

3. JFF was an issuer of a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“the Act”). To sell securities to members of the public and maintain public trading of its securities in the United States, JFF was required to comply with the provisions of the federal securities laws, including Section 13(a) of the Act (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78m(a) and 78o(d)) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, that were designed to ensure that the company’s financial information was accurately recorded and disclosed to the public.

4. Under provisions of the federal securities laws and the provisions promulgated thereunder, JFF was required to, among other things (a) file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) annual financial statements audited by an independent accountant; (b) file with the SEC quarterly updates of its financial statements that disclosed its financial condition and the results of its business operations for each three-month period; (c) make and keep books, records, and accounts that accurately and fairly reflected the transactions and dispositions of the company’s assets; and (d) devise and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide – (i) reasonable assurances that the company’s transactions were recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and other criteria applicable to such statements and to maintain the accountability of assets; and (ii) reasonable assurances that the recorded accountability for assets was compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action was taken with respect to any differences.

5. Deloitte & Touche, LLP was the independent accounting firm retained by JFF to, among other things, audit JFF’s quarterly and annual financial statements.

6. Beginning in 1994, when JFF issued its initial public offering, it filed quarterly reports, called Forms 10-Q, and annual reports, called Forms 10-K, with the SEC at its headquarters located in Washington, D.C.

CERTAIN RELEVANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

7. Public companies, such as JFF, typically report the financial results of their operations in financial statements that include both an Income Statement and a Balance Sheet. A company's Income Statement reports, among other things, revenue recognized, expenses incurred, and income earned during a stated period of time – usually for a fiscal quarter or fiscal year. Within an Income Statement, expenses are generally subtracted from revenues to calculate net income. A company's Balance Sheet reports, among other things, the assets and liabilities of a company at a given point in time, usually at the end of a fiscal quarter or the end of a fiscal year.

8. Beginning in or around February 1999 and continuing through on or about April 23, 1999, Deloitte & Touche performed its annual audit of JFF's financial statements for the fiscal year ending ("FYE") January 30, 1999.

9. As part of the audit process involving JFF's accounts receivable, Deloitte & Touche requested certain vendors to provide written, independent confirmation of the amounts they owed JFF. This was done in the form of an "audit confirmation letter" which, using language approved by Deloitte & Touche, was sent from JFF to the various vendors and requested that, in connection with the audit of JFF's financial statements, the respective vendor verify whether the amount set forth in the letter was the amount actually owed to JFF as of

January 30, 1999. The vendor further was requested to send the signed audit confirmation letter directly to Deloitte & Touche.

CERTAIN RELEVANT INDUSTRY PRACTICES

10. It was common practice in the athletic footwear industry for a vendor, such as Fila, to provide retailers, such as JFF, with money which the retailer would use to offset the costs of marketing and advertising the vendor's products. Fila referred to this money as "vendor support marketing" or "VSM." JFF referred to such funds generally as "co-op." Under the guidelines established by Fila for the disbursement of VSM funds, retailers, such as JFF, had to submit invoices and supporting documentation to Fila in order to demonstrate that it had incurred expenses in connection with the advertising or sale of Fila products. Once Fila had approved an VSM request, it typically issued a credit memo to the retailer in an amount equal to the approved VSM request. These funds then were applied by the retailer against outstanding invoices from Fila.

11. In or around November 1998 senior officers of JFF met with senior officers of Fila, including defendant **EPSTEIN**, to discuss projected sales and marketing strategies for the upcoming year.

JFF FRAUDULENTLY RECORDS CREDITS ALLEGEDLY DUE FROM FILA AS INCOME FOR FYE 1998

12. By on or about March 15, 1999, prior to the conclusion of the year-end audit for JFF's FYE January 30, 1999, an Executive Vice-President at JFF ("the JFF-EVP") had caused JFF's accounting department to record an additional \$1,380,100 in fictitious accounts receivable due to JFF from Fila as of January 30, 1999. This approximately \$1,380,100 in fraudulently

recorded receivables purported to represent credits that Fila owed JFF as of January 30, 1999. In addition, the JFF-EVP caused a total of six false invoices, which were made out to Fila for various amounts totaling approximately \$1,380,100, to be prepared and entered into the books and records of JFF as of January 30, 1999. As a result, JFF overstated its income for FYE January 30, 1999 by approximately \$1,380,100.

THE CONSPIRACY

13. Beginning on or about March 16, 1999 and continuing until on or about April 30, 1999, within the Northern District of Alabama and elsewhere, the defendant, **JONATHAN G. EPSTEIN**, the JFF-EVP, and others, knowingly conspired and agreed with each other, to commit offenses against the United States, to wit:

(1) to knowingly and willfully make and cause to be made materially false and misleading statements to Deloitte & Touche in connection with the audit of JFF's financial statements and the preparation of an annual report required to be filed with the SEC for the year ending January 30, 1999, in violation of Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78m(b)(2) and 78ff; Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 240.13b2-2; and

(2) to knowingly and willfully falsify and cause to be falsified the books, records and financial statements of JFF in violation of Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78m(b) (2) (A) & (B), 78m(b) (5) and 78ff and Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.13b2-1.

PURPOSE OF THE CONSPIRACY

14. The purpose of the conspiracy was for the defendant, **JONATHAN G. EPSTEIN**, the JFF-EVP, and others to submit false and fraudulent information to Deloitte &

Touche, namely that the false accounts receivable from Fila that had been fraudulently placed and caused to be placed on the books and records of JFF by the JFF-EVP, in fact, represented credits due from Fila to JFF, thereby defrauding the shareholders of JFF by artificially inflating JFF's earnings as reported in its annual financial statement.

THE MANNER AND MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY

The manner and means by which the defendant and others sought to accomplish the conspiracy included, among other things, the following:

15. It was part of the conspiracy that the JFF-EVP signed and caused to be sent to defendant **EPSTEIN**, an audit confirmation letter, requesting defendant **EPSTEIN**, on behalf of Fila, to confirm to Deloitte & Touche that Fila owed JFF credits in various amounts totaling \$1,380,100 "for advertising that ran or merchandise sold prior to January 30, 1999."

16. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendant **EPSTEIN**, knowing that the information contained in the audit confirmation letter was false, and that Fila did not, in fact, owe JFF credits totaling approximately \$1,380,100, signed it and caused it to be sent by facsimile directly to Deloitte & Touche.

OVERT ACTS

17. On or about March 18, 1999, the JFF-EVP caused an audit confirmation letter to be sent by facsimile from JFF in Birmingham, Alabama to defendant **EPSTEIN** at Fila's headquarters in Sparks, Maryland.

18. In or around April 1999, the JFF-EVP telephoned defendant **EPSTEIN** and requested that he sign the audit confirmation letter and return it to Deloitte & Touche as soon as possible.

19. On or about April 12, 1999, the JFF-EVP signed and caused a revised audit confirmation letter to be sent by facsimile from JFF in Birmingham, Alabama to defendant **EPSTEIN** at Fila's headquarters in Sparks, Maryland. The audit confirmation letter was signed by the JFF-EVP, addressed to defendant **EPSTEIN**, and requested that defendant **EPSTEIN** confirm directly to Deloitte & Touche that Fila owed JFF credits in various amounts which totaled approximately \$1,380,100.

20. On or about April 18, 1999, defendant **EPSTEIN** signed the audit confirmation letter which falsely stated that Fila owed JFF credits totaling approximately \$1,380,100.

21. On or about April 22, 1999, defendant **EPSTEIN** caused this false audit confirmation letter to be sent to Deloitte & Touche.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

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