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13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
14 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
15 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

15 AMANDA HOUGHTON, CHARLES  
16 DOUGLAS, and SUSAN FRANKLIN, on  
17 behalf of themselves and all others  
18 similarly situated,

18 Plaintiffs,

19 vs.

20 COMPOUND DAO, a California general  
21 partnership; ROBERT LESHNER;  
22 GEOFFREY HAYES; AH CAPITAL  
23 MANAGEMENT, LLC; POLYCHAIN  
24 ALCHEMY, LLC; BAIN CAPITAL  
25 VENTURES (GP), LLC; GAUNTLET  
26 NETWORKS, INC; PARADIGM  
27 OPERATIONS LP,

26 Defendants.

Case No. 22-cv-7781

**COMPLAINT**  
**CLASS ACTION**  
**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**Date: December 8, 2022**

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**Preliminary Statement**

1  
2 1. Compound is a business that allows users to borrow and lend crypto  
3 assets, in much the same way that a traditional bank allows customers to borrow and  
4 lend traditional currencies. Like a traditional bank, Compound earns money on the  
5 spread between the rate borrowers pay and the rate lenders earn. As of the date of  
6 this filing, the aggregate loans made through Compound are worth a little under  
7 three billion dollars.

8 2. Compound was created in 2017 by Compound Labs, Inc., a corporation  
9 headquartered in San Francisco. In May 2020, Compound Labs transferred control  
10 over the Compound business to Defendant Compound DAO, a California general  
11 partnership. Compound DAO is governed by the holders of a security called COMP.  
12 In this respect, the DAO is analogous to a traditional company governed by its  
13 shareholders, except in crypto terminology, a unit of COMP is referred as a “token”  
14 instead of a “share.” More than 50% of COMP tokens are controlled by fewer than ten  
15 people, including Defendants here. As Compound Labs’ general counsel put it when  
16 the company passed control to Compound DAO, these people now “manage” the  
17 Compound business.

18 3. Shortly after Compound Labs transferred control of its business to  
19 Compound DAO, the DAO began offering COMP tokens to the public. It did so  
20 through a process known as “yield farming”: Users who borrowed or loaned crypto  
21 assets with Compound were provided with COMP proportional to the amount they  
22 borrowed or loaned. COMP immediately exploded in value, creating a speculative  
23 frenzy of users borrowing and lending assets not because they had a need for those  
24 services, but solely to obtain COMP from the DAO with the expectation of making a  
25 profit by immediately selling it on the secondary market. The price of COMP  
26 skyrocketed—but has since plummeted.

27 4. COMP is a security. Users purchase COMP to gain an ownership share  
28

1 in the Compound business, expecting to earn profits based on the efforts of the  
2 Partner Defendants and a handful of other people who together control and manage  
3 the business. No registration statements have been filed with the SEC or have been  
4 in effect with respect to the offering of COMP tokens.

5 5. Compound DAO and the Partner Defendants sell COMP directly to  
6 investors through the Compound protocol, in exchange for using the service and  
7 paying fees. Compound DAO and the Partner Defendants also solicit sales of COMP  
8 on the secondary market through their extensive promotion of COMP, their efforts to  
9 facilitate and encourage a robust secondary market for COMP, and their performance  
10 of other steps necessary to the widespread distribution of COMP to investors.

11 6. Because Compound DAO and the Partner Defendants offer and sell  
12 COMP to the public and solicit such sales without registration or qualification,  
13 Plaintiffs bring this class action for rescission or rescissory damages.

14 **Parties**

15 7. Defendant Compound DAO is a general partnership headquartered in  
16 San Francisco, California. It is governed by the holders of COMP. Nine people control  
17 at least 51.56% of the COMP currently issued. Eight are Defendants here.

18 8. Defendant Robert Leshner is a co-founder of Compound Labs, which  
19 created the Compound protocol now owned by Compound DAO. He is domiciled in  
20 San Francisco. He controls at least 2.65% of the COMP votes currently issued and  
21 has voted his shares at least 50 times.

22 9. Defendant Geoffrey Hayes is a co-founder of Compound Labs, which  
23 created the Compound protocol now owned by Compound DAO. He is domiciled in  
24 San Francisco. He controls at least 3.82% of the COMP votes currently issued and  
25 has voted his shares at least 26 times.

26 10. Defendant Bain Capital Ventures (GP) LLC (Bain) is a private-equity  
27 firm headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts. Bain manages its crypto businesses  
28

1 and investments, including Compound, from San Francisco. Both managing directors  
2 of its crypto division are based in the Bay Area and most of the employees of its crypto  
3 division work in California. Bain controls at least 9.71% of the COMP votes currently  
4 issued and has voted its shares at least five times.

5 11. Defendant Polychain Alchemy LLC (Polychain) is an investment fund  
6 headquartered in San Francisco. It controls at least 11.58% of the COMP votes  
7 currently issued and has voted its shares at least 28 times.

8 12. Defendant AH Capital Management, LLC, doing business as Andreesen  
9 Horowitz, is a venture-capital and investment firm headquartered in Palo Alto,  
10 California. It controls at least 9.68% of the COMP votes currently issued and has  
11 voted its shares at least 40 times.

12 13. Defendant Paradigm Operations LP is an investment firm  
13 headquartered in San Francisco. It controls at least 4.2% percent of the COMP votes  
14 currently issued and has voted its shares at least five times.

15 14. Defendant Gauntlet Networks, Inc. (Gauntlet), is an investment firm  
16 headquartered in Brooklyn, New York. Two of three of its top executives are based in  
17 San Francisco, including its co-founder and Chief Technology Officer. It controls at  
18 least 4.77% of the COMP votes currently issued and has voted its shares at least 30  
19 times.

20 15. Plaintiff Charles Douglas lives in San Ysidro, California. He purchased  
21 approximately \$75 of COMP on the Coinbase exchange in January 2022 when the  
22 price was approximately \$130. He sold some of his COMP at a loss and continues to  
23 hold some.

24 16. Plaintiff Amanda Houghton lives in Townsend, Delaware. She  
25 purchased approximately \$3 worth of COMP in November 2022 on Coinbase when  
26 the price of COMP was approximately \$42 and continues to hold that COMP. She  
27 previously was compensated with approximately \$9 of COMP via Coinbase Earn  
28

1 (explained in more detail below) in February 2021 when the price of COMP was  
2 approximately \$426 and continues to hold that COMP which is now worth less than  
3 \$1.

4 17. Plaintiff Susan Franklin lives in Bismarck, Illinois. She purchased  
5 approximately \$2 worth of COMP on the Coinbase exchange on December 26, 2021,  
6 when the price of COMP was about \$230 and continues to hold that COMP. She also  
7 was compensated with approximately \$9 of COMP via Coinbase Earn in July 2021  
8 when the price of COMP was approximately \$400 and continues to hold that COMP.

9 **Jurisdiction and Venue**

10 18. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this Action under 28  
11 U.S.C. § 1331.

12 19. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Compound DAO  
13 because it is headquartered in this District, and this Court has specific personal  
14 jurisdiction over the Partner Defendants because their partnership is headquartered  
15 here and because they have all conducted significant partnership business here.

16 20. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Polychain, Andreesen  
17 Horowitz, Leshner, and Hayes because they are domiciled in California.

18 21. Venue lies in this District because a substantial portion of the acts  
19 leading to this Action were done in this District and because the Defendant  
20 partnership and four Partner Defendants are headquartered in or residents of this  
21 District.

22 **Background on Blockchains And Relevant Terminology**

23 22. A crypto asset is a form of digital asset. Crypto assets, at least right  
24 now, are not issued by central governments or authorities. Bitcoin is the most well-  
25 known type of crypto asset. The value of some crypto assets fluctuates with respect  
26 to the U.S. Dollar and all other fiat currencies. Other crypto assets, such as U.S.  
27 Dollar Coin, are so-called “stablecoins” because their value is pegged to a fiat  
28

1 currency—for U.S. Dollar Coin, the U.S. Dollar.

2 23. Crypto assets are typically designated by three- or four-letter symbols,  
3 as stocks are. Bitcoin’s is BTC. U.S. Dollar Coin’s is USDC. Compound’s is COMP.

4 24. The network of computers that securely and publicly record transactions  
5 of crypto assets is called a “blockchain.” A blockchain is essentially a ledger of  
6 transactions that, for all practical purposes, cannot be reversed or altered. There are  
7 several different blockchains that record transactions of a variety of different crypto  
8 assets. The blockchain at issue in this case—*i.e.*, the blockchain that records  
9 transactions of COMP—is called Ethereum.

10 25. A crypto asset “token” is a unit of a specific asset. These tokens are  
11 fungible and tradeable.

12 26. A “protocol” is computer code on the blockchain that is roughly  
13 analogous to software on a personal computer. The creators of a protocol write code  
14 that instructs the protocol how to operate. Compound is one such protocol; it is  
15 programmed to operate Compound’s savings-and-loan business. Protocols are  
16 designed to function autonomously, but human intervention remains necessary to  
17 alter, enhance, or improve the protocol.

