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

SANDRA WASWICK, on behalf of all  
others similarly situated

Plaintiffs,

v.

TORRID HOLDINGS INC., ELIZABETH  
MUNOZ, GEORGE WEHLITZ, STEFAN  
L. KALUZNY, DARY KOPELIOFF,  
LISA HARPER, THEO KILLION,  
MORGAN STANLEY & CO. LLC,  
BOFA SECURITIES, INC., GOLDMAN  
SACHS & CO. LLC, JEFFERIES LLC,  
ROBERT W. BAIRD & CO.  
INCORPORATED, COWEN AND  
COMPANY, LLC, WILLIAM BLAIR &  
COMPANY, L.L.C., TELSEY  
ADVISORY GROUP LLC, SYCAMORE  
PARTNERS MANAGEMENT, L.P.,  
SYCAMORE PARTNERS TORRID,  
L.L.C., SYCAMORE PARTNERS, L.P.,  
SYCAMORE PARTNERS  
ASSOCIATES-C, L.P., SYCAMORE  
PARTNERS ASSOCIATES, L.P.,  
SYCAMORE PARTNERS ASSOCIATES  
INVESTMENTS, L.P., SYCAMORE  
PARTNERS (CO-INVEST), L.L.C., and  
SYCAMORE PARTNERS ASSOCIATES  
CO-INVEST, L.P.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:22-cv-8375

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Sandra Waswick (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other  
2 persons similarly situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s  
3 complaint against defendants, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as  
4 to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other  
5 matters based on the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys,  
6 which included, among other things, (i) a review of U.S. Securities and Exchange  
7 Commission (“SEC”) filings of Torrid Holdings Inc. (“Torrid” or the “Company”);  
8 (ii) the Company’s press releases; and (iii) analyst reports, media reports, and other  
9 publicly disclosed reports and information about the Company. Plaintiff believes that  
10 substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein  
11 after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

12 **I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 1. The claims alleged herein arise under §§11 and 15 of the Securities Act of  
14 1933 (the “1933 Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§77k and 77o. This Court has jurisdiction over the  
15 subject matter of this action pursuant to §22 of the 1933 Act, 15 U.S.C. §77v.

16 2. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the 1933 Act and 28  
17 U.S.C. §1391(b), as the Company maintains its headquarters in this District and  
18 conducts business in this District and many of the acts and conduct that constitute the  
19 violation of the law complained of herein occurred in this District.

20 3. In connection with the acts alleged in this Complaint, defendants, directly  
21 or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including,  
22 but not limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of  
23 the national securities markets.

24 **II. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

25 4. This is a securities class action on behalf of all persons who purchased  
26 Torrid common stock in or traceable to the Company’s July 2021 initial public offering  
27 (the “IPO”) seeking to pursue remedies under the 1933 Act.  
28

1 **III. PARTIES**

2 5. Plaintiff Sandra Waswick, as set forth in the certification attached hereto  
3 and incorporated by reference herein, purchased Torrid common stock traceable to the  
4 IPO and suffered damages as a result.

5 6. Defendant Torrid, a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrid Holdings LLC, is  
6 a Delaware corporation headquartered in City of Industry, California. Torrid is a  
7 direct-to-consumer brand of women’s plus-size apparel and intimates. Torrid common  
8 stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the ticker symbol  
9 “CURV.”

10 7. Defendant Elizabeth Muñoz (“Muñoz”) was the Chief Executive Officer  
11 (“CEO”), President, and a director of Torrid at the time of the IPO. Following the IPO,  
12 in May 2022, Torrid announced that defendant Muñoz had resigned her CEO position  
13 and from the Torrid Board of Directors (the “Board”), and was instead assuming a new  
14 role as the Company’s Chief Creative Officer. Defendant Muñoz sold approximately  
15 \$5 million worth of her personal Torrid shares in the IPO.

