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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

KEVIN TAN, Individually and on  
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMPASS DIVERSIFIED  
HOLDINGS, COMPASS GROUP  
DIVERSIFIED HOLDINGS LLC,  
COMPASS GROUP MANAGEMENT  
LLC, ELIAS J. SABO, RYAN J.  
FAULKINGHAM, STEPHEN  
KELLER, and PATRICK A.  
MACIARIELLO,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-5777

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Kevin Tan (“Plaintiff”) makes the following allegations, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through Plaintiff’s counsel, upon information and belief, except as to those allegations concerning Plaintiff, which are alleged upon personal knowledge. Plaintiff’s information and belief are based upon, *inter alia*, counsel’s investigation, which included, among other things, review and analysis of: (i) regulatory filings made by Compass Diversified Holdings (“Compass” or the “Company”) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”); (ii) press releases and media reports issued and disseminated by the Company; and (iii) analyst reports, media reports, and other publicly disclosed reports and information about the Company. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

### **NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

1. Plaintiff brings this federal class action under §§10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and SEC Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder on behalf of all persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired Compass securities between March 1, 2023 and May 7, 2025, inclusive (the “Class Period”) against Compass and certain of the Company’s officers and executive (collectively, “Defendants”).

2. Compass is a publicly traded Delaware statutory trust, the purpose of which is to hold 100% of the limited liability interests of Defendant Compass Group Diversified Holdings LLC (“Compass LLC”). Compass and Compass LLC were formed to acquire and manage a group of small and middle-market businesses. The common stock of Compass is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under ticker symbol “CODI.”

3. In September 2021, Compass and Compass LLC acquired a controlling interest in Lugano Holdings, Inc. (“Lugano”), which designs, manufactures, and markets luxury jewelry.

4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) they knew (or recklessly disregarded) that Compass’s internal control over financial reporting was patently defective, resulting in the issuance of financial statements that contained material errors; (ii) Lugano had violated applicable accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and inventory practices during the Company’s 2022-2024 fiscal years;

(iii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; (iv) Compass had failed to implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (v) as a result of (i)-(iv) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated. In reality, following an internal investigation, investors learned they could not rely upon Compass's 2022-2024 financial results due to Compass's undisclosed, improper financing, accounting, and inventory practices.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

6. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa).

7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c). The branded consumer business majority owned by the Company at issue in this case maintains its principal executive offices in this District and the preparation of materially false and misleading statements occurred in substantial part in and from this District. Certain of the Individual Defendants (defined below) also reside in this District.

8. In connection with the acts, transactions, and conduct alleged herein, Defendants directly and indirectly used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including the United States mail, interstate telephone and wire communications, and the facilities of a national securities exchange.

### **PARTIES**

9. Plaintiff Kevin Tan purchased Compass securities during the Class Period, as set forth in the certification attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein, and suffered damages as a result.

1           10. Defendant Compass is a publicly traded Delaware statutory trust, the purpose of  
2 which is to hold 100% of the limited liability interests of Defendant Compass LLC. The common  
3 stock of Compass is publicly traded on the NYSE under ticker symbol “CODI.”

4           11. Defendant Compass LLC is a holding company used to house the various operating  
5 companies that form the business of Compass. Compass LLC oversees the management of the  
6 Company, its businesses, and the performance of CGM (defined below).

7           12. Defendant Compass Group Management LLC (“CGM”) is the manager for  
8 Compass. Compass pays management fees to CGM, which includes the compensation paid to  
9 Compass’s executive management, all of whom are employees of CGM. Pursuant to the  
10 Management Services Agreement applicable in 2024, Compass paid CGM a quarterly  
11 management fee equal to 0.5% (2% annually) of its consolidated adjusted net assets.

12           13. Defendant Elias J. Sabo (“Sabo”) served as Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and  
13 a director of Compass during the Class Period and as a regular trustee of Compass. Defendant  
14 Sabo is also the managing member of Defendant CGM.

15           14. Defendant Ryan J. Faulkingham (“Faulkingham”) served as the Chief Financial  
16 Officer (“CFO”) of Compass and a regular trustee of Compass during the Class Period until he  
17 stepped down, effective August 30, 2024. Defendant Faulkingham was also an employee of  
18 Defendant CGM.

19           15. Defendant Stephen Keller (“Keller”) has served as CFO of Compass and a regular  
20 trustee of Compass since August 30, 2024. Defendant Keller is also an employee of Defendant  
21 CGM.

22           16. Defendant Patrick A. Maciariello (“Maciariello”) has served as Chief Operating  
23 Officer (“COO”) of Compass since May 2005. Defendant Maciariello is also an employee of  
24 Defendant CGM.

25           17. Defendants Sabo, Faulkingham, Keller, and Maciariello (collectively, the  
26 “Individual Defendants”) and Compass LLC were each directly involved in the management and  
27 day-to-day operations of the Company at the highest levels and were privy to confidential  
28 proprietary information concerning the Company and its business, operations, and future business

1 prospects, as alleged herein. In addition, the Individual Defendants and Compass LLC were  
2 involved in drafting, producing, reviewing, and/or disseminating the false and misleading  
3 statements and information alleged herein, were aware of, or recklessly disregarded, the false and  
4 misleading statements being issued regarding the Company and its most profitable consumer  
5 branded business, Lugano, and approved or ratified these statements, in violation of the federal  
6 securities laws.

7 18. As officers and controlling persons and controlling entity of a publicly held  
8 company whose securities are registered with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act and trade on  
9 the NYSE, which is governed by the provisions of the federal securities laws, the Individual  
10 Defendants and Compass LLC each had a duty to promptly disseminate accurate and truthful  
11 information with respect to the Company's operations, business, and present and future business  
12 prospects. In addition, the Individual Defendants and Compass LLC each had a duty to promptly  
13 disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Compass's operations, business, and  
14 present and future business prospects, and to correct any previously issued statements that had  
15 become materially misleading or untrue, so that the market price of the Company's publicly traded  
16 securities would be based upon truthful and accurate information. Defendants' false and  
17 misleading misrepresentations and omissions during the Class Period violated these specific  
18 requirements and obligations.

19 19. The Individual Defendants and Compass LLC, because of their positions of control  
20 and authority as officers of and/or directors of and/or the entity controlling the Company, were  
21 able to, and did, control the content of the various press releases and other public statements  
22 pertaining to the Company during the Class Period. Each Individual Defendant and Compass LLC  
23 was provided with copies of the public filings alleged herein to be misleading before or shortly  
24 after their issuance, and/or had the ability and/or opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause  
25 them to be corrected. Accordingly, each Individual Defendant and Compass LLC is responsible  
26 for the accuracy of the public statements detailed herein and is, therefore, primarily liable for the  
27 representations contained therein.

**FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

20. Compass is a holding company and trust created for the purpose of acquiring and managing a group of small and middle-market businesses headquartered in North America. The Company takes controlling interests in and actively manages businesses that Defendants claim: (i) operate in industries with long-term macroeconomic growth opportunities; (ii) have positive and stable cash flows; (iii) face minimal threats of technological or competitive obsolescence; and (iv) have strong management teams largely in place. Defendants represent that Compass offers investors a unique opportunity to own a diverse group of leading middle-market businesses in the branded-consumer, industrial, and healthcare and critical outsourced services sectors that they might not otherwise have access to outside the private equity industry.

21. On September 7, 2021, Compass announced the acquisition of a majority interest in Lugano, a designer, manufacturer, and marketer of high-end jewelry, in a deal with an enterprise value of \$256 million (excluding working capital and certain other closing adjustments). Based in Newport Beach, California, Lugano designs and manufactures unique jewelry for the luxury goods market. Lugano conducts sales via its own retail salons as well as pop-up showrooms at Lugano-hosted or sponsored events in partnership with organizations in the equestrian, art, and philanthropic communities. The acquisition substantially increased the management fees paid by Compass to CGM (and thus the Individual Defendants). For example, the fees paid to CGM in 2022 (the first full year after the acquisition) were nearly \$63 million, compared to approximately \$35 million in 2020.

22. In Compass's annual report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year 2022, Compass disclosed that it had repeatedly increased Lugano's intercompany credit agreement during 2022 to permit additional investment in inventory. Compass disclosed, in relevant part:

During the first quarter of 2022, the Lugano intercompany credit agreement was amended to increase the amount available under the revolving credit facility to permit additional investment in inventory, and amended the financial covenants to reflect the increase in the revolving credit facility. We amended the Lugano intercompany credit agreement again in the second quarter of 2022 to increase the amount in available under the revolving credit facility to permit additional investment in inventory, and amended the financial covenants to reflect the increase in the revolving credit facility. During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Lugano intercompany credit agreement was amended to allow for an additional Term A Loan.

23. In Compass's annual report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year 2024, in the context of revenue recognition from the sale of inventory, Compass disclosed a nearly 178% increase in the amount of non-monetary exchanges at Lugano between fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Compass disclosed, in relevant part:

Certain sale transactions at our Lugano operating segment also include a non-monetary exchange of inventory with customers whereby the consideration received for the sale transaction has a non-cash component. The transaction price for a sale to a customer includes all cash and non-cash consideration. The non-cash consideration represents the non-monetary exchange of inventory and is measured at the fair-value of the exchanged item. The amount of non-monetary exchanges at Lugano was \$154.9 million, \$105.5 million and \$38.0 million, respectively, in the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

24. Beginning in 2024, Lugano began purchasing inventory from a vendor who is a related party to Lugano through one of the executive officers of Lugano. That same year, Lugano sales growth accelerated. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, net revenue attributable to Lugano grew by more than \$162 million year-over-year, accounting for over 21% of the Company's total net sales – approximately double the proportion of Company sales attributable to Lugano just two years previously. For fiscal 2024, Lugano also accounted for over 57% of Compass's total operating income, making the business the most profitable among all Company businesses. The strong sales at Lugano contributed to nearly \$75 million in 2024 management fees paid to Defendant CGM (which flowed through to the Individual Defendants), a significant increase compared to prior years.

#### **MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS**

25. The Class Period begins on March 1, 2023, when the Company filed with the SEC its annual report on Form 10-K for its fourth quarter and full year 2022 ("2022 10-K"). The 2022 10-K claimed that "there have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting . . . during our fourth fiscal quarter to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting" (citation modified).

26. Attached to the 2022 10-K were certifications signed by Defendants Sabo and Faulkingham pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX"), which attested to the accuracy

1 and truthfulness of the statements contained within the 2022 10-K. The 2022 10-K certifications  
2 stated in relevant part:

- 3 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Compass Diversified  
4 Holdings and Compass Group Diversified Holdings LLC;
- 5 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a  
6 material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements  
7 made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made,  
8 not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 9 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial  
10 information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the  
11 financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of,  
12 and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 13 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing  
14 and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange  
15 Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting  
16 (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant  
17 and have:
  - 18 a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such  
19 disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision,  
20 to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its  
21 consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those  
22 entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being  
23 prepared;
  - 24 b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such  
25 internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our  
26 supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of  
27 financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external  
28 purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and  
procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the  
effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the  
period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over  
financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal  
quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report)  
that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the  
registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most  
recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's  
auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or  
persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or  
operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably  
likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process,  
summarize and report financial information; and



b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

27. The statements identified in ¶¶25-26 above were materially false and/or misleading because at the time the statements were made, the Company had massive control weaknesses over financial reporting that were not disclosed. The Company operated with the same set of internal controls over financial reporting from at least March 2023 through the end of 2024. As was later revealed, these controls were wholly inadequate, necessitating the restatement of CODI's financial results for its 2024 fiscal year.

28. The 2022 10-K also claimed, among other things, that Lugano's "[n]et sales for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased approximately \$76.4 million or 61.1%, to \$201.5 million, compared to the corresponding year ended December 31, 2021."

29. During the associated earnings call on March 1, 2023, a securities analyst asked whether the Company "is it still going to be heavily invested in [Lugano's inventory] because the return on the growth at Lugano [has been significant.]" In response, Defendant Sabo claimed that the Company will continue to see significant returns on its investment in Lugano's inventory. Sabo stated in relevant part:

The answer is yes. I would tell you, and I mentioned this earlier, we have planned for a much more conservative growth plan with Lugano, and that has embedded in the overall guidance of the company. They're currently running dramatically ahead of where our growth plan would be . . . That requires us to invest capital.

What we've seen and what we experienced over the course of our ownership is that if we invest \$1 in inventory, that yields about an additional dollar of revenue. And that's sort of an incremental 40% margin, right, EBITDA margin. And as long as that trend continues, and we're able to get a 40% pretax return on invested capital on that inventory, we're going to continue to do it because we can't find opportunities like that very often to deploy our capital into.

So the question will -- and what we look at on, frankly, a weekly and monthly basis is, are inventory investments continuing to yield the sales growth and are the relationships remaining consistent? And so far they are and they have over the course of our ownership. So we will continue to invest in the growth of Lugano . . .