18 27. DeFi stands for “Decentralized Finance.” DeFi uses blockchains  
19 ostensibly to remove third parties, like traditional banking institutions and  
20 regulators, from financial transactions. Thus, using DeFi protocols like Compound,  
21 users can transact using crypto assets, including lending or borrowing crypto assets,  
22 without interacting with traditional banks or other established, regulated  
23 intermediaries.

24 28. DAO stands for “Decentralized Autonomous Organization.” This is  
25 increasingly the organizational form that crypto businesses take, including the one  
26 at issue here. In a DAO, there is no formal corporate structure, no explicit liability  
27 protection, and no distinction between, say, managers and directors, or between  
28

1 general and limited partners. Instead, holders of specific tokens—such as the COMP  
2 token at issue here—have governance rights that allow them to suggest actions that  
3 the associated DAO will take. Those suggestions are then voted on and implemented  
4 if the required number of tokenholders support the actions. Actions include many of  
5 those typically done by corporate officers, boards, or employees, such as spending  
6 treasury funds to hire people; changing organizational goals and policies; and even  
7 distributing treasury assets to tokenholders, like how corporations can authorize  
8 distributions to owners. Holders of governance tokens thus may participate in the  
9 governance of a protocol and have a potential claim on its profits.

### 10 Compound Labs Creates the Compound Protocol

11 29. In 2017, Robert Leshner and Geoffrey Hayes founded Compound Labs.  
12 Their stated goal was “to establish properly functioning money markets for  
13 blockchain assets.”

14 30. To do this, Compound Labs created a protocol on the Ethereum  
15 blockchain called Compound. Compound is essentially a savings-and-loan business.  
16 Through Compound, users can “lock” (essentially deposit) assets into a “pool” from  
17 which other users can borrow after posting sufficient collateral. Unlike a traditional  
18 savings-and-loan, though, Compound requires a collateral ratio of well above 100%.  
19 For example, a user with \$15,000 worth of BTC can post her BTC in Compound as  
20 collateral and borrow approximately \$10,000 of USDC at a market-determined  
21 interest rate, currently approximately 3.2% annual percentage rate (“APR”).  
22 Alternatively, a user with USDC can deposit it to Compound and get paid a market-  
23 determined interest rate for lending it out to the pool of collateralized borrowers,  
24 currently 1.58% APR. The required collateral ratios are not market-determined—  
25 they are set by whomever controls the Compound protocol.

26 31. Compound loans are not executed on a peer-to-peer basis. Rather,  
27 depositors put their money into a “liquidity pool,” as explained above. When they do  
28



1 so, they are issued “cTokens” in exchange. These cTokens essentially track the  
2 depositor’s earned interest: The “exchange rate” between cTokens and the underlying  
3 deposited assets is programmed to change over time (with updates applied  
4 approximately every 15 seconds), such that when depositors redeem their cTokens  
5 they get more of the underlying asset back than they put in. Depositors may cash in  
6 their cTokens at any time—Compound loans have no fixed maturity dates or pre-  
7 payment penalties—and the market balances itself out accordingly, resulting in a  
8 market-determined interest rate. cTokens are freely tradeable on the secondary  
9 market.

10 32. The spread between the borrowing and lending APRs is collected and  
11 controlled by whomever controls the Compound protocol. As Salil Deshpande, a  
12 managing director at Bain put it, “[t]he owners of the protocol . . . collect a protocol-  
13 defined commission on each outstanding loan.”

14 33. The Compound protocol was built with an “admin key.” Whoever  
15 controls the admin key is empowered to do whatever she wishes with the protocol.

16 34. In May 2018, Compound Labs raised \$8.2 million in seed funding led by  
17 Bain, Andreessen Horowitz, Polychain, and Paradigm.

18 35. Compound Labs opened the Compound business to the public on  
19 September 27, 2018, initially allowing users to borrow and lend a handful of assets.

20 36. The vast majority of people who borrow and lend using Compound do so  
21 by accessing a website maintained by Compound Labs. This website is referred to in  
22 the DeFi world as Compound’s “front-end interface.” To borrow or lend with  
23 Compound, users navigate to compound.finance, link a crypto wallet (essentially an  
24 account on a blockchain) to Compound, and send their assets.

25 37. In November 2019, Compound Labs raised \$25 million in a Series A  
26 funding round led by Bain, Andreessen Horowitz, Polychain, and Paradigm.

27 38. Throughout 2018 and 2019, Compound Labs ran the Compound  
28

1 business, evidently successfully. In 2019, Leshner wrote that he was “blown away”  
2 by the market’s response to Compound.

### 3 Compound Labs Transfers Control to Compound DAO

4 39. On February 26, 2020, Leshner announced that he was beginning the  
5 process of transferring the Compound business from Compound Labs to a soon-to-be-  
6 formed DAO.

7 40. To facilitate this transition, Compound Labs created a crypto token  
8 called COMP. It described COMP as a “governance token,” and said that “COMP  
9 empowers community governance—it isn’t a fundraising device or investment  
10 opportunity.” COMP was programmed so that only 10,000,000 COMP tokens may  
11 ever be issued.

12 41. Together, the holders of COMP would be tasked, as Compound Labs’s  
13 then-general counsel Jake Chervinsky put it, with “manag[ing] the protocol.”

14 42. As a technological matter, the holders of COMP were given all of the  
15 powers previously held by whomever controlled the “admin key.” Holders of COMP  
16 can together do with the protocol whatever they wish by majority vote.

17 43. Leshner announced the creation of COMP in a public message in  
18 February 2020, explaining that issuing COMP would help Compound achieve its  
19 “goal . . . to create financial infrastructure that applications and developers can rely  
20 on, *forever*.” After touting the Compound’s long-term prospects, Leshner urged  
21 readers to obtain COMP, telling them that “[p]articipation” in the DAO “starts with  
22 the Compound governance token, COMP.” Leshner told readers that owning the  
23 COMP token would “allow[] you to suggest, debate, and implement changes to  
24 Compound” and to “participate in shaping the direction of Compound.” At the same  
25 time, Leshner made clear that individuals could purchase COMP without  
26 participating in community governance, explaining that “[i]n addition to being a  
27 standard ERC-20 asset, COMP allows the owner to delegate voting rights to the  
28

1 address of their choice.”

2 44. In early 2020, the first COMP tokens were issued to Compound Labs’  
3 shareholders, including the Partner Defendants. These holders “trialed” the COMP  
4 governance process for a few months.

5 45. In April 2020, Leshner announced in a public message that “community  
6 governance has replaced the administrator of the Compound protocol.” Leshner  
7 stated that COMP allows “Compound’s most important stakeholders [to] share the  
8 ability to upgrade the protocol.” Leshner again made clear that people could buy  
9 COMP without participating in community governance: “Possessing COMP and  
10 participating in Compound governance are not the same; COMP token-holders  
11 can delegate voting authority to any address.” Leshner stated that after COMP is  
12 issued to tokenholders, “the protocol will truly be governed by the community,  
13 without any foundation, the original developers, or other centralized middleman in  
14 charge.”

15 46. In May 2020, Leshner stated in a public message that he was “excited  
16 to announce that Governance is ready to scale from our core team and shareholders,  
17 to the entire Compound ecosystem.” He proclaimed that COMP would help “create  
18 unstoppable, upgradable financial infrastructure.” He stated that “[a]llowing every  
19 user to participate in governance will be the most important milestone in Compound  
20 history” and that “COMP holders” would soon “have complete, censorship-resistant  
21 control over the protocol.”

22 47. Despite these statements touting “community governance” and the  
23 attractiveness of COMP, Compound Labs’ plan was always to ensure that insiders  
24 kept control of the business into the distant future. When COMP was first issued,  
25 Compound Labs released a planned “supply schedule.” According to the initial supply  
26 schedule, “founders and team,” “shareholders,” and “future team members” will  
27 together hold 57.8% of the outstanding COMP supply when COMP is fully  
28

1 distributed. In another version of the schedule, this group would eventually hold very  
2 slightly less than 50% of the outstanding COMP, but given that the overwhelming  
3 majority of COMP holders predictably do not vote, that would be more than enough  
4 to exercise effective control indefinitely.

5 **Compound DAO Sells COMP to The Public But Maintains Control**

6 48. Once the trial period was over, Compound Labs ostensibly turned the  
7 keys over to the holders of the COMP token (the majority of whom were insiders).  
8 Instead of selling tokens directly for cash or crypto assets in an Initial Coin Offering  
9 (which is analogous to a traditional company’s Initial Public Offering), Compound  
10 Labs sold COMP to Compound’s users in exchange for their use of the business and  
11 payment of the business’s fees.

12 49. On June 10, 2020, Compound Labs announced that the trial governance  
13 period for Compound DAO would end on June 16, and that COMP would become  
14 available to the public on that day.

15 50. On June 16, 2020, the overwhelming majority of COMP—more than  
16 65%—was held by the Partner Defendants and a few other Compound Labs  
17 shareholders.