16 8. Defendant George Wehlitz (“Wehlitz”) was the Chief Financial Officer  
17 (“CFO”) of Torrid at the time of the IPO. Shortly after the IPO, in December 2021,  
18 Torrid announced defendant Wehlitz was retiring, effective May 2022. Defendant  
19 Wehlitz sold approximately \$5 million worth of his personal Torrid shares in the IPO.

20 9. Defendant Stefan L. Kaluzny (“Kaluzny”) was a director of Torrid at the  
21 time of the IPO. Defendant Kaluzny is a co-founder and Managing Director of  
22 defendant Sycamore Partners Management, L.P. As described in more detail below,  
23 defendant Sycamore Partners Management, L.P. sold over \$210 million worth of  
24 Torrid shares in the IPO through its subsidiaries and was the Company’s controlling  
25 shareholder before, during, and after the IPO.

26 10. Defendant Dary Kopelioff (“Kopelioff”) was a director of Torrid at the  
27 time of the IPO. Defendant Kopelioff is a Managing Director of defendant Sycamore.  
28 As described in more detail below, defendant Sycamore Partners Management, L.P.

1 sold over \$210 million worth of Torrid shares in the IPO through its subsidiaries and  
2 was the Company’s controlling shareholder before, during, and after the IPO.

3 11. Defendant Lisa Harper (“Harper”) was a director of Torrid at the time of  
4 the IPO. Defendant Harper became Torrid’s CEO in May 2022, following the  
5 transition of defendant Muñoz to a different role at the Company. She was previously  
6 the CEO of another retailer, Belk, owned by defendant Sycamore Partners  
7 Management, L.P. Defendant Harper sold over \$14 million worth of her personal  
8 Torrid shares in the IPO.

9 12. Defendant Theo Killion (“Killion”) was a director of Torrid at the time of  
10 the IPO.

11 13. The defendants referenced above in ¶¶7-12 are collectively referred to  
12 herein as the “Individual Defendants.” Each of the Individual Defendants signed the  
13 Registration Statement (as defined below) issued in connection with the IPO and  
14 solicited and sold shares in the IPO for their own benefit and the benefit of Torrid  
15 and/or Sycamore.

16 14. Defendants Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, BofA Securities, Inc., Goldman  
17 Sachs & Co. LLC, Jefferies LLC, Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Cowen and  
18 Company, LLC, William Blair & Company, L.L.C., and Telsey Advisory Group LLC  
19 are referred to herein as the “Underwriter Defendants.” Pursuant to the 1933 Act, the  
20 Underwriter Defendants are liable for the materially false and misleading statements in  
21 the Registration Statement as follows:

- 22 (a) The Underwriter Defendants are investment banking houses that  
23 specialize in, *inter alia*, underwriting public offerings of securities.  
24 They served as the underwriters of the IPO and shared over \$17  
25 million in fees collectively for their services. The Underwriter  
26 Defendants determined that in return for their share of the IPO  
27 proceeds, they were willing to solicit purchases of Torrid securities  
28 in the IPO. Each of the Underwriter Defendants designated

1 personnel to the IPO working group, including investment bankers,  
2 analysts, associates, and counsel, to market Torrid securities, and  
3 those personnel worked on and approved the content of Torrid’s  
4 Registration Statement and other offering materials.

5 (b) The Underwriter Defendants demanded and obtained an agreement  
6 from Torrid that Torrid would indemnify and hold the Underwriter  
7 Defendants harmless from any liability under the federal securities  
8 laws.

9 (c) Representatives of the Underwriter Defendants also assisted Torrid  
10 and the Individual Defendants in planning the IPO and purportedly  
11 conducted an adequate and reasonable investigation into the  
12 business and operations of Torrid, an undertaking known as a “due  
13 diligence” investigation. The due diligence investigation was  
14 required of the Underwriter Defendants in order to engage in the  
15 IPO. During the course of their “due diligence,” the Underwriter  
16 Defendants had continual access to confidential corporate  
17 information concerning Torrid’s operations and financial prospects.

