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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 Individually and on  
11 Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 ENPHASE ENERGY, INC.,  
15 BADRINARAYANAN  
16 KOTHANDARAMAN, and MANDY YANG,

17 Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE  
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

18  
19 1. Plaintiff (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others  
20 similarly situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against  
21 Defendants, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s  
22 own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation  
23 conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of  
24 the Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants,  
25 United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press  
26 releases published by and regarding Enphase Energy, Inc. (“Enphase” or the “Company”),  
27 analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the  
28

1 Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial, additional evidentiary support will exist for the  
2 allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

3 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

4 2. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons  
5 and entities other than Defendants that purchased or otherwise acquired Enphase securities  
6 between April 22, 2025 and October 28, 2025 both dates inclusive (the “Class Period”), seeking  
7 to recover damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws and to pursue  
8 remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”)  
9 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against the Company and certain of its top officials.

10 3. Enphase is a global energy technology company founded in March 2006, focusing  
11 on solutions for solar generation, storage, and communication.

12 4. To boost its growth, Enphase partners with solar and battery financing companies  
13 (“TPOs”) that offer arrangements of third-party ownership of solar and battery products to  
14 homeowners, such as lease and power purchase agreements.

15 5. At all relevant times, when Enphase reported its revenue or provided revenue  
16 guidance, it broke out “safe harbor revenue”, which it defines as “sales made to customers who  
17 plan to install Enphase’s products over more than a year”.

18 6. At all relevant times, expenditures on solar products, including Enphase’s product  
19 offerings, were eligible for favorable tax treatment in the U.S. As relevant here, the Residential  
20 Clean Energy Credit pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 25D (the “25D Credit”) allowed  
21 homeowners to deduct 30% of costs of clean energy property they installed at their homes.

22 7. However, on July 4, 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump signed into law the One  
23 Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBA”), which provided that the 25D Credit would terminate later that  
24 year, after the Class Period ended. Instead of terminating on December 31, 2032, as it would have  
25

1 as originally enacted, the 25D Credit would now terminate seven years earlier on December 31,  
2 2025. Homeowners who purchased clean energy products, including various Enphase products,  
3 before the new termination date would still be able to claim the 25D Credit.

4 8. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading  
5 statements regarding the Company's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, Defendants  
6 made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Enphase overstated its  
7 ability to manage its channel inventory; (ii) Enphase overstated its ability to mitigate effects arising  
8 from the termination of the 25D Credit; (iii) accordingly, Enphase overstated its financial and  
9 operational prospects; and (iv) as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false  
10 and misleading at all relevant times.

11 9. On October 28, 2025, Enphase reported its financial results for the third quarter of  
12 2025 and held a related earnings call. Among other items, Enphase's management reported that it  
13 expected 2025 to close on a weak note, with elevated channel inventory resulting in lower battery  
14 storage shipments in the fourth quarter, and that the expiration of the 25D Credit would negatively  
15 impact revenues for the first quarter of 2026.

16 10. On this news, Enphase's stock price fell \$5.56 per share, or 15.15%, to close at  
17 \$31.14 per share on October 29, 2025.

18 11. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline  
19 in the market value of the Company's securities, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered  
20 significant losses and damages.

#### 21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 12. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of  
23 the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the  
24 SEC (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5).





1           26.     At all relevant times, expenditures on solar products, including Enphase’s product  
2 offerings, were eligible for favorable tax treatment in the U.S. As relevant here, the 25D Credit  
3 allowed homeowners to deduct 30% of costs of clean energy property they installed at their homes.

4                           **Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period**

5           27.     The Class Period begins on April 22, 2025, when Enphase filed a quarterly report  
6 on Form 10-Q concerning its financial results for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2025, issued  
7 a press release announcing those results, and held a conference call to discuss the same (the “Q1  
8 Earnings Call”). During the Q1 Earnings Call, Defendant Kothandaraman made the following  
9 statements concerning Enphase’s planned actions “to realign our supply chain to minimize  
10 downside across a range of scenarios”<sup>1</sup>:  
11

12                           While the global policy environment remains fluid with tariffs, with interest rates  
13 and subsidies constantly evolving, ***we are moving quickly to realign our supply***  
14 ***chain to minimize downside across a range of scenarios. While we cannot control***  
15 ***the macroeconomic conditions, we can absolutely control our response.*** This  
16 means doubling down on what has always made Enphase successful, relentless  
product innovation, world class reliability and exceptional customer service.