18 51. Those people voted to begin distributing COMP under the supply  
19 schedule, which provides that all 10,000,000 possible COMP would be distributed by  
20 2026 or so.

21 52. Compound DAO distributed COMP to the users of the Compound  
22 business in exchange for their use of the service and payment of fees to the DAO.  
23 These distributions are sometimes referred to as “emissions.”

24 53. This is an example of a strategy called “yield farming” or “liquidity  
25 mining,” which Compound essentially pioneered. By providing “governance” tokens  
26 proportionally to deposited and borrowed assets—and, therefore, proportionally to  
27 the fees users pay—the protocol creates incentives for users to deposit or borrow  
28

1 funds, and to pay fees. One ostensible incentive is the so-called “governance rights”  
2 that the tokens provide its holders, and that Leshner and other defendants  
3 extensively promoted. But, as explained above, this benefit is an illusion in COMP’s  
4 case: retail token holders will never meaningfully control the business.

5       54. The real incentive is financial: Because COMP tokens (like shares in a  
6 traditional company) represent a claim on the DAO’s future earnings, COMP tokens  
7 have value. And because COMP tokens are fungible and tradeable on secondary  
8 markets, those who received COMP tokens for using the protocol and paying fees  
9 were able to immediately turn around and sell their COMP tokens for a profit. The  
10 influx of users borrowing and lending assets on Compound so that they could obtain  
11 COMP and then immediately sell it, in turn, increased the value of COMP tokens on  
12 the secondary market, as those tokens represent a claim on the DAO’s future  
13 earnings, and the rapid growth in the protocol’s user base gave the impression of  
14 rapidly increasing demand. The increase of the value of COMP tokens on the  
15 secondary market, in turn, increased the realizable interest rates for depositors (who  
16 receive COMP with each deposit they make), incentivizing them to deposit even more,  
17 which in turn increases the value of the tokens, and so on.

18       55. Although the Compound DAO did not allow the public to exchange pure  
19 cash for COMP directly with Compound DAO—users instead purchased COMP by  
20 using the DAO’s service and paying its fees—the tokens immediately became  
21 tradeable on the secondary market, through decentralized exchanges, which, like  
22 Compound, are governed by DAOs. Compound DAO actively solicited these  
23 secondary-market transactions and, as detailed below, soon took additional steps to  
24 ensure that COMP would be tradeable on centralized crypto exchanges as well.

25       56. In the first week that COMP was available to the public, the total value  
26 of the assets in the Compound business and under the DAO’s control increased from  
27 approximately \$100 million to approximately \$500 million. The price of COMP  
28

1 skyrocketed too in a speculative frenzy: In its first five days of trading, COMP  
2 increased in price from \$93.30/token to \$335.82/token. At those prices, the effective  
3 interest rate for lending assets in Compound was stratospheric, often above 50%. And  
4 the effective price of borrowing became negative for many assets.

5       57. Traders very quickly—if not immediately—realized that so long as the  
6 value of COMP was high enough to make the distributed amount worth more than  
7 the fees paid for borrowing or lending, wash trading was profitable. Users quickly  
8 borrowed from one wallet address and loaned the same amount from another. Then  
9 they got more creative and began lending and borrowing the cTokens (effectively the  
10 receipts for deposits) in addition to the deposits themselves; using other protocols to  
11 borrow assets and send them through wash trades in Compound; borrowing on  
12 margin to lend and borrow with Compound; and buying perpetual futures and using  
13 large spot purchases to manipulate price increases, which was easy to do in COMP’s  
14 early days, when the total supply was quite low.

15       58. All this was great news for Compound DAO and the Partner Defendants  
16 even though it resulted in transactions with no economic substance. As a news report  
17 at the time succinctly put it: “Lest this [distribution plan] sound too altruistic, keep  
18 in mind that the people who created it (the team and the investors) owned more than  
19 half of the equity. By giving away a healthy proportion to users, that was very likely  
20 to make it a much more popular place for lending. In turn, that would make  
21 everyone’s stake worth much more.”

22       59. COMP, after all, represents an ownership share in a business that  
23 charged healthy fees on a very large volume of transactions. One major investor  
24 explained, as Bain had earlier, that “[g]iven that COMP represents a potential claim  
25 on future interest paid, as more collateral onboards to Compound, this should make  
26 COMP more valuable as more lenders/borrowers show up.”

27       60. This was, of course, the plan all along: Liquidity mining or yield farming  
28

1 works only if there is a robust secondary market for trading in the “governance”  
2 tokens distributed to users because absent such a market the governance tokens  
3 would have no ascribable value and would not contribute to the increased profitability  
4 of borrowing and lending on the platform.

5 61. Gauntlet thus explained to the other Partner Defendants that the  
6 COMP distribution plan was created to, among other reasons, create “liquidity  
7 incentivization” and “recursive leverage.” By “recursive leverage” Gauntlet means  
8 COMP’s capacity to encourage investors to borrow and lend on Compound, which in  
9 turn increases the price of COMP, and so on.

10 62. Compound quickly proved to be an extraordinarily good investment for  
11 the Partnership Defendants. In exchange for their relatively modest investment (by  
12 Silicon Valley standards, at least) in Compound Labs, the Partner Defendants, and  
13 the rest of the shareholders of the corporation were given 2,396,307 COMP tokens.  
14 At COMP’s peak (in May 2021), that share was worth \$2,047,189,033.

15 63. About two weeks after COMP’s launch to the public, its price took a  
16 nosedive, dropping from about \$372 per token to about \$200 per token. In response,  
17 Compound DAO and, on information and belief, at least one of the Partner  
18 Defendants endeavored to persuade a major, regulated U.S.-based crypto asset  
19 exchange, Coinbase, Inc., to list COMP for trading.

20 64. Indeed, according to CoinDesk, a crypto news publication, this move  
21 “was one of the fastest Coinbase listings to date following the launch of a digital  
22 asset.”

23 65. Because Coinbase is one of the largest “centralized” exchanges for crypto  
24 assets, a listing there almost always results in a significant increase in price and,  
25 perhaps more importantly, a deeper and more liquid market for the asset.

26 66. This speed was not surprising because Coinbase made a 2018  
27 investment in Compound Labs. It thus was easily able to coordinate with the DAO  
28

1 and the other investor partners to quickly list the new digital asset.

2           67. Coinbase’s website advertises a means by which “asset issuers” can “list,  
3 launch, and grow.” On that page, Coinbase tells issuers that it will “[h]elp new  
4 customers learn about your asset . . . to help you reach and grow an audience.” The  
5 page ends reading: “Trusted By . . . Compound.”

6           68. Compound DAO, then, actively solicited purchasers of COMP by (among  
7 other things) working together with Coinbase shortly after beginning its liquidity-  
8 mining and yield-farming program to encourage and facilitate secondary-market  
9 purchases.

10           69. The plan worked: shortly after Coinbase announced that it would make  
11 COMP available on its trading platforms, the price increased more than 20%.

12           70. With the help of Compound Labs, Coinbase also added COMP to a  
13 feature called “Earn” where users of Coinbase would receive COMP in exchange for  
14 watching an advertisement promoting the Compound protocol. Coinbase explained  
15 the “Earn” program in its public disclosures as follows: “We provide asset issuers with  
16 a platform to engage with our users through education videos and tasks where users  
17 can earn crypto assets that they learned about. We earn a commission based on the  
18 amount of crypto assets distributed to our users.” Thus, Compound Labs and/or one  
19 or more Partner Defendants agreed to pay Coinbase a commission to sell or provide  
20 COMP to its investors, to encourage those investors to invest in COMP through  
21 “education videos,” to encourage investors to use the Compound protocol and thereby  
22 obtain more COMP, and to ensure a robust secondary market for COMP. Leshner  
23 also personally encouraged others to “try” this program to gain COMP.

24           71. The Coinbase webpage on which users could access the “education  
25 videos” about COMP listed the amount of COMP they could “earn” by watching the  
26 videos in terms of the value of those COMP tokens in U.S. dollars: “Earn \$3 COMP.”  
27 The same webpage also listed the price, market capitalization, and recent market  
28



1 activity for COMP on the secondary market, and provided a link for users to “[v]iew  
2 price charts, get live market data, and trade Compound.”

3 72. Users who store their COMP tokens on Coinbase cannot exercise  
4 governance rights or vote on any governance proposals because Coinbase formally  
5 holds those tokens itself and distributes those tokens to investors only when the  
6 investors withdraw the tokens from Coinbase.

7 73. One of the educational videos on Coinbase Earn states that “100 years  
8 from now, Compound hopes for the protocol and its interest rates to be integrated  
9 into many applications around the globe, enabling entirely new products to come to  
10 life across a wide range of industries and use cases.”

11 74. By August 2020, the price of COMP evidently was not where the DAO  
12 wanted it to be. And so, led by Gauntlet, the Compound DAO debated a proposal to  
13 reduce the rate of COMP distributed to Compound users. The debate over this  
14 proposal highlights the true purpose of distributing COMP to the public: making  
15 money for the Partner Defendants.

