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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11 SAN JOSE DIVISION

12		
13	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	Civil Action No.
14	Plaintiff,	
15	vs.	COMPLAINT
16	GREGORY L. REYES, ANTONIO CANOVA, and STEPHANIE JENSEN,	
17	Defendants.	
18		

19
20 Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") alleges:

21 **SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

22 1. From at least 2000 through 2004, executives of Brocade Communications Systems,
23 Inc. ("Brocade" or "the Company"), a San Jose computer networking company, concealed millions of
24 dollars in expenses from investors, and significantly overstated the Company's income, by falsifying
25 records relating to employee stock option grants. The fraudulent scheme was orchestrated by former
26 chief executive officer Gregory L. Reyes, who routinely executed backdated documents and evaded
27 rules requiring Brocade to publicly report these compensation expenses.

28

1 and 78aa. The defendants, directly or indirectly, have made use of the means and instrumentalities of
2 interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange in connection
3 with the acts, practices and courses of business alleged in this complaint.

4 7. This district is an appropriate venue for this action under Section 22 of the Securities
5 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v, and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa. The transactions, acts,
6 practices, and courses of business constituting the violations alleged herein occurred within the
7 Northern District of California, and the defendants may be found in this district.

8 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

9 8. Assignment to the San Jose Division is appropriate pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-
10 2(e) because a substantial part of the events that give rise to the Commission's claims occurred in
11 Santa Clara County.

12 **DEFENDANTS**

13 9. Defendant Gregory L. Reyes, 43, is a resident of Saratoga, California. Reyes joined
14 Brocade as its president and chief executive officer ("CEO") in May 1998, and became a member of
15 its board of directors in July 1998. In May 2001, Reyes took on the additional role of chairman of
16 Brocade's board of directors. On approximately January 24, 2005, Reyes was succeeded as CEO and
17 chairman of the board by another executive, while Reyes continued as a director and an advisor until
18 he left the Company in July 2005. From 2001 through the present, Reyes has also served on the
19 boards of directors of other publicly traded technology companies.

20 10. Defendant Antonio Canova, 44, is a resident of Los Altos Hills, California. Canova
21 joined Brocade in December 2000 and served as Brocade's chief financial officer ("CFO") and vice
22 president of finance, from May 2001 until he resigned from the Company in December 2005. Canova
23 is licensed as a certified public accountant in California.

24 11. Defendant Stephanie Jensen, 48, is a resident of Los Altos, California. Jensen served
25 as Brocade's vice president of human resources from October 1999 until February 2004. She worked
26 as a consultant to Brocade from February 2004 until August 2004, when she retired from Brocade.

1 RELEVANT ENTITY

2 12. Brocade Communications Systems, Inc. is a Delaware corporation based in San Jose,
3 California, that develops and sells storage networking products. Since May 1999 when it completed
4 its initial public offering of stock, Brocade's securities have been traded on the Nasdaq National
5 Market, and the Company has had common stock registered with the Commission under Section
6 12(g) of the Exchange Act. At all times relevant to this action, Brocade used a fiscal year ending on
7 the last Saturday in October.

8 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

9 **A. Reyes Caused Brocade to Misrepresent the Company's Employee Stock Option Program**

10 13. Brocade became a public company in May 1999 and quickly experienced substantial
11 growth in revenues and in the size of its operation. Between October 1999 and October 2002
12 Brocade increased the size of its workforce by more than six-fold, hiring over 1,150 employees.
13 Reyes was extremely concerned with recruiting employees in what he considered to be a competitive
14 market and informed Brocade's board of directors that he considered attracting and retaining top
15 talent to be one of the most important aspects of his job as CEO.

16 14. To recruit and retain key employees, Brocade made liberal use of employee stock
17 options as a form of compensation. The stock options gave employees the right to buy Brocade's
18 stock at a set price, called the exercise price or "strike" price. The value of the options to the
19 employees increased to the extent the market price of Brocade's stock exceeded the strike price of the
20 options.

21 15. Under the accounting rules in effect from the time Brocade became a public company
22 in 1999, through 2004, U.S. public companies were permitted to grant stock options to employees
23 without recording an expense so long as the options' strike price was at or above the market's closing
24 price for the stock on the day the options were granted. However, for any options granted "in-the-
25 money" – that is, with a strike price below the market price when granted – public companies were
26 required to record a compensation expense in their financial statements. Consequently, granting in-
27 the-money options to employees could have a significant impact on the expenses and income (or loss)

1 reported to the shareholders of a public company. The accounting rules also specified that a company
2 must recognize compensation expense if it granted options to a non-employee.

