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7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
CITIES OF ARCATA, BLUE LAKE, CHICO, CUPERTINO, DINUBA,
8 MONTEREY, ORANGE COVE, OROVILLE, PACIFIC GROVE,
SACRAMENTO, SALINAS, SAN LEANDRO, SANGER, SANTA CRUZ,
9 SUNNYVALE, VALLEJO, and the COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

10 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
11 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

12
13 CITY OF ARCATA, CITY OF BLUE LAKE,
CITY OF CHICO, CITY OF CUPERTINO,
14 CITY OF DINUBA, CITY OF MONTEREY,
CITY OF ORANGE COVE, CITY OF
15 OROVILLE, CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE, CITY
OF SACRAMENTO, CITY OF SALINAS,
16 CITY OF SAN LEANDRO, CITY OF SANGER,
CITY OF SANTA CRUZ, CITY OF
17 SUNNYVALE, CITY OF VALLEJO, AND THE
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO,

18 Plaintiffs,

19 v.

20 PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, and
21 DOES 1 through 100,

22 Defendants.
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CGC-20-585483

CASE NO.
Unlimited Jurisdiction

COMPLAINT FOR:

1. DECLARATORY RELIEF
2. REQUEST FOR ORDER TO COMPEL COMPLIANCE WITH MUNICIPAL CODES
3. UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

1 Plaintiffs City of Arcata, City of Blue Lake, City of Chico, City of Cupertino, City of
2 Dinuba, City of Monterey, City of Oroville, City of Pacific Grove, City of Sacramento, City of
3 Salinas, City of San Leandro, City of Sanger, City of Santa Cruz, City of Sunnyvale, City of Vallejo,
4 and the County of Sacramento (collectively “Cities” or “Plaintiffs”) allege:

5 INTRODUCTION

6 1. This case involves decisions of California’s investor-owned utilities to divert for their
7 own benefit local government taxes on the use of utilities, which fund vital public services such as
8 police, fire, emergency medical services, streets, libraries, and parks. Pacific Gas & Electric
9 Company, a California corporation (“PG&E”) is obliged to collect those taxes, but has no power to
10 reduce them. Nor does the California Public Utilities Commission (“PUC”), which stands on equal
11 constitutional footing with California’s charter cities and has no power over any City’s tax. PG&E
12 and the state’s other two other investor-owned utilities do so by excluding from the tax base (defined
13 by local ordinances) credits issued under California’s greenhouse gas law to reduce the impact on
14 electricity customers of that law’s upward pressure on electricity rates. These credits — paid to
15 PG&E’s residential customers, commercial customers, and a class of large, commercial customers
16 called “energy intensive and trade exposed” or “EITE” customers, such as oil refineries in Torrance
17 — constitute a form of payment for power, much like use of a gift certificate at a restaurant or
18 retailer. However, PG&E treats them as though they were a reduction in charges for power
19 consumption. The Cities’ utility users taxes, by their terms, however, apply to **all** charges for power
20 consumption, whether paid in cash or by such other consideration as these greenhouse gas credits.
21 PG&E has refused to correct its error and benefits from it — it collects millions of dollars from the
22 PUC to cover the credits, sells its power at full rates, but diverts of tens of millions of dollars
23 annually from the treasuries of the Cities, and other cities and counties in its service area which
24 impose utility users taxes. This scheme costs PG&E nothing and allows it to reward its largest
25 customers and to subsidize the price of its service, encouraging more power use in a state trying to
26 conserve. PG&E’s conduct is illegal and harms the Cities, their employees, and the vital public
27 services the Cities provide their residents and businesses. PG&E’s illegal conduct undermines the
28 goals of California’s greenhouse gas law to reduce use of carbon-intensive power. PG&E refuses to

1 collect fully the Cities' taxes, lawfully imposed, in most cases by voters. Therefore, this suit is
2 necessary to enforce the law and to protect public services from PG&E's abusive, illegal and self-
3 serving tactics.