16 75. At the beginning of August 2020, Gauntlet released Compound Proposal  
17 22, by which the Compound DAO would “systematically reduce [the] emission  
18 quantity” of COMP. Gauntlet contended that its goal in doing this was to (a) free up  
19 more COMP for other purposes (paying people to help with the protocol, for example),  
20 (b) encouraging more “real” borrowing activity, and (c) to “incentivize long-term  
21 holding of COMP.” The purpose of incentivizing long-term holding is supposedly to  
22 encourage increased governance participation.

23 76. But in August 2020 the Partner Defendants and other insiders  
24 controlled at least 65% of the outstanding COMP. Nothing they did could possibly  
25 encourage meaningful “governance” participation by anyone other than themselves,  
26 as they well knew.

27 77. Furthermore, as Forbes has reported, for COMP holders “who store their  
28

1 . . . tokens on exchanges like Coinbase [on which the Compound DAO had just actively  
2 worked to list COMP] there isn't even a mechanism to allow voting.”

3 78. One user, with the username sbarinov, explained to Gauntlet, Leshner,  
4 and the other Partner Defendants: “With COMP a basic question remains—why  
5 would anyone keep COMP? . . . . As I see it now, the current answer is to govern the  
6 protocol by an elite few and the majority is on for the ride, for whom it won't matter  
7 anyway as we cannot get enough of it to voice our point of view.” Instead, wrote  
8 another user, “Gauntlet's ill-considered proposal seems like nothing more than a  
9 thinly veiled attempt to cause a short term pump in COMP prices” by restricting the  
10 released supply.

11 79. Meanwhile, of course, slowing down the rate of COMP distribution  
12 would slow down the schedule by which the Partner Defendants could even  
13 theoretically fear no longer holding a majority of COMP tokens. Another user, going  
14 by Sirokko, explained that “decreasing emission is just a way to preserve [the] current  
15 status-quo, delay transition to community governance[,] and hold voting power by  
16 initial voters, who probably should vote yes.” Sirokko further explained to Leshner  
17 and the Partner Defendants that “[i]t's worth noting that pretty much none of [the]  
18 controlling entities actually got their voting power from ‘user distribution.’” Sirokko  
19 encouraged the community to “pay close attention to who will vote yes . . . .”

20 80. Andreesen Horowitz, Polychain, and Gauntlet all voted yes. None of the  
21 Partner Defendants voted no. And on August 29, 2020, the proposal passed and the  
22 rate of COMP distribution was cut.

23 81. Again the plan worked: On August 26, 2020, COMP traded at  
24 approximately \$165 per token; on September 1, 2020, it traded at approximately \$245  
25 per token.

26 82. Partner Defendants also worked to enable easier trading of COMP  
27 tokens. For example, in 2021, in response to a Compound user asking for a solution  
28

1 “to enable low-cost trading of COMP” on a different platform called Arbitrum,  
2 Leshner wrote that “I’ve reached out to the Arbitrum team to add COMP as a  
3 supported asset.”

4 83. COMP is currently listed on several major cryptocurrency exchanges,  
5 including Coinbase, Kraken, Bitstamp, Uphold, Nexo, Binance, KuCoin, and more.

6 84. Until recently, COMP was also listed for trading with FTX. On June 18,  
7 2020, FTX’s founder, Sam Bankman-Fried, announced on Twitter that “Compound  
8 spot markets are going live!” Bankman-Fried touted COMP in a 20-tweet Twitter  
9 thread, noting that the value of COMP would be tied to the success of the Compound  
10 protocol: “COMP has also skyrocketed in price; it’s now the highest market cap DeFi  
11 token (if you look at fully diluted value), having surpassed MKR. Will it sustain that?  
12 I don’t know! I guess a lot of it comes down to whether it’s going to set the new  
13 standard for DeFi lending.” Similarly, the former CEO of Alameda Research, a crypto  
14 hedge fund associated with FTX, quoted Bankman-Fried’s Twitter thread and  
15 tweeted that “COMP’s future will mostly come down to whether the people who think  
16 DeFi (and COMP) are the future turn out to be correct.”

17 85. Crypto exchanges generally do not list a new token or asset on their  
18 exchanges without the cooperation or intervention of the developers of that token or  
19 asset. For example, Binance’s website has a page titled “How to Get Your Coin Listed  
20 on Binance.com” that links to an application for listing on Binance. Similarly,  
21 Kraken’s website has a page titled “New coin listing requests” through which  
22 developers can submit a listing request. The website also notes that Kraken “will  
23 reach out to the project developers” before listing a new crypto asset on the exchange.

24 86. On information and belief, one or more of the Partner Defendants took  
25 actions to ensure that COMP would be available for trading on the above-listed  
26 exchanges, including directly contacting the exchanges, requesting that COMP be  
27 listed on those exchanges, and/or compensating those exchanges.

28

1           87. On June 25, 2020—the same day that COMP was first listed on Binance  
2 for trading—a wallet associated with Compound Labs and/or one or more of the  
3 Partner Defendants transferred approximately 62,498 COMP tokens to a wallet  
4 associated with Binance. At the time of the transfer, those tokens were worth  
5 approximately \$14.4 million.

6           88. Investors who purchase COMP on the secondary market do so with a  
7 reasonable expectation that COMP will be a profitable investment. Investors  
8 frequently discuss COMP as an investment asset on social media, in the official  
9 Compound Discord server, and in other crypto forums, repeatedly sharing their  
10 expectation that owning the COMP token will be profitable for them personally.

11           89. Because of the Partner Defendants’ extensive efforts to promote COMP  
12 and Compound and tout them as revolutionary products, investors reasonably  
13 expected that the value of COMP would appreciate over time and that they would  
14 make a profit on their investment.

15           90. Retail COMP purchasers generally have not fared well. The value of  
16 COMP peaked in May 2021 at nearly \$500 per token, which created a total market  
17 capitalization of about \$4 billion. It soon halved in value, and in the fall of 2021,  
18 COMP’s market capitalization was a little more than \$2 billion. In the year preceding  
19 the filing of this Action, COMP has fallen in value by another 90%. Its market  
20 capitalization is approximately \$278 million.

21                           **Compound DAO Is a General Partnership**

22           91. Compound is business: It charges fees to facilitate borrowing and  
23 lending of crypto assets. No entity that has ever registered with any state authority  
24 for any type of limited liability controls Compound.

25           92. The Partner Defendants, plus one other person or entity, collectively  
26 control more than 50% of the COMP voting power currently outstanding. They use  
27 that power to operate Compound jointly as a business for profit. They accordingly  
28

1 have created a general partnership (or an unincorporated association, which is  
2 materially identical) under California law and are jointly and severally liable for  
3 illegally selling unregistered securities.

4 93. Each of the Partner Defendants has actively and publicly participated  
5 in the governance of the Compound business. They talk openly about the Compound  
6 business model, and they use their expertise to coordinate to run the business the  
7 way they see fit.

8 *Partner Defendants' Expertise in Crypto Businesses*

9 94. Each of the Partner Defendants has deep expertise in crypto business  
10 and brings that knowledge to the partnership. This type of expertise was crucial for  
11 the growth and management of Compound, which at its peak was a \$4 billion  
12 business.

13 95. Leshner and Hayes initially sought out Bain, Andreesen Horowitz,  
14 Paradigm, and Polychain as investors in Compound Labs because these companies  
15 are some of the largest and most experienced investors in crypto. In fact, Forbes  
16 recently described these firms as “among a handful of big hedge funds and [venture  
17 capital firms] . . . which, behind the scenes, centrally control many of the biggest  
18 decentralized platforms.”

19 96. As Paradigm’s website explains, it “take[s] a deeply hands-on approach  
20 to help projects reach their full potential, from the technical (mechanism design,  
21 smart contract security, engineering) to the operational (recruiting, regulatory  
22 strategy).”

23 97. Bain advertises its active governance participation as a key  
24 “advantage.” According to its website, “Crypto protocols require a dedicated level of  
25 active participation on topics related to code contribution, risk parameter adjustment,  
26 DAO organization, and management. We participate actively in these ecosystems.”  
27  
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1 Bain can do this because its crypto team is comprised of “a dedicated team of hackers,  
2 tinkerers, and builders, powered by a deeply technical, collaborative approach from  
3 the earliest stages.”

4 98. Andreesen Horowitz’s crypto fund advertises that it supports the  
5 businesses it invests in with its “research organization,” “[e]ngineering and security  
6 teams,” “[l]egal and regulatory teams,” “[g]o-to-market expertise,” “[r]ecruiting  
7 services,” “[e]ducational content,” and a “Crypto Startup School.”

8 99. Polychain’s C.E.O. has stated that his team was “definitely involved in  
9 the high-level design of the entire Compound token system.”

10 100. Defendant Gauntlet, meanwhile, not only invests in and co-controls  
11 large governing shares in crypto businesses like Compound, it is also a large “risk  
12 management” company for those businesses. Gauntlet, Polychain, Andreesen  
13 Horowitz, and Bain have all voted to pay Gauntlet for providing this service for  
14 Compound.