18 (d) The Underwriter Defendants solicited and sold in the IPO Torrid  
19 securities to Plaintiff and other members of the Class (defined  
20 herein). The Underwriter Defendants’ failure to conduct an  
21 adequate due diligence investigation was a substantial factor  
22 leading to the harm complained of herein.

23 15. Defendant Sycamore Partners Management, L.P. (“Sycamore”) is a New  
24 York-based private equity firm. Defendant Sycamore was the controlling shareholder  
25 of Torrid before, during, and after the IPO. Defendant Sycamore also controlled the  
26 management and the Board and ensured that two of its director nominees sat on the  
27 Board, defendants Kaluzny and Kopelioff. Defendant Sycamore also caused Torrid to  
28 enter into numerous agreements with it prior to the IPO that further cemented

1 Sycamore’s control over the Company, including an advisory services agreement,  
2 various business agreements with Hot Topic (a Sycamore portfolio company and  
3 another fashion retailer), a stockholder’s agreement, a registration rights agreement,  
4 and an agreement to pay a June 2021 \$285.6 million special cash distribution to  
5 Sycamore (in addition to millions more paid to certain of the Individual Defendants,  
6 including defendants Muñoz, Wehlitz, and Harper). Defendant Sycamore sold \$210  
7 million worth of Torrid stock through its subsidiaries, defendants the Sycamore Entities  
8 (defined below) in the IPO.

9 16. Defendants Sycamore Partners Torrid, L.L.C., Sycamore Partners, L.P.,  
10 Sycamore Partners Associates-C, L.P., Sycamore Partners Associates, L.P., Sycamore  
11 Partners Associates Investments, L.P., Sycamore Partners (Co-Invest), L.L.C., and  
12 Sycamore Partners Associates Co-Invest, L.P. are referred to herein as the “Sycamore  
13 Entities.” Defendant Sycamore held its investment in Torrid through the Sycamore  
14 Entities and sold shares in the IPO through the Sycamore Entities.

15 17. Defendant Sycamore and the Sycamore Entities are referred to  
16 collectively herein as the “Sycamore Defendants.”

17 **IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

18 18. Based in City of Industry, California, Torrid is a fashion retailer  
19 specializing in plus-size apparel and intimates. The Company is majority owned and  
20 controlled by New York private equity firm defendant Sycamore. Torrid sells direct  
21 to consumers through its e-commerce platform and via more than 600 physical stores  
22 located throughout North America.

23 19. Leading up to the IPO, Torrid claimed to be experiencing rapid sales  
24 growth and an impressive recovery following a temporary downturn in the face of the  
25 initial phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020. For example,  
26 the Company stated that its net sales had enjoyed an 8% CAGR between 2017 and  
27 2020 but that this had accelerated to a 108% net sales growth for the three months  
28

1 ended May 1, 2021 compared to the comparable prior year period.<sup>1</sup> The Company  
2 claimed to have successfully navigated the COVID-19 pandemic and that it had put in  
3 place numerous logistical advantages, such as an enhanced and flexible supply chain,  
4 to avoid or substantially mitigate future disruptions caused by the pandemic.

5 20. On June 7, 2021, Torrid filed with the SEC a registration statement on  
6 Form S-1 for the IPO, which, after several amendments, was declared effective on June  
7 30, 2021 (the “Registration Statement”). On July 2, 2021, the Company filed with the  
8 SEC a prospectus on Form 424B4 which incorporated and formed part of the  
9 Registration Statement. Defendants used the Registration Statement to sell 12.65  
10 million shares (including the full exercise of the Underwriter Defendants’  
11 overallotment option) of Torrid at \$21 per share, generating over \$265 million in gross  
12 offering proceeds. Notably, all of the shares sold were by Torrid insiders, including  
13 several of the Individual Defendants and the Sycamore Defendants, and none of the  
14 proceeds went to the Company. Moreover, in June 2020, prior to the IPO, these same  
15 insiders caused Torrid to pay out tens of millions of dollars to themselves, including  
16 \$285.6 million paid to funds managed by defendant Sycamore, \$1.3 million to  
17 defendant Muñoz, \$1.1 million to defendant Wehlitz, and \$7.9 million to defendant  
18 Harper, which further drained the Company of cash.