17           28.     During the same call, Phil Shen of ROTH Capital Partners asked Defendant  
18 Kothandaraman about his expectations regarding Enphase’s revenue during the second half of  
19 2025 and the first quarter of 2026. In response, Defendant Kothandaraman stated that “we  
20 normally don’t guide for Q3 or Q4, but we have a few vectors going for us”, and proceeded to  
21 detail several new product offerings “that we are relying on for growth”:

22                           Right. ***Phil, you know, that we normally don’t guide for Q3 or Q4, but we have a***  
23 ***few vectors going for us. I just talked about the fourth generation system, and***  
24 ***we believe that’s a huge factor for Enphase. Then we specifically regarding the***  
***US, we have the IQ9 that is going to be turning on in Q4.***

25                           Then coming to Europe, all of the new products — we have introduced a large array  
26 of new products, which we are already seeing some good traction, namely the  
27 FlexPhase Battery, which provides three phase backup for many countries in  
Europe.

28 <sup>1</sup> All emphases herein are added unless otherwise indicated.

1 The Balcony Solar, which basically, we are about to introduce it this quarter. So  
2 it's no longer something out there. It's going to ramp-in this quarter. Balcony Solar  
3 is going to address, for example, the [total addressable market] in Germany alone  
4 is 400 megawatts. And after Germany, we are going to go to Belgium and many  
5 other European countries. After that, we will go to Japan and India as well.

6 So we expect new product to also be introduced in Q2. And the next one is our IQ  
7 EV charger, the latest EV charger. We did a good job ramping-up so that we can  
8 service all 14 countries in Q1. And now we got to grow from strength to strength  
9 there in terms of installer partnerships and EV charger partnerships in general  
10 through other companies there.

11 ***So while the policy situation, et cetera, is uncertain, Enphase is trying to control  
12 our destiny by introducing new products, by having discipline and these are the  
13 new product vectors that we are relying on for growth.***

14 29. Later during the Q1 Earnings Call, David Benjamin of Mizuho Securities asked  
15 Defendant Kothandaraman whether his statement earlier during the call that “channel inventory  
16 was slightly up” “impl[ied] any potential new destocking?” In response, Defendant  
17 Kothandaraman stated:

18 *No, the channel inventory is, okay, is up because when your sell-through goes  
19 down, the channel inventory can go slightly up, out of our usual targets. Our targets  
20 are between eight and 10 weeks. So — but when your sell-through is down more  
21 than what you anticipated, then that can go slightly up.*

22 ***The ways to recover it back are quite simple, not ship much into the channel and  
23 then improve the sell-through in a seasonal quarter like Q2, which is bound to  
24 have more sell-through in Q2 than Q1. So we believe it's a normal cycle, and we  
25 are disciplined to control the amount of material in the channel with that  
26 discipline, it should come back quickly inbound.***

27 30. On July 4, 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump signed into law the OBBB, which  
28 provided that the 25D Credit would terminate later that year, after the Class Period ended. Instead  
of terminating on December 31, 2032, as it would have as originally enacted, the 25D Credit would  
now terminate seven years earlier on December 31, 2025. Homeowners who purchased clean  
energy property, such as Enphase products, before the new termination date would still be able to  
claim the 25D Credit.

1           31.     On July 22, 2025, Enphase filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q concerning its  
2 financial results for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2025, issued a press release concerning the  
3 same (the “Q2 Earnings Release”), and held a conference call to discuss the same (the “Q2  
4 Earnings Call”). In the Q2 Earnings Release, Enphase announced its guidance for Q3 2025,  
5 including “[r]evenue to be within a range of \$330.0 million to \$370.0 million”.

7           32.     During his prepared remarks on the Q2 Earnings Call, Defendant Kothandaraman  
8 provided an update on channel inventory, stating *inter alia* “[a]s we exited Q2, our battery channel  
9 inventory was normal, while our microinverter channel inventory was slightly elevated”.