15 101. In September 2022, Gauntlet’s Protocol Program Manager, Paul Lei,  
16 described Gauntlet’s ongoing contributions to developing, improving, and enhancing  
17 Compound as follows: “For the past three years, Gauntlet has worked with Compound  
18 to maximize the protocol’s capital efficiency given an acceptable level of market risk.  
19 Over the past year, Gauntlet has . . . [p]rovided 16 sets of parameter  
20 recommendations, including 45 total parameter changes to 13 total assets, . . . initial  
21 risk parameter recommendations to support the launch of Compound III[,] . . .  
22 [b]uilt Risk Dashboard 14 to provide insight on risk and capital efficiency for the  
23 community[,] [u]pdated the community on risk developments during Compound  
24 Developer Calls[,] [p]ublished educational resources including VaR/LaR  
25 Deepdive, Model Methodology, Parameter Recommendation Methodology,  
26 and CMA/ES[,] . . . [c]ontinuously monitored market risk including publishing 2  
27 Market Downturn Reports (May 2022 and January 2022)[,] [p]rovided analysis and  
28

1 recommendations on critical initiatives including ETH Merge, Reserve Factors, Asset  
2 Listing Framework, and MKR Borrow Cap[,] [p]rovided analysis for Compound’s S&P  
3 rating, the first credit rating in DeFi history.” Lei stated that over the past year,  
4 “Gauntlet increased collateral factors for the majority of assets while incurring no  
5 major insolvencies despite large market crashes. As a result, borrowers increased  
6 their utilization, which generated an additional \$5.15m of borrow interest income and  
7 an additional \$96m+ in total borrow.”

8 *Partner Defendants Make, Discuss, and Vote on Governance Proposals*

9 102. Each of the Partner Defendants has also actively and publicly  
10 participated in the governance of the Compound business, working together to make  
11 crucial decisions for the business.

12 103. Often, Partner Defendants publicly discuss governance decisions with  
13 each other on the Compound forum.

14 104. For example, in August 2020, Leshner, Polychain, and Gauntlet publicly  
15 discussed a proposal to reduce the number of COMP that would issue to Compound  
16 users, as discussed above. All three argued on the Compound forum that the proposal  
17 should pass and wrote lengthy posts in support.

18 105. Overall, it was clear from the forum conversations that the “community”  
19 (i.e., ordinary COMP holders interested in governance but without millions of dollars  
20 to spend) did not like the proposal. This did not matter; the vote passed 1,119,629 to  
21 195,969. Polychain, Gauntlet, and Andreessen Horowitz alone accounted for nearly  
22 800,000 votes, which were worth over \$150 million at the time.

23 106. Partner Defendants also frequently discuss and vote on business details  
24 like which crypto assets to add to the protocol and whether to change parameters in  
25 the markets of particular assets. For example, in December 2021, a proposal passed  
26 changing the parameters governing some markets, with Hayes, Gauntlet, and  
27  
28

1 Andreesen Horowitz alone accounting for 58 percent of the total votes cast. Before  
2 the vote, Leshner asked some questions about the proposal on the forum, which  
3 Gauntlet answered.

4 107. Similarly, in September 2021, three assets were added to the Compound  
5 marketplace, with Leshner, Andreesen Horowitz, Polychain, and Gauntlet  
6 accounting for 62 percent of the total vote. Polychain proposed the addition of the  
7 three assets, and before the assets were added, Leshner, Gauntlet, and Polychain  
8 signaled their support on the forum, with Leshner and Gauntlet writing detailed  
9 posts about their support.

10 108. Partner Defendants rarely disagree. But when they do, they often  
11 discuss their disagreements publicly. For example, in July 2020, Paradigm,  
12 Andreesen Horowitz, and Leshner publicly debated a proposal involving changing the  
13 parameters of certain crypto assets and reducing COMP distributions to users.  
14 Leshner, Paradigm, and Andreesen Horowitz came out voting on opposite sides, but  
15 agreed that in the future proposals like this one should be split into multiple  
16 proposals. The proposal passed 1,198,438 to 189,177, with Andreesen Horowitz,  
17 Polychain, and Leshner accounting for 65 percent of the yes votes and Paradigm and  
18 Gauntlet accounting for 80 percent of the no votes.

19 109. Another contentious vote occurred in March 2021. This proposal would  
20 liquidate a large portion of certain crypto assets. On the public forum, some argued  
21 that liquidating some Compound users' positions would drive people away from the  
22 platform. Gauntlet, Polychain, and Andreesen Horowitz all argued for the proposal.  
23 Polychain wrote, "While this may end up liquidating users who don't adjust collateral  
24 in time, this is a tradeoff we should be willing to make to ensure protocol security."  
25 Andreesen Horowitz agreed, and thanked Gauntlet for "rightly elevating this risk to  
26 a vote." Seeing this, one forum member noted that, with Polychain and Andreesen  
27 Horowitz supporting it, the proposal "looks like it's a pass regardless." This turned  
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1 out to be true: even with Leshner opposing, for reasons he also outlined in the public  
2 forum, the proposal passed 952,359 to 411,686.

3 110. In addition to publicly discussing governance with one another, Partner  
4 Defendants also work together to control Compound behind the scenes. As Andre  
5 Cronje, a crypto leader whose work, according to an industry profile, helped “shape  
6 the world of decentralized finance” has explained, “[a] decision does not pass  
7 on . . . Compound unless it is approved by the founding team. . . . As much as there is  
8 talk of decentralization, unless it is back-channeled there will be no approval.”

9 111. Forbes reported that, as it relates to Compound, “[Polychain CEO Olaf]  
10 Carlson-Wee openly admits that his team works with founders on all major  
11 proposals.” The founders of Compound are Leshner and Hayes. And Carlson-Wee  
12 stated “I think that we plan to be and have been, frankly, in Compound and other  
13 systems quite engaged in the governance and decision making around the design of  
14 those systems.”

15 *Partner Defendants’ Management Response to a Business Crisis*

16 112. That Defendants see themselves as managers for Compound even  
17 beyond official governance voting procedures was apparent during a business crisis  
18 in Fall 2021.

19 113. In September 2021, a routine update to Compound’s software was put  
20 up for a vote. In the forum discussion, Gauntlet wrote that “Gauntlet has reviewed  
21 the [update] and will be voting FOR.” The proposal passed, with Gauntlet and  
22 Polychain accounting for 59 percent of the total votes.

23 114. Unfortunately, the update introduced a bug that accidentally gave away  
24 additional COMP to users of the protocol. Because under governance procedures a  
25 new proposal to fix the bug could not be passed for at least seven days, the bug  
26 ultimately gave away about \$90 million in COMP to various users.

1           115. Leshner, Compound’s founder and effective leader, immediately went  
2 into crisis mode. He took to social media and began doing press interviews.

3           116. On Twitter, Leshner released a statement attempting to strike a deal  
4 with the users who had accidentally received COMP. He wrote “Please return it to  
5 the Compound Timelock. . . . Keep 10% as a white-hat [i.e., a reward].” He then added  
6 “[o]therwise, it’s being reported as income to the IRS, and most of you are doxed [i.e.,  
7 have your identities revealed to Compound and, therefore, Leshner].”

8           117. Users viewed this as a threat to force users to pay income taxes, in an  
9 allusion to the fact that crypto investors frequently attempt to hide income generated  
10 by trades—on average, they pay less than half of the taxes they owe to the United  
11 States government.

12           118. This threat outraged the crypto community. As one user put it, “[t]elling  
13 your user base that you can dox [expose] them to the IRS at will seems like a great  
14 way to scare off customers.” Leshner quickly apologized for the comment.

15           119. Meanwhile, other Defendants jumped into action. The same day the bug  
16 was executed, Gauntlet posted on the Compound forum that “[t]he current plan is to  
17 temporarily disable COMP claims until a full patch can be tested. More info coming  
18 soon.”

19           120. The proposal to fix the bug and temporarily disable COMP claims passed  
20 unanimously, with Gauntlet, Andreessen Horowitz, and Leshner accounting for more  
21 than half the total votes.

22           *Leshner’s and Hayes’s Shadow Management through Compound Labs*

23           121. In addition to regularly participating in Compound’s official governance,  
24 Leshner and Hayes founded and continue to lead Compound Labs, with Leshner  
25 serving as the C.E.O. and Hayes as the C.T.O.

26           122. Compound Labs is the entity responsible for running Compound’s front-  
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1 end interface, which is the website through which the overwhelming majority of  
2 users—who generally lack the technological sophistication to send money to smart  
3 contracts directly—interact with the Compound protocol.

4 123. Through Compound Labs, Leshner and Hayes continue to manage  
5 various aspects of Compound behind the scenes. Compound Labs has over 20  
6 employees, many of whom work on tweaking and improving the protocol’s codebase  
7 and making sure that the front-end interface functions properly, which is crucial to  
8 the success of Compound DAO and, in turn, COMP.

