

errors also enabled both Raytheon and RAC to meet certain internal and external earnings targets, and the company restated for the material errors related to RAC's bill and hold accounting practices in January 2000.

3. As RAC's CFO, Gray did not ensure that RAC's revenues were properly recorded in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") between 1997 and 1999. In addition, even though Gray was aware of and involved in these bill and hold accounting practices, which he knew or should have known were improper, Gray took no action to ensure the timely, accurate, or full disclosure of these non-GAAP practices in Raytheon's SEC filings during this time period. Gray further took no action to ensure that the company maintained an adequate system of internal accounting controls at RAC related to the proper recording of revenue on aircraft sales.

JURISDICTION

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. § 77v] and Sections 21(d)(3)(A) and 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(3)(A) and 78aa].

DEFENDANT

5. Gray, age 58, served as RAC's CFO from at least 1997 through December 2000.

BACKGROUND

6. Raytheon is a Delaware corporation, headquartered in Waltham, Massachusetts. Between 1997 and 1999, Raytheon's securities were registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act and listed on the New York, Chicago, and Pacific Exchanges. During this time period, RAC was a wholly owned Raytheon subsidiary, located in Wichita,

Kansas, that manufactured a variety of commercial and other aircraft. As such, RAC's operating results were reported as a separate segment in Raytheon's financial statements and public filings.

RAYTHEON'S IMPROPER BILL AND HOLD AIRCRAFT SALES

7. Between 1997 and 1999, certain senior RAC executives, including Gray, prematurely recognized revenue on improper "bill and hold" aircraft sales (also known as "green sales" or "financial deliveries") in a manner that did not comply with GAAP.

8. In particular, every quarter and more often at the end of the fiscal year, Gray and other members of senior RAC management held "executive review sessions," in which they identified unfinished planes in the production process that could be "pulled forward" for a "financial delivery" to "bridge" certain "gaps" or "shortfalls" in RAC's performance targets.

9. Gray knew or should have known that the aircraft selected for a "financial delivery" were not complete and ready for shipment; the buyers were not requesting "bill and hold" conditions on these "sales;" rather, the "bill and hold" terms were being offered by members of RAC's sales department, and they further offered significant incentives to RAC's customers in order to induce them to accept a "sale" before quarter- or year-end. Each one of these factors disqualified the transactions for revenue recognition under GAAP.

1997 Bill and Hold Sales and the January 1998 Shelf Registration

10. In 1997, RAC's green sales resulted in an \$80 million overstatement of the subsidiary's net sales, which artificially inflated RAC's quarterly operating income by between 13 and 28 percent in the second, third, and fourth quarters, RAC's annual operating income by 13 percent, and Raytheon's annual earnings by 7 cents per share. However, Raytheon's 1997 Forms 10-Q and its Form 10-K, which noted RAC's "record sales" and "record operating income," did not disclose RAC's non-GAAP bill and hold practices.

11. In January 1998, the company filed a Form S-3 registration statement and subsequent prospectus supplements for a \$3 billion shelf registration and takedown of securities. These filings also made no mention of RAC's improper bill and hold accounting and further incorporated by reference Raytheon's prior misleading periodic reports as well as all future periodic reports that Raytheon would file with the Commission.

1998 Bill and Hold Sales and the 1998 Form 10-K

12. In 1998, RAC's bill and hold sales inflated the segment's quarterly operating income by 20 and 100 percent in the second and fourth quarters, respectively, and RAC's annual operating income by 13 percent. However, Raytheon's 1998 SEC filings, which again described RAC's "record" sales and operating income and "increased" aircraft shipments, did not disclose the subsidiary's non-GAAP bill and hold practices.

13. In December 1998, Gray and others knew or should have known that RAC had only been able to achieve its year-end sales and profit goals through "significant green sales" activity, which increased the company's fourth quarter earnings by 8 cents per share. As a result, Raytheon met analyst expectations that quarter. Raytheon's 1998 Form 10-K, however, stated that "Revenue from aircraft sales are generally recognized at the time of shipment," omitting a description of RAC's non-GAAP bill and hold accounting practices.

1999 Bill and Hold Sales, the July 1999 Shelf Registration, and the January 2000 Restatement

14. In 1999, RAC's improper bill and hold sales practices led to material misstatements of the subsidiary's operating income in the first, second, and third quarters. However, Raytheon's SEC filings during this time period made no disclosure of these practices.

