

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

FILED IN CLERK'S OFFICE
U.S.D.C. - Atlanta

NOV 14 2017

JAMES N. HATTEN, Clerk
By:  Deputy Clerk

MICROSOFT CORPORATION

Plaintiff,

v.

**JOHN DOES 1-51,
CONTROLLING MULTIPLE
COMPUTER BOTNETS
THEREBY INJURING
MICROSOFT AND ITS
CUSTOMERS**

Defendants.

CASE NO.

1:17-CV-4566

FILED UNDER SEAL

**DECLARATION OF MICHAEL ZWEIBACK IN SUPPORT OF
MICROSOFT'S APPLICATION FOR AN EMERGENCY *EX PARTE*
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
RE: PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

VOLUME 3 OF 3

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
 FS-ISAC, INC. and NATIONAL AUTOMATED
 CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MICROSOFT CORP., FS-ISAC, INC., and
 NATIONAL AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE
 ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiffs

v.

JOHN DOES 1-39 D/B/A Slavik, Monstr, IOO,
 Nu11, nvidiag, zebra7753, lexa_Mef, gss, iceIX,
 Harderman, Gribodemon, Aqua, aquaSecond, it,
 percent, cp01, hct, xman, Pepsi, miami, miamibc,
 petrOvich, Mr. ICQ, Tank, tankist, Kusunagi,
 Noname, Lucky, Bashorg, Indep, Mask, Enx,
 Benny, Bentley, Denis Lubimov, MaDaGaSka,
 Vkontake, rfcid, parik, reronic, Daniel, bx1, Daniel
 Hamza, Danielbx1, jah, Jonni, jtk, Veggi Roma, D
 frank, duo, Admin2010, h4x0rdz, Donsft,
 mary.J555, susanneon, kainehabe, virus_e_2003,
 spaishp, sere.bro, muddem, mechan1zm,
 vlad.dimitrov, jheto2002, sector.exploits AND
 JabberZeus Crew CONTROLLING COMPUTER
 BOTNETS THEREBY INJURING PLAINTIFFS,
 AND THEIR CUSTOMERS AND MEMBERS,

Defendants.

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ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
 EASTERN DISTRICT
 OF NEW YORK

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12-1335

Case No.

FILED UNDER SEAL

KORMAN, J.

MANN, M.J.

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, SEIZURE ORDER
 AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiffs Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft"), the FS-ISAC, Inc. (Financial Services-Information Sharing and Analysis Center) ("FS-ISAC"), and the National Automated Clearing House Association ("NACHA") (collectively, the "Plaintiffs") have filed a Complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment. Plaintiffs have also moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and seizure order pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) (the "Lanham Act") and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the "All Writs Act"), and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiffs' Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order, and Order to Show Cause for Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment.

2. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," and "Outlook" used in connection with its services, software, and products. FS-ISAC's members

have invested in developing their brands, trademarks and trade names in association with the financial services they offer. NACHA owns the registered trademark "NACHA" and the NACHA logo used in conjunction with its services.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from Defendants' ongoing violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment. The evidence set forth in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing laws by: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers or associated member organizations of Microsoft, FS-ISAC, and NACHA, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the Zeus Botnets; (2) sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; (3) sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; (4) sending unsolicited spam e-mails that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiffs or their associated member organizations, the purpose of which is to deceive

computer users into taking steps that will result in the infection of their computers with botnet code and/or the disclosure of personal and financial account information; (5) stealing personal and financial account information from computer users; (6) using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of those users; and (7) associating with one another in a common enterprise engaged in these illegal acts. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and associated member organizations. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants are engaging, and will continue to engage, in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court.

5. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of the botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A, the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B, and the file directories listed in Exhibit C, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiffs are likely to be able to prove that: (1) Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate U.S. law and harm Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and member-organizations; (2) Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests; (3) Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through these IP addresses and domains and to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiffs' action. Plaintiffs' request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiffs' part, but instead is based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P.

65(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d), good cause and the interests of justice require that this Order be granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly Plaintiffs are relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Plaintiffs' motion.

6. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and the malicious botnet code and content used to maintain and operate the botnet at computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B.

7. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, data and evidence at Defendants' IP addresses identified in Appendix B must be preserved and held in escrow pending further order of the court, Defendants' computing resources related to such IP addresses must then be disconnected from the Internet, Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Defendants' computer resources related to such IP addresses and the data and evidence located on those computer resources must be secured and preserved.

8. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, and to ensure that future prosecution of this case is not rendered fruitless by attempts to delete, hide, conceal, or otherwise render inaccessible the software components that distribute unlicensed copies of Plaintiffs' registered trademarks and carry out other harmful conduct, with respect to Defendants' most current, active command and control IP addresses hosted at data centers operated by Continuum Data Centers LLC and Burstnet Technologies, Inc., the United States Marshals Service in the judicial districts where the data centers are located should be directed to seize, impound and deliver into the custody of third-party escrow service Stroz Friedberg, 1925 Century Park East, Suite 1350, Los Angeles, CA 90067, all of Defendants' computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media associated with the IP addresses listed in Appendix B.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal

activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured IP address 199.2.137.141 and thus made inaccessible to Defendants.

10. There is good cause to direct that third party Internet registries, data centers, hosting providers and free website hosting providers with a presence in the United States to reasonably assist in the implementation of this Order and refrain from frustrating the implementation and purposes of this Order, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All Writs Act). There is good cause to direct that U.S.-based ICANN communicate this order to foreign domain registries through which Defendants have registered domains subject to this Order.

11. There is good cause to believe that if Defendants are provided advance notice of Plaintiffs' TRO Application or this Order, they would move the botnet infrastructure, allowing them to continue their misconduct and that they would destroy, move, hide, conceal, or otherwise make inaccessible to the Court evidence of their misconduct, the botnet's activity, the infringing materials, the instrumentalities used to make the infringing materials, and the records evidencing the manufacture and distributing of the infringing materials.

12. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3), and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) personal delivery upon Defendants who provided to the data centers and Internet hosting providers contact information in the

U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or other treaties upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the United States; (3) transmission by e-mail, electronic messaging addresses, facsimile, and mail to the known email and messaging addresses of Defendants and to their contact information provided by Defendants to the domain registrars, registries, data centers, Internet hosting providers, and website providers who host the software code associated with the IP addresses in Appendix B, or through which domains in Appendix A are registered; and (4) publishing notice to the Defendants on a publicly available Internet website and in newspapers in jurisdictions where Defendants are believed to reside.

13. There is good cause to believe that the harm to Plaintiffs of denying the relief requested in their TRO Application outweighs any harm to any legitimate interests of Defendants and that there is no undue burden to any third party.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND SEIZURE ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED as follows:

A. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: Intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to Plaintiffs and the protected computers and operating systems of Plaintiffs' customers' and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the botnet; sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; sending unsolicited spam e-mail that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations; creating false websites that falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations; or stealing information, money or property from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers or Plaintiffs' member organizations, or undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiffs, or the public, including Plaintiffs' customers or associated member organizations.

B. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnets described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the domains and IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnets in any location.

C. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using the trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," "Outlook," "NACHA," the NACHA logo, trademarks of financial institution members of FS-ISAC and/or other trademarks; trade names; service marks; or Internet Domain addresses or names; or acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' products or services come from or are somehow sponsored or affiliated with Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations, and from otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiffs, misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' customers or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations, or passing off their goods or services as Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations.

D. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from infringing Plaintiffs' registered trademarks, Registration Nos. 2872708, 85467641, 2463510, 3419145 and others.

E. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using in connection with Defendants' activities any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their representatives' activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiffs or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers.