9 124. In June 2021, Compound Labs released a new product designed to pump  
10 liquidity into the protocol, thereby increasing its size and value. The product was  
11 called “Compound Treasury.”

12 125. Compound Treasury operates like a bond: institutions and sufficiently  
13 wealthy individuals (but not regular people) can invest their money and Compound  
14 Labs guarantees a four percent fixed interest rate—far higher than average savings  
15 account returns. Compound Labs does this by funneling the money into the  
16 Compound protocol. If the returns are higher than 4 percent, Compound Labs pockets  
17 the difference; if they are lower, Compound Labs pays out the difference.

18 126. Compound Labs did not share any information about its plans for  
19 Compound Treasury on the Compound forum in advance of its release. In fact, there  
20 were no posts about Compound Treasury at all until months after its release.

21 127. However, Compound Labs did issue a statement on Medium.com about  
22 Compound Treasury on June 28, 2021.

23 128. That same day, the trade volume of the Compound protocol jumped from  
24 \$81.5 million the previous day to over \$2 billion.

25 129. The price of COMP also began to surge. On June 28, 2021, COMP was  
26 worth \$250. One week later, it was worth \$462.

27 130. In June 2022, Compound Labs announced its creation of Compound III.  
28

1 Through its vice president, it stated that it was “excited to release a code repository  
2 to the Compound community, which we hope can form the basis of a multi-chain  
3 deployment strategy: comet, which the community has been referring to as  
4 Compound III. Compound III is designed with borrowers in mind, to be capital  
5 efficient, gas efficient, safe, and simple to govern.” In a public post in August 2022,  
6 Leshner described Compound III as “a next-generation collateralized borrowing  
7 protocol, designed for security, capital efficiency, low gas costs, and streamlined  
8 governance.” In another post in August 2022, Leshner touted Compound III as “the  
9 most effective tool for borrowers in DeFi” and described the ways in which Compound  
10 III was an improvement on prior versions of the protocol.

11 131. In September 2022, Compound Labs announced another financial  
12 product: a lending service for financial institutions, allowing “[a]ccredited  
13 institutions” to borrow U.S. dollars by depositing crypto assets as collateral, “with  
14 fixed interests rate starting at 6% APR.”

15 132. Compound Labs told a news publication that the product was being  
16 offered “in response to recent market volatility, which has created a more robust  
17 demand for liquidity.”

18 133. As Compound Labs’ Vice President and General Manager explained in  
19 a statement, “Compound Treasury can now address demand for liquidity with a  
20 simple, reliable borrowing solution, while continuing to provide the same trusted  
21 service we’ve delivered to clients earning interest over the past year.”

22 134. It is unclear whether the lending product was popular or whether it  
23 successfully led to a significant boost to trade volume or the price of COMP.

24 *Partner Defendants’ Statements on the Compound Business Model*

25 135. Defendants manage Compound because they view it as a business run  
26 for profit.

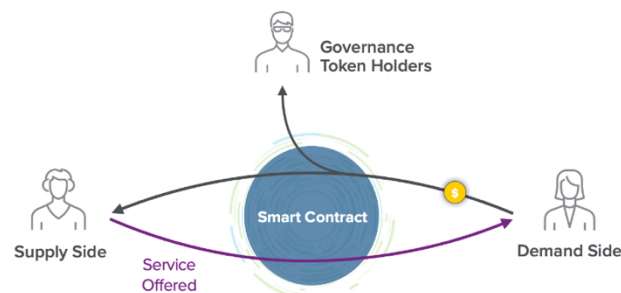
1 136. Indeed, the Defendants, together and individually, have frequently  
 2 promoted COMP tokens as assets that are good investments—at times explicitly  
 3 noting the similarity of owning COMP tokens to owning shares of stock in public  
 4 companies. For partners, the value of a COMP token is directly tied to its value on  
 5 the secondary market as a speculative asset and to the success of the protocol itself.

6 137. A senior investor at Andreessen Horowitz, for example, has explained on  
 7 its website that COMP tokens “are an instrument for effectively distributing the  
 8 fundamental value of [the Compound business], including a fee stream.”

9 138. A section of an Andreessen Horowitz presentation titled “Compound Case  
 10 Study” outlined how the firm viewed the Compound “Business Model” as one where  
 11 “Governance Token Holders” can “Capture a Revenue Stream.”

### Core Layer 2 Business Model

Capture a Revenue Stream



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21 139. Likewise, the C.E.O. of Polychain has said that COMP tokens are an  
 22 “attempt to extract revenues from [the Compound protocol] in some manner and  
 23 basically apply what we would traditionally think of as like a business model to an  
 24 underlying smart contract system.” Separately, the C.E.O. of Polychain promoted  
 25 COMP tokens as a “reward” for those contributing capital to the protocol: “in two of  
 26 the cases we talked about, Compound and Uniswap, both of those have network-  
 27 mining systems, where if you contribute capital into those pools . . . you’re rewarded

1 with some of the DAO tokens.”

2 140. The C.E.O. and founder of Gauntlet has said that all DAO votes are “tied  
3 to future [expected] cash flows.”

4 141. Leshner and the Partner Defendants also recognize that most COMP  
5 holders will treat COMP as a passive investment, and Partner Defendants are very  
6 motivated by the value of COMP on the secondary market.

7 142. In June 2021, Leshner wrote on Twitter that people should stop  
8 complaining to him about the falling price of COMP, because he “too would be happier  
9 if it were higher.”

10 143. Similarly, Polychain CEO Olaf Carlson-Wee stated “we’re running a  
11 fund, we want these tokens to be as valuable as possible.”

12 144. Leshner stated that “all of the returns” for protocol users come from  
13 either the interest they earn for lending their assets or “from the distribution of  
14 governance tokens.”

15 145. In 2020, Leshner explained his rationale for creating COMP tokens: “We  
16 were also inspired by a lot of like what I’ll call, like, traditional real world use cases  
17 so you know everyone owns shares of stock. How many people are voting on those  
18 shares of stock? And how many people actually want to exert governance over the  
19 companies that they’re investors in? Very few, right, like you probably hold stock and  
20 you probably don’t vote your stock. Instead people essentially appoint others you  
21 know to have their back and to represent them. This happens with board of directors  
22 that’s, you know, the one governance use case of stock is to appoint other people to  
23 manage the system on your behalf. And so that was one of the primary motivations  
24 for us as, you know, we basically looked and said well how do people use real-world  
25 voting assets right, like? Most people aren’t showing up at the shareholder meetings,  
26 they’re not voting the proxies. They’re just trying to find people who are smart and  
27 paying attention and are focused on maximizing the outcome. And so that was a big  
28

1 design decision for us is enabling that exact behavior. It's directly related to  
2 participation rates but we anticipate that over time most token holders don't want to  
3 be in the business of voting. They want to find the people that do want to be in the  
4 business of voting, who care the most, who spend the most time, who put in the best  
5 research to helping to guide the protocol forward."

6 146. In Leshner's view, most holders would be passive investors, trusting  
7 others to run the business, and treat the COMP tokens just like they would any other  
8 security.

9 147. Indeed, many COMP tokenholders were even less involved than holders  
10 of shares in public companies, and by design. As Forbes reported, with COMP tokens,  
11 "unlike voting for common stocks, there is no mandate to notify token holders of  
12 upcoming votes, and for those who store their DeFi tokens on exchanges like Coinbase  
13 there isn't even a mechanism to allow voting." The implication is that holders of  
14 COMP token on those platforms can do little more than hold their tokens as assets  
15 or trade them to others for value.

16 148. Others involved in the protocol confirmed this approach. Polychain CEO  
17 Olaf Carlson-Wee agreed with an interviewer that holding COMP tokens is a way "to  
18 have ownership and get part of the revenue that the platform is generating." He  
19 called this idea "very similar to many traditional web businesses" and compared the  
20 growth model of Compound to that of Facebook. He continued the analogy and  
21 elsewhere said that "instead of owning shares in a legal entity, [holders] are now  
22 owners of Compound tokens."

23 149. Carlson-Wee continued to make the comparison between the DAO and  
24 a corporation, and between COMP tokens and shares in corporations. "That base [of  
25 COMP tokenholders] looks and feels a bit like a corporation that owns a financial  
26 product, but both the corporation itself and all the relationships between the people,  
27 as well as the financial products itself, are defined not with pen and paper legal  
28

1 contracts, but with pure software contracts embedded in the blockchain,” he said. At  
2 that point, he touted that the “Compound DAO [was] worth over a billion dollars.”

3 150. Carlson-Wee further promoted the Compound product by comparing it  
4 to other established corporations. “[O]ne way that startups bootstrap growth is to  
5 basically hand out equity or cash,” he noted. He continued that “the blockchain  
6 version of it is you actually have the protocol give out programmatically future  
7 ownership of that underlying system to the users of the system [i.e., COMP tokens],  
8 basically pro rata, based on the amount of capital they contribute.” So, in his view,  
9 the “Compound token represents . . . ownership over that lending pool. It is like  
10 giving, I think a crude metaphor is it is like giving equity grants to early users of your  
11 service in order to bootstrap use.”