3 16. As a public company, Brocade filed with the Commission annual reports that included
4 audited financial statements, certified by the Company's outside auditors. Brocade's public filings
5 affirmatively stated that the Company accounted for its stock options granted to employees in
6 accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, also known as GAAP, which are the
7 accounting conventions, standards, and rules required for preparing financial statements. GAAP
8 required an expense to be recorded for stock options granted at prices below the market value for the
9 stock on the date of the grant. Brocade made the statements about accounting for stock options in
10 accordance with GAAP in the notes to its audited financial statements, included in its annual reports
11 to shareholders, filed with the Commission on Form 10-K, for its fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002 and
12 2003. Also, Brocade's annual report filed on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2003 represented that,
13 following this rule, the Company did not record any expense for stock options because the strike price
14 for the options granted always equaled the trading price on the date of grants. Reyes reviewed and
15 signed each of the above Forms 10-K that made this false representation, and also certified the Forms
16 10-K for fiscal years 2002 and 2003. Canova similarly reviewed and signed the Forms 10-K for fiscal
17 years 2001, 2002 and 2003 making this false representation, and certified those for fiscal years 2002
18 and 2003.

19 17. The same claim, that Brocade accounted for its stock options granted to employees in
20 accordance with GAAP, and that no compensation expense was recorded, was also stated in the notes
21 to the unaudited financial statements included with each of its quarterly reports filed on Form 10-Q
22 for the quarters ended April 26, 2003, July 26, 2003, January 24, 2004, May 1, 2004, and July 31,
23 2004. Reyes signed a certification stating, among other things, that he had reviewed the Forms 10-Q
24 for these periods and he was not aware of any material misstatements of fact or omissions in those
25 filings. Canova also signed and certified each of the Forms 10-Q for these periods.

26 18. The representations to Brocade's shareholders in its annual and quarterly filings about
27 the Company's stock option program were untrue. Reyes knew those statements were untrue,
28 because he engineered a scheme to falsify the documentation for options grants to employees to make

1 it appear as though Brocade was not required to record an expense for its options. In particular, to
2 evade the consequences of granting options to employees “in-the-money,” Reyes signed falsely dated
3 options grants to make it appear as though the options had been granted at the market price on an
4 earlier date.

5 19. As more fully described below, Reyes enlisted other employees, including Jensen, in
6 his scheme to falsify the documentation of Brocade’s options grants. Reyes also counted on the
7 complicity of other persons, including Canova, who learned of the scheme but nevertheless permitted
8 false statements to the public and to the Company’s shareholders in Brocade’s filings to be made.

9 **B. Reyes’ Scheme to Backdate Option Grants**

10 20. After Brocade became a public company, Brocade’s board of directors had in place
11 stock option plans, including a plan under which Reyes was given the authority to grant stock options
12 to employees (other than certain officers and directors), as the sole member of a “Compensation
13 Committee” that acted as the “Administrator” of the plan.

14 21. During the period beginning no later than 2000 through 2004, Reyes used the
15 authority delegated to him to choose when to grant options to non-officer employees, as well as how
16 many options to grant. During this period, Reyes used the virtually unchecked authority given to him
17 to grant “in-the-money” options to employees by falsifying in the options documentation the date on
18 which the grants were made and thereby granting the options with below-market strike prices.

19 22. To carry out the options grant scheme, Reyes directed Jensen to prepare
20 documentation of the options grants to employees for his signature. In particular, Jensen provided
21 Reyes with a list (by name of employee, number of options, hire date for new hires, and other
22 information) of options granted at a purported “Compensation Committee Meeting” occurring on a
23 given date. Reyes signed the documentation for each such grant, attesting that he, as the sole member
24 of the Compensation Committee meeting on that date, had granted the options to the specified
25 persons on that date.

26 23. Jensen and others also supplied Reyes with Brocade’s stock price history over a
27 period of time in which she, or others, highlighted the lowest closing price during the period, which
28 was at times as long as three months. The documentation supplied by Jensen purported to specify the

1 date on which the Compensation Committee meeting occurred; in reality the date specified was
2 simply the date selected from Brocade's stock price history because it was the lowest (or nearly) in
3 the period.