F. Defendants' materials bearing infringing marks, the means of making the counterfeit marks, and records documenting the manufacture, sale, or receipt of things

involved in such violation, in the possession of data centers operated by Continuum Data Centers LLC and Burstnet Technologies, Inc. all pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(d), shall be seized:

1. The seizure at the foregoing data centers and hosting providers shall take place no later than seven (7) days after the date of issue of this order. The seizure may continue from day to day, for a period not to exceed three (3) days, until all items have been seized. The seizure shall be made by the United States Marshals Service. The United States Marshals Service in the judicial districts where the foregoing data centers and hosting providers are located are directed to coordinate with each other and with Plaintiffs and their attorneys in order to carry out this Order such that disablement and seizure of the servers is effected simultaneously, to ensure that Defendants are unable to operate the botnet during the pendency of this case. In order to facilitate such coordination, the United States Marshals in the relevant jurisdictions are set forth, as follows:

- a. Northern District of Illinois
U.S. Marshal: Darryl K. McPherson
219 S. Dearborn Street, Room 2444
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-5290
- b. Middle District of Pennsylvania
U.S. Marshal: Martin J. Pane
Federal Building
Washington Avenue & Linden Street, Room 231
Scranton, PA 18501
(570) 346-7277

2. The United States Marshals and their deputies shall be accompanied by Plaintiffs' attorneys and forensic experts at the foregoing described seizure, to assist with identifying, inventorying, taking possession of and isolating Defendants' computer resources, command and control software and other software components that are seized. The United States Marshals shall seize Defendants' computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media associated with Defendants' IP addresses at the hosting companies

set forth above, or a live image of Defendants' data and information on said computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media, as reasonably determined by the U.S. Marshals Service, Microsoft's forensic experts and/or attorneys. The United States Marshals shall preserve up to four hours of Internet traffic to and from Defendants' servers associated with the IP addresses at the hosting companies set forth above, before disconnecting those computers from the Internet.

3. Stroz Friedberg, 1925 Century Park East, Suite 1350, Los Angeles, CA 90067, tel. (310) 623-3301, will act as substitute custodian of any and all data and properties seized and evidence preserved pursuant to this Order and shall hold harmless the United States Marshals Service, arising from any acts, incidents, or occurrences in connection with the seizure and possession of the defendants' property, including any third-party claims, and the United States Marshal shall be discharged of his or her duties and responsibilities for safekeeping of the seized materials.

4. The United States Marshals accomplishing such seizure are permitted to enter the premises of the data centers operated by Continuum Data Centers LLC and Burstnet Technologies, Inc. in order to serve copies of this Order, carry out the terms of this Order and to verify compliance with this Order. The United States Marshals shall employ whatever reasonable means are necessary to carry out the terms of this Order and to inspect the contents of or connect to any computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, media, room, closets, cabinets, vehicles, containers or desks or documents and to dismantle any equipment utilized by Defendants to carry out the activities prohibited by this Order.

G. Pursuant to the All Writs Act and to effect discovery of the true identities of the John Doe defendants, the domain registries with a presence in the U.S. identified in Appendix A to this Order and the data centers and hosting providers with a U.S. presence identified in Appendix B to this Order, shall:

1. Coordinate with Microsoft to redirect all traffic to the domains in Appendix A to secure servers at a Microsoft-secured IP address: 199.2.137.141, and take all

steps required to propagate the foregoing domain registry changes to domain name registrars;

2. Permit the United States Marshals Service, with the assistance of Stroz Friedberg, to preserve up to four hours of Internet traffic to and from the servers corresponding to each IP addresses set forth in Appendix B;

3. Following the preservation of Internet traffic ordered above, disable Defendants' IP addresses set forth in Appendix B (including through any backup systems) so that they can no longer be accessed over the Internet, connected to, or communicated with in any way except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

4. Transfer any content and software hosted on Defendants' IP addresses listed in Appendix B that are not associated with Defendants to new IP addresses not listed in Appendix B; notify any non-party owners of such content or software of the new IP addresses, and direct them to contact Microsoft's Counsel, Gabriel M. Ramsey, Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, 1000 Marsh Road, Menlo Park, CA 90425-1015, (Tel: 650-614-7400), to facilitate any follow-on action;

5. Preserve and produce to Plaintiffs documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or controlling the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage and contact records;

6. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and shall take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order, including the provision of sufficient and reasonable access to offices, facilities, computer networks, computers and services, so that the United States Marshals Service, Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs' attorneys and/or representatives may directly supervise and confirm the implementation of this Order against Defendants;

H. Pursuant to the All Writs Act ICANN is directed to communicate this Order

to foreign domain registries identified in Appendix A to this Order.

I. Defendants are directed to permanently disable access to the file paths identified in Appendix C; permanently delete or otherwise disable the content at those file paths; and take all necessary steps to ensure that a such file paths are not re-enabled nor the content recreated. Pursuant to the All Writs Act, U.S. based free website hosting providers of the domains set forth in Appendix C are directed to permanently delete or otherwise disable the content at the file paths in Appendix C.

J. All parties subject to this order shall refrain from providing notice or warning of this Order to Defendants, their representatives or persons who are in active concert or participation with them, until this Order is fully executed. Third-parties subject to this order may share the order within their organizations or with partner organizations (such as domain registrars), only to the extent reasonably necessary to implement the Order.

K. Anyone interfering with the execution of this Order is subject to arrest by federal or state law enforcement officials.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the registries of the domains identified in Exhibit A to this Order (the "Registries") shall implement the provisions of this order in the following fashion:

1. For currently unregistered domains, the domain name registrant for the domains shall be changed to "Microsoft Corp." and the domain name registration point of contact shall be changed to the Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit, with full contact details to be provided hereafter to the domains registries by Microsoft Corp., and associated WHOIS information shall be changed accordingly;

2. For currently registered domains, the domain name registrant information and point of contact shall not be changed and associated WHOIS information shall not be changed;

3. Domain names shall not be deleted or otherwise made available for registration by any party, but rather should remain active and redirected to IP address

199.2.137.141.

4. Domains shall not be transferred to any other person or registrar, pending further order of the court;
5. The Registries shall assume authority for name resolution of domain names to IP address 199.2.137.141, using the name servers of the Registries;
6. Name resolution services shall not be suspended;
7. The Registries shall work with Plaintiffs in good faith to implement this order expeditiously.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, notwithstanding 15 U.S.C. § 1116(6), which provides in relevant part that “[a]n order under this subsection, together with the supporting documents, shall be sealed until the person against whom the order is directed has an opportunity to contest such order,” that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; (3) by transmission by e-mail, electronic messaging addresses, facsimile and mail to the known contact information of Defendants and to such contact information provided by defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers and domain registrars who hosted the software code associated with the IP addresses set forth at Appendix B or through which domains in Appendix A are registered; and (4) by publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website or in newspapers in the jurisdictions where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, notwithstanding 15 U.S.C. § 1116(6), service providers required to take action under this Order and may disclose this Order to employees, agents or other service providers as may reasonably be necessary to implement the Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d)(10) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All Writs Act) that Defendants shall

appear before this Court within no more than 28 days from the date of this order, to show cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order. The hearing on Plaintiffs' motion for Preliminary Injunction shall take place on Mar 29, 2012 at 10 A.m. in Courtroom 636 of the United States District Court, 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs shall post bond in the amount of \$300,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs shall compensate the data centers, Internet hosting providers and/or domain registries and/or website providers identified in Appendices A, B and C at prevailing rates for technical assistance rendered in implementing the Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order shall be implemented with the least degree of interference with the normal operation of the data centers and Internet hosting providers and/or domain registries and/or website providers identified in Appendices A, B and C consistent with thorough and prompt implementation of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, specifically with regard to the preserved Internet traffic to and from the servers corresponding to the IP address listed in Exhibit B, that this evidence shall be preserved, held in escrow and kept under seal by Stroz Friedberg, and not accessed by any party, pending further order of this Court.

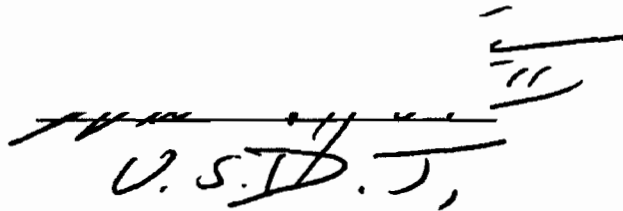
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, specifically with regard to the Internet traffic that is redirected from the domains listed in Exhibit A to the Microsoft-secured IP address 199.2.137.141, that Microsoft shall not record more than the IP addresses of incoming connections.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Plaintiffs counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than four (4) days prior to the hearing on Plaintiffs' request

for a preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Pacific Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 19th day of March, 2012.


U.S.D.J.

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
 FS-ISAC, INC. and NATIONAL AUTOMATED
 CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

**MICROSOFT CORP., FS-ISAC, INC., and
 NATIONAL AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE
 ASSOCIATION,**

Plaintiffs

v.