4 2. The Cities have enacted ordinances, in most cases voter-approved, which impose
5 electricity user's taxes ("Electricity Taxes") as a percentage of all charges for electricity used within
6 their boundaries or, in the case of Sacramento County, its unincorporated area. PG&E has failed to
7 remit the full amount of the Electricity Tax it owes to each of the Cities due to its willful
8 miscalculation of these taxes.

9 3. For example, Sacramento City Code, Chapter 3.32 of Title 3 imposes a 5 percent tax
10 on "charges" for electricity used in that City. (Sacramento City Code, § 3.32.050, subd. (A).)
11 Sacramento imposes its Electricity Tax on "charges" PG&E makes to every person who uses
12 electricity in that City. These charges include service charges. (*Ibid.*) PG&E is required to collect
13 Sacramento's Electricity Tax from its customers and remit the tax to the City monthly. (Sacramento
14 City Code, § 3.32.050, subd. (C).) The Electricity Tax for each of the remaining Cities is codified in
15 much the same way using substantially similar language.

16 4. In September 2006, the Legislature adopted the Global Warming Solutions Act of
17 2006 (AB 32), Health and Safety Code, section 38500 et seq. (the "GWS Act"), which authorized a
18 "cap-and-trade" program to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions in California. In general
19 terms, that program limits GHG emissions from all sources covered by the GWS Act and creates a
20 market in which GHG "allowances" (i.e., permits to emit discrete volumes of GHGs) are allocated,
21 used, or traded.

22 5. The cap-and-trade program rates upward pressure on power rates because utilities
23 must purchase GHG allowances to emit carbon while generating power. The PUC developed three
24 financial assistance programs for electric utility customers affected by that rate pressure: (i) CA
25 Industry Assistance Credit ("IA Credit"), which compensates EITE businesses and is intended to
26 encourage businesses to reduce GHG emissions; (ii) Residential Climate Credit ("RCC"), which
27 provides residential utility ratepayers a share of payments to utilities from the cap and trade
28 program; and (iii) Small Business Climate Credit ("SCC"), which is paid monthly to non-residential

1 commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers who typically use less than 20 kilowatts (kW) of
2 power per month (collectively, the IA Credit, the RCC, and the SCC are the “GHG Credits”).

3 6. PG&E contends the “charges” to which each City’s Electricity Tax applies should be
4 reduced by GHG Credits afforded its customers, **before** taxes are calculated. Thus, PG&E has
5 unilaterally decided to under-collect Electricity Taxes its customers owe under the Cities’ tax
6 ordinances, resulting in a consistent failure by PG&E to remit the full amount of the Electricity
7 Taxes owed, subsidizing PG&E’s power sales at City expense. However, the practice costs PG&E
8 nothing, as it still collects the full amount for its power sales, by pocketing millions of dollars
9 annually in GHG credit payments. Only the Cities, their employees, and those who value their vital
10 public services suffer in this scheme.

11 7. The Cities, however, contend the Electricity Taxes apply to total charges for
12 electricity consumed by PG&E customers in the Cities, regardless of how a customer pays for those
13 services, as by cash or application of any GHG credit. The Cities contend PG&E has no authority to
14 interpret the Cities’ Electricity Tax ordinances and to reduce the taxes PG&E is obligated to collect
15 and to remit to the Cities.

16 8. PG&E never consulted with the Cities about this interpretation. The Cities learned of
17 it when a city noticed a significant drop in its Electricity Tax Receipts.

18 9. The Cities have no alternative but to seek this Court’s order to (1) declare the
19 meaning of each City’s Electricity Tax ordinance; (2) compel PG&E to comply with those
20 ordinances prospectively; (3) require PG&E to remit all past underpaid amounts according to proof,
21 plus penalties and interest; (4) require PG&E to pay the Cities’ costs and attorney fees; (5) award
22 treble damages, civil penalties, and other remedies under the Unfair Business Practices Law,
23 Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq., and other applicable law, and (6) to provide
24 such other and further relief as law and equity allow.

