser rate that is lower than local utilities’ rates for electricity supply. When the teaser rate expires after a couple of months, Defendant charges customers a variable rate, which its customer contract represents is based on market-related factors. Yet the rate Defendant charges is *not* based on market-related factors but is instead an inflated rate based on Defendant’s price gouging.

5. Defendant’s conduct injures Pennsylvania consumers and is unconscionable. In fact, Agway’s variable rates are substantially higher than those otherwise available in the energy market. Agway’s business model is simple: after the teaser rate expires, it charges exorbitant rates that are not based on market-related factors. As a result, Pennsylvania consumers are being fleeced millions of dollars in exorbitant charges for electricity.

6. This suit is brought pursuant to the common law of Pennsylvania on behalf of a class of consumers who purchased electricity from Agway at any time within the applicable statutes of limitations preceding the filing of this action through and including the date of

judgment. It seeks, *inter alia*, injunctive relief, actual damages and refunds, attorneys' fees and the costs of this suit.

7. Only through a class action can Agway's customers remedy Defendant's ongoing wrongdoing. Because the monetary damages suffered by each customer are small compared to the much higher cost a single customer would incur in trying to challenge Agway's unlawful practices, it makes no financial sense for an individual customer to bring his or her own lawsuit. Further, many customers don't realize they are victims of Agway's deceptive conduct. With this class action, Plaintiff and the Class seek to level the playing field and make sure that companies like Agway engage in fair and upright business practices.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff James Brown is a natural person and citizen of Pennsylvania. Plaintiff Brown was a customer of Agway Energy from March 2016 through December 2016, and as a result of Defendant's conduct, he incurred excessive charges for electricity.

9. Defendant Agway is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware. Agway's principal place of business and corporate headquarters is in Syracuse, New York.

10. Agway has amassed a damning public dossier. For example, the New York Public Service Commission ("NYPSC") in December 2016 banned most EGSs from serving low-income customers in order to "protect low-income customers from [these companies'] unscrupulous business practices" ¹ The NYPSC, however, indicated that it would consider

¹ Press Release, NYPSC, ESCOs Banned From Selling to Low-Income Customers in New York (Dec. 15, 2016), *available at* [https://www3.dps.ny.gov/pscweb/webfileroom.nsf/Web/565828CCDE596E7B8525808A006F1803/\\$File/pr16085.pdf?OpenElement](https://www3.dps.ny.gov/pscweb/webfileroom.nsf/Web/565828CCDE596E7B8525808A006F1803/$File/pr16085.pdf?OpenElement) (last visited Mar. 8, 2018).

waivers for any company that could guarantee savings or offer other substantial benefit to those customers.² On October 20, 2017, the commission denied Agway's waiver request.³ As a result, the NYPSC has continued its ban on Agway from serving low-income customers.

11. Customers Agway has served have voiced their outrage over Agway's price gouging. Below is a sampling of Agway customer complaints found on the Internet:⁴

THIS AGWAY ENERGY SERVICES, LLC IS A TOTAL RIPPOFF I UNABLE TO REACH THEM ON THEIR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY LINE. MY HEAT WENT OFF AND I FINALLY CALLED SOMEONE TO FIX IT COST ME \$650.00.

Source: <https://www.bbb.org/upstate-new-york/business-reviews/natural-gas-companies/agway-energy-services-llc-in-syracuse-ny-31925/reviews-and-complaints>

I fell for the scam to switch to Agway Energy Services (owned by Suburban Propane) to be my supplier of choice for natural gas and electricity and ended up paying from 15% - 22% more even though they offered me a substantial savings. This will be true for most of the calls you receive from these boiler room operations. They call 2 - 3 times a week trying to get you to switch to some unheard-of company that is "allowed by the state" to save you big bucks on your utility bills. You can check with your legitimate utility to see the charges you would have paid if you stayed with them versus the charges that these crooks are charging you. To add insult to injury, it will take 3 months to get out of the scam once you cancel!

Source: <https://www.ripoffreport.com/reports/agway-energy-services/-/agway-energy-services-scam-alert-scam-alert-scam-alert-i-fell-for-the-scam-to-switch-to-a-1222267>

So these people at Agway called and promised a lower bill. My wife and I both live paycheck to paycheck and were trying to cut costs any way we could to save money. We decided to try it, and our bill has gone up every month since

²Michael Kuser, *New York PSC Adopts DER Rules, Sanctions ESCOs*, RTO INSIDER (Oct. 22, 2017), <https://www.rtoinsider.com/nypsc-distributed-energy-resources-der-escos-77891/> (last visited Mar. 8, 2018).

³ 2017 NY PSC Op No. 12-M-0476 (Order Denying Agway Energy Services, LLC's Petition for Waiver of the Prohibition on Service to Low-Income Customers by Energy Service Companies) (Oct. 20, 2017).

⁴ Misspellings corrected.

then. Now it is almost double what we were paying with National Grid. The bill has definitely gone the wrong way, since they claimed it would go down. I have contacted them but you are on hold for at least 20 minutes to try and get through. I have emailed them and left messages with no reply as of yet. Please do yourself a favor and stay away from them.