JOHN DOES 1-39 D/B/A Slavik, Monstr, IOO,
 Null, nvidiag, rebra7733, lexa_Mef, gss, toolX,
 Hardeman, Orilodemon, Aqua, aquaSecond, it,
 percent, cp01, let, xnan, Pepsi, miami, miami6,
 petrOvich, Mr. ICG, Tank, tankist, Kusnagi,
 NoName, Lucky, Bastion, lntop, Mask, Bar,
 Banny, Bentley, Denis Lubimov, MaDeGaSta,
 Vkonake, rRoid, park, rersonic, Daniel, bxl, Daniel
 Hantz, Danielbx1, jsh, Jenni, jtk, Veggi Roma, D
 frank, duo, Admin2010, h4x0r4z, Donsft,
 mary.J555, susanneon, kninehabe, virus_e_2003,
 spaishp, sere.bro, muddem, meckan1an,
 vlad.dimitrov, jheto2002, sector.exploits AND
 JabberZeus Crew CONTROLLING COMPUTER
 BOTNETS THEREBY INJURING PLAINTIFFS,
 AND THEIR CUSTOMERS AND MEMBERS,

Defendants.

FILED

IN CLERK'S OFFICE
 U.S. DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.

★ MAR 29 2012 ★

BROOKLYN OFFICE

Hon. Sterling Johnson, Jr.

Case No. 12-cv-01335 (SJ/RLM)

Courtesy Copy -

Filed by ECF

[PROPOSED] ORDER FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiffs Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft"), the FS-ISAC, Inc. (Financial Services-Information Sharing and Analysis Center) ("FS-ISAC"), and the National Automated Clearing House Association ("NACHA") (collectively, the "Plaintiffs") filed a Complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment. On March 19, 2012, the Court granted Plaintiffs' Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction. The Plaintiffs have executed that order. Plaintiff now moves for an Order for Preliminary Injunction seeking to keep in place the relief granted by the March 19th Order, with respect to the domains, IP addresses and file paths attached hereto.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiffs' Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order, and Order to Show Cause for Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusion of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment.

2. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," and

"Outlook" used in connection with its services, software, and products. FS-ISAC's members have invested in developing their brands, trademarks and trade names in association with the financial services they offer. NACHA owns the registered trademark "NACHA" and the NACHA logo used in conjunction with its services.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from Defendants' ongoing violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); and the common law of trespass, conversion, and unjust enrichment. The evidence set forth in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing laws by: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers or associated member organizations of Microsoft, FS-ISAC, and NACHA, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the Zeus Botnets; (2) sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; (3) sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; (4) sending unsolicited spam e-mails that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by

Plaintiffs or their associated member organizations, the purpose of which is to deceive computer users into taking steps that will result in the infection of their computers with botnet code and/or the disclosure of personal and financial account information; (5) stealing personal and financial account information from computer users; (6) using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of those users; and (7) associating with one another in a common enterprise engaged in these illegal acts. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and associated member organizations. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants are engaging, and will continue to engage, in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court.

5. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of the botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A, the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B, and the file directories listed in Exhibit C, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations. Based on the evidence cited in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiffs are likely to be able to prove that: (1) Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate U.S. law and harm Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations; (2) Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests; (3) Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through these IP addresses and domains.

6. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and the malicious botnet code and content used to

maintain and operate the botnet at computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B.

7. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, data and evidence at Defendants' IP addresses identified in Appendix B must be preserved and held in escrow pending further order of the court; Defendants' computing resources related to such IP addresses must then be disconnected from the Internet; Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Defendants' computer resources related to such IP addresses and the data and evidence located on those computer resources must be secured and preserved.

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured IP address 199.2.137.141, using name servers ns1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns2.microsoftinternetsafety.net, or, alternatively, the domain registries, registrars and/or registrants located or with a presence in the United States should take other reasonable steps to work with Plaintiffs to ensure that Defendants cannot use the Appendix A domains to control the botnet. Such reasonable assistance in the implementation of this Order and to prevent frustration of the implementation and purposes of this Order, are authorized pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All Writs Act).

9. This Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that foreign domain registries and registrars take reasonable steps to work with Plaintiffs to ensure that Defendants cannot use the Appendix A domains to control the botnet.

10. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due

Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3), and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) personal delivery upon Defendants who provided to the data centers and Internet hosting providers contact information in the U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or other treaties upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the United States; (3) transmission by e-mail, electronic messaging addresses, facsimile, and mail to the known email and messaging addresses of Defendants and to their contact information provided by Defendants to the domain registrars, registries, data centers, Internet hosting providers, and website providers who host the software code associated with the IP addresses in Appendix B, or through which domains in Appendix A are registered; and (4) publishing notice to the Defendants on a publicly available Internet website and in newspapers in jurisdictions where Defendants are believed to reside.

11. There is good cause to believe that the harm to Plaintiffs of denying the relief requested in their request for a Preliminary Injunction outweighs any harm to any legitimate interests of Defendants and that there is no undue burden to any third party.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED as follows:

A. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: Intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to Plaintiffs and the protected computers and operating systems of Plaintiffs' customers' and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the botnet; sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; sending unsolicited spam e-mail that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations; creating false websites that falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations; or stealing information, money or property

from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers or Plaintiffs' member organizations, or undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiffs, or the public, including Plaintiffs' customers or associated member organizations.

B. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnets described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the domains and IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnets in any location.

C. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using the trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," "Outlook," "NACHA," the NACHA logo, trademarks of financial institution members of FS-ISAC and/or other trademarks; trade names; service marks; or Internet Domain addresses or names; or acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' products or services come from or are somehow sponsored or affiliated with Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations, and from otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiffs, misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' customers or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations, or passing off their goods or services as Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' associated member organizations.

D. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from infringing Plaintiffs' registered trademarks, Registration Nos. 2872708, 85467641, 2463510, 3419145 and others.

E. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using in connection with Defendants' activities any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their representatives' activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiffs or give Defendants an unfair

competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers.

F. Defendants' materials bearing infringing marks, the means of making the counterfeit marks, and records documenting the manufacture, sale, or receipt of things involved in such violation, in the possession of data centers operated by Continuum Data Centers LLC and Burstnet Technologies, Inc., which have been seized pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(d), shall be held in secure escrow by Stroz Friedberg, 1925 Century Park East, Suite 1350, Los Angeles, CA 90067, which will act as substitute custodian of any and all data and properties seized and evidence preserved pursuant to this Order. Such materials shall be stored securely and not accessed by any party until further order of this Court.

G. The registries of the domains identified in Exhibit A to this Order (the "Registries") shall implement the provisions of this order in the following fashion:

1. For currently registered domains, the domain name registrant information and point of contact shall not be changed and associated WHOIS information shall not be changed;

2. Domain names shall not be deleted or otherwise made available for registration by any party, but rather should remain active and redirected to IP address 199.2.137.141, using name servers ns1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns2.microsoftinternetsafety.net.

3. Domains shall not be transferred to any other person or registrar, pending further order of the court;

4. The Registries shall assume authority for name resolution of domain names to IP address 199.2.137.141, using the name servers ns1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns2.microsoftinternetsafety.net;

5. Name resolution services shall not be suspended;

6. The Registries and Plaintiffs shall otherwise work together in good faith to take any other reasonable steps necessary to prevent Defendants from using the Appendix A domains.

H. Defendants are directed to permanently disable access to the file paths identified in Appendix C; permanently delete or otherwise disable the content at those file paths; and take all necessary steps to ensure that such file paths are not re-enabled nor the content recreated. Pursuant to the All Writs Act, U.S. based free website hosting providers of the domains set forth in Appendix C are directed to permanently delete or otherwise disable the content at the file paths in Appendix C.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; (3) by transmission by e-mail, electronic messaging addresses, facsimile and mail to the known contact information of Defendants and to such contact information provided by defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers and domain registrars who hosted the software code associated with the IP addresses set forth at Appendix B or through which domains in Appendix A are registered; and (4) by publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website or in newspapers in the jurisdictions where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs shall post bond in the amount of \$300,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs shall compensate the data centers, Internet hosting providers and/or domain registries and/or website providers identified in Appendices A, B and C at prevailing rates for technical assistance rendered in implementing the Order.

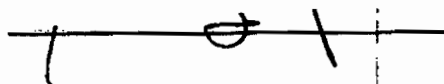
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order shall be implemented with the least degree of interference with the normal operation of the data centers and Internet hosting providers and/or domain registries and/or website providers identified in Appendices A, B and C consistent with thorough and prompt implementation of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, specifically with regard to the preserved Internet traffic to and from the servers corresponding to the IP addresses listed in Exhibit B, that this evidence shall be preserved, held in escrow and kept under seal by Stroz Friedberg, and not accessed by any party, pending further order of this Court.