4 24. In fact, as Reyes and Jensen both knew, Reyes had not granted the options on the date
5 set forth in the options grant. Instead, at a later date when the market price was higher, Reyes and
6 Jensen backdated the grant documentation to an earlier date, using hindsight, to make it appear that
7 the options had been granted on the earlier date.

8 25. Reyes and Jensen then provided the minutes of the purported Compensation
9 Committee meeting that documented the options grant to other persons at Brocade who were
10 responsible for recording the grant in Brocade's books and records and preparing the Company's
11 financial statements. As Reyes and Jensen further knew, because they supplied documentation that
12 falsely represented the options were granted on an earlier date and that the exercise price for the
13 grants was the earlier market value, the Company did not record an expense related to the grants in its
14 financial statements.

15 26. On at least nine occasions between January 2, 2001 and July 2, 2002, Reyes
16 backdated options grants to provide employees with "in-the-money" options while evading the
17 requirement that Brocade incur a compensation expense related to those grants. Those grants were
18 backdated as of the following dates: January 2, 2001, April 17, 2001, July 23, 2001, October 1, 2001,
19 October 30, 2001, November 28, 2001, January 22, 2002, February 28, 2002, and July 2, 2002.

20 27. Indeed, during the 10 consecutive fiscal quarters beginning with Brocade's third
21 quarter ended July 31, 2000, through the fourth quarter ended October 26, 2002, Brocade granted
22 stock options to employees at the quarterly low stock price in 8 of the 10 quarters, and with exercise
23 prices near the quarterly low in the other two quarters. See Appendix A.

24 28. Reyes' scheme to backdate stock options continued during 2003 and 2004.
25 Beginning in mid-August 2003, Reyes granted options to employees on a more frequent basis than he
26 had previously. As a result, Jensen and others began providing Reyes with information showing
27 Brocade's stock price history, and its low closing stock price, over a period of approximately a week.

1 29. On at least six occasions between August 15, 2003 and October 20, 2004, Reyes
2 backdated options grants to provide employees with “in-the-money” options while evading the
3 requirement that Brocade incur a compensation expense related to those grants. Those grants were
4 backdated as of the following dates: August 15, 2003, October 20, 2003, January 22, 2004, February
5 26, 2004, March 22, 2004, and June 21, 2004.

6 30. Indeed, during Brocade’s five consecutive fiscal quarters beginning with the quarter
7 ended October 26, 2003, through the quarter ended October 30, 2004, Reyes made 32 option grants.
8 Of those grants, 19 grants to over 1,000 employees (granting options to purchase a total of
9 approximately 16 million shares), were priced at the weekly low closing price for Brocade’s stock and
10 for an additional three grants, within just \$0.03 of the weekly low. See Appendix A.

11 **C. Reyes’ Backdating Scheme Caused Brocade to Falsely Report Financial Results**

12 31. The options backdating scheme caused Brocade to materially misstate its financial
13 results during the period beginning no later than 2000 through 2004. Reyes knew the applicable
14 accounting rules. He spoke frequently, within the Company, with persons outside of Brocade, and
15 publicly, about the rules requiring public companies to record an expense for “in-the-money” options
16 grants. Reyes sought to evade the requirement by falsifying the dates, aware that the Company relied
17 on the falsified options documentation to prepare its financial statements.

18 32. Jensen also understood that accounting rules required that Brocade record an expense
19 for options granted to employees that were “in-the-money,” as she had been instructed or advised
20 regarding the rules by persons at the Company and by Brocade’s outside auditors and consultants.
21 She falsified the options documentation, and related records, aware that the Company relied on the
22 falsified options documentation to prepare its financial statements.

23 33. Thus, during the period from 2000 through 2004, using the Compensation Committee
24 Meeting minutes supplied to them by Jensen or persons working at her direction, persons working in
25 Brocade’s finance department recorded the information into Brocade’s books and records
26 immediately upon receiving the Compensation Committee Meeting minutes. From those books and
27 records, the persons in the finance department incorporated the grants into Brocade’s financial
28 statements.

1 34. The finance department personnel also checked the grant documentation against other
2 information supplied by Jensen or persons working at her direction. In particular, for newly hired
3 employees, the options grants were compared against documentation of the employees' start dates as
4 evidenced in offer letters. However, since Jensen and persons working at her direction had also
5 falsified those documents, the backdating went undetected and Brocade failed to record any
6 compensation expense related to the backdated options grants.