Source: <https://www.ripoffreport.com/reports/agway-energy-services/nationwide/agway-energy-services-suburban-propane-scam-doubles-your-bill-syracuse-ny-syracuse-ny-1321289>

Three customers wrote to Syracuse.com complaining about Agway's overcharging:

Customer 1: Paid \$167 more for electricity and \$173 more for gas. (over 1 year)

Customer 2: Paid \$264 more for electricity (over 10 months) and \$222 more for gas. (over 9 months)

Customer 3: Paid \$139 more for electricity and \$22 more for gas.

Source: http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2013/07/winners_and_losers_customers_compare_esco_bills_to_national_grid.html

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of the claims asserted herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A) in that the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, the Class has more than 100 members, and diversity of citizenship exists between at least one member of the Class and Defendant.

13. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant does business in Pennsylvania through continuous, permanent, and substantial activity in Pennsylvania.

14. This Court has specific personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it maintains sufficient contacts in this jurisdiction, including the advertising, marketing, distribution and sale of electricity to Pennsylvania consumers.

15. Venue is proper pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 80b-14 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Defendant regularly transacts and solicits business in this District, and Plaintiff resides in this District.

16. Venue is also proper because Defendant's customer contract contains a venue provision fixing venue in Pennsylvania.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Energy Deregulation and Resulting Wide-Spread Improper Pricing Practices

17. In 1996, Pennsylvania deregulated the market for retail energy supply, a major break with past policy. Prior to deregulation, electricity was supplied and distributed solely by local utility companies. The purpose of deregulation is to enhance competition between energy providers in the hopes that electric generation suppliers ("EGSs") like Defendant would help to lower energy costs.

18. As part of deregulation, EGSs like Agway are subject to minimal regulation and do not have to seek approval of its rates with the Pennsylvania Utility Commission ("PUC") or the method by which it set its rates.

19. EGSs play a middleman role: they purchase energy directly or indirectly from companies that produce energy and sell that energy to end-user consumers. However, EGSs do not deliver energy to consumers. Rather, the companies that produce energy deliver it to consumers' utilities, which in turn deliver it to the consumer. EGSs merely buy electricity at the wholesale rate and then sell that energy to end-users with a mark-up. Thus, EGSs are essentially brokers and traders: they neither make nor deliver electricity, but merely buy electricity from a producer and resell it to consumers.

20. EGSs such as Agway have various options to buy electricity at wholesale for resale to retail customers, including: owning electricity production facilities; purchasing electricity from wholesale marketers and brokers at the price available at or near the time it is

used by the retail consumer; and by purchasing electricity in advance by purchasing futures contracts for the delivery of electricity in the future at a predetermined price. The purpose of deregulation is to allow EGSs to use these and other innovative purchasing strategies to reduce electricity costs.

21. If a customer switches to an EGS, the customer will have his or her energy “supplied” by the EGS but still “delivered” by their existing utility. The customer’s existing utility continues to bill the customer for both the energy supply and delivery costs. The only difference to the customer is which company sets the price for the customer’s energy supply.

22. After a customer switches to an EGS, the customer’s energy supply charge—based on a customer’s kilowatt hour usage—is calculated using the supply rate charged by the EGS and not the regulated rate charged by customer’s former utility. The supply rate charged is itemized on the customer’s bill as the number of kilowatt hours (“kWh”) multiplied by the rate. For example, if a customer uses 300 kWh at a rate of 11.0¢ per kWh, the customer will be billed \$33.00 (300 x \$.11) for her energy supply.

23. Almost all states that deregulated their energy markets did so in the mid to late 1990s. This wave of deregulation was frantically pushed by then-corporate superstar Enron. For example, in December 1996 when energy deregulation was being considered in Connecticut, “the most aggressive proponent” of deregulation, Enron CEO Jeffrey Skilling said:

Every day we delay [deregulation], we’re costing consumers a lot of money It can be done quickly. The key is to get the legislation done fast.⁵

24. Operating under this sense of urgency, the states that deregulated suffered serious consumer harm. For example, in 2001 forty-two states had started the deregulation process or were considering deregulation. Today, the number of full or partially deregulated states has

⁵ Christopher Keating, *Eight Years Later . . . “Deregulation Failed”* HARTFORD COURANT, Jan. 21, 2007.

dwindled to only seventeen and the District of Columbia. Even within those states several have recognized deregulation's potential harm to everyday consumers and thus only allow large-scale consumers to shop for their energy supplier.

25. Responding to shocking energy prices, many key players that supported deregulation now regret the role they played. For example, reflecting on Maryland's failed deregulation experience, a Maryland Senator commented: "Deregulation has failed. We are not going to give up on re-regulation till it is done."⁶

26. A Connecticut leader who participated in that state's foray into energy deregulation was similarly regretful:

Probably six out of the 187 legislators understood it at the time, because it is so incredibly complex If somebody says, no, we didn't screw up, then I don't know what world we are living in. We did.⁷

27. Agway takes advantage of the deregulation and the lack of regulatory oversight in the energy market to deceptively charge Pennsylvania consumers exorbitant rates for electricity. In theory, energy deregulation allows consumers to shop around for the best energy rates, and it allows consumers to take advantage of market-based rates that decline when wholesale costs decline. However, Agway exploits deregulated markets with false promises that its energy rates are based on market-related factors. In fact, Agway's rates are substantially higher than other EGSs or local utilities and they are not reflective of changes in wholesale rates.