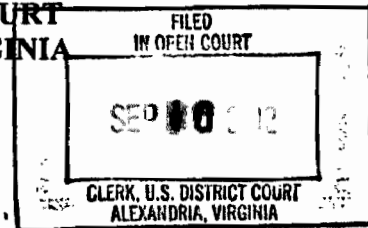
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, specifically with regard to the Internet traffic that is redirected from the domains listed in Exhibit A to the Microsoft-secured IP address 199.2.137.141, using name servers ns1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns2.microsoftinternetsafety.net, that Microsoft shall not record more than the IP addresses of incoming connections.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this th 29 day of March, 2012.

A handwritten signature, possibly "J. O.", is written over a horizontal line.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**



MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a)
Washington corporation,)
Plaintiff,)
v.)
Peng Yong, an individual;)
Changzhou Bei Te Kang Mu Software)
Technology Co., Ltd., d/b/a Bitcomm, Ltd;)
John Does 1-3)
Defendants.)

Civil Action No.

1:12-cv-1004 GBL
IDD**FILED UNDER SEAL**

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") has filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); and the common law of (2) trespass to chattels, (3) unjust enrichment, (4) conversion, and (5) negligence. Microsoft has moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

FINDINGS

The Court has considered the pleadings, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Microsoft's motion and finds that:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case, and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties thereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment, conversion, and negligence.
2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030),

and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment, conversion, and negligence, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action.

3. There is good cause to believe that, unless the Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment, conversion, and negligence. The evidence set forth in Microsoft's Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Motion"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing laws through one or more of the following:

- a. intentionally and knowingly accessing and sending malicious code to the protected computers and operating systems of Microsoft and its customers without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the Nitel botnet, and intending to cause damage and benefiting therefrom;
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. delivering malicious code; and
- d. negligently engaging in such acts and permitting, enabling and encouraging other defendants to participate in illegal acts harmful to Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, and the general public.

4. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, its customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

5. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of the Internet domains at issue in Microsoft's TRO

Motion and other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available through such Internet domains if the Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Motion and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely to be able to prove the following:

- a. Defendants have engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Microsoft, its customers and the public;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful and/or negligent conduct despite the clear injury to Microsoft, its customers, and the public;
- c. Defendants are likely to relocate the information and evidence of their misconduct stored at the Internet domains at issue in Microsoft's TRO Motion and the harmful and malicious code disseminated through these Internet domains;
- d. Defendants are likely to warn its associates engaged in such activities if informed of Microsoft's action; and
- e. Defendants have negligently allowed other defendants to use their business and resources for illegal activities.

6. Microsoft's request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft's part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), Civil L.R. 65-1 and the All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Microsoft is relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion.

7. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in intentionally illegal and/or negligent activity using the 3322.org domain that is maintained by the top level domain registry, the Public Interest Registry ("PIR"), located in Reston, Virginia.

8. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, PIR and its services provider, Afilius USA, Inc. ("Afilius") must be ordered, at 2:00

p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on September 11, 2012 or such other date and time as may be requested by Microsoft within three days of this Order:

- a. To immediately, on all authoritative name servers for the .ORG top level domain, change the Domain Name System authoritative name servers for 3322.org to “ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net” and “ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net,” and remove all other authoritative name servers for 3322.org, and/or change the IP address associated with 3322.org to 157.56.78.93 and/or 157.56.78.73. PIR and/or Afiliis shall reasonably cooperate with Microsoft to implement this order through one or more of the foregoing changes, as may be necessary to effectuate the terms of this order, and
- b. To immediately take all steps required to propagate the foregoing change to the Domain Name System to all parts of the Domain Name System necessary to effect this change; and
- c. To take all necessary steps to ensure that the foregoing changes remain in effect for the duration of this order.

9. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process and Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3), and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action:

- (1) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties;
- (2) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain name registrars and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain name registration agreements; and

(3) publishing notice on a publically available Internet website.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants and their representatives are temporarily restrained and enjoined from intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft's and its customers protected computers and operating systems, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the Nitol botnet, sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; to infect end-user computers with other malware; or to engage in any illegal scheme to infect and control end-user computers for illegal purposes.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants and their representatives are temporarily restrained and enjoined from configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the Nitol botnet or other malware-related activity, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the IP addresses and 3322.org sub-domains set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet or other malware scheme in any location.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the PIR and Afiliast must:

- a. Immediately, on all authoritative name servers for the .ORG top level domain, change the Domain Name System authoritative name servers for 3322.org to "ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net" and "ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net," and remove all other authoritative name servers for 3322.org, and/or change the IP address associated with 3322.org to 157.56.78.93 and/or 157.56.78.73. PIR and/or Afiliast shall reasonably cooperate with Microsoft to implement this order through one or more of the foregoing changes, as may be necessary to effectuate the terms of this order, and
- b. Immediately take all steps required to propagate the foregoing change to the Domain Name System to all parts of the Domain Name System necessary to effect this change; and

- c. Take all necessary steps to ensure that the foregoing changes remain in effect for the duration of this order.
- d. Shall completely refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and shall refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to propagate the changes ordered herein to all parts of the Domain Name System;
- e. Shall save all communications to or from Defendants or Defendants' Representatives and/or related to the domains and sub-domains set forth in Appendix A;
- f. Shall preserve and retain all records and documents associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the domains set forth in Appendix A, including billing and contact information relating to the Defendants or Defendants' representatives using these servers and all logs associated with these servers.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the authoritative name server set up and managed by Microsoft to respond to requests for the IP addresses of the sub-domains of 3322.org may respond to requests for the IP address of any domain listed in Appendix A or later determined to be associated with malware activity either by 1) giving no reply; or 2) replying with the address of a special Microsoft "sink-hole" computer, which, when contacted, shall log the date and time of the request, the IP address and related information from the requesting computer but otherwise not respond to the request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; (3) by transmission by e-mail, facsimile,

mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by defendants to the domain registrars or registries or hosting companies who hosted the software code associated with the domains set forth at Appendix A; and (4) by publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities in which Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on September 26, 2012, to show cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$200,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Microsoft's counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than two (2) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction. Microsoft may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for the Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

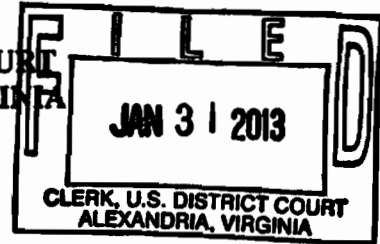
IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 10th day of September, 2012.

/s/
Gerald Bruce Lee
United States District Judge

United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division



MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-18, CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING MICROSOFT AND ITS
CUSTOMERS

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:13cv139
HMB/TCB

FILED UNDER SEAL

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") has file a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Microsoft has moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiff's Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Bing," "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft," and "Windows" used in connection with its services, software and products.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless the Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Microsoft's Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious code to Microsoft's and its customers' protected computers and Windows operating systems, without authorization and exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the botnet;
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. taking control of internet search engine results, including results provided by Microsoft's Bing search engine, and redirecting clicks on those results to

locations different from those intended by Microsoft and its customers, without their authorization or consent;

- d. taking control of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser and generating clicks through that browser without the authorization or consent of Microsoft or its customers;
- e. creating unauthorized versions and instances of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, thereby creating unauthorized copies of Microsoft's Internet Explorer trademark and falsely indicating that such versions and instances of Internet Explorer are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- f. creating unauthorized versions and instances of Microsoft's Bing Search engine web page and functionality, thereby creating unauthorized copies of Microsoft's Bing trademark and falsely indicating that such versions and instances of the Bing search engine are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- g. creating and redirecting Microsoft's customers to websites containing unauthorized copies of Microsoft's trademarks, without the authorization or consent of Microsoft or its customers, and falsely indicating that such websites are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- h. collecting personal information without authorization and content, including personal search engine queries and terms; and
- i. delivering malicious code.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, its customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B and the Internet domains and subdomains listed in Appendices A, B and C, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harms Microsoft, its customers and the public;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to Microsoft, its customers, and the public;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the harmful, malicious and trademark infringing botnet command and control software at issue in Microsoft's TRO Application, which is operating at and disseminated through the IP addresses and domains and subdomains at issue, and to destroy information and evidence of their misconduct stored at the IP addresses, domains and subdomains; and
- d. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Microsoft's action.

7. Microsoft's request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft's part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Microsoft is relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to the computers of Microsoft's customers located in the Eastern District of Virginia, and have engaged in illegal activity using IP addresses at Leaseweb, with a presence in the Eastern District of Virginia, and various ".com," ".org" and ".cc" domains (among others) that are maintained by the top level domain registries Verisign and Public Interest Registry, located in the United States and the Eastern District of Virginia.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and the malicious botnet code and content used to maintain and operate the botnet at computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B.

10. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, data and evidence at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B must be preserved and held in escrow pending further order of the court, Defendants' computing resources related to such IP addresses must then be disconnected from the Internet, Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Defendants' computer resources related to such IP addresses and the data and evidence located on those computer resources must be secured and preserved.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants and to ensure that future prosecution of this case is not rendered fruitless by attempts to delete, hide, conceal, or otherwise render inaccessible the software components that create, distribute and are involved in the creation and distribution of unauthorized and unlicensed copies of Microsoft's registered trademarks and carry out other harmful conduct, with respect to Defendants' most current, active command and control IP addresses hosted at data centers operated by ISPrime LLC and Leaseweb USA, Inc., the United States Marshals Service in the judicial districts where the data centers are located should be directed to seize, impound and deliver into the custody of third-party escrow service Nardello & Co. LLC, 1111 Brickell Avenue, 11th Fl., Miami, FL 33131, all of Defendants' computers, servers, electronic

data storage devices, software, data or media associated with the IP addresses listed in Appendix B.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains and subdomains identified in Appendices A, B and C to this Order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains and subdomains set forth in Appendices A, B and C must be immediately redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.93 and the IP address associated with name server ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.73 or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and subdomains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, an HTML webpage should be presented at the redirected domains and subdomains, informing victims that their computers are infected with the malicious botnet software and providing instructions allowing them to remove the malicious software if they elect to do so.

14. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury, the execution of this Order should be carried out in a coordinated manner by Microsoft, the hosting companies, the U.S. Marshal's Service and the domain registries and registrants and the relief set forth in this Order regarding the IP addresses, domains and subdomains in Appendices A, B and C should be carried out on or about 9:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on February 6, 2013, or such other date and time within seven days of this order as may be reasonably requested by Microsoft.

15. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of

service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain name registrars and to subdomain services and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain name or subdomain registration agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publically available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft's and its customers protected computers and Windows operating systems, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) taking control of internet search engine results or browsers, including Microsoft's Bing search engine and Internet Explorer browser, (4) redirecting search engine results or browser activities or generating unauthorized "clicks," (5) collecting personal information including search terms and keywords, (6) configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the IP addresses, domains and subdomains set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location, (7) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Microsoft or its customers or in which Microsoft has a proprietary interest or (8) undertaking similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, its customers, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1)

using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Bing," "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526, 2277112 and 3883548, (2) creating unauthorized copies, versions and instances of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, Bing search engine, and trademarks or falsely indicating that Microsoft is associated with or approves the foregoing, (3) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers, or (4) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Microsoft's.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered domains and subdomains set forth in Appendices A, B and C, the domain registries, subdomain services and registrants, shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains and subdomains with the current registrar or subdomain service;

B. The domains and subdomains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains and subdomains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar and/or subdomain services;

D. The domains and subdomains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.93 and the IP address associated with name server ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.73 or taking other reasonable steps to work

with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and subdomains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars and/or subdomain services;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains and subdomains.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars, registries or subdomain services to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains and subdomains set forth in Appendices A, B and C that are currently unregistered, the domain registries, subdomain services and registrants shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains and subdomains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains and subdomains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following:

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains and subdomains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains and subdomains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.93 and the IP address associated with name server ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.73 or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars, registries or subdomain services to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants' materials bearing the infringing marks, the means of making the counterfeit marks, materials involved in making and using the counterfeit marks, and associated records in the possession of data centers operated by ISprime LLC and Leaseweb USA, Inc., all pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(d), shall be seized:

A. The seizure at the foregoing data centers and hosting providers shall take place on or about 9:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on February 6, 2013 and no later than seven (7) days after the date of issue of this order. The seizure may continue from day to day, for a period not to exceed two (2) days, until all items have been seized. The seizure shall be made by the United States Marshals Service. The United States Marshals Service in the judicial districts where the foregoing data centers and hosting providers are located are directed to coordinate with each other and with Microsoft and its attorneys in order to carry out this Order such that disablement and seizure of the servers is effected simultaneously, to ensure that Defendants are unable to operate the botnet during the pendency of this case. In order to facilitate such coordination, the United States Marshals in the relevant jurisdictions are set forth, as follows:

- a. District of New Jersey
U.S. Marshal: Juan Mattos Jr.
U.S. Courthouse
50 Walnut Street
Newark, NJ 07102

(973) 645-2404

**b. Eastern District of Virginia
U.S. Marshal: Robert Mathieson
CDUSM: John O. Bolen
401 Courthouse Square
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 837-5500**

B. The United States Marshals and their deputies shall be accompanied by Microsoft's attorneys and forensic experts at the foregoing described seizure, to assist with identifying, inventorying, taking possession of and isolating Defendants' computer resources, command and control software and other software components that are seized. The United States Marshals shall seize Defendants' computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media associated with Defendants' IP addresses at the hosting companies set forth above, or a live image of Defendants' data and information on said computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media, as reasonably determined by the U.S. Marshals Service, Microsoft's forensic experts and/or attorneys. Up to three hours of Internet traffic to and from Defendants' servers associated with the IP addresses at the hosting companies set forth above shall be preserved, before disconnecting those computers from the Internet.

C. Nardello & Co. LLC, 1111 Brickell Avenue, 11th Fl., Miami, FL 33131, will act as substitute custodian of any and all data and properties seized and evidence preserved pursuant to this Order and shall hold harmless the United States Marshals Service, arising from any acts, incidents, or occurrences in connection with the seizure and possession of the Defendants' property, including any third-party claims, and the United States Marshal shall be discharged of his or her duties and responsibilities for safekeeping of the seized materials.

D. The United States Marshals accomplishing such seizure are permitted to enter the premises of the data centers operated by ISprime LLC and Leaseweb USA, Inc. in order to serve copies of this Order, carry out the terms of this Order and to verify compliance with

this Order. The United States Marshals shall employ reasonable means necessary to carry out the terms of this Order and to inspect the contents of or connect to any computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, media, room, closets, cabinets, vehicles, containers or desks or documents and to dismantle any equipment utilized by Defendants to carry out the activities prohibited by this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP addresses in Appendix B, the Internet hosting providers shall:

A. Take all reasonable steps necessary to completely block all access to the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B by Defendants, Defendants' representatives, resellers, and any other person or computer, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

B. Completely disable the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B and make them inaccessible from any other computer on the Internet, any internal network, or in any other manner, to Defendants, Defendants' representatives and all other persons, except as otherwise ordered herein;

C. Completely, and until further order of this Court, suspend all services associated with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B;

D. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants or Defendants' representatives associated with the IP addresses or any other person;

E. Disable and deny to Defendants and Defendants' representatives, access to any and all "backup" systems, arrangements or services that might otherwise be used to support the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B or that might otherwise be used to circumvent this Order;

F. Log all attempts to connect to or communicate with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B;

G. Preserve, retain and produce to Microsoft all documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or

controlling the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage, access and contact records and all records, documents and logs associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the IP addresses.

H. Completely refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and shall refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

I. Transfer any content and software hosted on Defendants' IP addresses listed in Appendix B that are not associated with Defendants to new IP addresses not listed in Appendix B; notify any non-party owners of such content or software of the new IP addresses, and direct them to contact Microsoft's Counsel, Gabriel M. Ramsey, Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, 1000 Marsh Road, Menlo Park, CA 90425-1015, (Tel: 650-614-7400), to facilitate any follow-on action;

J. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order, including the provision of sufficient and reasonable access to offices, facilities, computer networks, computers and services, so that the United States Marshals Service, Microsoft, and Microsoft's attorneys and/or representatives may directly supervise and confirm the implementation of this Order against Defendants;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; (3) by transmission by e-mail, facsimile and mail to the contact information provided by Defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers, domain registrars and subdomain service providers who hosted the software code associated with the domains and IP addresses set forth at Appendices A, B and C; and (4) by

publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities in which Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on February 13, 2013 at 10:00^{am} to show *YMB* cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$200,000 ^{by check *YMB*} ~~as cash~~ to be paid into the Court registry ^{by 10:00 am. Friday February 1, 2013, *YMB*}

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Microsoft's counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than two (2) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction. Microsoft may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for the Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 31st day of January, 2013.