7 35. Brocade also provided the same documentation about grant dates and employee hiring
8 to the Company's external auditors in connection with their annual audits of Brocade's financial
9 statements. Relying on the false documentation supplied to them, Brocade's auditors concurred with
10 the Company's assessment that no compensation expense should be recorded for the options granted
11 to employees.

12 36. Based on the false and misleading information recorded in its books and records,
13 Brocade filed and publicly announced materially false and misleading financial results for its fiscal
14 years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and publicly announced materially false and misleading financial
15 results for fiscal year 2004. Late in 2004, the Audit Committee of Brocade's board of directors began
16 to investigate allegations by a former employee who claimed to have been issued back-dated options.

17 37. During the course of the Audit Committee's investigation, Brocade announced on
18 January 24, 2005 (and later filed in its January 31, 2005 Form 10-K) restated financial results
19 previously announced for 1999 through 2004, to record expenses for options grants to employees.
20 The restated results had the following impact: (1) net loss for the 2004 fiscal year increased from \$1.3
21 million to \$32 million (i.e., net loss was understated by 95.9%); (2) net loss for fiscal year 2003
22 increased from \$136 million to \$146 million; (3) net income for fiscal year 2002 increased from \$60
23 million to \$126 million; and (4) income for fiscal years 1999 through 2001 declined by a total of \$303
24 million.

25 38. On May 16, 2005, the Company announced a further restatement (filed on amended
26 Form 10-K dated November 22, 2005) to include additional stock-based compensation expense of
27 \$0.9 million related to options grants between August 2003 and November 2004.
28

1 **D. Canova Enabled the Backdating Scheme to Continue Undetected**

2 39. At the time he joined Brocade in late 2000, Canova, a CPA, was well-versed in the
3 accounting rules that applied to the accounting for stock options, including the requirement that a
4 public company record an expense for “in-the-money” options granted to employees. While with
5 Brocade, Canova had occasion to discuss these rules and their effects on the Company with the
6 Company’s external auditors and with persons at Brocade, including Reyes.

7 40. Beginning no later than April 2001, shortly before being elevated to the position of
8 CFO, Canova learned facts calling into question the integrity of Brocade’s financial statements based
9 on its options grants. In April 2001, Canova received an email from Jensen in which a Brocade
10 manager had stated that Brocade’s option price was “usually the lowest closing price” experienced
11 between meetings when options were granted. Canova instructed Jensen that she should caution the
12 manager “not to make statements about the board granting shares at the lowest price.”

13 41. Also in 2001, Canova and Brocade’s controller discussed the controller’s concerns
14 about the delay between purported options grant dates and the dates when the finance department
15 employees received documentation of the grants. Although the delay was the result of, and suggested
16 the existence of, the options backdating scheme, other than speaking with Reyes Canova did nothing
17 to investigate.

18 42. In early 2002, Canova learned of further facts suggesting that options grants that
19 included two executives, Richard Geruson and Daniel Cudgma, had been backdated and that Jensen
20 had also used false dates on letters offering employment to them. Then, in October 2002, Canova
21 again received an email describing the process for granting options to Geruson as “forging option
22 paperwork and offer letters so he could get better priced options.” Although Canova was repeatedly
23 confronted with information about falsified books and records and the backdating scheme, Canova
24 did not investigate or review the impact of backdated or falsified options grants on Brocade’s
25 financial statements, nor inform the Audit Committee of what he had learned.

26 43. Instead, after learning of these facts, Canova helped facilitate the fraud by directing
27 finance department employees to ensure that the dates used for option grants in the Compensation
28 Committee meeting minutes were consistent with employee records reflecting their hiring dates.

1 Where the two types of records were inconsistent, Canova instructed employees to ensure that the
2 Compensation Committee meeting minute dates corresponded to the hire dates of the employees
3 listed in the minutes, which thus concealed date discrepancies from Brocade's external auditors.

4 44. Canova knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the documentation of options
5 grants used to prepare the Company's financial statements was not reliable, that Brocade was granting
6 options to employees for which the Company should have recorded a compensation expense but did
7 not, and that the backdating scheme rendered Brocade's financial statements and its disclosures to
8 shareholders materially false and misleading.

9 **E. Reyes Was Motivated by Personal Gain and Competitive Advantages to Backdate Options**

10 ***Reyes Himself Received Backdated Options***

11 45. Reyes knew that he, and other officers of the Company, similarly received options
12 backdated as of the same dates as the backdated employee options. He was thus motivated to
13 continue the scheme, in part, to enrich himself and his fellow officers.