19 **V. MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS**  
20 **AND OMISSIONS IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT**

21 21. The Registration Statement was negligently prepared and, as a result,  
22 contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted material facts necessary to make  
23 the statements contained therein not misleading, and failed to make adequate  
24 disclosures required under the rules and regulations governing the preparation of such  
25 documents.

26  
27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>1</sup> Torrid’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31 of the following  
calendar year.

1           22. Specifically, the Registration Statement created the misleading  
2 impression that Torrid’s impressive growth trajectory leading up to the IPO was then  
3 continuing and expected to continue following the offering. For example, for the three  
4 months ended May 1, 2021, the Registration Statement highlighted a 108% year-over-  
5 year increase in comparable sales, a 108% year-over-year increase to \$326 million in  
6 net sales, a 5% year-over-year increase to \$13 million in net income, a 254% year-over-  
7 year increase to \$144.9 million in gross profit, a 6% year-over-year increase in total  
8 active customers to 3.4 million, and an 850% year-over-year increase to \$76 million in  
9 adjusted EBITDA. The Registration Statement further stated that Torrid “believe[s] it  
10 is] uniquely positioned to capture outsized share in the highly attractive and growing  
11 women’s plus-size apparel category.”

12           23. Further, the Registration Statement claimed that, by May 2020, “net sales  
13 growth began to rebound” after an initial pandemic-induced lull, “demonstrat[ing] the  
14 strong inherent demand for our differentiated product and the resiliency of our business  
15 model.” Additionally, the Registration Statement stated that the Company’s “fit-  
16 focused product strategy, direct-to-consumer model and passionate team have resulted  
17 in high growth and a leading market position over the last several years.”

18           24. The Registration Statement discussed the COVID-19 pandemic but  
19 claimed that Torrid was “well positioned to serve our customers through our robust e-  
20 Commerce platform and accelerated investments in omni-channel offerings.”  
21 According to the Registration Statement, this strong positioning was the result of,  
22 among other things, “targeted investments and changes to our process to improve the  
23 speed and flexibility of our supply chain.” The Registration Statement further stated  
24 that Torrid had “created a highly scalable foundation for growth through significant  
25 infrastructure investments.” The Registration Statement also claimed that Torrid was  
26 in the process of further “enhance[ing] supply chain flexibility” in order to grow,  
27 stating that the Company had “developed internal processes that we refer to as our  
28 ‘speed model,’ including pre-positioning fabrics with our third-party factory partners



1 to accelerate product replenishment cycles, improve inventory turnover and drive  
2 higher margin sales.”

3         25. In addition, the Registration Statement represented that Torrid had the  
4 ability to rapidly source product to meet evolving customer demand and preferences.  
5 For example, the Registration Statement stated that Torrid utilizes a “data-driven, low-  
6 risk merchandising model,” “employ[s] a data-driven approach to design,  
7 merchandising and inventory planning and allocation,” and “ha[s] excellent visibility  
8 into our customer’s preferences.” The Registration Statement further stated that Torrid  
9 leverages this customer data “to inform all purchasing decisions” and, through its  
10 vertical sourcing model, has “the flexibility to respond quickly to the latest sales trends  
11 and make adjustments to our current offering.” The Registration Statement similarly  
12 stated that the Company “utilize[s] a read-and-react testing approach with shallow  
13 initial buys and data-driven repurchasing decisions to iterate our New product offering,  
14 thus minimizing fashion and inventory risk.” The Registration Statement added that  
15 “[u]nlike brands that do not focus exclusively on plus-size, we have the requisite scale  
16 to order in sufficient quantities and effectively manage a continuously refreshed plus-  
17 size inventory.”