1st *YMB*

Leonie M. Brinkema
United States District Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**

FEB 13 2013

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-18, CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING MICROSOFT AND ITS
CUSTOMERS

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:13cv139 (LMB/TCB)

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") has filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Microsoft has moved for a preliminary injunction pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiff's application for a preliminary injunction, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case, and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act

(18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), and the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), and that further constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks “Bing,” “Internet Explorer,” “Microsoft,” and “Windows” used in connection with its services, software and products.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless the Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants’ ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Microsoft’s Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction (“Preliminary Injunction Application”), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious code to Microsoft’s and its customers’ protected computers and Windows operating systems, without authorization and exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the botnet;
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. taking control of internet search engine results, including results provided by Microsoft’s Bing search engine, and redirecting clicks on those results to locations different from those intended by Microsoft and its customers, without their authorization or consent;

- d. taking control of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser and generating clicks through that browser without the authorization or consent of Microsoft or its customers;
- e. creating unauthorized versions and instances of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, thereby creating unauthorized copies of Microsoft's Internet Explorer trademark and falsely indicating that such versions and instances of Internet Explorer are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- f. creating unauthorized versions and instances of Microsoft's Bing Search engine web page and functionality, thereby creating unauthorized copies of Microsoft's Bing trademark and falsely indicating that such versions and instances of the Bing search engine are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- g. creating and redirecting Microsoft's customers to websites containing unauthorized copies of Microsoft's trademarks, without the authorization or consent of Microsoft or its customers, and falsely indicating that such websites are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- h. collecting personal information without authorization and content, including personal search engine queries and terms; and
- i. delivering malicious code.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, its customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other

disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B and the Internet domains and subdomains listed in Appendices A, B and C, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's Preliminary Injunction Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harms Microsoft, its customers and the public;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to Microsoft, its customers, and the public;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the harmful, malicious and trademark infringing botnet command and control software at issue in Microsoft's Preliminary Injunction Application, which is operating at and disseminated through the IP addresses and domains and subdomains at issue, and to destroy information and evidence of their misconduct stored at the IP addresses, domains and subdomains; and
- d. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Microsoft's action.

7. Microsoft's request for this relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft's part, but instead is based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to the computers of Microsoft's customers located in the Eastern District of Virginia, and have engaged in illegal activity using IP addresses at Leaseweb, with a presence in the Eastern District of Virginia, and various ".com," ".org" and ".cc" domains (among others) that

are maintained by the top level domain registries Verisign and Public Interest Registry, located in the United States and the Eastern District of Virginia.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and the malicious botnet code and content used to maintain and operate the botnet at computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B.

10. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, data and evidence at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B must be preserved and held in escrow pending further order of the court, Defendants' computing resources related to such IP addresses must then be disconnected from the Internet, Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Defendants' computer resources related to such IP addresses and the data and evidence located on those computer resources must be secured and preserved.

11. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains and subdomains identified in Appendices A, B and C to this Order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains and subdomains set forth in Appendices A, B and C must be immediately redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.93 and the IP address associated with name server ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.73 or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and subdomains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

12. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, an HTML webpage should be presented at the redirected domains and subdomains,

informing victims that their computers are infected with the malicious botnet software and providing instructions allowing them to remove the malicious software if they elect to do so.

13. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3), and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties; (2) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain name registrars and to subdomain services and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain name or subdomain registration agreements; and (3) publishing notice on a publically available Internet website.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are restrained and enjoined from (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft's and its customers protected computers and Windows operating systems, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet; (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; (3) taking control of internet search engine results or browsers, including Microsoft's Bing search engine and Internet Explorer browser; (4) redirecting search engine results or browser activities or generating unauthorized "clicks;" (5) collecting personal information including search terms and keywords; (6) configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the Preliminary Injunction Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the IP addresses, domains and subdomains set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location; (7) misappropriating that which

rightfully belongs to Microsoft or its customers or in which Microsoft has a proprietary interest; or (8) undertaking similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, its customers, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Bing," "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526, 2277112 and 3883548; (2) creating unauthorized copies, versions and instances of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, Bing search engine, and trademarks or falsely indicating that Microsoft is associated with or approves the foregoing; (3) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (4) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Microsoft's.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered domains and subdomains set forth in Appendices A, B and C, the domain registries, subdomain services and registrants, shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains and subdomains with the current registrar or subdomain service;

B. The domains and subdomains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains and subdomains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar and/or subdomain services;

D. The domains and subdomains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.93 and the IP address associated with name server ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.73 or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and subdomains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars and/or subdomain services;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains and subdomains.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains and subdomains set forth in Appendices A, B and C that are currently unregistered, the domain registries, subdomain services and registrants shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains and subdomains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains and subdomains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains and subdomains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains and subdomains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server ns3.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.93 and the IP address associated with name server ns4.microsoftinternetsafety.net to 157.56.78.73 or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants' materials bearing the infringing marks, the means of making the counterfeit marks, materials involved in making and using the counterfeit marks, and associated records, including all computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media associated with Defendants' IP addresses at the hosting companies set forth in Appendix B, shall be disconnected from the Internet, preserved and held by substitute custodian Nardello & Co. LLC, 1111 Brickell Avenue, 11th Fl., Miami, FL 33131.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP addresses in Appendix B, the Internet hosting providers shall:

A. Take all reasonable steps necessary to completely block all access to the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B by Defendants, Defendants' representatives, resellers, and any other person or computer, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

B. Completely disable the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B and make them inaccessible from any other computer on the Internet, any internal network, or in any other manner, to Defendants, Defendants' representatives and all other persons, except as otherwise ordered herein;

C. Completely, and until further order of this Court, suspend all services associated with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B;

D. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants or Defendants' representatives associated with the IP addresses or any other person;

E. Disable and deny to Defendants and Defendants' representatives, access to any and all "backup" systems, arrangements or services that might otherwise be used to support the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B or that might otherwise be used to circumvent this Order;

F. Log all attempts to connect to or communicate with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B;


G. Preserve, retain and produce to Microsoft all documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or controlling the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage, access and contact records and all records, documents and logs associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the IP addresses.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of this Order and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; (3) by transmission by e-mail, facsimile and mail to the contact information provided by Defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers, domain registrars and subdomain service providers who hosted the software code associated with the domains and IP addresses set forth at Appendices A, B and C; and (4) by publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the relief set forth herein shall remain in effect during the pendency of the above-captioned action.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 13th day of February, 2013.



Leonie M. Brinkema
United States District Judge

FILED
CHARLOTTE, NC

MAY 29 2013

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

US District Court
Western District of NC

CHARLOTTE DIVISION

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-82, CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING MICROSOFT AND ITS
CUSTOMERS,

Defendants.

FILED UNDER SEAL

Civil Action No. 3:13cv319

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft" or "Plaintiff") has filed a Complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statute § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance. Plaintiff has also moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and seizure order pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) (the "Lanham Act") and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the "All Writs Act"), and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiff's Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order,

and Order to Show Cause for Preliminary Injunction (“TRO Application”), the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statute § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance.

2. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks “Microsoft,” “Windows,” and “Internet Explorer,” used in connection with its services, software, and products. Trademarks of third parties and other members of the public are also impacted by Defendants’ activities.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statute § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from Defendants' ongoing violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statutes § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance. The evidence set forth in Plaintiff's TRO Application and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiff is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing laws by:

- a. Developing, commercializing, and supporting a Citadel botnet development kit, with the purpose and effect of enabling other Defendants to create, deploy, and operate, Citadel botnets with the purpose of stealing identification and personal security information and money, intruding upon Microsoft's software and its customers' computers, and intruding upon the protected computers of third parties, including banks and other members of the public;
- b. Providing a stolen version of Windows XP and a stolen Windows XP product key with the sole purpose and effect of enabling other Defendants to create, deploy, and operate, criminal botnets with the purpose of stealing identification and personal security information and money, and intruding upon Microsoft's software and its

customers' computers;

- c. Creating, deploying, and operating criminal botnets with the purpose and effect of stealing identification and personal security information and money through the misuse of Plaintiff's Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software;
- d. Intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to Microsoft's licensed Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software, the protected computers of Microsoft's customers and also the protected computers of third parties, including banks and other members of the public, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the Citadel botnet;
- e. Sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- f. Sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts;
- g. Sending unsolicited spam e-mails that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiff or third-parties, including banks, NACHA or other companies or institutions, the purpose of which is to deceive computer users into taking steps that will result in the infection of their computers with botnet code and/or the disclosure of personal and financial account information;
- h. Stealing personal and financial account information from users of Microsoft's Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software;
- i. Using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of

those users using Microsoft's Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software; and

- j. Associating with one another in a common criminal enterprise engaged in these illegal acts.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiff and the public, including Plaintiff's customers, financial institutions, NACHA and other members of the public.

6. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants are engaging, and will continue to engage, in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of the botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A and the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations if Defendants receive advance notice of this action.

7. There is good cause to believe that, based on the evidence cited in Plaintiff's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiff is likely to be able to prove that: (1) Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate U.S. law and harm Plaintiff and the public, including Plaintiff's customers and third party financial institutions, NACHA and other members of the public; (2) Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests; (3) Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiff's TRO Application

and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through these IP addresses and domains and to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiff's action.

8. There is good cause to believe that Plaintiff's request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiff's part, but instead is based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d), good cause and the interests of justice require that this Order be granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly Plaintiff is relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Plaintiff's motion.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and the malicious botnet code and content used to maintain and operate the botnet at computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B.

10. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants' data and evidence at Defendants' IP addresses at the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B must be preserved and held in escrow pending further order of the court, Defendants' computing resources related to malicious domains hosted at such IP addresses must then be disconnected from the Internet, Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Defendants' computer resources related to such IP addresses and the data and evidence located on those computer resources must be secured and preserved. There is good cause to believe that Defendants must be ordered not to use all IP addresses known to have been associated with the botnets at issue in this case,

listed at Appendix B.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, and to ensure that future prosecution of this case is not rendered fruitless by attempts to delete, hide, conceal, or otherwise render inaccessible the software components that distribute unlicensed copies of Plaintiff's registered trademarks and carry out other harmful conduct, with respect to Defendants' most current, active command and control IP addresses hosted at data centers operated by Linode LLC/Linode VPS Hosting and Network Operations Center, Inc./BurstNET Technologies, Inc., the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Marshals Service in the judicial districts where the data centers are located should be directed to seize, impound and deliver into the custody of third-party escrow service Stroz Friedberg, 1925 Century Park East, Suite 1350, Los Angeles, CA 90067, all of Defendants' computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media, or copies thereof, associated with the IP addresses at those facilities listed in Appendix B.

12. There is good cause to believe that the Citadel malicious software code infecting end-user computers poses a significant and present threat to those end-users as well as to third party financial institutions with which those end-users maintain their financial accounts, and that therefore, both the end-users and the financial institutions victimized by the Citadel malicious software would stand to benefit through the neutralization and removal of the Citadel malicious software from the end-users' computers.

13. There is good cause to believe that Citadel malicious software code infecting end-user computers keeps those computers from connecting to the websites of providers of anti-virus software and updating the anti-virus software on their computer, thereby

subjecting the computers to the threat of repeated malware infections, unless steps are taken to alter the behavior of the Citadel malicious software or remove it entirely.

14. There is good cause to believe that the Citadel malicious code infecting end-user computers will continue to monitor the Internet browsing activities of those computers unless steps are taken to alter its behavior or remove it entirely.

15. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS5.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS6.microsoftinternetsafety.net and thus made inaccessible to Defendants.

16. There is good cause to direct that third party Internet registries, data centers, and hosting providers with a presence in the United States to reasonably assist in the implementation of this Order and refrain from frustrating the implementation and purposes of this Order, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All Writs Act).

17. There is good cause to believe that if Defendants are provided advance notice of Plaintiffs' TRO Application or this Order, they would move the botnet infrastructure, allowing them to continue their misconduct and that they would destroy, move, hide, conceal, or otherwise make inaccessible to the Court evidence of their misconduct, the botnet's activity, the infringing materials, the instrumentalities used to make the infringing materials, and the records evidencing the manufacture and distributing of the infringing materials.

18. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3), and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) transmission by e-mail, electronic messaging addresses, facsimile, and mail to the known email and messaging addresses of Defendants and to their contact information provided by Defendants to the domain registrars, registries, data centers and Internet hosting providers, who host the software code associated with the IP addresses in Appendix B, or through which domains in Appendix A are registered; (2) personal delivery upon Defendants who provided to the data centers and Internet hosting providers contact information in the U.S.; (3) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or other treaties upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the United States; and (3) publishing notice to the Defendants on a publicly available Internet website. Further, given the high degree of harm to the public caused by Defendants' actions, there is good cause to permit Plaintiff to otherwise publicize its actions to neutralize the Citadel botnet by appropriate means following the unsealing of this Matter.

19. There is good cause to believe that the harm to Plaintiff of denying the relief requested in its TRO Application outweighs any harm to any legitimate interests of Defendants and that there is no undue burden to any third party.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED as follows:

A. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) Intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to Plaintiff, its protected Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software, the protected computers of Plaintiff's customers and to the computers of third-party financial institutions and other members of the public, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the botnet; (2) sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; (3) sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; (4) sending unsolicited spam e-mail that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiff or third-parties, including financial institutions, NACHA and other companies and institutions; (5) creating false websites that falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiff or third-party financial institutions; or (6) stealing information, money or property from Plaintiff, Plaintiff's customers or third-party financial institutions and other members of the public, or undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiff, or the public, including Plaintiff's customers, financial institutions and NACHA.

B. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnets described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the domains and IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnets in any location.

C. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using Plaintiff's

trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," "Internet Explorer," and the trademarks of third parties including "NACHA," the NACHA logo, trademarks of financial institutions and/or other trademarks; trade names; service marks; or Internet Domain addresses or names; or acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' products or services come from or are somehow sponsored or affiliated with Plaintiff or other companies or institutions, and from otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiff, misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiff or Plaintiff's customers or third-parties, including financial institutions, NACHA or other members of the public, or passing off their goods or services as Plaintiff's or as those of third-parties, including financial institutions, NACHA or other members of the public.

D. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from infringing Plaintiffs' registered trademarks, Registration Nos. 2872708 ("Microsoft"), 2463510 ("Windows") 2277112 ("Internet Explorer") and others.

E. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using in connection with Defendants' activities any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their representatives' activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiff or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;

B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS5.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS6.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and registries to execute this order.

H. With regard to the domain registries and registrars located outside of the United States, the Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that they take the same or substantially similar actions so as to neutralize the threat posed by the Citadel botnet to the citizens and financial institutions of all countries, including their own. Defendants, their representatives and

persons who are in active concert or participation with them are ordered to consent to whatever actions are necessary for non-United States registries, registrars and registrants or hosts to effectuate this request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered, the domain registries and registrants located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers NS5.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS6.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way

with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars or registries to execute this order.

I. With regard to the domain registries and registrars located outside of the United States, the Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that they take the same or substantially similar actions so as to neutralize the threat posed by the Citadel botnet to the citizens and financial institutions of all countries, including their own. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are ordered to consent to whatever actions are necessary for non-United States registries, registrars, registrants and hosts to effectuate this request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants' materials bearing the infringing marks, the means of making the counterfeit marks, materials involved in making and using the counterfeit marks, and associated records in the possession of data centers operated by Linode LLC/Linode VPS Hosting and Network Operations Center, Inc./BurstNET Technologies, Inc., all pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(d), shall be seized:

A. The seizure at the foregoing data centers and hosting providers shall take place on or about 9:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on June 5, and no later than seven (7) days after the date of issue of this order. The seizure may continue from day to day, for a period not to exceed two (2) days, until all items have been seized. The seizure shall be made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and/or the United States Marshals Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and/or the United States Marshals Service in the judicial districts where the foregoing data centers and hosting providers are located are directed to coordinate with each other and with Microsoft and its attorneys in order to carry out this Order such that disablement and/or seizure

of Defendants' materials on such servers is effected simultaneously, to ensure that Defendants are unable to operate the botnet during the pendency of this case. In order to facilitate such coordination, the United States Marshals offices in the relevant jurisdictions are set forth, as follows:

- a. District of New Jersey
U.S. Marshal: Juan Mattos Jr.
U.S. Courthouse
50 Walnut Street
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 645-2404
- b. Middle District of Pennsylvania
U.S. Marshal: Martin J. Pane
Federal Building
Washington Avenue & Linden Street, Room 231
Scranton, PA 18501
(570) 346-7277

B. The Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and/or the United States Marshals and their deputies shall be accompanied by Microsoft's attorneys and forensic experts at the foregoing described seizure, to assist with identifying, inventorying, taking possession of and isolating Defendants' computer resources, command and control software and other software components that are seized. The Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and/or the United States Marshals shall, if necessary to isolate Defendants' malicious activity, seize Defendants' computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media associated with Defendants' IP addresses at the hosting companies set forth above, or a live image of Defendants' data and information on said computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media, as reasonably determined by the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Marshals Service, and Microsoft's forensic experts and/or attorneys. Up

to four hours of Internet traffic to and from Defendants' servers associated with the IP addresses at the hosting companies set forth above shall be preserved, before disconnecting those computers from the Internet.