30. The statements identified in ¶¶28-29 above were materially false and/or misleading when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and

1 inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial  
 2 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
 3 implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
 4 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual  
 5 financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

6 31. On May 3, 2023, the Company filed with the SEC its quarterly report on Form 10-  
 7 Q for its first quarter 2023 ("1Q23 10-Q"). The 1Q23 10-Q claimed that "there have been no  
 8 material changes in our internal control over financial reporting . . . during our most recently  
 9 completed fiscal quarter, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect,  
 10 our internal control over financial reporting" (citation modified).

11 32. Attached to the 1Q23 10-Q were certifications signed by Defendants Sabo and  
 12 Faulkingham pursuant to SOX, which attested to the accuracy and truthfulness of the statements  
 13 contained within the 1Q23 10-Q. The 1Q23 SOX certifications stated in relevant part:

- 14 1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Compass Group  
 15 Diversified Holdings LLC (the "registrant");
- 16 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a  
 17 material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements  
 18 made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made,  
 19 not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 20 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial  
 21 information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the  
 22 financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of,  
 23 and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 24 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing  
 25 and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange  
 26 Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting  
 27 (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant  
 28 and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such  
 disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision,  
 to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its  
 consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those  
 entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being  
 prepared;
  - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such  
 internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our  
 supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of

financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

33. The statements identified in ¶¶31-32 above were materially false and/or misleading because at the time the statements were made, the Company had massive control weaknesses over financial reporting that were not disclosed. The Company operated with the same set of internal controls over financial reporting from at least March 2023 through the end of 2024. As was later revealed, these controls were wholly inadequate, necessitating the restatement of CODI's financial results for its 2024 fiscal year.

34. The 1Q23 10-Q also claimed, among other things, that Lugano's "[n]et sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 increased approximately \$16.9 million, or 35.9%, to \$63.9 million, compared to the corresponding quarter ended March 31, 2022."

35. During the associated earnings call on May 3, 2023, Defendant Sabo touted Lugano's significant and continued growth rates due to Compass's investment in Lugano's inventory. Sabo stated in relevant part:

So when you think about capital allocation, I would say #1 priority within our firm is to fund the kind of high-return opportunities within our portfolio, and Lugano clearly kind of goes to the top of that list. You see that as we've been building inventory in the company, we've been generating and generated plus 30% growth

1 rates in that company. I think there's a lot of runway to continue to invest there and  
2 have very high return on invested capital.

3 36. The statements identified in ¶¶34-35 above were materially false and/or misleading  
4 when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable  
5 accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and  
6 inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial  
7 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
8 implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
9 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual financial  
10 results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

11 37. On August 2, 2023, the Company filed with the SEC its quarterly report on Form  
12 10-Q for its second quarter 2023 ("2Q23 10-Q"). The 2Q23 10-Q claimed that "there have been  
13 no material changes in our internal control over financial reporting . . . during our most recently  
14 completed fiscal quarter, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect,  
15 our internal control over financial reporting" (citation modified).

16 38. Attached to the 2Q23 10-Q were certifications signed by Defendants Sabo and  
17 Faulkingham pursuant to SOX, which attested to the accuracy and truthfulness of the statements  
18 contained within the 2Q23 10-Q. The 2Q23 SOX certifications stated in relevant part:

- 19 1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Compass Group Diversified  
20 Holdings LLC (the "registrant");
- 21 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a  
22 material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made,  
23 in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not  
24 misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 25 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information  
26 included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition,  
27 results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods  
28 presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and  
maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules  
13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined  
in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure  
controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that  
material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated

1 subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities,  
2 particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

3 b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such  
4 internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our  
5 supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of  
6 financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external  
7 purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

8 c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and  
9 procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the  
10 effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the  
11 period covered by this report based on such evaluation;

12 d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over  
13 financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal  
14 quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report)  
15 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the  
16 registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

17 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most  
18 recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's  
19 auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons  
20 performing the equivalent functions):

21 a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or  
22 operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably  
23 likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process,  
24 summarize and report financial information; and

25 b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other  
26 employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control  
27 over financial reporting.

28 39. The statements identified in ¶¶37-38 above were materially false and/or misleading  
because at the time the statements were made, the Company had massive control weaknesses over  
financial reporting that were not disclosed. The Company operated with the same set of internal  
controls over financial reporting from at least March 2023 through the end of 2024. As was later  
revealed, these controls were wholly inadequate, necessitating the restatement of CODI's financial  
results for its 2024 fiscal year.

40. The 2Q23 10-Q also claimed that "[n]et sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2023  
increased approximately \$21.9 million, or 56.0%, to \$60.9 million, compared to the corresponding  
quarter ended June 30, 2022."

1 41. During the associated earnings call on August 2, 2023, Defendant Sabo touted  
 2 Lugano's accelerating growth and attributed it to Compass's investment in Lugano. Sabo stated  
 3 in relevant part:

4 A lot of the limitations on the growth of this business was really predicated on  
 5 investment, how much capital was available to put new salons in place? How much  
 capital was available for inventory to create these pieces?

6 And so when we partnered with Moti to kind of drive this business forward, we  
 7 were able to solve a lot of those capital issues. And what you've seen is an  
 8 acceleration in the company's growth because of that. We don't view this as  
 9 temporary, and we don't view the kind of growth opportunity as being limited right  
 10 now. And in fact, we're seeing some of the programs that we're putting in place and  
 some of the additional tie-ins that we have around our customer segment, it's only  
 accelerating and strengthening kind of the community effect and the purchase of  
 kind of product ultimately and profitability of this business.

11 42. The statements identified in ¶¶40-41 above were materially false and/or misleading  
 12 when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable  
 13 accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and  
 14 inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial  
 15 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
 16 implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
 17 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual  
 financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

18 43. On November 2, 2023, the Company filed with the SEC its quarterly report on Form  
 19 10-Q for its third quarter 2023 ("3Q23 10-Q"). The 3Q23 10-Q claimed that "there have been no  
 20 material changes in Compass's internal control over financial reporting . . . during the Company's  
 21 most recently completed fiscal quarter, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to  
 22 materially affect, Compass's internal control over financial reporting" (citation modified).