25 **PARTIES**

26 10. Plaintiffs are 16 cities and one county that impose Electricity Taxes under ordinances,
27 most voter-approved, that obligate PG&E to collect those taxes from customers of its monopoly
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1 electricity service in those cities and that county's unincorporated area and to remit tax proceeds to
2 the Cities monthly.

3 11. Plaintiff City of Arcata is a general law city organized under the laws of the State of
4 California and located in the County of Humboldt.

5 12. Plaintiff City of Blue Lake is a general law city organized under the laws of the State
6 of California and located in the County of Humboldt.

7 13. Plaintiff City of Chico is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
8 Butte, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

9 14. Plaintiff City of Cupertino is a general law city organized under the laws of the State
10 of California and located in the County of Santa Clara.

11 15. Plaintiff City of Dinuba is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
12 Tulare, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

13 16. Plaintiff City of Monterey is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
14 Monterey, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

15 17. Plaintiff City of Orange Cove is a general law city organized under the laws of the
16 State of California and located in the County of Fresno.

17 18. Plaintiff City of Oroville is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
18 Butte, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

19 19. Plaintiff City of Pacific Grove is a charter city organized and operating in the County
20 of Monterey, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

21 20. Plaintiff City of Sacramento is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
22 Sacramento, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

23 21. Plaintiff City of Salinas is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
24 Monterey, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

25 22. Plaintiff City of San Leandro is a charter city organized and operating in the County
26 of Alameda, under the city's charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

27 23. Plaintiff City of Sanger is a general law city organized under the laws of the State of
28 California and located in the County of Fresno.

1 24. Plaintiff City of Santa Cruz is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
2 Santa Cruz, under the city’s charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

3 25. Plaintiff City of Sunnyvale is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
4 Santa Clara, under the city’s charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

5 26. Plaintiff City of Vallejo is a charter city organized and operating in the County of
6 Solano, under the city’s charter and article XI, section 5 of the California Constitution.

7 27. Plaintiff County of Sacramento is a charter county organized and operating in the
8 State of California under the county’s charter and article XI, section 4 of the California Constitution.

9 28. Defendant Pacific Gas & Electric Company is an investor-owned utility incorporated
10 and existing under the laws of the State of California whose principal office is located at 77 Beale
11 Street, P.O. Box 770000, San Francisco, California 94177, in the County of San Francisco. PG&E is
12 engaged in the generation, purchase, transmission, and distribution of electricity in a monopoly
13 service territory in Northern and Central California. PG&E serves residential and business electricity
14 customers in each of the Cities under a long-term franchise granted by each.

15 29. The Cities are unaware of the true names and capacities, whether individual,
16 corporate, or otherwise, of Defendants Does 1 through 100, inclusive, and therefore sue those parties
17 by such fictitious names. The Cities will seek leave to amend this Complaint to state the true names
18 and capacities of the fictitiously named parties and to insert appropriate allegations concerning them
19 when their true names have been ascertained.

20 30. The Cities are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each defendant is, and at
21 all times mentioned herein was, an agent, servant, representative, employee, or assign of the other
22 defendants herein, whether named or unnamed, and in doing the things hereinafter mentioned, acted
23 within the scope of such authority as agent, servant, representative, employee, or assign with the
24 knowledge, permission, consent, and authorization of each other defendant herein. Actions taken, or
25 omissions made, by each defendant are actions or omissions of the other defendants for purposes of
26 this Complaint.

27 31. On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed a voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition in the
28 United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, *In re PG&E Corporation*,

1 Case No. 19-30088 (DM). Under the terms of a joint stipulation with PG&E, the Cities obtained
2 relief from the automatic stay or plan injunction, as applicable, effective as of July 15, 2020.