18         26. Further, the Registration Statement highlighted the Company’s “excellent  
19 visibility into our customers’ preferences,” which purportedly allowed Torrid to better  
20 manage inventory, stating in pertinent part as follows:

21         We regularly use the depth and breadth of our data to assess sales, market  
22 trends and new product development to inform purchasing decisions. *As a*  
23 *result, we have the flexibility to react quickly to product performance, make*  
24 *in-season inventory purchasing adjustments where possible and to respond*  
25 *to the latest sales trends by ordering or re-ordering as appropriate.* Further,  
26 we utilize a read-and-react testing approach, with small purchase quantities,  
27 to introduce our New product offering, minimizing fashion risk. *This*  
28 *strategy also allows us to mitigate inventory risk, particularly for new*  
*products or styles, while simultaneously providing our customers access to*  
*current fashion.* Lastly, 86% of our sales in 2020 were from our Basic and  
Core categories, which we define as product that is either sold year round or

1 a variation of a style sold in previous seasons. *We believe this nature of our*  
2 *assortment enables us to more effectively predict demand for our product*  
3 *and better manage inventory risk.*

4 27. The Registration Statement also highlighted the importance of Torrid's  
5 senior management, including defendant Wehlitz, to the Company's business and  
6 prospects, stating in pertinent part as follows:

7 We depend on the leadership and experience of key members of our  
8 executive management team. The loss of the services of any of our executive  
9 management could have a material adverse effect on our business and  
10 prospects, as we may not be able to find suitable individuals to replace such  
11 personnel on a timely basis or without incurring increased costs, or at all. In  
12 addition, we believe that our future success will depend greatly on our  
13 continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified personnel.

14 28. These statements in ¶¶22-27 were materially false and misleading when  
15 made because they failed to disclose the following adverse facts that existed at the time  
16 of the IPO:

- 17 (a) that in the first half of 2021 Torrid had experienced a temporary  
18 surge in demand as a result of changed consumer behaviors in  
19 response to the COVID-19 pandemic and government stimulus and  
20 that such ephemeral demand trends had dissipated and were not  
21 internally projected to continue following the IPO;
- 22 (b) that Torrid was suffering from severe supply chain disruptions  
23 caused by the emergence of the Delta variant of COVID-19, which  
24 had first emerged in May 2021;
- 25 (c) that Torrid was running materially below historical inventory levels  
26 as a result of supply chain disruptions;
- 27 (d) that, as a result of (b)-(c) above, Torrid did not have sufficient  
28 inventory to meet expected consumer demand for its fiscal third  
quarter of 2021;

- 1 (e) that, as a result of (b)-(d) above, late inventory arrival had  
2 materially impaired the Company from effectively matching  
3 consumer buying trends, creating an undisclosed risk of increased  
4 markdowns and promotional activities necessary to sell undesirable  
5 inventory;
- 6 (f) that Torrid’s CFO, defendant Wehlitz, planned to retire shortly after  
7 the IPO; and
- 8 (g) that, as a result of (a)-(f) above, the Registration Statement’s  
9 representations regarding Torrid’s historical financial and  
10 operational metrics and purported market opportunities did not  
11 accurately reflect the actual business, operations, financial results,  
12 and trajectory of the Company at the time of the IPO, and were  
13 materially false and misleading and lacked a reasonable factual  
14 basis.

15 29. Furthermore, Item 303 of SEC Regulation S-K, 17 C.F.R.  
16 §229.303(b)(2)(ii) (“Item 303”) required defendants to “[d]escribe any known trends  
17 or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably likely to have a material favorable  
18 or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.”  
19 Similarly, Item 105 of SEC Regulation S-K, 17 C.F.R. §229.105 (“Item 105”),  
20 required, in the “Risk Factors” section of registration statements and prospectuses, “a  
21 discussion of the material factors that make an investment in the registrant or offering  
22 speculative or risky” and required each risk factor to “adequately describe[] the risk.”