23 44. Attached to the 3Q23 10-Q were certifications signed by Defendants Sabo and  
 24 Faulkingham pursuant to SOX, which attested to the accuracy and truthfulness of the statements  
 25 contained within the 3Q23 10-Q. The 3Q23 SOX certifications stated in relevant part:

26 1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Compass Diversified  
 27 Holdings and Compass Group Diversified Holdings LLC (each, the  
 28 "registrant");



2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

45. The statements identified in ¶¶43-44 above were materially false and/or misleading because at the time the statements were made, the Company had massive control weaknesses over financial reporting that were not disclosed. The Company operated with the same set of internal controls over financial reporting from at least March 2023 through the end of 2024. As was later revealed, these controls were wholly inadequate, necessitating the restatement of CODI's financial results for its 2024 fiscal year.

46. The 3Q23 10-Q also claimed, among other things, that Lugano's "net sales for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 increased approximately \$27.6 million, or 53.9%, to \$78.7 million, compared to the corresponding quarter ended September 30, 2022." (citation modified). The 3Q23 10-Q also claimed that Lugano had "experienced strong same store sales growth as it has invested in building out its inventory as well as its sales, marketing and event staff . . . ."

47. During the associated earnings call on November 2, 2023, Defendant Sabo touted Lugano's "torrid" growth rate during the quarter. Sabo stated in relevant part:

[I]f [Lugano] continues with growth rates, which frankly are just torrid at this point, look, it could get to the point where its sheer size starts to kind of exceed what our diversification sort of efforts would look like. The company is going to continue at these growth rates.

Sabo also assured investors that Lugano "is going to continue at these growth rates."

48. Similarly, Defendant Faulkingham touted the "exceptional return" on Compass's investment in Lugano's inventory. Faulkingham stated in relevant part:

Year-to-date, Lugano has consumed \$139 million in working capital to fund its inventory growth, which has generated exceptional return on invested capital and enabled the strong year-to-date growth rate we have experienced. We expect to continue to monetize working capital across the business in Q4 with the exception of Lugano as we continue to fund its growth objectives.

49. The statements identified in ¶¶46-48 above were materially false and/or misleading when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result



of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

50. On February 28, 2024, Compass filed with the SEC its annual report on Form 10-K for its fourth quarter and full year 2023 ("2023 10-K"). The 2023 10-K claimed that "There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting . . . during Compass's fourth fiscal quarter to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting." (citation modified).

51. Attached to the 2023 10-K were certifications signed by Defendants Sabo and Faulkingham pursuant to SOX, which attested to the accuracy and truthfulness of the statements contained within the 2023 10-K. The 2023 10-K SOX certifications stated in relevant part:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Compass Diversified Holdings and Compass Group Diversified Holdings LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the

effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

- d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

52. The statements identified in ¶¶50-51 above were materially false and/or misleading because at the time the statements were made, the Company knew (or recklessly disregarded) that Compass's internal control over financial reporting was patently defective, resulting in the issuance of financial statements that contained material errors. The Company operated with the same set of internal controls over financial reporting from at least March 2023 through the end of 2024. As was later revealed, these controls were wholly inadequate, necessitating the restatement of CODI's financial results for its 2024 fiscal year.

53. The 2023 10-K also claimed, among other things, that Lugano's "net sales for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased approximately \$106.8 million or 53.0%, to \$308.3 million, compared to the corresponding year ended December 31, 2022." (citation modified). The 2023 10-K attributed this increase in net sales to "an increase in sales from its existing locations as it has invested in building out its inventory as well as its sales . . . ."

54. During the associated earnings call on February 28, 2024, Defendants Sabo and Faulkingham touted Compass's increased funding of Lugano as a primary reason for Lugano's "phenomenal" growth rate. Sabo said in relevant part:

Lugano once again delivered remarkable growth producing 53% annual revenue growth and 65% adjusted EBITDA growth.

As we have repeatedly mentioned, Lugano has created a very innovative and disruptive business model within the high jewelry industry. We continue to fund capital investment to expand the company's footprint and inventory position, realizing exceptionally strong returns on invested capital that is fueling the company's rapid growth.

55. Later on the call, Faulkingham continued, stating in relevant part:

In addition, we prefunded Lugano with significant inventory early in the first quarter of 2024 in preparation for the London salon opening, which is planned in the second quarter, and thus, we anticipate our leverage will increase during the first and second quarter, then decline sequentially in the third and fourth quarter as a result of strong growth we expect in our subsidiary adjusted EBITDA.

\* \* \*

During 2023, Lugano invested \$157 million in inventory to fund its growth. This inventory investment has generated an exceptional return on invested capital and enabled the strong growth Lugano has experienced.

56. The statements identified in ¶¶53-54 above were materially false and/or misleading when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

57. On May 1, 2024, Compass filed with the SEC a quarterly report on Form 10-Q for its first fiscal quarter of 2024. The report stated that there had "been no material changes in Compass's internal control over financial reporting" during the quarter. The report was signed by Defendant Faulkingham, and both he and Defendant Sabo filed certifications attesting to the report's accuracy and completeness and that the report was free from fraud and the product of effective internal controls over financial reporting.

58. The statements identified in ¶57 above were materially false and/or misleading when made because the Company knew (or recklessly disregarded) that Compass's internal control over financial reporting was patently defective, resulting in the issuance of financial statements that contained material errors. As described below, on May 7, 2025, following an investigation of

1 “irregularities in Lugano’s non-CODI financing, accounting, and inventory practices,” Defendants  
 2 announced that Compass’s “previously issued financial statements for 2024 require restatement  
 3 and should no longer be relied upon.” (citation modified). Compass’s deficient internal financial  
 4 controls remained unchanged from fourth quarter 2022 until at least Defendants’ nonreliance  
 5 disclosure on May 7, 2025. Therefore, Defendants failed to disclose that Compass’s internal  
 6 financial controls were deficient as of May 1, 2024.

7 59. Also on May 1, 2024, Compass issued a press release reporting its financial results  
 8 for its first quarter 2024. According to the release, during the quarter Compass’s net sales  
 9 increased 8% year-over-year to over \$524 million and its adjusted earnings increased 73% year-  
 10 over-year to more than \$34 million. The release stated that these favorable results were “driven  
 11 by a 61% increase in Lugano net sales” to over \$103 million during the quarter and adjusted  
 12 quarterly EBITDA at Lugano of approximately \$42 million. The release also quoted Defendant  
 13 Sabo as stating that Lugano had a ““great first quarter[,],”” which allowed the Company to raise its  
 14 outlook.