3 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4 32. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under Code of Civil Procedure section
5 1060 et seq. because each City desires a declaration of its rights and duties with respect to its
6 Electricity Tax. Jurisdiction is also proper under the California Constitution. PG&E has its principal
7 place of business in San Francisco; that business required it to collect and pay an Electricity Tax
8 during the period covered by this lawsuit; and Cities sue here to recover the taxes PG&E should
9 have paid but did not. PG&E has “purposefully directed” certain activities to San Francisco, and this
10 lawsuit is the result of injuries to Cities that “arise out of or relate to” those activities. (Code Civ.
11 Proc., § 410.10; *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz* (1985) 471 U.S. 462, 472; *International Shoe Co. v.*
12 *State of Washington* (1945) 326 U.S. 310, 317.)

13 33. The Cities contend the PUC’s jurisdiction is not relevant to this action, as the dispute
14 between the Cities and PG&E concerns application of the Electricity Tax ordinances — questions
15 over which the PUC has no jurisdiction. (*Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist. v. Public*
16 *Utilities Com.* (2016) 62 Cal.4th 693, 698 [PUC has no authority over local government “absent a
17 statute expressly authorizing such regulation”]; *Investigation on the Commission’s Own Motion to*
18 *Establish Guidelines for the Equitable Treatment of Revenue Producing Mechanisms Imposed by*
19 *Local Government Entities on Public Utilities* [D.89-05-063] (1989) 32 Cal.P.U.C.2d 60, 69 [“This
20 Commission does not dispute the authority or right of any local government entity to impose or levy
21 any form of tax or fee upon utility customers or the utility itself, which that local entity, as a matter
22 of general law or judicial decision, has jurisdiction to impose[.]”].)

23 34. Venue is, therefore, proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5.

24 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

25 35. PG&E is the monopoly electricity service provider in each of the Cities and the
26 Electricity Tax ordinances oblige it to timely and fully collect the Electricity Taxes for each of the
27 Cities from its customers and to remit the Electricity Tax owed to each City monthly and in full.
28

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1 **SACRAMENTO’S ELECTRICITY TAX ORDINANCE**

2 36. The Electricity Tax ordinance of the City of Sacramento is codified in Chapter 3.32 of
3 Title 3 of the Sacramento City Code. Section 3.32.050, subdivision (A) imposes Sacramento’s
4 Electricity Tax as: “a tax upon every person in the city ... [who uses] electrical energy in the city.
5 (Sacramento City Code, § 3.32.050, subd. (A).) Sacramento taxes electricity “at the rate of five
6 percent (5%) of the charges made for such energy, including minimum charges for service[.]” (*Ibid.*)
7 The tax shall be paid by the person paying for such energy. (*Ibid.*) The “charges” taxed include
8 “minimum charges for service.” (*Ibid.*)

9 37. Sacramento granted PG&E an exclusive franchise to serve electricity to all residents
10 and businesses in that City., PG&E must collect the Electricity Tax from service users. (Sacramento
11 City Code, § 3.32.050, subd.(C).)

12 38. Absent conditions not relevant here, no exceptions or circumstances permit PG&E to
13 reduce the “charges” subject to Sacramento’s Electricity Tax to reflect credits provided by the State
14 or any other entity. (Sacramento City Code, §§ 3.32.170 [low income citizen refund and credits] and
15 3.32.050, subd. (B) [exempting storage of electrical energy in a battery and electricity used to
16 produce water].) None of the exceptions allow PG&E to reduce Sacramento’s Electricity Tax based
17 on credits provided by the State or any other entity. (*Dean v. Superior Court (Lever)* (1998) 62
18 Cal.App.4th 638, 641 [“*expressio unius*” canon].)

19 39. On or before the last day of the following month, PG&E is required to remit
20 Electricity Tax billed for the preceding month. (Sacramento City Code, § 3.32.050, subd. (C).)
21 Failure to do so in full is subject to penalty (Sacramento City Code, § 3.32.100.)

22 40. Sacramento can sue PG&E to collect the full amount of Electricity Tax due: “Any
23 person owing money to the city under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable to an action
24 brought in the name of the city for the recovery of such amount.” (Sacramento City
25 Code, § 3.2.110.)