28. One of deregulation's main unintended consequences has been the proliferation of EGSs like Agway whose business model is primarily based on deception. As a result, regulators

⁶ David Hill, *State Legislators Say Utility Deregulation Has Failed in its Goals*, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, May 4, 2011.

⁷ Keating, *supra* note 5.

have also begun to call out the improper pricing practices that pervade deregulated energy markets. For example, in 2014 New York’s Public Service Commission (“NYPSC”) concluded that New York’s residential and small-commercial retail energy markets were plagued with “marketing behavior that creates and too often relies on customer confusion.”⁸ The NYPSC further noted “it is extremely difficult for mass market retail energy customers to access pricing information relevant to their decision to commence, continue or terminate service”⁹

29. The improper pricing practices of EGSs like Agway has been devastating to consumers nationwide. For example, based on data recently provided by the major New York electric and gas utilities, the NYPSC calculated that for the 30 months from December 30, 2013 to June 30, 2016 New York’s energy service company (“ESCO”) customers paid nearly \$820 million more for energy than they would have had they stayed with their local utility. New York’s low-income consumers have also been hit hard. The utilities reported that low-income ESCO customers paid almost \$96 million more than residential utility customers for the same period.

30. Based in large part on the flood of consumer complaints, negative media reports, and data demonstrating massive overcharges the NYPSC announced in December 2016 an evidentiary hearing to consider primarily whether ESCOs should be “completely prohibited from serving their current products” to New York residential consumers.¹⁰ In other words, to reassess whether New York’s deregulation experiment has failed everyday consumers.

⁸ 2014 NY PSC Op No. 12-M-0476 at 4 (Order Taking Actions to Improve the Residential and Small Nonresidential Retail Access Markets) (Feb. 20, 2014).

⁹ *Id.* at 11.

¹⁰ 2016 NY PSC Op No. 12-M-0476 at 3 (Notice of Evidentiary and Collaborative Tracks and Deadline for Initial Testimony and Exhibits) (December 2, 2016).

31. This class action, which in damages, restitution, penalties, and equitable relief is further proof that residential energy deregulation has been an abject failure.

Agway Charges Improperly High Electricity Rates

32. Agway engages in a classic bait and switch deception scheme. Agway lures consumers into switching to its electricity supply service by offering teaser rates that are much lower than its regular rates.

33. In or around February or March, 2016, an Agway representative solicited Plaintiff, via a recorded telephone call, to switch from his electric company to Agway.

34. In March, 2016, Plaintiff made the switch to Agway for electricity. Thereafter, Plaintiff paid the rate he was charged.

35. Plaintiff was initially placed on a plan with introductory teaser rates for electricity for the first two months of service. After those teaser rates expired, Plaintiff was switched to a variable month-to-month rate for electricity.

36. Agway's customer contract also represents that the variable rate, which is set by Agway, "shall each month reflect the cost of electricity acquired by Agway 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 Agway's costs, expenses and margins." (emphasis added). A copy of the Agway customer contract is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

37. Any reasonable consumer would understand that based on these representations that Agway's variable rate would reflect Agway's costs for purchasing electricity at wholesale, and that the variable rate would be competitive with the rate offered by the local utility and other EGSs.

38. But the rates Agway charged Plaintiff were not commensurate with rates otherwise available in the market.

39. Plaintiff paid Agway's variable rate through December 2016. In January 2017, Plaintiff cancelled his service with Agway and returned to his former local utility, West Penn Power. The following table is a representative sampling which identifies the billing periods during this time, the variable rates Agway charged Plaintiff, and the corresponding rates West Penn Power would have charged for electricity (which is a reasonable representation of the available market rates):

Billing Period End Date¹¹	Agway Rate	West Penn Power Rate¹²	Difference (%)
3/17/2016 ¹³	.059004/kwh	.07000/kwh	-16% (teaser rate)
4/18/2016	.059002/kwh	.06980/kwh	-15% (teaser rate)
5/17/2016	.083446/kwh	.06980/kwh	20%
6/16/2016	.081841/kwh	.06680/kwh	23%
7/16/2016	.085976/kwh	.06410/kwh	34%
8/17/2016	.093566/kwh	.06410/kwh	46%
9/19/2016	.087523/kwh	.06210/kwh	41%
10/18/2016	.08674/kwh	.06060/kwh	43%
11/16/2016	.081979/kwh	.06060/kwh	35%

¹¹ The first day of the period is approximately thirty days before.

¹² The Price to compare was provided on Plaintiff's electricity bills.

¹³ Plaintiff began service with Agway on March 9, so this billing period began on March 9.