15 60. During the earnings call the same day, a securities analyst asked Defendant  
 16 Maciariello why the Company’s “confidence level is so high” that Lugano would continue to see  
 17 the “large growth rate” it had displayed for the last several quarters. In response, Maciariello  
 18 attributed the continued “large growth rate” to Compass’s significant investment in Lugano’s  
 19 inventory. Maciariello stated in relevant part:

20 Compass investing significantly in inventory as you can see and as we told you.  
 21 And we’re more and more getting the right pieces in the right places at the right  
 time to be sold. (citation modified).

22 61. The statements identified in ¶¶59-60 above were materially false and/or misleading  
 23 when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable  
 24 accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and  
 25 inventory practices during the Company’s fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano’s 2022-2024 financial  
 26 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
 27 implement effective internal controls over the Company’s financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
 28

1 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual  
2 financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

3 62. On July 31, 2024, Compass filed with the SEC a quarterly report on Form 10-Q for  
4 second quarter 2024. The report stated that there had "been no material changes in Compass's  
5 internal control over financial reporting" during the quarter. (citation modified). The report was  
6 signed by Defendant Faulkingham, and both he and Defendant Sabo filed certifications attesting  
7 to the report's accuracy and completeness and that the report was free from fraud and the product  
8 of effective internal controls over financial reporting.

9 63. The statements identified in ¶62 above were materially false and/or misleading  
10 when made because the Company knew (or recklessly disregarded) that Compass's internal control  
11 over financial reporting was patently defective, resulting in the issuance of financial statements  
12 that contained material errors. As described below, on May 7, 2025, following an investigation of  
13 "irregularities in Lugano's non-CODI financing, accounting, and inventory practices," (citation  
14 modified). Defendants announced that Compass's "previously issued financial statements for  
15 2024 require restatement and should no longer be relied upon." Compass's deficient internal  
16 financial controls remained unchanged from fourth quarter 2022 until at least Defendants'  
17 nonreliance disclosure on May 7, 2025. Therefore, Defendants failed to disclose that Compass's  
18 internal financial controls were deficient as of July 31, 2024.

19 64. Also on July 31, 2024, Compass issued a press release reporting its financial results  
20 for its second quarter. According to the release, during the quarter Compass's net sales increased  
21 11% year-over-year to approximately \$543 million and its adjusted earnings increased 36% year-  
22 over-year to nearly \$40 million. The release stated that these favorable results were due to  
23 "continued strong sales growth at Lugano," which had grown to over \$99 million during the  
24 quarter, and adjusted quarterly EBITDA at Lugano of approximately \$36 million.

25 65. During the earnings call on the same day, after touting Compass's return on its  
26 investments in Lugano's inventory, a securities analyst asked Defendant Sabo whether there was  
27 any "rule of thumb around inventory investment translating" to sales. In response, Sabo provided  
28

1 a general rule, but revealed his surprise about Lugano's accelerating growth rate. Sabo stated in  
2 relevant part:

3 Yes, Matt, it's basically remained similar to where it's been. I would say we do  
4 have some additional investment we're making upfront. As our growth rate is  
5 actually accelerating, which is really remarkable given how fast this business has  
6 been growing. But as it's accelerating, it actually requires a little bit more upfront  
capital, especially as we're expanding our footprint. And for example, going to  
London, now being international, it creates some challenges about moving  
inventory that kind of required a little bit more investment.

7 So in general, I would say the numbers are sticking exactly where they have been  
8 historically. And as we look at the business, I mean, part of the question that Pat  
9 said on your -- or answer Pat did for your question on modeling, I mean, the level  
10 of inventory investment also is a kind of component to modeling out how large and  
11 fast this business will grow. We've said this for 3 years, and I know it's hard for  
everybody and for us, too, to accept a little bit that as we put in more inventory,  
there is kind of demand within our network. And as we're growing that network of  
buyers for, there's additional demand that is there. And so we are creating more  
revenue opportunity with inventory investment.

12 I think that continues and that has not slowed down. And so as we look into 2025,  
13 other than a desire to be a little bit more conservative and not get out over our skis,  
14 I would say there's nothing present right now that says this business should have a  
15 material change in sort of kind of its performance and growth outlook, it's going to  
16 be the kind of same thing. It's getting the people onboarded, getting kind of the  
product and the inventory built, those are sort of some of the constraints right now  
that we have to grow. It feels like demand still is solidly more within our network  
than what we're currently satisfying.

17 66. The statements identified in ¶¶64-65 above were materially false and/or misleading  
18 when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable  
19 accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and  
20 inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial  
21 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
22 implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
23 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual  
24 financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

25 67. On October 30, 2024, Compass filed with the SEC a quarterly report on Form 10-  
26 Q for third quarter 2024. The report stated that there had "been no material changes in Compass's  
27 internal control over financial reporting" during the quarter. (citation modified). The report was  
28 signed by Defendant Keller, and both he and Defendant Sabo filed certifications attesting to the



1 report's accuracy and completeness and that the report was free from fraud and the product of  
2 effective internal controls over financial reporting.

3 68. The statements identified in ¶67 above were materially false and/or misleading  
4 when made because the Company knew (or recklessly disregarded) that Compass's internal control  
5 over financial reporting was patently defective, resulting in the issuance of financial statements  
6 that contained material errors. As described below, on May 7, 2025, following an investigation of  
7 "irregularities in Lugano's non-CODI financing, accounting, and inventory practices," Defendants  
8 announced that Compass's "previously issued financial statements for 2024 require restatement  
9 and should no longer be relied upon." (citation modified). Compass's deficient internal financial  
10 controls remained unchanged from fourth quarter 2022 until at least Defendants' nonreliance  
11 disclosure on May 7, 2025. Therefore, Defendants failed to disclose that Compass's internal  
12 financial controls were deficient as of October 30, 2024.

13 69. Also on October 30, 2024, Compass issued a press release reporting its financial  
14 results for third quarter 2024. According to the release, during the quarter Compass's net sales  
15 increased 12% year-over-year to approximately \$583 million and its adjusted earnings increased  
16 65% year-over-year to nearly \$49 million. The release stated that these favorable results were due  
17 to "continued strong sales growth at Lugano," which had grown to approximately \$119 million  
18 during the quarter, and adjusted quarterly EBITDA at Lugano of approximately \$51 million.

19 70. During the associated earnings call on the same day, a securities analyst asked for  
20 Defendant Maciariello to identify the "key drivers of growth" of Lugano's growth that continue to  
21 "defy expectations." In response, Maciariello touted, among other things, Compass's investment  
22 in Lugano's inventory as a key driver. Specifically, Maciariello stated in relevant part:

23 So I'm only going to say that all salons did increase year-over-year. I'm not going  
24 to kind of touch on kind of salon by salon or area by area where the growth was.  
25 But the organic salons -- or the existing salons continue to grow and perform really  
26 well.