23 30. The failure of the Registration Statement to disclose that Torrid was  
24 suffering from the loss of temporary demand stimulus, supply chain disruptions, and  
25 the impending loss of its CFO violated Item 303, because these undisclosed facts were  
26 known to defendants and would (and did) have an unfavorable impact on the  
27 Company’s sales, revenues, and income from continuing operations. This failure also  
28 violated Item 105, because these adverse facts created significant risks that were not

1 disclosed even though they were some of the most significant factors that made an  
2 investment in Torrid stock speculative or risky.

3 31. Indeed, the risk factors that were provided in the Registration Statement  
4 were themselves materially misleading because they provided generic statements of  
5 potential or contingent risk, yet failed to disclose that the potential future adverse  
6 impacts described therein were already occurring. For example, the Registration  
7 Statement stated that the “COVID-19 outbreak *has the potential* to cause a disruption  
8 in our supply chain and *may* adversely impact economic conditions in North America,  
9 Europe, China and elsewhere,” but failed to disclose the supply chain disruptions as a  
10 result of the Delta variant that were *already* impacting the Company’s business,  
11 financial results, and prospects. Similarly, the Registration Statement stated that “the  
12 loss of the services of any of our executive management *could* have a material adverse  
13 effect on our business and prospects,” yet it failed to disclose that CFO defendant  
14 Wehlitz planned to retire shortly after the IPO. The Registration Statement’s failure to  
15 disclose adverse facts rendered the discussion of future, potential risks contained  
16 therein themselves materially misleading.

17 **VI. EVENTS FOLLOWING THE IPO**

18 32. On September 8, 2021, Torrid issued a release announcing the Company’s  
19 financial results for its second fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2021 – *i.e.*, the quarter *at*  
20 *the end of which* the IPO was conducted. In the release, defendant Wehlitz claimed  
21 that the quarter had “delivered strong financial results” but acknowledged Torrid was  
22 “carefully monitoring the global supply chain challenges that are expected to persist  
23 into the back half of the year.” The release also stated that Torrid expected net sales of  
24 between \$305 million and \$315 million for the third quarter and between \$1.29 billion  
25 and \$1.31 billion for the year.

26 33. That same day, Torrid held an investor conference call to discuss the  
27 results, hosted by defendants Muñoz and Wehlitz. In their remarks, defendants Muñoz  
28 and Wehlitz mentioned global supply chain challenges facing the Company as a result

1 of the Delta COVID-19 variant. In addition, in her prepared remarks, defendant Muñoz  
2 acknowledged that the challenges existed *during the second quarter*, blaming supply  
3 chain disruptions for an inventory shortfall by quarter’s end. However, Muñoz did not  
4 reveal the scope, true nature, or severity of the issues, or the expected adverse impact  
5 to Torrid’s financial and operational results, and instead claimed that Torrid was  
6 experiencing “extraordinary” financial and operational results and that the Company’s  
7 “collection is so vast that we do have a lot of opportunities to flex in different  
8 directions” and was therefore “in a good position to continue on the road that we’re  
9 on.”

10 34. On December 8, 2021, Torrid announced that defendant Wehlitz would  
11 be retiring shortly after the IPO.

12 35. Also on December 8, 2021, Torrid issued a release announcing the  
13 Company’s financial results for its third fiscal quarter ended October 30, 2021. The  
14 release revealed a further decline of the reported key financial and operating metrics.  
15 In the third quarter, comparable sales increased only 14% year-over-year, a drastic  
16 decline from the 108% year-over-year increase reported in the Registration Statement  
17 for the first quarter of 2021. Further, the release stated that Torrid had achieved an  
18 adjusted EBITDA margin of just 18%, a sharp decline from the 26% adjusted EBITDA  
19 margin Torrid had reported for the second quarter of 2021. The release also lowered  
20 Torrid’s annual guidance, reducing the top end of net sales guidance to \$1.3 billion.