15. In July 1999, the company filed another Form S-3 registration statement and subsequent prospectus supplements related to a \$3 billion shelf registration and takedown of

securities. These filings also made no mention of RAC's improper bill and hold accounting practices and incorporated by reference Raytheon's prior misleading periodic reports as well as all future filings made by the company.

16. At year-end 1999, Raytheon restated its prior financial results to correct the improper bill and hold accounting that had occurred prior to that time, which indicated that the company had materially misstated RAC's reported quarterly and annual operating income in the nine Forms 10-Q and two Forms 10-K that had been filed to date during 1997, 1998, and 1999. The company, however, improperly attributed the restatement to additional "clarification" supposedly provided by "new guidance" on revenue recognition set forth in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, which had been issued by the Commission in December 1999 and merely reiterated long-standing guidance on bill and hold transactions, instead of the improper accounting practices that had occurred at RAC with the knowledge and involvement of senior management prior to that time.

THE IMPACT OF THE IMPROPER ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE PRACTICES AND THE NEED FOR AN INJUNCTION

17. As a result of the improper disclosure and accounting practices described above, Raytheon filed at least nine quarterly reports, two annual reports, and two registration statements that contained materially false and misleading disclosures and financial statements.

18. As RAC's CFO, Gray was aware of and involved in the improper bill and hold accounting practices described above. As such, he knew or should have known that these practices were distorting RAC's operating results, which were publicly reported in Raytheon's SEC filings. Between 1997 and 1999, Gray further reviewed drafts of these filings and their inadequate disclosures, which are described in Paragraph Nos. 1-3 and 10-17 above. Gray also

reviewed the accounting described in Paragraph Nos. 1-3, 7-10, 12-14 and 17, which was inaccurate.

19. By engaging in the conduct alleged above, Gray violated Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(2) and (3)] and aided and abetted violations of Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77m(a), 77m(b)(2)(A), and 77m(b)(2)(B)] and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, 13a-13, and 13b2-1 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, 240.13a-13, and 240.13b2-1]. Unless enjoined, he is likely to commit or aid and abet such violations in the future.

FIRST CLAIM

Violations of Section 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act

20. Paragraphs 1 through 19 above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

21. Raytheon filed registration statements on January 15, 1998 and July 9, 1999 in connection with securities offerings by Raytheon that incorporated certain false and misleading periodic reports previously filed by the company as well as the unqualified opinions from the 1997 and 1998 audits of the company's financial statements.

22. In these offers or sales of securities, Gray, directly or indirectly, by use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or of the mails, or of any facility of a national exchange, in connection with the offer or sale of Raytheon securities, (a) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading and (b) engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operate or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person.

23. By reason of the foregoing, Gray violated Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2) and (3)].

SECOND CLAIM

**Aiding and Abetting Violations of
Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13**

24. Paragraphs 1 through 23 above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

25. As alleged more fully above, Raytheon filed with the Commission materially false and misleading financial statements as part of its annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, respectively.

26. As a result of the foregoing, Raytheon violated Section 13(a) of the Exchange 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, and 240.13a-13] thereunder.

27. Gray knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance to Raytheon in connection with its violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange 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, and 240.13a-13].

28. As a result of the foregoing, Gray aided and abetted Raytheon's violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange 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, and 240.13a-13].

THIRD CLAIM

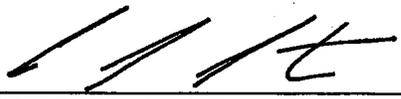
**Aiding and Abetting Violations of
Sections 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13b2-1**

29. Paragraphs 1 through 28 above are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

(b) permanently enjoining Gray from violating, directly or indirectly, Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2) and (3)], and permanently enjoining Gray from aiding or abetting violations of Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77m(a), 77m(b)(2)(A), and 77m(b)(2)(B)] and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, 13a-13, and 13b2-1 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 13a-1, 240.13a-13, and 240.13b2-1]; and

(c) granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

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Washington, DC



John D. Worland, Jr.
Timothy N. England
Beth Collier Groves
Christopher J. Stewart
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549-0713
(202) 551-4438
(202) 772-9231 (Fax)