14 46. Reyes, as the chairman of Brocade's board of directors, was highly influential and
15 able to recommend that the board act to compensate officers, including Reyes, through options grants.
16 Thus, in a June 2003 resolution, a committee of the board of directors accepted a recommendation
17 that Reyes, as the CEO, be granted a total of 1.1 million options divided into two grants during two
18 fiscal quarters. Relying only on the resolution, Reyes included himself in two options grants that
19 were otherwise made to employees of Brocade. Although nothing in the committee's resolution
20 specified the dates of the grants to Reyes or the strike prices, Reyes granted himself 600,000 options
21 as of August 15, 2003 and 500,000 options as of December 10, 2003. Only after the grants were
22 made and recorded in Brocade's books and records did the committee of Brocade's board approve the
23 grants.

24 47. Also, on at least two occasions, Reyes received large options grants which were dated
25 as of the same dates on which he had granted other employees backdated options. Those grants to
26 Reyes were backdated as of April 17, 2001 and October 1, 2001. The April 17, 2001 grant also
27 included a grant to another officer of Brocade, based on Reyes' recommendation.

1 ***Reyes Backdated Options Grants to Dates Predating Key Employees' Start Dates***

2 48. Reyes used the options backdating scheme to attract key employees to join the
3 Company. In certain instances, his scheme resulted in options grants to persons as of dates that
4 predated the employees' hiring by Brocade.

5 49. For example, Reyes purported to grant approximately 2 million options to over 260
6 employees on October 30, 2001, but he did not actually approve this option grant until January 2002,
7 when Brocade's stock price was significantly higher. In January 2002, Reyes and Jensen backdated
8 the grant to October 30, 2001, preparing false Compensation Committee minutes to create the
9 appearance that the options had been granted on the earlier date.

10 50. Among the persons included in the options grant dated October 30, 2001 were two
11 individuals, Dean Traut and Richard Geruson, who were not then employed by Brocade but whom
12 Reyes interviewed personally for positions with Brocade in December 2001 and January 2002,
13 respectively. Reyes signed minutes which falsely asserted that Geruson and Traut were hired on
14 October 30, 2001. Jensen also knew that neither Geruson nor Traut was employed by Brocade on
15 October 30, 2001, as she instructed her subordinates to create offer letters for both executives
16 backdated to October 30, 2001.

17 ***Reyes Changed Grants to Ensure Value for Employees While Hiding Expense***

18 51. Reyes also used his unfettered control over the employee stock options program to
19 change previously issued options grants when Brocade's stock price fell, so that employees would
20 receive in-the-money options but Brocade would not record the necessary expense.

21 52. Thus, on February 1, 2002 (in Brocade's second fiscal quarter of 2002), Reyes
22 interviewed Daniel Cudgma, who was not then employed by Brocade. Later that day Reyes informed
23 Jensen that Cudgma would be hired and directed that Cudgma be included in an options grant, which
24 Jensen was then preparing, that was backdated to November 28, 2001 (a date in Brocade's first fiscal
25 quarter of 2002) when Brocade's stock price was approximately \$8 per share lower than the February
26 1, 2002 closing price. Jensen prepared the Compensation Committee meeting minutes, signed by
27 Reyes, granting an option to Cudgma to purchase 285,000 shares (and to other persons for lesser
28 share amounts), backdated to November 28, 2001. The minutes also falsely asserted that Cudgma

1 was hired on November 28, 2001. Jensen also signed a backdated letter offering Cudgma the position
2 at Brocade and bearing a false start date of November 28, 2001.

3 53. When, after February 1, 2002, Brocade's stock price declined, Reyes reacted by
4 directing Jensen to change the option grant to Cudgma several times in March and April 2002 –
5 again, selecting a date from the past when the stock price was trading at a lower price. In
6 approximately mid-April 2002, in an effort to retain Cudgma, Reyes signed Compensation
7 Committee meeting minutes increasing Cudgma's option grant to 500,000 shares, backdated as of
8 February 28, 2002 (a date on which Brocade's stock closed at approximately \$4 per share below the
9 then-current market price). At approximately the same time, Jensen directed persons in the Human
10 Resources department to prepare a new offer letter for Cudgma, this time backdated to January 28,
11 2002.