26 41. Each of the other Cities imposes an Electricity Tax in language substantially similar
27 to Sacramento’s. A table listing the citations and tax rates for each City’s Electricity Tax is attached
28 as **Exhibit 1** and is incorporated by this reference.

1 **PG&E’S WILLFUL MISCALCULATION OF ELECTRICITY TAXES**

2 42. As stated in Paragraph 4 above, the PUC receives and applies GHG Credits under the
3 2006 GWS Act. However, none of these lowers PUC-approved rates for PG&E’s power sales to
4 customers in the Cities.

5 43. The PUC implemented the IA Credit for businesses operating in an “emissions-
6 intensive and trade-exposed” (“EITE”) industry. The credit is intended to discourage GHG
7 “emissions leakage.”

8 “Emissions leakage” occurs when emissions decrease within California but increase
9 outside of California as a result of the Cap-and-Trade Program. This credit protects
10 eligible industrial sectors against emissions leakage by compensating them for a
11 portion of the GHG emission costs associated with the electricity they buy.

12 Cal. Pub. Util. Com., *GHG Cap-and-Trade — CA Industry Assistance*
13 <www.cpuc.ca.gov/industryassistance> (as of June 15, 2020). Eligible EITE businesses receive this
14 credit annually, usually in April.

15 44. The RCC is paid to residents semi-annually without respect to energy use. The SCC is
16 paid to qualifying small businesses monthly and does reflect credit recipients’ energy use.

17 45. Citing the GHG Credits, PG&E, unilaterally — and without notice to any of the
18 Cities — reduced the Electricity Taxes it collects for, and remits to, them. Each Electricity Tax
19 applies by its terms to all “charges” PG&E bills for electricity service regardless of whether and how
20 those charges are paid. This is akin to purchasing a discounted cellphone as part of a new cellular
21 plan. Tax is owed on the phone’s full non-discounted retail price, not the (often heavily discounted)
22 net price. So, too, here. Any “credit” provided to the customer to reflect funds PG&E obtains for its
23 services on account of a customer, but not from that customer, applies after the Electricity Tax is
24 calculated. That is, the GHG credits do not erode the tax bases of the Cities’ Electricity Taxes — not
25 least because neither PG&E nor the PUC has any power to alter those taxes which, in most cases,
26 voters approved.

27 46. Nevertheless, PG&E has consistently reduced the base of the Electricity Taxes,
28 wrongly crediting service users with an applicable GHG Credit before calculating the Electricity Tax

1 owed. PG&E's willful miscalculation and under-collection of the Electricity Taxes has substantially
2 reduced the revenue each City receives under its Electricity Tax ordinance. And it will continue to do
3 so until this Court orders otherwise.

4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(DECLARATORY RELIEF)**

6 **(Against All DEFENDANTS)**

7 47. The Cities reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above in
8 paragraphs 1 through 46.

9 48. An actual controversy has arisen, and now exists, between each of the Cities and
10 PG&E concerning the proper calculation of each Electricity Tax, as well as the rights, claims, and
11 obligations related thereto as alleged here.

12 49. The Cities seek a judicial declaration that, the Electricity Tax ordinance of each City
13 obliges PG&E, as the electric service provider for each City, to apply the Electricity Taxes to every
14 person in the Cities using electrical energy and to **all** PG&E's charges for such energy, including
15 charges made for metered energy, and minimum charges for service, including customer charges,
16 service charges, demand charges, standby charges, and annual and monthly charges — with no
17 reduction for GHG Credits.

18 50. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate under the circumstances to allow
19 each of the Cities to ascertain its rights as to the imposition, collection, and remittance of its
20 Electricity Tax, as well as PG&E's obligations under the Electricity Tax ordinances and other law.

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **(VIOLATION OF MUNICIPAL CODE PROVISIONS)**

23 **(Against ALL DEFENDANTS)**

24 51. The Cities reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above in
25 paragraphs 1 through 46.