12/16/2016	.084617/kwh	.06340/kwh	33%
------------	-------------	------------	-----

40. In the electricity market, the rates Pennsylvania utilities like West Penn Power charge is an accurate reflection of rates that are market based. In fact, West Penn Power purchases electricity for its customers via a competitive procurement process from the same wholesale electricity market as other electricity retailers, including Agway, can purchase electricity for its customers.

41. For utility customers in Pennsylvania who do not get their electricity supply from an EGS, the utilities buy electricity from the Pennsylvania wholesale electricity markets. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) regulates the wholesale electricity market, which is administered by the PJM Interconnection. Utilities (and EGSs) purchase electricity at the wholesale level for resale to their customers. Thus, the purchases made by the utilities from the wholesale market reflect actual market costs and conditions.

42. That Agway’s rate was substantially higher than the local utility’s rate therefore demonstrates that Agway’s rate is not in fact based on the wholesale cost of electricity demonstrated by the fact that Agway’s variable rate was consistently significantly higher than West Penn Power’s rates.

43. Notably, Mr. Brown’s teaser rates lasted for the first two months of his service. These two months are the *only* months when Agway’s rate was lower than his utility’s contemporaneous rate.

44. The cost of wholesale electricity is the primary component of the non-overhead costs Agway incurs. Indeed, Agway concedes and represents as much, listing “the cost of electricity” as the first factor in its definitive list of pricing components.

45. The other factors Agway identifies in its customer contract (other than cost of electricity, capacity, ancillaries, transmission, and distribution) that affect its variable rate (i.e., “applicable taxes, fees, charges or other assessments and Agway’s costs, expenses”) are insignificant in terms of the overall costs Agway incurs to provide retail electricity, and do not fluctuate over time. Therefore, these other cost factors cannot explain Agway’s inflated variable rate or the reason its rates are disconnected from changes in wholesale costs.

46. Agway’s identification of “margin” among the factors it considers likewise does not justify its outrageously high rates. A reasonable consumer might understand that an EGS will attempt to make a reasonable margin on the commodity it sells to consumers. However, such a consumer would also expect that such profits would be consistent with profit margins obtained by other suppliers of electricity in the market, and also that Agway’s profiteering at the expense of its customers would not be so extreme that its rate bears no relation to market prices but is instead outrageously higher. That other EGSs’ rates are lower, even though they purchase electricity from the wholesale market, demonstrates that Agway sets its prices in bad faith. Similarly, West Penn’s rate reflects a rate that Agway could charge (because Agway could purchase electricity in the same way and at the same cost as West Penn) plus a reasonable margin. No reasonable consumer would consider a margin that is often over 100% to be fair or commercially reasonable.

47. Further, the “EnergyGuard Repair Program, the “Incentive” Agway offers in its customer contract, cannot account for Agway’s inflated rates. Agway’s customer contract states that this program is an incentive and not part of Agway’s rate formula. Agway’s competitors offer similar programs or analogous rebate programs but do not charge such exorbitant rates. In addition, Agway’s customers barely use this incentive. Thus, while Agway bills the

EnergyGuard program as “insurance,” because so few customers actually use the program Agway pays out only *de minimus* sums compared to what it reaps as a result of its exorbitant energy charges.

48. The truth is Agway does not price its energy based on the “market-related” factors enumerated in its contract. The following table is a pre-discovery calculation of the variable rates Agway charged Plaintiff, and the corresponding rates Agway should have charged for electricity based on the factors enumerated in its contract:

Billing Period			
End Date¹⁴	Agway Rate	Contract Rate	Difference (%)
3/17/2016 ¹⁵	.059004/kwh	.06269/kwh	-6% (teaser rate)
4/18/2016	.059002/kwh	.07094/kwh	-17% (teaser rate)
5/17/2016	.083446/kwh	.05958/kwh	40%
6/16/2016	.081841/kwh	.06353/kwh	29%
7/16/2016	.085976/kwh	.07623/kwh	13%
8/17/2016	.093566/kwh	.07652/kwh	22%
9/19/2016	.087523/kwh	.07192/kwh	22%
10/18/2016	.08674/kwh	.07110/kwh	22%
11/16/2016	.081979/kwh	.06508/kwh	26%
12/16/2016	.084617/kwh	.07625/kwh	11%

¹⁴ The first day of the period is approximately thirty days before.

¹⁵ Plaintiff began service with Agway on March 9, so this billing period began on March 9.

49. The Agway contract rate—which corresponds to the factors listed in Agway’s customer contract, was estimated based on the costs of a retailer supplying a residential customer for each billing period. The rate includes PJM Wholesale Charges, such as energy, capacity, settlement and ancillaries and transmission, and other market charges. A substantial margin to cover retailer fixed costs has also been included.

50. With discovery of Agway’s actual costs, and profits, Plaintiff will be able to create a precise model showing what Agway’s prices should have been under the terms of its customer contract. This model will also demonstrate Agway’s exorbitant and unconscionable energy charges.