12 151. Carlson-Wee later confirmed his belief that COMP tokens were a part of  
13 an “asset class” that “represent an ownership stake in that underlying financial  
14 product.”

15 152. In 2021, Leshner compared the distribution of COMP tokens to the  
16 distribution of ownership shares in Nike. “If Nike was giving out ownership of the  
17 Nike-everything to its customers with every shoe purchased, that would be sort of  
18 akin to distributing ownership and control to the users,” he stated. He continued by  
19 saying that because COMP tokens are tied to “an important and valuable product”—  
20 that is, Compound lending marketplace—they could work similarly.

21 153. On the Compound Discord site—Discord is a social-media service that  
22 DAOs often use to discuss business issues—when users indicate an interest in  
23 discussing COMP as a speculative investment, Leshner regularly shares with them  
24 a link to a forum that Leshner explains can be used “for speculative discussion.”

25 154. The value of COMP is fundamentally tied to the efforts of others to  
26 develop a product that grows in usage thus increasing fees and revenue streams, in  
27 a way indistinguishable from how the value of a share of a publicly listed company is  
28



1 tied to the future earnings stream of the underlying company and reliant on its  
2 management to achieve those earnings.

3 155. In 2020, Leshner said that, for users to want tokens, there “has be  
4 something of value there in the first place.” That is, “at the end of the day,” the  
5 Compound marketplace “has to be an important and valuable product” for the COMP  
6 tokens to have any value.

### 7 COMP Collapses in Value

8 156. The last eighteen months have not been kind to the passive holders of  
9 COMP that Defendants have convinced to invest in their security.

10 157. On May 11, 2021, the value of a COMP token was \$854, and the total  
11 market capitalization was over \$4 billion.

12 158. Six weeks later, COMP experienced its first crash. The value of a token  
13 fell to \$222 on June 25, 2021, and the total market capitalization was \$1.18 billion.

14 159. The price of COMP then experienced substantial volatility for the next  
15 year or so. Its value recovered somewhat and the market capitalization was about  
16 \$2.8 billion on September 6, 2021.

17 160. Since November 2021, it has experienced a consistent decline in value.  
18 The market capitalization was \$1.33 billion on January 1. It was \$1.06 billion on April  
19 1. It was \$423 million August 1. On November 1, 2022, it was \$360 million. On  
20 December 1, 2022, it was \$276 million.

### 21 COMP Is a Security

22 161. The securities laws define the term “security” to include any  
23 “investment contract.”

24 162. Under the Supreme Court’s decision in *SEC v. WJ Howey Co.*, 328 U.S.  
25 293 (1946), an investment contract is an investment of money in a common enterprise  
26 with a reasonable expectation of profits to be derived from the entrepreneurial or  
27 managerial efforts of others.

1           163. The SEC’s Strategic Hub for Innovation and Financial Technology has  
2 published the Framework for ‘Investment Contract’ Analysis of Digital Assets (“SEC  
3 Framework”), which provides guidance for assessing whether a crypto token is a  
4 security under federal law.

5           164. The SEC Framework states that the first prong of the *Howey* test—an  
6 investment of money—“is typically satisfied in an offer and sale of a digital asset  
7 because the digital asset is purchased or otherwise acquired in exchange for value,  
8 whether in the form of real (or fiat) currency, another digital asset, or other type of  
9 consideration.”

10           165. Investors in COMP use various forms of money, including various forms  
11 of crypto assets, to make their investments. Some investors obtained their COMP  
12 tokens in exchange for borrowing or lending cryptocurrencies through the Compound  
13 protocol, and for fees they paid to engage in such transactions. Some investors  
14 obtained their COMP tokens on the secondary market in exchange for cash or various  
15 cryptocurrencies or other digital assets. Some investors obtained their COMP tokens  
16 by participating in programs like Coinbase Earn.

17           166. The SEC Framework states that “a ‘common enterprise’ typically exists”  
18 with respect to “digital assets.”

19           167. COMP is no exception. Investors who purchase COMP tokens are  
20 investing in a common enterprise—the Compound DAO and the Compound  
21 protocol—and the value of their COMP tokens are interwoven with and dependent  
22 upon the success of the DAO and the protocol, as well as the efforts of those who  
23 control the DAO and the protocol.

24           168. Partner Defendants each own or control a substantial share of COMP,  
25 such that they share a common financial interest in the COMP token with Plaintiffs  
26 and the members of the class.

27           169. Increases in the value of the COMP token make the Compound protocol  
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1 more attractive to users (because receipt of a more valuable COMP token reduces the  
2 effective cost of borrowing and increases the return for lending). In this respect as  
3 well, Partner Defendants have a financial stake in COMP.

4 170. With respect to the element of “reasonable expectation of profits,” the  
5 SEC Framework states that “[a] purchaser may expect to realize a return through  
6 participating in distributions or through other methods of realizing appreciation on  
7 the asset, such as selling at a gain in a secondary market.”

8 171. As detailed more fully above, investors in COMP, including Plaintiffs,  
9 make their investment with a reasonable expectation of profit.

10 172. The COMP token represents a claim on the DAO’s future earnings, and  
11 COMP tokenholders can authorize distributions and thereby share in the DAO’s  
12 income and profits.

13 173. There is a robust secondary market for COMP, which is traded on  
14 multiple major crypto exchanges. This secondary market allows COMP tokenholders  
15 to sell their COMP tokens and realize gains if the price of COMP increases.

16 174. COMP is designed in a way that allows investors to hold the token  
17 without participating in governance, facilitating investors’ use of COMP solely as an  
18 investment asset.

19 175. The widespread availability of COMP on the secondary market allows  
20 investors to purchase COMP even if they do not use, and do not plan to ever use, the  
21 Compound protocol to borrow or lend crypto assets.

22 176. The functionality of the token as a governance mechanism is illusory, as  
23 the Partner Defendants control the majority of tokens and ordinary investors like  
24 Plaintiffs are unable to exert any meaningful influence on governance issues.

25 177. Investors reasonably expect that the efforts of the Partner Defendants  
26 and other insiders will result in appreciation of the COMP token and that they will  
27 therefore be able to earn a return on their investment.

28

1           178. Some or all of the Partner Defendants have promoted COMP in terms  
2 that indicate it is an investment and that the value of the investment will increase  
3 with the success of the Compound DAO and the Compound protocol.

4           179. The SEC Framework explains that the “reliance on the efforts of others”  
5 prong focuses on two key issues: “Does the purchaser reasonably expect to rely on the  
6 efforts of [a promoter]?” And are those efforts “the undeniably significant ones, those  
7 essential managerial efforts which affect the failure or success of the enterprise,” as  
8 opposed to efforts that are more ministerial in nature?

9           180. As detailed more fully above, the success of the DAO, and the profits  
10 that Plaintiffs reasonably expected to derive from investing in COMP, are dependent  
11 on essential technical, entrepreneurial, and managerial efforts of the Partner  
12 Defendants and their agents and employees.

13           181. The value of COMP is derived from or influenced by the value,  
14 operability, and success of the Compound protocol and its effective implementation of  
15 DeFi.

16           182. Plaintiffs reasonably expect the Partner Defendants and their  
17 employees to provide significant managerial efforts, to develop and improve the  
18 protocol, to make governance proposals for the improvement of the protocol, to  
19 promote the DAO in public forums, and to get COMP listed on several exchanges. The  
20 Partner Defendants have made multiple modifications, upgrades, and improvements  
21 to the Compound protocol and related products since its launch, and investors  
22 reasonably expect them to continue to do so. No major changes can realistically be  
23 made to the protocol or the business model without the participation and approval of  
24 the Partner Defendants.

25           183. The Partner Defendants play the lead role in the ongoing development  
26 of the protocol and of the COMP token.

27           184. The governance proposals through which the Partner Defendants and  
28

1 their employees propose, vote on, and execute modifications, upgrades, and  
2 improvements to the protocol are all available on the Compound website at  
3 <https://compound.finance/governance/>. Partner Defendants have proposed, voted on,  
4 and otherwise influenced all or substantially all changes to the protocol, and investors  
5 reasonably expect them to do so given that they control the majority of COMP shares  
6 and stand to personally benefit from the success of the DAO business.

7 185. Until recently, the only members of the “community” who could directly  
8 create a live governance proposal were those who owned or were delegated at least  
9 100,000 COMP. Partner Defendants were among the small number of individuals and  
10 entities who met that threshold. Indeed, most governance proposals have been  
11 created by the Partner Defendants and their agents or employees. Accordingly,  
12 investors reasonably expected that the Partner Defendants would make governance  
13 proposals to continue to improve the protocol and thereby enhance the value of  
14 COMP, and Partner Defendants in fact did so on many occasions.

15 186. The Partner Defendants have taken actions to limit the supply of COMP  
16 or to ensure the scarcity of COMP, including by proposing or casting deciding votes  
17 on proposals to decrease COMP emissions.