10          33.     Defendant Kothandaraman’s prepared remarks during the Q2 Earnings Call also  
11 concerned the recent changes to solar energy tax credits following passage of the OBBB. Among  
12 other representations, Defendant Kothandaraman stated:

14           As we head into 2026, the U.S. solar industry must evolve rapidly in response to  
15 the recent tax reconciliation bill. First, we expect an accelerated shift towards  
16 leases and [power purchase agreements (“PPA”)] anchored by the 48E tax credit  
17 through 2027. Second, batteries will become central to every solar sale propelled  
18 by declining installation costs, long-term credit — tax credit support through 2033  
19 and growing homeowner demand for energy resilience and participation in VPPs.  
20 Third, the industry must drive down customer acquisition and selling costs to  
21 remain competitive in a maturing market. ***We believe these structural shifts,  
coupled with the escalating utility rates and increasing grid instability create a  
tailwind for sustained demand in the residential solar plus storage.***

22          34.     Defendant Kothandaraman also provided Enphase’s guidance for the third quarter  
23 of 2025 during his prepared remarks, stating *inter alia*:

24           ***We expect revenue to be in the range of \$330 million to \$370 million. We  
anticipate continued growth in the U.S. and seasonal softness in Europe. We are  
25 approximately 75% booked to the midpoint of our revenue guidance. For IQ  
batteries, we expect to ship between 190 and 210 megawatt hours during the  
quarter. We are actively engaged with several TPO partners who are awaiting  
26 further clarity on safe harbor rules following the recent executive order, and we  
remain well positioned to support them once they finalize their plans.***

27          35.     Defendant Yang also provided investors with Enphase’s projection of its revenue  
28 for the third quarter of 2025 during his prepared remarks, stating *inter alia* “[w]e expect our

1 *revenue for Q3 to be within a range of \$330 million to \$370 million*, which includes shipments  
2 of 190 to 210 megawatt hours of IQ Batteries”.

3 36. During the question-and-answer portion of the Q2 Earnings Call, Wells Fargo  
4 analyst Praneeth Satish asked Defendant Kothandaraman to “elaborate” on his remarks concerning  
5 “partnering with TPO providers and introducing some creative financing structures that could help  
6 maximize the tax credit capture”, and to share how he “expect[ed]” Enphase’s market share with  
7 TPO providers “to evolve in 2026”. In response, Defendant Kothandaraman stated that that he  
8 expected demand to drop 20% in 2026 due to expiration of the 25D Credit, and that Enphase would  
9 work with TPO providers in three ways to maximize capture of the 25D Credit and through  
10 bringing lease financing access to so-called long-tail installers “[w]e can prevent a market  
11 erosion”, stating:  
12

13 *We work with every one of these TPO customers. We work with every single one.*  
14 *And right now, we are in deep discussions with them because what we have is we*  
15 *know how to service long-tail installers. We have the relationships with the long-*  
16 *tail installers. And if we can bring lease financing access to the long tail. We*  
17 *can prevent a market erosion, overall market erosion. So that’s what we are*  
18 *aiming to do. And we are working with a lot of the TPOs. We aren’t ready to*  
19 *share more details yet, but we will share those very soon, perhaps in the next*  
20 *earnings call. And we are looking to move on it aggressively. So let me leave it at*  
21 *that.*

22 37. Satish also asked Defendant Kothandaraman “how do you intend on managing field  
23 inventories with distributors for the balance of the year,” given that he anticipated demand to  
24 decline in 2026 once the 25D credit expired. Satish continued to ask whether he “plan[ned] to  
25 undership micros in either Q3 or Q4 to help reduce inventories” or if instead he “[thought]  
26 inventories could just get rightsized more organically if we see maybe a pull forward of demand  
27 or some safe harbors in the second half?” In response, Defendant Kothandaraman stated:  
28

29 I think you answered the question yourself. Basically, that’s exactly what we  
30 expect. *We expect 25D increase in demand, which will come from the channel*  
31 *and make the channel at reasonable levels by the end of the year.*

1 38. Later during the Q2 Earnings Call, analyst Philip Shen of ROTH Capital asked  
2 Defendant Kothandaraman “how much safe harbor [he] expect[ed] in the Q3 revenue”, in apparent  
3 reference to the guidance provided in ¶¶ 31, 34–35 *supra*, and “how” he “expect[ed]” “pull forward  
4 of demand” to “manifest,” whether as “a Q4 element” or “an upside surprise to Q3”. In response,  
5 Defendant Kothandaraman stated:  
6