27 We do continue to see a march up in sort of our average transaction value which is  
28 driving a decent chunk of growth. We also see an increase in our number of  
transactions per quarter. So it's a little of each, if that makes sense. And I'm sorry  
I can't be more in-depth than that. But it's a little of each.

And really, it goes to -- we believe Lugano fundamentally has a different business  
model, and we believe it's disruptive. I mean we are offering more value to the

1 consumers than are any of Lugano's competitors. And we believe that that's  
 2 important whether you're dealing with -- whether you're dealing with people of  
 3 any demographic, right? And so that's important for people of the highest  
 4 demographic as well.

5 We're creating long-term relationships and we're really allowing them to look at  
 6 jewelry as more of a store of wealth. So we think it's a combination of all those  
 7 things, right? And clearly, you see our investments in inventory. You need to have  
 8 diamonds in order to sell diamonds, right? And that's part of what we're doing as  
 9 well. And we're getting turns on that, and we're getting a very good return on our  
 10 investment . . .

11 \* \* \*

12 [A]s we grow and as we get more scale and as we add more capabilities and more  
 13 talent in management, we're clearly buying at least as effectively, if not more  
 14 effectively, number one.

15 71. The statements identified in ¶¶69-70 above were materially false and/or misleading  
 16 when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable  
 17 accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and  
 18 inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial  
 19 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
 20 implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
 21 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual  
 22 financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

23 72. On February 27, 2025, Compass filed with the SEC an annual report on Form 10-  
 24 K for its fiscal year 2024. The report stated that there had "not been any changes in the Company's  
 25 internal control over financial reporting" during the fourth quarter. The report was signed by  
 26 Defendants Keller and Sabo, and both Defendants filed certifications attesting to the report's  
 27 accuracy and completeness and that the report was free from fraud and the product of effective  
 28 internal controls over financial reporting.

73. The statements identified in ¶72 above were materially false and/or misleading  
 when made because the Company knew (or recklessly disregarded) that Compass's internal control  
 over financial reporting was patently defective, resulting in the issuance of financial statements  
 that contained material errors. As described below, on May 7, 2025, following an investigation of  
 "irregularities in Lugano's non-CODI financing, accounting, and inventory practices," Defendants



1 announced that Compass's "previously issued financial statements for 2024 require restatement  
2 and should no longer be relied upon." (citation modified). Compass's deficient internal financial  
3 controls remained unchanged from fourth quarter 2022 until at least Defendants' nonreliance  
4 disclosure on May 7, 2025. Therefore, Defendants failed to disclose that Compass's internal  
5 financial controls were deficient as of February 27, 2025.

6 74. Also on February 27, 2025, Compass issued a press release reporting its financial  
7 results for its fourth fiscal quarter and year ended December 31, 2024. According to the release,  
8 during the fourth quarter Compass's net sales increased 14% year-over-year to more than \$620  
9 million and its adjusted earnings increased 29% year-over-year to over \$118 million. The release  
10 stated that these favorable results were due to "continued strong sales growth at Lugano," which  
11 had grown to nearly \$150 million during the quarter, and adjusted quarterly EBITDA at Lugano  
12 of approximately \$66 million.

13 75. During the associated earnings call on the same day, Defendant Maciariello touted  
14 Lugano's continued "exceptional results" and attributed them to, among other things, Lugano's  
15 "disruptive business model."

16 76. The statements identified in ¶¶74-75 above were materially false and/or misleading  
17 when made because Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Lugano had violated applicable  
18 accounting rules and acceptable industry practices with respect to its financing, accounting, and  
19 inventory practices during the Company's fiscal 2022-2024; (ii) Lugano's 2022-2024 financial  
20 results had been artificially distorted by these irregularities; and (iii) Compass had failed to  
21 implement effective internal controls over the Company's financial reporting; and (iv) as a result  
22 of (i)-(iii) above, Compass's reported 2022-2024 financial results did not reflect the actual  
23 financial results of the Company and such reported results were materially misstated.

#### 24 **THE TRUTH EMERGES**

25 77. The truth began to emerge on May 7, 2025, when Compass announced that its 2024  
26 financial statements should no longer be relied upon. The Company stated that an ongoing  
27 investigation into Lugano had identified "irregularities in Lugano's non-CODI financing,  
28

1 accounting, and inventory practices.” Compass also stated that Ferder, founder and CEO of  
2 Lugano, had been terminated. The release stated in pertinent part as follows:

3 Compass Diversified (NYSE: CODI) (“CODI”) today disclosed nonreliance on its  
4 financial statements for fiscal 2024 amid an ongoing internal investigation into its  
5 subsidiary, Lugano Holding, Inc. It also announced that it intends to delay the filing  
6 of its first quarter 2025 Form 10-Q.

7 The Audit Committee of CODI’s Board of Directors promptly launched an  
8 investigation after CODI’s senior leadership was made aware of concerns about  
9 how Lugano was potentially financing inventory. The investigation, led by outside  
10 counsel and a forensic accounting firm, is ongoing but has preliminarily identified  
11 irregularities in Lugano’s non-CODI financing, accounting, and inventory  
12 practices. After discussing with senior leadership and investigators, the Audit  
13 Committee of CODI’s Board has concluded that the previously issued financial  
14 statements for 2024 require restatement and should no longer be relied upon.

15 Effective May 7, 2025, Lugano’s founder and CEO, Moti Ferder, resigned from all  
16 of his positions at Lugano and will not receive any severance compensation.

17 78. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline  
18 in the market value of Compass securities, plaintiff and other Class members have suffered  
19 significant losses and damages under the federal securities laws.

20 79. On this news, price of Compass’s common stock declined \$10.70, or nearly 62%,  
21 to close at \$6.55 per share on May 8, 2025.

### 22 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

23 80. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
24 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class, consisting of all persons and entities that purchased  
25 or otherwise acquired Compass securities between March 1, 2023, and May 7, 2025, inclusive,  
26 and who were damaged thereby (the “Class”). Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the  
27 officers, and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families  
28 and their legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, and any entity in which Defendants  
have or had a controlling interest.

81. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Compass’s securities are actively traded on the  
NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can  
only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are at least hundreds

1 or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Millions of shares of Compass securities were  
2 traded publicly during the Class Period on the NYSE. Record owners and other members of the  
3 Class may be identified from records maintained by Compass or its transfer agent, and may be  
4 notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily  
5 used in securities class actions.