51. As set forth above, Agway’s breaches its customer contract as its customers do not receive a price based on the specified factors like wholesale costs and competitor pricing. Instead, consumers are charged rates that are substantially higher those of competitors and untethered from the specified market factors. Agway intentionally fails to disclose this material fact to its customers because no reasonable consumer—including Mr. Brown—who knows the truth about Agway’s exorbitant rates would choose Agway as an electricity supplier.

52. A reasonable consumer would understand that the price the local utility or other EGS charges is part of wholesale market conditions and that a market-based price would be consistent with the price charged by the local utility or other EGS. However, Agway’s prices are substantially and persistently higher than local utilities’ rates, as well as the rates other EGSs charge.

53. Agway knows full well that its rates are unconscionably high. As such, Agway’s actions were actuated by actual malice or accompanied by wanton and willful disregard for consumers’ well-being.

54. Agway's conduct caused injury to Plaintiff because his contract stated that his rate would be based on market-related factors when in fact his rates were not based on such factors.

55. Had Agway charged Plaintiff a rate that was actually based on market-related factors, Plaintiff would have been charged a substantially lower rate and he was injured accordingly when he paid his bills.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

56. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Pennsylvania law on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated Agway customers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who were charged a variable rate for electricity at any time within the applicable statutes of limitations preceding the filing of this action through and including the date of judgment.

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

58. Excluded from the Class are Defendant; any parent, subsidiary or affiliate of Defendant; any entity in which any Defendant has or had a controlling interest or which Defendant otherwise control or controlled; and any officer, director, legal representative, predecessor, successor or assignee of a Defendant.

59. This action is properly maintainable as a class action. As provided in Pennsylvania law, the proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members, whether otherwise required or permitted, is impracticable. There are questions of law or fact common to all Class Members that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. Specifically, the common questions of fact and law include:

- i. Whether Agway breached its contract with Pennsylvania customers by charging variable rates not based on the factors specified in the customer agreements;
- ii. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages and, if so, the proper measure thereof; and
- iii. Whether Agway should be enjoined from continuing to charge variable rates not based on the factors specified in the customer agreements.

60. The proposed lead Plaintiff's claims are typical of the proposed class because the proposed lead Plaintiff's claims are based upon the same facts and circumstances (practice or course of conduct) that gives rise to the claims of the other class members and based upon the same predominate legal theories.

61. The representative Plaintiff can adequately and fairly represent the class. No conflict of interest exists between the representative Plaintiff and the Class Members because Defendant's alleged conduct affected them similarly.

62. The Plaintiff and his chosen attorneys are familiar with the subject matter of the lawsuit and have full knowledge of the allegations contained in this complaint so as to be able to assist in its prosecution. In addition, the Plaintiff's attorneys are competent in the areas of law relevant to this Complaint and have sufficient experience and resources to vigorously represent the Class Members and prosecute this action.

63. A class action is superior to any other available method for adjudicating this controversy. The proposed class is (i) the surest way to fairly and expeditiously compensate so large a number of injured persons that constitute the Class, (ii) to keep the courts from being

inundated by hundreds or thousands of repetitive cases, and (iii) to reduce transaction costs so that the injured class members can obtain the most compensation possible. Accordingly, class treatment presents a superior mechanism for fairly resolving similar issues and claims without repetitious wasteful litigation relevant to this action.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I
(Breach of Contract)

64. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein, and further alleges:

65. Plaintiff and the Class entered into a valid contract with Agway for the provision of electricity.

66. Pursuant to the Agreement, it is upon information and belief Agway agreed to charge a variable rate for electricity based on market-related factors.

67. Pursuant to the Agreement, Plaintiff and the Class paid the variable rates charged by Agway for electricity.

68. However, Agway failed to perform its obligations under its customer contract because Agway charged variable rates for electricity that were not based on market-related factors.

69. Plaintiff and the Class were damaged as a result because they were billed, and they paid a charge for electricity that was substantially higher than they would have been had Agway based its rates on market-related factors.

70. By reason of the foregoing, Agway is liable to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class for the damages that they have suffered as a result of Defendant's actions, the amount of such damages to be determined at trial, plus attorneys' fees.

COUNT II
(Unjust Enrichment)
(In the Alternative to Count I)

71. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein, and further alleges:

72. By engaging in the conduct described above, Agway has unjustly enriched itself and received a benefit beyond what was contemplated in the contract, at the expense of Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

73. It would be unjust and inequitable for Defendant to retain the payments Plaintiff and the Class made for excessive electricity charges.

74. By reason of the foregoing, Agway is liable to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class for the damages that they have suffered as a result of Defendant's actions, the amount of which shall be determined at trial, plus attorneys' fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

- (a) Issue an order certifying the Class defined above, appointing the Plaintiff as Class Representative and designating his attorneys as Class Counsel;
- (b) Enter an order granting monetary relief and damages on behalf of the Class;
- (c) Determine that Agway has been unjustly enriched as a result of its wrongful conduct, and enter an appropriate order awarding restitution and monetary damages to the Class;
- (d) Determine that Agway breached the contract with the Class and enter an appropriate order awarding monetary and injunctive relief;

- (e) Enter an order granting all appropriate relief on behalf of the Class under the applicable state laws;
- (f) Render an award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial;
- (g) Enter a judgment including interest, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses; and,
- (h) Grant all such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Date: March 13, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ D. Aaron Rihn

D. Aaron Rihn, Esquire

ROBERT PEIRCE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Pa. I.D. No.: 85752

707 Grant Street

Suite 2500

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: 412-281-7229

Facsimile: 412-281-4229

arih@peircelaw.com

Jonathan Shub*

Kevin Laukaitis*

KOHN, SWIFT & GRAF, P.C.