18 187. Partner Defendants play a continuing managerial role in making  
19 decisions and exercising judgment about the protocol, the COMP token, and the DAO  
20 business.

### 21 **Class Action Allegations**

22 188. Plaintiffs propose to move and certify the following class: All people who  
23 purchased or obtained COMP on or after December 8, 2021. Excluded from the class  
24 are Defendants; corporate officers, members of the boards of directors, and senior  
25 executives of Defendants; members of their immediate families and their legal  
26 representatives, heirs, successors or assigns; and any entity in which Defendants  
27 have or had a controlling interest.

1 189. The proposed class meets Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23's  
2 requirements, called respectively numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy,  
3 predominance, and superiority.

4 *Numerosity*

5 190. The class is so large that joinder of all parties would be impracticable.

6 191. There are approximately 7.3 million COMP tokens in circulating supply.  
7 While many of those tokens are held by the Partner Defendants, thousands of other  
8 investors hold COMP tokens, and they trade hundreds of thousands of tokens each  
9 day.

10 192. The class likely contains thousands of members and therefore satisfies  
11 the numerosity requirement.

12 193. There are questions of law and fact common to members of the class,  
13 including, without limitation: whether COMP is a security; whether Defendants'  
14 offerings, sales, and solicitations, of COMP violate the registration provisions of the  
15 Securities Act; whether Defendants sold or solicited sales of COMP; and whether  
16 Defendants are liable to the class members for rescissory damages.

17 *Typicality*

18 194. The Plaintiffs each received COMP tokens for value, even though  
19 Defendants did not register COMP tokens as a security. The claims of the named  
20 Plaintiffs are, therefore, typical of—indeed identical to—the claims of all the  
21 unnamed class members.

22 *Adequacy*

23 195. As explained above, the named Plaintiffs' claims are identical to the  
24 claims of other class members, and there are no known conflicts of interest with any  
25 other class member.

26 196. The named Plaintiffs will adequately protect the interests of absent  
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1 class members.

2 197. Plaintiffs propose Gerstein Harrow, LLP, and Fairmark Partners, LLP,  
3 as class counsel.

4 198. Both founding partners of Gerstein Harrow have significant experience  
5 litigating complex cases and major class actions, including class actions involving  
6 crypto.

7 199. Charles Gerstein has, among other things, served as lead counsel in a  
8 class action case against the City of Houston that settled for \$1.175 million, and has  
9 served as counsel or lead counsel in several complex class actions seeking prospective  
10 relief against public entities and officers throughout the country. As a law clerk for  
11 the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York and the U.S. Court of  
12 Appeals for the Second Circuit, Gerstein advised the courts on several complex class-  
13 action cases.

14 200. Jason Harrow has litigated complex cases on behalf of New York State  
15 and its agencies as an Assistant Solicitor General, as an associate at the national law  
16 firm Davis Wright Tremaine, LLP, and as lead counsel in the U.S. Supreme Court in  
17 *Colorado Dep't of State v. Baca*, No. 19-518 (argued May 13, 2020; decided July 6,  
18 2020). As a law clerk for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New  
19 York and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Harrow advised the courts  
20 on several complex class-action cases.

21 201. Emily Gerrick has litigated complex cases, including a class action case  
22 against Dallas County in which she helped to secure a preliminary injunction on  
23 behalf of multiple nonprofit organizations and thousands of individuals jailed without  
24 sufficient due process. At Gerstein Harrow, Gerrick is co-counseling on multiple cases  
25 involving cryptocurrency.

26 202. Gerstein Harrow serves as counsel in two putative class actions  
27 involving DAOs, *Kent v. Pooltogether, Inc.*, No. 21-CV-6025 (E.D.N.Y.) and *Ometak v.*  
28

1 *bZx DAO*, No. 22-CV-618 (S.D. Cal.).

2       203. Fairmark Partners’ attorneys have significant experience litigating  
3 complex cases, including major class actions, including class actions involving  
4 cryptocurrency.

5       204. James Crooks, a founding partner of Fairmark Partners, has significant  
6 experience litigating complex cases, including major class actions. After clerking for  
7 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court, where  
8 he advised the courts on several complex class-action cases, Crooks joined the  
9 international law firm O’Melveny & Myers, LLP, where he was a litigation associate  
10 for several years. There, he litigated complex commercial cases, including class  
11 actions, relating to financial products, insurance, products liability, and consumer  
12 protection at the federal trial, court of appeals, and Supreme Court levels.

13       205. Michael Lieberman has litigated dozens of complex cases as an associate  
14 and partner at the international law firm Kirkland & Ellis LLP, including class  
15 actions and multi-district litigation involving products liability, constitutional law,  
16 employment law, and administrative law, and has done so at every level of the federal  
17 court system. As a law clerk for the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland  
18 and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Lieberman advised the courts on  
19 several complex class-action cases.

20       206. Several of Fairmark’s other attorneys have years of experience in  
21 complex commercial litigation, including class actions, at major U.S. and  
22 international law firms, including Williams & Connolly, LLP, Proskauer Rose, LLP,  
23 and O’Melveny & Myers, LLP.

24       207. Class counsel will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the  
25 class.

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*Predominance and Superiority*

208. The questions of fact and law common to the class predominate in this Action over any questions affecting only individual members of the class.

209. The classes in this case will be easily managed and ascertained. COMP transactions are recorded on the Ethereum blockchain or in the blockchains or transaction logs used by the secondary-market exchanges on which COMP is bought and sold. Accordingly, although Defendants may not know the legal identities of all COMP investors, those investors can be communicated with (to ensure the provision of notice), the amounts of money the investors spent on COMP tokens is easily ascertainable, and the investors can easily be made whole through the accounts associated with the transactions.

**Claims for Relief**

***Count One:  
Unregistered Offer and Sale of Securities in Violation of  
Sections 5 and 12(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933  
(Against All Defendants)***

210. Plaintiffs incorporate all prior paragraphs by reference.

211. 15 U.S.C. § 77l(a)(1) provides that “any person who . . . offers or sells a security in violation of section 77e of this title . . . shall be liable, subject to subsection (b), to the person purchasing such security from him.”

212. 15 U.S.C. § 77e(a) (Section 5(a) of the '33 Act) states: “Unless a registration statement is in effect as to a security, it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly (1) to make use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails to sell such security through the use or medium of any prospectus or otherwise; or (2) to carry or cause to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce, by any means or instruments of transportation, any such security for the purpose of sale or for delivery after sale.”

213. 15 U.S.C. § 77e(c) (Section 5(c) of the '33 Act) states: “It shall be unlawful

1 for any person, directly or indirectly, to make use of any means or instruments of  
2 transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails to offer to  
3 sell or offer to buy through the use or medium of any prospectus or otherwise any  
4 security, unless a registration statement has been filed as to such security, or while  
5 the registration statement is the subject of a refusal order or stop order or (prior to  
6 the effective date of the registration statement) any public proceeding or examination  
7 under section 77h of this title.”

8         214. When issued, COMP tokens were securities within the meaning of  
9 Section 2(a)(1) of the '33 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77b(a)(1).

10         215. During the Class Period, Defendants sold COMP tokens to Plaintiff and  
11 the Class members.

12         216. Defendants sold COMP tokens both by transferring title to COMP  
13 tokens directly to class members and/or by soliciting the purchase of COMP tokens  
14 by Plaintiffs and the class members with a self-interested financial motive.

15         217. Defendants therefore directly or indirectly made use of means or  
16 instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the  
17 mails, to offer to sell or to sell securities, or to carry or cause such securities to be  
18 carried through the mails or in interstate commerce for the purpose of sale or for  
19 delivery after sale.

20         218. No registration statements have been filed with the SEC or have been  
21 in effect with respect to the offering of COMP tokens.

22         219. Accordingly, Defendants violated Section 5 of the '33 Act, 15 U.S.C.  
23 §§ 77e(a), 77e(c), and are liable under Section 12(a)(1), 15 U.S.C. § 77l(a)(1).

24         220. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unregistered sale of  
25 securities, Plaintiffs and members of the class have suffered damages in connection  
26 with their respective purchases of COMP.

**Prayer for Relief**

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- Certify the proposed class, the named Plaintiffs as class representatives, and the undersigned counsel as class counsel, and allow Plaintiffs and the class to have trial by jury;
- Enter judgment against all Defendants, jointly and severally, and in favor of Plaintiffs and the class, awarding rescission or rescissory damages as defined by relevant law;
- Award reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, expenses, prejudgment and postjudgment interest, to the extent allowable by law;
- Award equitable, injunctive, and declaratory relief, including but not limited to declaring that COMP is a security and that Defendants joined a general partnership that sold COMP without registration, and enjoining Defendants from continuing to sell COMP without registration;
- Award any other relief deemed just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

*/s/ Jason Harrow*

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*\* Admitted to practice in Texas only. Not admitted in the District of Columbia; practice limited pursuant to D.C. App. R. 49(c)(8), with supervision by Charles Gerstein.*