26 52. Each City's Electricity Tax ordinance applies its Electricity Tax to all electricity
27 consumed within its boundaries with stated exceptions not relevant here. Exhibit 1 attached to this
28

1 Complaint and incorporated within it by reference identifies those ordinances and the rate of tax
2 each imposes.

3 53. The Electricity Tax ordinances oblige PG&E to collect the full amount of tax due
4 from its customers, and to remit that amount to the Cities monthly.

5 54. Since at least 2016, PG&E has violated the Electricity Tax ordinances by willfully
6 misconstruing them and under-collecting Electricity Taxes due from its customers, resulting in
7 underpayment of the Electricity Taxes to the Cities. Therefore, PG&E is now liable to each City for
8 the underpayment of Electricity Taxes, plus penalties and interest, in an amount to be determined at
9 trial.

10 55. The Electricity Tax ordinances empower each City to bring sue for an order to compel
11 PG&E to comply with those ordinances and to: (1) pay all Electricity Taxes owed in the future
12 without reduction for GHG Credits; (2) remit all previously underpaid Electricity Taxes in an
13 amount to be determined at trial; and (3) pay penalties and interest on the underpaid amounts as each
14 Electricity Tax ordinance requires.

15 56. This cause of action is timely because all violations the Electricity Tax ordinances in
16 issue occurred within three years before each City knew, or could reasonably have discovered, the
17 actions which are the subject of this action. (Code Civ. Proc., § 338, subd. (a).) Moreover, a new
18 duty to collect and remit the Electricity Taxes lawfully arises with each monthly charge for electric
19 service and a new claim for breach of that duty arises each time PG&E fails to do so in compliance
20 with each City's Electricity Tax ordinances.

21 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
22 **UNFAIR BUSINESS COMPETITION**
23 **BUS. & PROF. CODE, § 17200 ET SEQ.**
24 **(Against ALL DEFENDANTS)**

25 57. The Cities reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above in
26 paragraphs 1 through 46.

27 58. California's Unfair Competition Law forbids "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent
28 business act or practice," or "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising," or any act that

1 violates the state’s false advertising law. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200.) Its prohibition is “sweeping,”
2 covering “anything that can properly be called a business practice and that at the same time is
3 forbidden by law.” (*Cel-Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Co.* (1999) 20
4 Cal.4th 163, 180.) “The ‘unlawful’ practices prohibited by section 17200 are any practices forbidden
5 by law, be it civil or criminal, federal, state, or municipal, statutory, regulatory, or court-made.”
6 (*Saunders v. Superior Court* (1994) 27 Cal.App.4th 832, 838–839, emphasis added.)

7 59. Action under the Unfair Competition Law is properly brought in this Court — not
8 before the PUC, even if a defendant is regulated by the PUC. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17204;
9 *Greenlining Institute v. Public Utilities Com.* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 1324, 1330.)

10 60. Collecting revenue from its customers is among PG&E’s core business practices.
11 Since 2016, however, PG&E has engaged in this practice unlawfully by willfully under-collecting
12 Electricity Taxes due from its customers in violation of the Electricity Tax ordinances. PG&E has
13 effectively appropriated City tax revenues to subsidize its sales, causing substantial financial harm to
14 each City, its employees, and those who rely on the vital public services it provides. The Cities are
15 therefore entitled to an order enjoining PG&E to comply with the Electricity Tax ordinances
16 henceforth and to provide restitution of Electricity Tax revenues which each City has lost due to
17 PG&E’s unlawful acts. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17203.)

18 61. The Cities have standing to bring this cause of action against PG&E because each has
19 lost tax revenues as a result of PG&E’s unfair competition. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17204.)

20 62. The Cities are entitled to receive restitution damages from PG&E in an amount
21 according to proof.