7 So first of all, *the Q3 revenue guidance does not include any safe harbor. As I*  
8 *said, we are working with several TPO partners, and they are all looking at*  
9 *recently -- at the recent Executive Order, and they are waiting for further clarity.*  
10 *And once they have that clarity, they will take the actions.* From our side, what  
11 we are doing is to ensure that we are ready in terms of capacity. Any time that they  
12 want the product, we are going to be ready in order to service them.

13 *On your 25D question, I think we will see the 25D demand possibly in early Q4*  
14 *is what we will start seeing.* Right now, we aren’t seeing it, but we still have August  
15 and September left. So that’s what I expect that we’ll start seeing it soon. I’m sure  
16 that installers — some installers will have to make workforce changes. They may  
17 have to add temporary teams in order to feed the rush, and that — those all take a  
18 little bit of time. *And so I’m sure it’s coming in Q4.*

19 39. Shen also asked Defendant Kothandaraman “how did we get to elevated channel  
20 levels. Was there a pause earlier in the year? Or did you overship into the channel? And what  
21 are the levels? . . . I mean are we talking about 12 weeks now or something higher?” In response,  
22 Defendant Kothandaraman stated:  
23

24 The question on channel, we are completely transparent to you. It is — we *are*  
25 *actually in very good shape in channel management.* We — our experience in the  
26 last two years on the quantity of undershipment, et cetera, that we had, we have  
27 recognized that’s an anomaly, and we will never get to that stage. So whenever I  
28 say slightly above, it should mean slightly above 8% to 10%. That’s what it means.

39. Later during the Q2 Earnings Call, an analyst from Jefferies asked Defendant  
Kothandaraman about safe harbor revenue during Q4, given that the 25D Credit would expire later  
that year. This analyst asked whether “we [will] see loan originations” in the fourth quarter “given  
that uncertainty on timing of install?” After Defendant Kothandaraman clarified which tax credit  
the analyst’s question concerned and stated “the consumer has to pay for it as well as the system

1 should be installed by the year-end”, the analyst continued “[s]o unless you expect to see that in  
2 4Q, do you think that will actually happen because there might be some uncertainty on loan  
3 originations, right?” In response, Defendant Kothandaraman stated *inter alia*:

4 Well, our opinion is it will happen. Our installers are experts. They know what to  
5 do. And I think right now, they need to make sure they expand their crews so that  
6 they start to cater to the demand rush. But they have a lot of experience. They can  
7 get solar installations done quickly. So I do expect it to happen.

8 41. Also during the Q2 Earnings Call, analyst Dylan Nassano of Wolfe Research asked  
9 Defendant Kothandaraman to share more information about “the TPO players you’re currently in  
10 discussions with”, and whether he had “identified any potential obstacles when it comes to helping  
11 the long tail shift to the leases?” In response, Defendant Kothandaraman stated “***[w]e work with  
12 every TPO, and we are having conversations with almost 80% of them right now on safe  
13 harbor.***” Nassano also asked whether any of Enphase’s customers were “indicating they’d rather  
14 just try to sell cash systems without credits”, to which Defendant Kothandaraman replied *inter  
15 alia*: “***we are having -- just to tell you this, we are having installer roundtables every week. and  
16 every week is from a different region to exactly ask the same question. How are you managing  
17 this transition?*** Some of them are absolutely confident of selling cash and loans still. Some of  
18 them are pivoting towards lease and PPA. So the answer is mixed.”

19 42. On August 5, 2025, Enphase issued a press release announcing a “new safe harbor  
20 agreement with a solar and battery financing company that offers third-party ownership (TPO)  
21 agreements to homeowners, including leases and power purchase agreements (PPAs).”  
22

23 43. On August 19, 2025, Enphase issued a press release announcing a second new safe  
24 harbor agreement, “signed earlier in August,” with “another leading solar and battery financing  
25 company that offers third-party ownership (TPO) agreements to homeowners, including leases and  
26 power purchase agreements (PPAs).” The press release stated that the agreement “is expected to  
27 generate approximately \$50 million in revenue”. The press release further stated that this safe  
28

1 harbor agreement “underscores the company’s strong participation in the TPO segment – a critical  
2 growth channel for U.S. residential solar and batteries.”