12 54. Reyes knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the backdated option grants he
13 authorized and signed were false and misleading and rendered Brocade's public statements about how
14 it accounted for employee stock options materially false and misleading and further rendered
15 Brocade's financial statements materially false and misleading.

16 55. Jensen also knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the backdated options
17 documentation and backdated employee offer letters she helped prepare or sign were false and
18 misleading, and that they rendered Brocade's financials statements false and misleading. Jensen also
19 knowingly provided substantial assistance to Reyes' and Brocade's scheme to falsely report the
20 Company's options expenses.

21 **F. Reyes and Canova Falsely Certified Brocade's Financials, Misrepresenting Their Accuracy**

22 56. Reyes signed Brocade's annual reports filed on Forms 10-K for fiscal years 2000,
23 2001, 2002, and 2003. Canova also signed Brocade's annual reports filed on Forms 10-K for the
24 fiscal years 2001, 2002 and 2003, and he signed each of the 11 quarterly reports filed on Form 10-Q
25 for the fiscal quarter ended April 28, 2001 through the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2004. Each of
26 these annual and quarterly reports materially misrepresented Brocade's stock-based compensation
27 expense and net income and loss, and made materially false and misleading disclosures and omitted
28 material information about Brocade's stock option practices.

1 57. Reyes also signed false certifications of Brocade's 2002 and 2003 annual reports filed
2 on Form 10-K and of the quarterly reports filed on Forms 10-Q for the quarters ended July 27, 2002
3 through July 31, 2004, which stated that the report "fairly presents in all material respects the
4 financial condition and results of operations of Brocade Communications Systems, Inc.," although he
5 had ample information that the certifications were not true.

6 58. Canova also signed false certifications of Brocade's 2002 and 2003 annual reports
7 filed on Form 10-K and of the quarterly reports filed on Forms 10-Q for the quarters ended July 27,
8 2002 through July 31, 2004, which stated that the report "fairly presents in all material respects the
9 financial condition and results of operations of Brocade Communications Systems, Inc.," although he
10 had ample information that the certifications were not true. In addition, Canova signed certifications
11 of Brocade's Forms 10-Q filed for the quarters ended January 25, 2003 through the quarter ended
12 January 29, 2005, attesting that he had disclosed all instances of fraud, whether or not material,
13 involving management or others with responsibility over internal controls to the Company's Audit
14 Committee and auditors, although he had not.

15 59. In connection with the Company's outside auditors' annual audits of Brocade's
16 financial statements, Reyes further asserted in management representation letters dated November 16,
17 2000, November 20, 2001, November 18, 2002, and November 14, 2003, that Brocade's financial
18 statements were prepared consistently with generally accepted accounting principles. Specifically,
19 Reyes falsely represented in the letters that management had provided to the auditors all financial
20 records and related data, that there were no instances of fraud involving management or material
21 transactions that had not been properly recorded or significant deficiencies in the design and
22 operation of internal controls, and that stock-related awards to employees had been accounted for in
23 accordance with applicable GAAP accounting rules.

24 60. Reyes also falsely represented in letters to Brocade's outside auditors provided in
25 connection with their quarterly reviews of the Company's financial statements that the financial
26 statements were fairly presented in accordance with GAAP, that management had made available all
27 financial records and related data, and that there were no instances of fraud involving management or
28 material transactions that had not been properly recorded. Those letters are identified in Appendix B.

1 61. Also in connection with Brocade's outside auditors' annual audits of the Company's
2 financial statements, Canova too asserted in management representation letters dated November 20,
3 2001, November 18, 2002, November 14, 2003, and January 27, 2005, that Brocade's financial
4 statements were prepared consistently with generally accepted accounting principles, that
5 management had provided to the auditors all financial records and related data, that there were no
6 instances of fraud involving management or material transactions that had not been properly recorded
7 or significant deficiencies in the design and operation of internal controls, and that stock-related
8 awards to employees had been accounted for in accordance with applicable GAAP accounting rules.

9 62. Canova also falsely represented in letters to Brocade's outside auditors provided in
10 connection with their quarterly reviews of the Company's financial statements that the financial
11 statements were fairly presented in accordance with GAAP, that management had made available all
12 financial records and related data, and that there were no instances of fraud involving management or
13 material transactions that had not been properly recorded. Those letters are identified in Appendix B.