21 36. That same day, Torrid held an investor conference call to discuss the  
22 results, hosted by defendants Muñoz and Wehlitz. In their remarks, defendants Muñoz  
23 and Wehlitz highlighted the severity of the global supply chain challenges facing the  
24 Company as a result of the Delta COVID-19 variant. In response to an analyst  
25 question, defendant Wehlitz stated that the failure to timely source inventory had  
26 resulted in the Company being unable to meet customer demand effectively and that  
27 the Company planned to employ more aggressive promotional activities to sell  
28 products.

1           37. On January 10, 2022, Torrid issued a press release lowering the  
2 Company’s already disappointing sales and earnings guidance. The release reduced  
3 Torrid’s net sales guidance to a range of \$1.265 billion to \$1.27 billion (compared to a  
4 range of \$1.29 billion to \$1.3 billion previously) and adjusted EBITDA guidance to a  
5 range of \$240 million to \$242 million (compared to a range of \$252 million to \$257  
6 million previously).

7           38. On March 17, 2022, Torrid issued a release announcing the Company’s  
8 financial results for its fourth fiscal quarter and year ended January 29, 2022. The  
9 release stated that Torrid’s sales growth continued to decelerate to just 4.5% growth  
10 during the quarter. The release also stated that Torrid’s adjusted EBITDA margin had  
11 fallen to just 9% of net sales largely as a result of continued supply chain disruptions  
12 and increased transportation and product costs. The release provided annual 2022 net  
13 sales guidance of between \$1.3 billion and \$1.365 billion and annual 2022 adjusted  
14 EBITDA guidance of between \$195 million and \$220 million.

15           39. That same day, Torrid held an investor conference call to discuss the  
16 results, hosted by defendants Muñoz and Wehlitz. In their remarks, defendants Muñoz  
17 and Wehlitz highlighted the continued severity of the global supply chain challenges  
18 facing the Company as a result of the Delta COVID-19 variant. Defendant Wehlitz  
19 also acknowledged that Torrid had been enjoying unusual and transitory demand in the  
20 lead up to the IPO as a result of “both stimulus and pent-up demand from consumers  
21 initially emerging from the pandemic.”

22           40. On May 3, 2022, Torrid issued a release announcing that defendant  
23 Muñoz would be stepping down as CEO of the Company and as a member of the Board  
24 and transition into a new role as Chief Creative Officer. The release also stated that  
25 defendant Harper would become the new CEO of Torrid, effective immediately, among  
26 other management changes.

27  
28

1           41. On June 7, 2022, Torrid issued a release announcing the Company’s  
2 financial results for its first fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2022. The release stated that  
3 Torrid’s comparable store sales actually *declined 2%* during the quarter.

4           42. That same day, Torrid held an investor conference call to discuss the  
5 results, hosted by defendant Harper and new Interim CFO Tanner MacDiarmid.  
6 During the call, defendant Harper stated that Torrid was engaged in numerous strategic  
7 shifts to turn the business around, including an increase in promotional activity in the  
8 short term to sell excess inventory.

9           43. On August 3, 2022, Torrid issued a release announcing additional  
10 management changes and revising downward earnings and net sales guidance for the  
11 second fiscal quarter ended July 30, 2022.

12           44. On September 7, 2022, Torrid issued a release announcing the Company’s  
13 financial results for its second fiscal quarter ended July 30, 2022. The release revised  
14 downward Torrid’s annual 2022 net sales guidance from a range of \$1.3 billion to  
15 \$1.365 billion to a range of \$1.26 billion to \$1.3 billion, which would be essentially  
16 *flat* year-over-year, and revised downward Torrid’s annual 2022 adjusted EBITDA  
17 guidance from a range of \$195 million to \$220 million to a range of \$160 million to  
18 \$175 million, which would be significantly *worse* than Torrid’s fiscal 2021 adjusted  
19 EBITDA of \$246 million.