3 44. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 27–29, 31–43 were materially false and misleading  
4 because Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material  
5 adverse facts about the Company’s business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, Defendants  
6 made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Enphase overstated its  
7 ability to manage its channel inventory; (ii) Enphase overstated its ability to mitigate effects arising  
8 from the termination of the 25D Credit; (iii) accordingly, Enphase overstated its financial and  
9 operational prospects; and (iv) as a result, the Company’s public statements were materially false  
10 and misleading at all relevant times.  
11

### 12 **The Truth Emerges**

13 45. On October 28, 2025, Enphase filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC  
14 announcing its financial results for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2025, issued a press  
15 release announcing the same, and on the following day, held a conference call to discuss those  
16 results (the “Q3 Earnings Call”). In the press release, Enphase’s management reported that it  
17 expected 2025 to close on a weak note, stating “Enphase Energy estimates . . . [r]evenue to be  
18 within a range of \$310.0 million to \$350.0 million”, while analysts had estimated Q4 revenue  
19 guidance to fall between \$374.4 million and \$383 million. Enphase’s management also reported  
20 revenue of \$410.4 million, but noted that this figure “included \$70.9 million of safe harbor  
21 revenue”.  
22  
23

24 46. During the associated earnings call, Defendant Kothandaraman attributed “this  
25 lower revenue guidance” to two factors. First, Enphase’s Q3 revenue included \$70.9 million of  
26 safe harbor revenue, which Defendants define as “any sales made to customers who plan to install  
27 the inventory over more than a year.” Defendant Kothandaraman stated that this safe harbor  
28

1 revenue “pulled in from Q4 to Q3 as customers wanted the product before the U.S. Treasury  
2 guidance in Q3.”<sup>2</sup> Second, Defendant Kothandaraman stated “we are reducing shipments of  
3 product to the channel in order to destock the channel as we head into 2026,” in contrast to his  
4 earlier statements denying that Enphase would destock during the Q1 Earnings Call, as alleged  
5 *supra* ¶ 29, denying that Enphase would undership during the Q2 Earnings Call, as alleged *supra*  
6 ¶ 37, and claiming that Enphase was in “very good shape in channel management” during the Q2  
7 Earnings Call, as alleged *supra* ¶ 39.

9 47. Enphase’s management further reported revenue of \$410.4 million. However, as  
10 stated *supra* ¶ 45, \$70.9 million of this was safe harbor revenue. Without this safe harbor revenue,  
11 which Defendant Kothandaraman indicated was *not* included in the Company’s Q3 guidance of  
12 \$370 million to \$410 million, *see supra* ¶ 38, Enphase would have reported revenue of just \$339.5  
13 million for the quarter, 8.24% below the lower end of its guidance.

15 48. During the Q3 Earnings Call, Enphase’s management also reported that the  
16 expiration of the residential solar investment tax credit would negatively impact revenues for the  
17 first quarter of 2026. Defendant Kothandaraman stated in his prepared remarks “we anticipate a  
18 larger-than-normal seasonal decline following the expiration of the 25D tax credit”, in contrast to  
19 earlier assurances as alleged *supra* ¶¶ 33, 36, and further stated that Defendants “estimate a  
20 company revenue of \$250 million”.

22 49. On this news, Enphase’s stock price fell \$5.56 per share, or 15.15%, to close at  
23 \$31.14 per share on October 29, 2025.

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25 <sup>2</sup> This U.S. Treasury guidance concerned another tax credit, the Clean Electricity Investment  
26 Credit, which the OBBB curtailed. Taxpayers whose solar and wind projects were not in service  
27 before January 1, 2028, would not be able to claim the credit, but those that began construction  
28 before July 4, 2026 would not face this in-service deadline. The U.S. Treasury guidance provided  
greater clarity on the definition of “beginning construction,” removing a safe harbor previously in  
place that stated projects began construction once the project owner incurred five percent of the  
associated costs.





1 pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in  
2 securities class actions.