One South Broad Street

Suite 2100

Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone: 215-238-1700

Facsimile: 215-238-1968

jshub@kohswift.com

klaukaitis@kohswift.com

Steven L. Wittels*

J. Burkett McInturff*

WITTELS LAW, P.C.

18 Half Mile Road
Armonk, New York 10504
Telephone: (914) 319-9945
Facsimile: (914) 273-2563
slw@wittelslaw.com
jbm@wittelslaw.com
**To Be Admitted Pro Hac Vice*

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class

EXHIBIT A

Electric Generation Supplier Information	<p>Agway Energy Services, LLC PO Box 4819 Syracuse, NY 13221-4819 Tel. No.:1-888-982-4929 Fax: (315) 459-6545 www.agwayenergy.com PA PUC License #A-2011-2277881 Agway Energy Services (Agway) is responsible for Electricity/supply charges.</p>
Price Structure	<p>The Electric Variable Rate shall be set each month at Agway’s discretion and reflect the cost of electricity acquired by Agway from all sources (including energy, capacity, settlement, ancillaries), related transmission and distribution charges, renewable energy compliance charges and other market-related factors, plus all applicable taxes, fees, charges or other assessments and Agway’s costs, expenses and margins. The underlying costs are a derivative of the PJM market. The monthly variable price will be communicated to you in your invoice from your Electric Distribution Company (EDC). There is no limit on how much the variable rate can change from one billing cycle to the next.</p>
Electricity Supply Price	<p>The first month of the Initial Term will be at an Introductory Rate per kwh for electricity; thereafter a monthly variable rate will apply.</p>
Statement Regarding Savings	<p>Participation in this program is NOT a guarantee of future savings.</p>
Deposit Requirements	<p>Agway does not assess security deposits. Agway may request a credit report. We may perform a credit check according to applicable regulations.</p>
Incentives	<p>EnergyGuard™ Repair Program</p>
Contract Start Date	<p>Your service with Agway will begin on a date set by your EDC.</p>
Contract Term/Length	<p>For Variable Rate service the Initial Term is twenty-four (24) months and is then subject to the Renewal Terms</p>
Cancellation/Early Termination Fees	<p>Either party may terminate this agreement at any time without prior written notice. There is no early termination/cancellation fee for Variable Rate service.</p>
Renewal Terms	<p>After the Initial Term, unless otherwise agreed, this agreement will renew on a month to month basis at a variable rate methodology until terminated by either party.</p>