20           45. By the end of September 2022, the price of Torrid stock fell to a low of  
21 just \$4.06 per share, over *80% below* the IPO price. At the time of the filing of this  
22 complaint, the price of Torrid common stock has remained significantly below the IPO  
23 price.

24 **VII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

25           46. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action on behalf of a class consisting  
26 of all persons who purchased Torrid common stock in or traceable to the IPO (the  
27 “Class”). Excluded from the Class are defendants and their families, the officers,  
28 directors, and affiliates of defendants, at all relevant times, and members of their

1 immediate families, and their legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, and  
2 any entity in which defendants have or had a controlling interest.

3 47. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
4 impracticable. Torrid common stock is actively traded on the NYSE and millions of  
5 shares were sold in the IPO. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to  
6 Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery,  
7 Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds of members in the proposed Class. Record  
8 owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by  
9 Torrid or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail,  
10 using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions,  
11 including being given an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class.

12 48. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class, as  
13 all members of the Class are similarly affected by defendants' wrongful conduct in  
14 violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

15 49. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of  
16 the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities  
17 litigation.

18 50. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class  
19 and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class.  
20 Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- 21 (a) whether defendants violated the 1933 Act;
- 22 (b) whether statements made by defendants to the investing public in  
23 the Registration Statement misrepresented material facts about the  
24 business, operations, and risks of investing in Torrid; and
- 25 (c) to what extent the members of the Class have sustained damages  
26 and the proper measure of damages.

27 51. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and  
28 efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable.



1 Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively  
2 small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members  
3 of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty  
4 in the management of this action as a class action.

5 **COUNT I**

6 **For Violation of §11 of the 1933 Act**  
7 **Against Torrid, the Individual Defendants, and the Underwriter Defendants**

8 52. Plaintiff repeats and realleges ¶¶1-51 by reference.

9 53. This Count is brought pursuant to §11 of the 1933 Act, 15 U.S.C. §77k,  
10 on behalf of the Class, against Torrid, the Individual Defendants, and the Underwriter  
11 Defendants.

12 54. This Count does not sound in fraud. Plaintiff does not allege that any of  
13 the defendants had scienter or fraudulent intent, which are not elements of a §11 claim.

14 55. The Registration Statement for the IPO was inaccurate and misleading,  
15 contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to state other facts necessary to  
16 make the statements made not misleading, and omitted to state material facts required  
17 to be stated therein.

18 56. The defendants named herein were responsible for the contents and  
19 dissemination of the Registration Statement as signatories and/or directors of the  
20 Company or as the underwriters of the IPO.

21 57. Torrid is the registrant for the IPO. As the issuer of the shares, Torrid is  
22 strictly liable to Plaintiff and the Class for the misstatements and omissions.

23 58. None of the defendants named herein made a reasonable investigation or  
24 possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the  
25 Registration Statement were true and without omissions of any material facts and were  
26 not misleading.

27 59. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, each defendant violated, and/or  
28 controlled a person who violated, §11 of the 1933 Act.



1 management ranks and by causing the Company to enter into a variety of agreements  
2 prior to the IPO, that favored the Sycamore Defendants.

3 68. The defendants named herein each were culpable participants in the  
4 violations of §11 of the 1933 Act alleged in the Count above, based on their  
5 participation in the Company's reporting on financial and operational results to  
6 investors, having signed or authorized the signing of the Registration Statement, selling  
7 Torrid common stock in the IPO, and/or having otherwise participated in the process  
8 that allowed the IPO to be successfully completed.

9 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

10 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment, as follows:

11 A. Designating Plaintiff as Lead Plaintiff and declaring this action to be a  
12 class action properly maintained pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
13 Procedure and Plaintiff's counsel as Lead Counsel;

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

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

20 D. Awarding such equitable/injunctive or other relief as the Court may deem  
21 just and proper, including permitting any putative Class members to exclude  
22 themselves by requesting exclusion through noticed procedures.

23 **IX. JURY DEMAND**

24 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.  
25  
26  
27  
28