3 57. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all  
4 members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of  
5 federal law that is complained of herein.  
6

7 58. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class  
8 and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation. Plaintiff has  
9 no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.

10 59. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and  
11 predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the  
12 questions of law and fact common to the Class are:  
13

- 14 • whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged  
15 herein;
- 16 • whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class  
17 Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and  
18 management of Enphase;
- 19 • whether the Individual Defendants caused Enphase to issue false and misleading  
20 financial statements during the Class Period;
- 21 • whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading  
22 financial statements;
- 23 • whether the prices of Enphase securities during the Class Period were artificially  
24 inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein; and
- 25 • whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the  
26 proper measure of damages.

27 60. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient  
28 adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the  
damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden

1 of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the  
2 wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

3 61. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the fraud-  
4 on-the-market doctrine in that:

- 5 • Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts  
6 during the Class Period;
- 7 • the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- 8 • Enphase securities are traded in an efficient market;
- 9 • the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume  
10 during the Class Period;
- 11 • the Company traded on the NASDAQ and was covered by multiple analysts;
- 12 • the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable  
13 investor to misjudge the value of the Company's securities; and
- 14 • Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased, acquired and/or sold Enphase  
15 securities between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented  
16 material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of  
the omitted or misrepresented facts.

17 62. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a  
18 presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

19 63. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the presumption  
20 of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State of Utah v.*  
21 *United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material information in  
22 their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information, as detailed above.  
23

24 **COUNT I**

25 **(Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder**  
26 **Against All Defendants)**

27 64. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully  
28 set forth herein.

1           65.     This Count is asserted against Defendants and is based upon Section 10(b) of the  
2 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

3           66.     During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and  
4 course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions,  
5 practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other  
6 members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state  
7 material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under  
8 which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in  
9 connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout  
10 the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members,  
11 as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of Enphase securities; and  
12 (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire Enphase  
13 securities and options at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan  
14 and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.  
15  
16

17           67.     Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the  
18 Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the quarterly  
19 and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents described  
20 above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were designed to  
21 influence the market for Enphase securities. Such reports, filings, releases and statements were  
22 materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse information and  
23 misrepresented the truth about Enphase's finances and business prospects.  
24

25           68.     By virtue of their positions at Enphase, Defendants had actual knowledge of the  
26 materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended  
27 thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, Defendants  
28

1 acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose  
2 such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the statements made,  
3 although such facts were readily available to Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants  
4 were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each Defendant  
5 knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as  
6 described above.  
7

8 69. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard  
9 for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers  
10 and/or directors of Enphase, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of Enphase's  
11 internal affairs.  
12

13 70. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs  
14 complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual  
15 Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of  
16 Enphase. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual Defendants had  
17 a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to Enphase's  
18 businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the  
19 dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements,  
20 the market price of Enphase securities was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period. In  
21 ignorance of the adverse facts concerning Enphase's business and financial condition which were  
22 concealed by Defendants, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased or otherwise  
23 acquired Enphase securities at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities,  
24 the integrity of the market for the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants,  
25 and were damaged thereby.  
26  
27  
28



1           75.     During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation  
2 and management of Enphase, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the  
3 conduct of Enphase’s business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the adverse  
4 non-public information about Enphase’s misstatement of income and expenses and false financial  
5 statements.  
6

7           76.     As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual  
8 Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Enphase’s  
9 financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public statements issued  
10 by Enphase which had become materially false or misleading.  
11

12           77.     Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual  
13 Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and  
14 public filings which Enphase disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period concerning  
15 Enphase’s results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants exercised  
16 their power and authority to cause Enphase to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein.  
17 The Individual Defendants, therefore, were “controlling persons” of Enphase within the meaning  
18 of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct  
19 alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Enphase securities.  
20

21           78.     Each of the Individual Defendants, therefore, acted as a controlling person of  
22 Enphase. By reason of their senior management positions and/or being directors of Enphase, each  
23 of the Individual Defendants had the power to direct the actions of, and exercised the same to  
24 cause, Enphase to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein. Each of the  
25 Individual Defendants exercised control over the general operations of Enphase and possessed the  
26 power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which Plaintiff  
27 and the other members of the Class complain.  
28