1. Service. This is an agreement between Agway Energy Services, LLC ("Agway") and the undersigned customer ("Customer") under which Customer will be enrolled as an electric generation supply customer of Agway (the "Agreement"). The Agreement includes the Cover Letter and any approved addenda. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Agway agrees to sell and cause to be delivered, and Customer agrees to purchase and accept, Customer's full requirements of electricity for the location(s) listed herein, as estimated by Agway, acquired by Agway from a variety of third party sources. Agway is not affiliated with your Electric Distribution Company ("EDC"). Your EDC will continue to deliver the energy supplied by Agway. Generation price refers to the charge for production of electricity. Transmission price refers to the charge for moving high voltage electricity from a generation facility to the distribution lines of an EDC.
2. Term. This Agreement shall commence as of the first day of the billing cycle which commences immediately after your EDC switches your electric generation supplier to Agway, and shall continue for twenty-four (24) months thereafter (the "Initial Term"). Unless otherwise agreed to, upon completion of the Initial Term, this Agreement will renew with a monthly variable rate methodology with no change to the Agreement without the Customer's affirmative consent. **Either party may cancel or terminate this Agreement at any time.**
3. Price. The price for electricity sold during the initial term will be at an introductory rate/kwh. **All** electricity sold under this Agreement will be at a variable price. The variable price will be calculated by Agway, at Agway's discretion, on a customer specific basis each billing cycle and will include all of the costs incurred in providing service to customer, including the following: electricity acquired by Agway from all sources (including energy, capacity, settlement, ancillaries), transmission and distribution charges, renewable energy compliance charges, other market-related charges, plus all applicable taxes including the gross receipts tax, fees, charges or other assessments and Agway's costs, expenses and margins. The underlying costs are a derivative of the PJM market (PJM Interconnection, LLC is a regional transmission organization that coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity in all or parts of 13 states, including Pennsylvania). This price will be calculated for each meter each month, depending upon factors such as changes in wholesale energy prices, or other variables listed above, and so the price for each meter, even for the same customer, are likely to be different each month. All charges will be included in our monthly, per kwh charge. **There is no limit on how much the variable rate can change from one billing cycle to the next. Historical prices are not indicative of present or future prices.** To obtain historical average billed prices, please contact us at 1-888-982-4929 or www.agwayenergy.com.
 - a. Generation prices are set by the electric generation supplier you have chosen, in this case, Agway. The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission regulates distribution prices and services. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates transmission prices and services.
4. Agency (electric): Customer hereby designates Agway as agent to: (a) arrange and administer contracts and service agreements between Customer and Agway and those entities, including PJM, engaged in the generation, transmission and delivery of Customer electricity supplies; and (b) nominate and schedule with the appropriate entities including your EDC for the delivery of electricity to the EDC which is the interface between PJM and the and the Customer's end-use premises. Agway as agent for the Customer will schedule the delivery of adequate supplies of electricity that meet the Customer's requirements as established by your EDC and in response to information provided by your EDC. These services are provided on an arm's length basis and market-based compensation is included in the price noted above.
5. Title. Customer and Agway agree that title to, control of, and risk of loss to the electricity supplied by Agway under this Agreement will transfer to Customer at the Sales Point(s).
6. Measurement. The measurement of the quantity of electricity delivered under this Agreement shall be determined by the meter readings performed by your EDC.
7. Billing and Payment. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the electric generation supply delivered pursuant to this Agreement shall be billed by your EDC and such charges will appear on your regular monthly bill from your EDC. If you fail to pay Agway charges on your bill from your EDC, your EDC may terminate your electric service for non-payment.
8. Emergency Service Contacts. Your EDC will respond to emergencies. In the event of an electric power outage or other emergency, please use the following numbers to directly contact: Duquesne Light, 1-888-393-7000; Met-Ed, 1-800-545-7741; PECO, 1-800-494-4000; Penelec, 1-800-545-7741; Penn Power, 1-800-720-3600; PPL, 1-800-342-5775; West Penn, 1-800-686-0021
9. Incentives. Customer is eligible for, and will receive service under the Agway EnergyGuard™ program when Customer begins receiving their electricity supply from Agway and according to the EnergyGuard terms and conditions, which are separate from this Agreement. Customer should refer to the EnergyGuard brochure for the terms and conditions and details on this incentive. Agway will notify the Customer if the terms and conditions of the EnergyGuard program are updated or otherwise changed at least thirty (30) days in advance of any such change. Customer may terminate this Agreement without penalty if the proposed changes to the EnergyGuard program are unacceptable. If Customer terminates this commodity Agreement with Agway, Customer will no longer receive the benefits of the Agway EnergyGuard program. It may take thirty (30) to sixty (60) days to enroll Customer in the EnergyGuard™ program after Customer switches to Agway.
10. Dispute Resolution. In the event of a disagreement involving Agway's service hereunder, the parties will use their best efforts to resolve the dispute. If Customer is not satisfied following discussion with Agway, Customer may contact the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. A dispute or complaint relating to a residential customer may be submitted by Customer at any time to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's Bureau of Consumer Services by calling 1-800-692-7380.
11. Right of Rescission. **The residential Customer may rescind this Agreement before midnight of the 3rd business day after receipt of this disclosure, by calling Agway 1-888-982-4929, in writing at the address below or electronically at www.agwayenergy.com.**
12. Liability. In no event will either Agway or Customer be liable for consequential, incidental, indirect, special or punitive damages. These limitations apply without regard to the cause of any liability or damages. There are no third-party beneficiaries to this Agreement.
13. Choice of Laws. Venue for any lawsuit brought to enforce any term or condition of this Agreement or to construe the terms hereof shall lie exclusively in the State of Pennsylvania. This Agreement shall be construed under and shall be governed by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania without regard to application of its conflicts of laws principles.
14. No Warranties. Unless otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement, Agway provides, and Customer receives, no warranties, express or implied, statutory, or otherwise and Agway specifically disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including, without limitation, warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.
15. Force Majeure. The term "Force Majeure" as used in this Agreement shall mean any act or cause not reasonably within the control of Agway and which, by the exercise of due diligence, Agway is unable to prevent or overcome, including but not limited to, any act or cause which is deemed a "Force Majeure" by your EDC or any transportation or transmitting entity. If Agway is rendered unable, wholly or in part, by Force Majeure to perform or comply with any obligations or conditions of this Agreement, it shall give immediate notice, to the maximum extent practicable, in writing and provide reasonably full particulars to Customer. Such obligations or conditions, so far as they are affected by such Force Majeure, shall be suspended during the continuance of any inability so caused, and Agway shall be relieved of liability and shall suffer no prejudice for failure to perform the same during the period. If Agway claims suspension of obligations, it must in good faith attempt to mitigate and/or terminate the Force Majeure.
16. Taxes. Except as otherwise provided in the Agreement or provided by law, all taxes of whatsoever kind, nature and description, due and payable with respect to Customer's performance of its obligations under this Agreement, shall be paid by Customer.
17. Assignment. The Customer may not assign its interest or obligations under this Agreement without the written consent of Agway. Agway may sell, transfer, pledge, or assign the accounts, revenues, and proceeds hereof in connection with any financial agreement. Agway may assign this Agreement to another energy generation supplier, energy services company, or other entity with 30 days prior written notice to Customer.
18. Authorization. Customer authorizes Agway to obtain and review information regarding Customer's credit history from credit reporting agencies and the following information from your EDC: consumption history; billing determinants; and utility account number. This information may be used by Agway to determine whether it will commence and/or continue to provide electricity supply service to Customer and will not be disclosed to a third party unless required by law. Customer's execution of this Agreement shall constitute authorization for the release of this information to Agway. This authorization will remain in effect during the Initial Term and any Renewal Term. Customer may rescind this authorization at any time by providing written notice thereof to Agway or by calling Agway at 1-888-982-4929. Agway reserves the right to cancel this Agreement in the event Customer rescinds the authorization.
19. For inquiries and information regarding Electric Generation Suppliers and the Competitive Retail Energy Market, contact the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's toll-free number at 1-800-692-7380 or visit their web site at www.PaPowerSwitch.com.
20. Regulatory Changes. The parties' obligations under this Agreement are subject to any validly issued present and future legislation, orders, rules, or regulations of a duly constituted governmental authority having jurisdiction over this Agreement or the services to be provided herein. If at some future date there is a change in any law, rule, regulation, tariff, or regulatory structure ("Regulatory Change") which impacts any term, condition or provision of this Agreement including, but not limited to price, Agway shall have the right to either: 1) terminate this Agreement; or, 2) modify this Agreement to reflect such Regulatory Change by providing two separate written notices of such modification, one notice at 45-60 days prior to the change and one at approximately 30 days prior to the change, in compliance with the regulations at 52 Pa. Code § 54.10.
21. Entire Agreement. This Agreement is binding upon the parties hereto and their respective successors and legal assigns. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes all prior negotiations, proposals, understandings, representations and oral or written agreements with respect to the subject matter hereof. Subject to Agway's rights, as set forth in this Agreement, to unilaterally change prices for each Renewal Term and to unilaterally modify this Agreement to reflect a Regulatory Change, this Agreement may only be amended by a writing executed by both parties, and provisions herein may only be waived by Agway in writing.
22. Agway Contact Information. Customer may contact Agway Energy Services Customer Service Center at 1-888-982-4929, Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. EST (contact center hours subject to change). Customer may write to Agway Energy Services at: PO Box 4819, Syracuse, New York 13221.