14 63. Reyes' scheme also rendered materially false and misleading statements in Brocade's
15 proxy statement filed on February 25, 2002 and incorporated into Brocade's 2002 Form 10-K, which
16 asserted that Brocade's options were granted in such a way as to align the long-term interests of
17 employees and shareholders.

18 **G. The Defendants Were Unjustly Enriched**

19 64. During the period from 2000 through 2004, each of the defendants was unjustly
20 enriched through their fraudulent conduct at Brocade. Among other things, each of the defendants
21 received bonuses or stock options, and exercised stock options, and sold shares of Brocade.

22 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

23 *Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act by All Defendants*

24 65. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 64,
25 above.

26 66. By engaging in the conduct described above, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen, directly or
27 indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, by the use of the means or instruments of transportation or
28 communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails:

- 1 (a) with scienter, employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud;
2 (b) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or
3 omissions to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements
4 made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not
5 misleading; and
6 (c) engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or
7 would operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers of securities.

8 67. By reason of the foregoing, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen have violated, and unless
9 restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §
10 77q(a).

11 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

12 *Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder by All Defendants*

13 68. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 64,
14 above.

15 69. By engaging in the conduct described above, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen, with
16 scienter, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, by the use of
17 means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or of the mails, or of facilities of a national
18 securities exchange:

- 19 (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
20 (b) made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact
21 necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the
22 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and
23 (c) engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business which operated or would
24 operate as a fraud or deceit upon other persons, including purchasers and
25 sellers of securities.

26 70. By reason of the foregoing, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen have violated, and unless
27 restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §
28 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

1 71. Jensen also knowingly provided substantial assistance to other persons' violations of
2 Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

3 72. By reason of the foregoing, Jensen has aided and abetted other persons' violations,
4 and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet such violations, of Section 10(b) of
5 the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

6 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 *Violations of Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13b2-1 Thereunder by All Defendants*

8 73. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 64,
9 above.

10 74. By engaging in the conduct described above, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen knowingly
11 falsified books, records, or accounts of Brocade, or knowingly circumvented or failed to implement a
12 system of internal accounting controls.

13 75. By engaging in the conduct described above, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen, directly or
14 indirectly, falsified or caused to be falsified, books, records, or accounts subject to 15 U.S.C. §
15 78m(b)(2)(A).

16 76. By reason of the foregoing, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen have violated, and unless
17 restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §
18 78m(b)(5), and Rule 13b2-1, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-1.

19 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

20 *Violations of Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2 by All Defendants*

21 77. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 64,
22 above.

23 78. Reyes and Canova, each as officers (or a director) of an issuer, by engaging in the
24 conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with (a) an audit, review, or
25 examination of the financial statements of the issuer required to be made pursuant to Commission
26 rules, or (b) the preparation or filing of any document or report required to be filed with the
27 Commission pursuant to Commission rules: (1) made or caused to be made a materially false or
28 misleading statement to an accountant, or (2) omitted to state, or caused another person to omit to

1 state, a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances
2 under which such statements were made, not misleading to an accountant.

3 79. Reyes and Canova, each as officers (or a director) of an issuer, by engaging in the
4 conduct described above, directly or indirectly took actions to mislead or fraudulently influence
5 independent public or certified public accountants engaged in the performance of an audit or review
6 of the financial statements of Brocade, while they each knew or should have known that their actions,
7 if successful, could result in rendering Brocade's financial statements materially misleading.

8 80. By reason of the foregoing, Reyes and Canova have violated, and unless restrained
9 and enjoined will continue to violate, Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2.

10 81. Jensen knowingly provided substantial assistance to Reyes' and Canova's violations
11 of Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2.

12 82. By reason of the foregoing, Jensen aided and abetted Reyes' and Canova's violations,
13 and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet such violations of, or to violate,
14 Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2.

15 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

16 *Aiding and Abetting Violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1,*
17 *and 13a-13 Thereunder by All Defendants*

18 83. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 64,
19 above.

20 84. Based on the conduct alleged above, Brocade violated Section 13(a) of the Exchange
21 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(a), and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1,
22 and 240.13a-13, which obligate issuers of securities registered pursuant to the Exchange Act to file
23 with the Commission annual and quarterly reports that, among other things, do not contain untrue
24 statements of material fact or omit to state material information necessary in order to make the
25 statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

26 85. By engaging in the conduct described above, Reyes, Canova, and Jensen knowingly
27 provided substantial assistance to Brocade's filing of materially false and misleading reports and
28 filings with the Commission.