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

9 83. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class  
10 and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.

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

14 (a) whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' actions as  
15 alleged herein;

16 (b) whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the  
17 Class Period omitted and/or misrepresented material facts about the business, operations, and  
18 prospects of Compass; and

19 (c) to what extent the members of the Class have sustained damages and the  
20 proper measure of damages.

21 85. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient  
22 adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the  
23 damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden  
24 of individual litigation makes it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the  
25 wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

26 **UNDISCLOSED ADVERSE FACTS**

27 86. The market for Compass's securities was open, well-developed, and efficient at all  
28 relevant times. As a result of these materially false and/or misleading statements, and/or failures

1 to disclose, Compass's securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period.  
2 Plaintiff and other members of the Class, relying upon the integrity of the market price of the  
3 Company's securities and market information relating to Compass, purchased or otherwise  
4 acquired Compass's securities and have been damaged thereby.

5 87. During the Class Period, Defendants materially misled the investing public, thereby  
6 inflating the price of Compass's securities, by publicly issuing false and/or misleading statements  
7 and/or omitting to disclose material facts necessary to make Defendants' statements, as set forth  
8 herein, not false, and/or misleading. The statements and omissions were materially false and/or  
9 misleading because they failed to disclose material adverse information and/or misrepresented the  
10 truth about Compass's business, operations, and prospects as alleged herein.

11 88. At all relevant times, the material misrepresentations and omissions particularized  
12 in this Complaint directly or proximately caused or were a substantial contributing cause of the  
13 damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the  
14 Class Period, Defendants made, or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading  
15 statements about Compass's financial well-being and prospects. These material misstatements  
16 and/or omissions had the effect of creating, in the market, an unrealistically positive assessment of  
17 the Company and its financial well-being and prospects, thus causing the Company's securities to  
18 be overvalued and artificially inflated at all relevant times. Defendants' materially false and/or  
19 misleading statements during the Class Period resulted in Plaintiff and other members of the Class  
20 purchasing the Company's securities at artificially inflated prices, thus causing the damages  
21 complained of herein when the truth was revealed.

### 22 **LOSS CAUSATION**

23 89. Defendants' wrongful conduct, as alleged herein, directly, and proximately caused  
24 the economic loss suffered by Plaintiff and the Class.

25 90. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and the Class purchased Compass's securities at  
26 artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby. The price of the Company's securities  
27 significantly declined when the misrepresentations made to the market, and/or the information  
28

1 alleged herein to have been concealed from the market, and/or the effects thereof, were revealed,  
2 causing investors' losses.

### 3 **SCIENTER ALLEGATIONS**

4 91. As alleged herein, Defendants acted with scienter since Defendants knew that the  
5 public documents and statements issued or disseminated in the name of the Company were  
6 materially false and/or misleading; knew that such statements or documents would be issued or  
7 disseminated to the investing public; and knowingly and substantially participated or acquiesced  
8 in the issuance or dissemination of such statements or documents as primary violations of the  
9 federal securities laws. As set forth elsewhere herein in detail, the Individual Defendants, by virtue  
10 of their receipt of information reflecting the true facts regarding Compass, their control over,  
11 and/or receipt and/or modification of Compass's allegedly materially misleading misstatements  
12 and/or their associations with the Company which made them privy to confidential proprietary  
13 information concerning Compass, participated in the fraudulent scheme alleged herein.

### 14 **APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE** 15 **(FRAUD-ON-THE-MARKET DOCTRINE)**

16 92. The market for Compass's securities was open, well-developed, and efficient at all  
17 relevant times. As a result of the materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failures to  
18 disclose, Compass's securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period. On  
19 March 8, 2024, the Company's share price closed at a Class Period-high of \$24.56 per share.  
20 Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities  
21 relying upon the integrity of the market price of Compass's securities and market information  
22 relating to Compass, and have been damaged thereby.

23 93. During the Class Period, the artificial inflation of Compass's securities was caused  
24 by the material misrepresentations and/or omissions particularized in this Complaint causing the  
25 damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the  
26 Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading  
27 statements about Compass's business, prospects, and operations. These material misstatements  
28 and/or omissions created an unrealistically positive assessment of Compass and its business,

1 operations, and prospects, thus causing the price of the Company's securities to be artificially  
2 inflated at all relevant times, and when disclosed, negatively affected the value of the Company's  
3 securities. Defendants' materially false and/or misleading statements during the Class Period  
4 resulted in Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchasing the Company's securities at such  
5 artificially inflated prices, and each of them has been damaged as a result.

6 94. At all relevant times, the market for Compass's securities was an efficient market  
7 for the following reasons, among others:

8 (a) Compass securities met the requirements for listing, and was listed and  
9 actively traded on the NYSE, a highly efficient and automated market.

10 (b) As a regulated issuer, Compass filed periodic public reports with the SEC  
11 and/or the NYSE.

12 (c) Compass regularly communicated with public investors via established  
13 market communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination of press releases on  
14 the national circuits of major newswire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures,  
15 such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services; and/or

16 (d) Compass was followed by securities analysts employed by brokerage firms  
17 who wrote reports about the Company, and these reports were distributed to the sales force and  
18 certain customers of their respective brokerage firms. Each of these reports was publicly available  
19 and entered the public marketplace.

20 95. As a result of the foregoing, the market for Compass's securities promptly digested  
21 current information regarding Compass from all publicly available sources and reflected such  
22 information in Compass's securities price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of  
23 Compass's securities during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of  
24 Compass's securities at artificially inflated prices and a presumption of reliance applies.

25 96. A Class-wide presumption of reliance is also appropriate in this action under the  
26 Supreme Court's holding in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972),  
27 because the Class's claims are, in large part, grounded on Defendants' material misstatements  
28 and/or omissions. Because this action involves Defendants' failure to disclose material adverse

information regarding the Company's business operations and financial prospects – information that Defendants were obligated to disclose – positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery. All that is necessary is that the facts withheld be material in the sense that a reasonable investor might have considered them important in making investment decisions. Given the importance of the Class Period material misstatements and omissions set forth above, that requirement is satisfied here.