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Contains various legal categories and checkboxes.

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

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

JS 44A REVISED June, 2009
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
THIS CASE DESIGNATION SHEET MUST BE COMPLETED

PART A

This case belongs on the (Erie Johnstown Pittsburgh) calendar.

1. **ERIE CALENDAR** - If cause of action arose in the counties of Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venang or Warren, OR any plaintiff or defendant resides in one of said counties.
2. **JOHNSTOWN CALENDAR** - If cause of action arose in the counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield or Somerset OR any plaintiff or defendant resides in one of said counties.
3. Complete if on **ERIE CALENDAR**: I certify that the cause of action arose in _____ County and that the _____ resides in _____ County.
4. Complete if on **JOHNSTOWN CALENDAR**: I certify that the cause of action arose in _____ County and that the _____ resides in _____ County.

PART B (You are to check ONE of the following)

1. This case is related to Number _____ . Short Caption _____
2. This case is not related to a pending or terminated case.

DEFINITIONS OF RELATED CASES:

CIVIL: Civil cases are deemed related when a case filed relates to property included in another suit or involves the same issues of fact or it grows out of the same transactions as another suit or involves the validity or infringement of a patent involved in another suit

EMINENT DOMAIN: Cases in contiguous closely located groups and in common ownership groups which will lend themselves to consolidation for trial shall be deemed related.

HABEAS CORPUS & CIVIL RIGHTS: All habeas corpus petitions filed by the same individual shall be deemed related. All pro se Civil Rights actions by the same individual shall be deemed related.

PART C

I. CIVIL CATEGORY (Select the applicable category).

1. Antitrust and Securities Act Cases
2. Labor-Management Relations
3. Habeas corpus
4. Civil Rights
5. Patent, Copyright, and Trademark
6. Eminent Domain
7. All other federal question cases
8. All personal and property damage tort cases, including maritime, FELA, Jones Act, Motor vehicle, products liability, assault, defamation, malicious prosecution, and false arrest
9. Insurance indemnity, contract and other diversity cases.
10. Government Collection Cases (shall include HEW Student Loans (Education), V A Overpayment, Overpayment of Social Security, Enlistment Overpayment (Army, Navy, etc.), HUD Loans, GAO Loans (Misc. Types), Mortgage Foreclosures, SBA Loans, Civil Penalties and Coal Mine Penalty and Reclamation Fees.)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the entries on this Case Designation Sheet are true and correct

Date: _____

ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTE: ALL SECTIONS OF BOTH ÔŠPRU MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE CASE CAN BE PROCESSED.