22 63. This cause of action is timely because all violations of the Unfair Competition Law
23 alleged herein occurred within four years before the filing of this action, subject to such tolling or
24 other extension under the orders of the Judicial Council and this Court in light of the global
25 pandemic. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17208.)
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27
28

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, the Cities respectfully pray for judgment as follows:

3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

- 4 1. For a declaration that
 - 5 a. each City’s Electricity Tax requires PG&E to apply that tax to all charges it
 - 6 makes for electrical energy, including charges made for metered energy and
 - 7 minimum charges for service, including customer charges, service charges,
 - 8 demand charges, standby charges and annual and monthly charges
 - 9 henceforward, with no reduction for GHG Credits or other credits the PUC
 - 10 may provide for;
 - 11 b. The Electricity Tax ordinances require PG&E to pay all penalties and interest
 - 12 on all previously underpaid Electricity Tax amounts in an amount to be
 - 13 determined at trial;
- 14 2. For attorneys’ fees;
- 15 3. For the costs of the suit; and
- 16 4. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper

17 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

- 18 1. That the court issue an order:
 - 19 a. Enjoining PG&E to apply each City’s Electricity Tax to every person who
 - 20 consumes electrical energy within that City to all PG&E’s charges for such energy, including
 - 21 charges made for metered energy and minimum charges for service, including customer
 - 22 charges, service charges, demand charges, standby charges and annual and monthly charges
 - 23 henceforward, with no reduction for GHG Credits or other credits the PUC may provide for;
 - 24 b. Enjoining PG&E to account for and remit to the Cities all previously underpaid
 - 25 Electricity Taxes owed them;
 - 26 c. Enjoining PG&E to pay penalties and interest on previously underpaid Electricity
 - 27 Taxes owed to each City as required by that City’s Electricity Tax ordinance.
- 28 2. For attorneys’ fees;

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- 1 3. For costs of the suit; and
2 4. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

- 4 1. That the Court issue an injunction:
5 a. Enjoining PG&E to apply each City's Electricity Tax to every person who
6 consumes electrical energy within that City to all PG&E's charges for such energy, including
7 charges made for metered energy and minimum charges for service, including customer
8 charges, service charges, demand charges, standby charges and annual and monthly charges
9 henceforward, with no reduction for GHG Credits or other credits the PUC may provide for;
10 b. Enjoining PG&E to pay restitution to each City by accounting for and
11 remitting all previously underpaid Electricity Taxes owed that City in an
12 amount to be determined at trial, with interest as allowed by law and treble
13 that amount as authorized by the Unfair Business Practices Law;
14 2. For attorneys' fees;
15 3. For costs of the suit;
16 4. For civil penalties as authorized by the Unfair Business Practices Law; and
17 5. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

18 DATED: July 21, 2020

**COLANTUONO, HIGHSMITH &
WHATLEY, PC**



MICHAEL G. COLANTUONO
JOHN L. JONES II
JIN SOO LEE
Plaintiffs, Cities of Arcata, Blue Lake, Chico,
Cupertino, Dinuba, Monterey, Oroville, Pacific
Grove, Sacramento, Salinas, Sanger, Santa Cruz,
Sunnyvale, Vallejo, and the County of Sacramento

EXHIBIT A

Exhibit 1

| City | Statute |
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| Arcata | Arcata, Cal., Municipal Code, § 2628 |
| Blue Lake | Blue Lake, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.16.040 |
| Chico | Chico, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.56.040 |
| Cupertino | Cupertino, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.34.40 |
| Dinuba | Dinuba, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.18.060 |
| Monterey | Monterey, Cal., Municipal Code, § 35-43 |
| Orange Cove | Orange Cove, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.20.060 |
| Oroville | Oroville, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.28.040 |
| Pacific Grove | Pacific Grove, Cal., Municipal Code, § 6.10.040 |
| Sacramento Co. (uninc.) | Sacramento Co., Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.24.020 |
| Sacramento | Sacramento, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.32.050 |
| Salinas | Salinas, Cal., Municipal Code, § 32-50 |
| San Leandro | San Leandro, Cal., Municipal Code, § 2-4-205 |
| Sanger | Sanger, Cal., Municipal Code, § 66-89 |
| Santa Cruz | Santa Cruz, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.29.050 |
| Sunnyvale | Sunnyvale, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.12.070 |
| Vallejo | Vallejo, Cal., Municipal Code, § 3.12.030 |