### **NO SAFE HARBOR**

97. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the allegedly false statements pleaded in this Complaint. The statements alleged to be false and misleading herein all relate to then-existing facts and conditions. In addition, to the extent certain of the statements alleged to be false may be characterized as forward looking, they were not identified as “forward-looking statements” when made and there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking statements. In the alternative, to the extent that the statutory safe harbor is determined to apply to any forward-looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-looking statements because at the time each of those forward-looking statements was made, the speaker had actual knowledge that the forward-looking statement was materially false or misleading, and/or the forward-looking statement was authorized or approved by an executive officer of Compass who knew that the statement was false when made.

### **CLAIM ONE**

#### **Violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder Against All Defendants**

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

99. During the Class Period, Defendants carried out a plan, scheme, and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; and (ii) cause Plaintiff and



1 other members of the Class to purchase Compass's securities at artificially inflated prices. In  
2 furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan, and course of conduct, Defendants, and each defendant,  
3 took the actions set forth herein.

4 100. Defendants (i) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (ii) made  
5 untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the  
6 statements not misleading; and (iii) engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which  
7 operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company's securities in an effort to  
8 maintain artificially high market prices for Compass's securities in violation of Section 10(b) of  
9 the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. All Defendants are sued either as primary participants in the  
10 wrongful and illegal conduct charged herein, or as controlling persons as alleged below.

11 101. Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means,  
12 or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails and wires, engaged and participated  
13 in a continuous course of conduct to conceal adverse material information about Compass's  
14 financial well-being and prospects, as specified herein.

15 102. Defendants employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud, while in  
16 possession of material adverse nonpublic information and engaged in acts, practices, and a course  
17 of conduct as alleged herein in an effort to assure investors of Compass's value and performance  
18 and continued substantial growth, which included the making of, or the participation in the making  
19 of, untrue statements of material facts and/or omitting to state material facts necessary in order to  
20 make the statements made about Compass and its business operations and future prospects in light  
21 of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, as set forth more particularly  
22 herein, and engaged in transactions, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud  
23 and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

24 103. Each of the Individual Defendants' primary liability and controlling person liability  
25 arises from the following facts: (i) the Individual Defendants were high-level executives and/or  
26 directors at the Company during the Class Period and members of the Company's management  
27 team or had control thereof; (ii) each of these defendants, by virtue of their responsibilities and  
28 activities as a senior officer and/or director of the Company, was privy to and participated in the



1 creation, development, and reporting of the Company's internal budgets, plans, projections, and/or  
2 reports; (iii) each of these defendants enjoyed significant personal contact and familiarity with the  
3 other defendants and was advised of, and had access to, other members of the Company's  
4 management team, internal reports, and other data and information about the Company's finances,  
5 operations, and sales at all relevant times; and (iv) each of these defendants was aware of the  
6 Company's dissemination of information to the investing public which they knew and/or  
7 recklessly disregarded was materially false and misleading.

8       104. Defendants had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and/or omissions of  
9 material facts set forth herein, or acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed to  
10 ascertain and to disclose such facts, even though such facts were available to them. Such  
11 Defendants' material misrepresentations and/or omissions were done knowingly or recklessly and  
12 for the purpose and effect of concealing Compass's financial well-being and prospects from the  
13 investing public and supporting the artificially inflated price of its securities. As demonstrated by  
14 Defendants' overstatements and/or misstatements of the Company's business, operations,  
15 financial well-being, and prospects throughout the Class Period, Defendants, if they did not have  
16 actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and/or omissions alleged, were reckless in failing to  
17 obtain such knowledge by deliberately refraining from taking those steps necessary to discover  
18 whether those statements were false or misleading.

19       105. As a result of the dissemination of the materially false and/or misleading  
20 information and/or failure to disclose material facts, as set forth above, the market price of  
21 Compass's securities was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the fact that  
22 market prices of the Company's securities were artificially inflated, and relying directly or  
23 indirectly on the false and misleading statements made by Defendants, or upon the integrity of the  
24 market in which the securities trades, and/or in the absence of material adverse information that  
25 was known to or recklessly disregarded by Defendants, but not disclosed in public statements by  
26 Defendants during the Class Period, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class acquired  
27 Compass's securities during the Class Period at artificially high prices and were damaged thereby.  
28

1           106. At the time of said misrepresentations and/or omissions, Plaintiff and other  
2 members of the Class were ignorant of their falsity, and believed them to be true. Had Plaintiff  
3 and the other members of the Class and the marketplace known the truth regarding the problems  
4 that Compass was experiencing, which were not disclosed by Defendants, Plaintiff and other  
5 members of the Class would not have purchased or otherwise acquired their Compass securities,  
6 or, if they had acquired such securities during the Class Period, they would not have done so at the  
7 artificially inflated prices which they paid.

8           107. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act  
9 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

10           108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the  
11 other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases and  
12 sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

13                                   **CLAIM TWO**

14                                   **Violation of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act**  
15                                   **Against the Individual Defendants and Compass LLC**

16           109. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully  
17 set forth herein.

18           110. Individual Defendants and Compass LLC acted as controlling persons of Compass  
19 within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act as alleged herein. By virtue of their  
20 high-level positions and their ownership and contractual rights, participation in, and/or awareness  
21 of the Company's operations and intimate knowledge of the false financial statements filed by the  
22 Company with the SEC and disseminated to the investing public, Individual Defendants and  
23 Compass LLC had the power to influence and control and did influence and control, directly or  
24 indirectly, the decision making of the Company, including the content and dissemination of the  
25 various statements which Plaintiff contends are false and misleading. Individual Defendants and  
26 Compass LLC were provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Company's reports,  
27 press releases, public filings, and other statements alleged by Plaintiff to be misleading prior to  
28

1 and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of the  
2 statements or cause the statements to be corrected.

3 111. In particular, Individual Defendants and Compass LLC had direct and supervisory  
4 involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Company and, therefore, had the power to control  
5 or influence the particular transactions, giving rise to the securities violations as alleged herein,  
6 and exercised the same.

7 112. As set forth above, Compass and Individual Defendants and Compass LLC each  
8 violated Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 by their acts and omissions as alleged in this Complaint.  
9 By virtue of their position as controlling persons, Individual Defendants and Compass LLC are  
10 liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. As a direct and proximate result of  
11 Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in  
12 connection with their purchases of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

13 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on Plaintiff's own behalf and on behalf of the Class, prays for  
15 relief and judgement as follows:

16 A. Determining that this action is a proper class action under Rule 23 of the Federal  
17 Rules of Civil Procedure;

18 B. Awarding compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiff and the other Class members  
19 against all Defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of Defendants'  
20 wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including interest thereon;

21 C. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in  
22 this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and

23 D. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.  
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25  
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28

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues that may be so tried.

DATED: June 25, 2025

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