C. Stroz Friedberg, 1925 Century Park East, Suite 1350, Los Angeles, CA 90067, will act as substitute custodian of any and all data and properties seized and evidence preserved pursuant to this Order and shall hold harmless the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Marshals Service, arising from any acts, incidents, or occurrences in connection with the seizure and possession of the Defendants' property, including any third-party claims, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Marshals Service shall be discharged its duties and responsibilities for safekeeping of the seized materials.

D. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents and/or the United States Marshals accomplishing such seizure are permitted to enter the premises of the data centers operated by Linode LLC/Linode VPS Hosting and Network Operations Center, Inc./BurstNET Technologies, Inc. in order to serve copies of this Order, carry out the terms of this Order and to verify compliance with this Order. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents and/or the United States Marshals shall employ reasonable means necessary to carry out the terms of this Order and to inspect the contents of or connect to any computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, media, room, closets, cabinets, vehicles, containers or desks or documents and to dismantle any equipment utilized by Defendants to carry out the activities prohibited by this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP addresses listed in Appendix B, the Internet hosting providers listed at Appendix B shall:

A. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of

this order by Defendants or Defendants' representatives associated with the IP addresses or any other person;

B. Disable and deny to Defendants and Defendants' representatives, access to any and all "backup" systems, arrangements or services that might otherwise be used to support the Defendants domains or malicious activities on or through the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B or that might otherwise be used to circumvent this Order;

C. Log all attempts to connect to or communicate with the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B;

D. Preserve, retain and produce to Microsoft all documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or controlling the IP addresses set forth in Appendix B, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage, access and contact records and all records, documents and logs associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the IP addresses.

E. Completely refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and shall refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

F. Transfer any content and software hosted on Defendants' IP addresses listed in Appendix B that are not associated with Defendants to new IP addresses not listed in Appendix B; notify any non-party owners of such content or software of the new IP addresses, and direct them to contact Microsoft's Counsel, Gabriel M. Ramsey, Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, 1000 Marsh Road, Menlo Park, CA 90425-1015, (Tel: 650-614-7400), to facilitate any follow-on

action;

G. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order, including the provision of sufficient and reasonable access to offices, facilities, computer networks, computers and services, so that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshals Service, Microsoft, and Microsoft's attorneys and/or representatives may directly supervise and confirm the implementation of this Order against Defendants;

H. With respect to the complete list of IP addresses known to have been associated with the botnets at issue, listed at Appendix B, any web hosting company responsible for such IP addresses located in the United States shall reasonably assist Microsoft to confirm whether such IP addresses are supporting the botnets and, if so, take reasonable remedial steps to prevent such used by Defendants.

I. With regard to the domain registries and registrars located outside of the United States, the Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that they take the same or substantially similar actions so as to neutralize the threat posed by the Citadel botnet to the citizens and financial institutions of all countries, including their own. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are ordered to consent to whatever actions are necessary for non-United States registries, registrars, registrants and hosts to effectuate this request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by transmission by e-mail, facsimile and mail to the contact information provided by Defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers, and domain registrars who hosted

the software code associated with the domains and IP addresses set forth at Appendices A and B; (2) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (3) by personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; and (4) by publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on June 10th, 2013 at 10^{00 AM} to show cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$300,000 to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, to fully neutralize the Citadel botnet malicious software that has taken control of Microsoft's property, including its Windows operating system and Internet Explorer browser, and associated files, to return control of that property to Microsoft, to end the irreparable harm to Microsoft and its customers, to abate the nuisance caused by Defendants' conduct, and to notify customers of acts they may take to permanently remove the Citadel malicious code from those computers, consistent with the terms of Microsoft's license to its Windows operating system, Microsoft shall be permitted to do the following:

1. Through Microsoft's control over the domains and IP addresses listed in Appendices A and B granted elsewhere in this Order, to cause all Citadel-infected end-user computers attempting to connect to any Citadel Command

- and Control server to instead connect to one or more servers under the control of Microsoft ("the Microsoft Curative Servers");
2. For a period of two weeks or more from the date of execution of this Order, to stage on the Microsoft Curative Server a first curative configuration file (the "First Curative Configuration File") that is known to be requested by the Citadel botnet malicious software running on end-user computers, such that upon connecting to the Microsoft Curative Server, the Citadel botnet malicious software shall download, decrypt, and thereafter follow the instructions in the First Curative Configuration File;
 3. To permit Microsoft to prepare the First Curative Configuration File such that it (a) stops the harmful acts of the Citadel botnet malicious software; (b) permits the infected computer to connect to antivirus websites from which assistance and tools may be obtained for removing the Citadel infection from the computer, and which are currently blocked by the Citadel botnet software; and (c) keeps the Citadel malicious software on the computer from communicating with any known Citadel Command and Control servers, and instead causes it to communicate with the Microsoft Curative Servers.
 4. Beginning no sooner than two weeks from the date of execution of this Order, to permit Microsoft to stage on the Microsoft Curative Server a second curative configuration file (the "Second Curative File") that is known to be requested by the Citadel malicious software;
 5. To permit Microsoft to prepare the Second Curative Configuration File such that, when an end-user of an infected computer attempts to connect to any

website on the Internet other than an antivirus website, through Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, or Mozilla Firefox web browsers, a notice (the "Curative Notice"), will be displayed to the user through their browser, and that such notice shall be displayed in the user's browser for approximately twenty minutes, during which time the user will be able only to browse to the Microsoft Curative Servers or to an antivirus website;

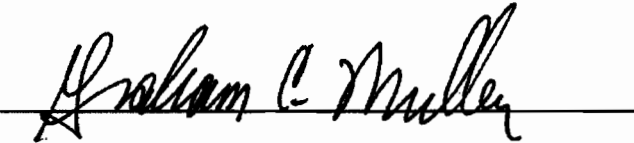
6. To permit Microsoft, should it be necessary and prudent in Microsoft's estimation to promote further disinfection of computers currently infected with Citadel, to alternate staging of the First and Second Curative Configuration files on the Curative Servers such that the Curative Notice shall be displayed to the users of computers infected with Citadel botnet malicious software for up to one twenty minute period every five hours for one twenty-four hour period once per week, until such time as Microsoft deems it no longer necessary to prompt the owners of such infected end-user computers to take the steps necessary to cleanse them of the Citadel botnet infection.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Microsoft's counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than two (2) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction. Microsoft may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for the Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that

they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 29th day of May, 2013.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Graham C. Mulley", is written over a horizontal line.

United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-82, CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING MICROSOFT AND ITS
CUSTOMERS,
Defendants.

Civil Action No. 3:13-cv-319

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft" or "Plaintiff") has filed a Complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statute § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance. Plaintiff has also moved for a preliminary injunction under Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d) (the "Lanham Act") and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the "All Writs Act"), and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiff's Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order,

and Order to Show Cause for Preliminary Injunction ("Preliminary Injunction Application"), the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statute § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance.

2. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," and "Internet Explorer," used in connection with its services, software, and products. Trademarks of third parties and other members of the public are also impacted by Defendants' activities.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statute § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from Defendants' ongoing violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); Trademark Infringement, False Designation of Origin, and Trademark Dilution under the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 *et seq.*); the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962); North Carolina General Statutes § 14-458 (Computer Trespass); and the common law of conversion, unjust enrichment and nuisance. The evidence set forth in Plaintiff's Preliminary Injunction Application and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiff is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing laws by:

- a. Developing, commercializing, and supporting a Citadel botnet development kit, with the purpose and effect of enabling other Defendants to create, deploy, and operate, Citadel botnets with the purpose of stealing identification and personal security information and money, intruding upon Microsoft's software and its customers' computers, and intruding upon the protected computers of third parties, including banks and other members of the public;
- b. Providing a stolen version of Windows XP and a stolen Windows XP product key with the sole purpose and effect of enabling other Defendants to create, deploy, and operate, criminal botnets with the purpose of stealing identification and personal security information and money, and intruding upon Microsoft's software and its

customers' computers;

- c. Creating, deploying, and operating criminal botnets with the purpose and effect of stealing identification and personal security information and money through the misuse of Plaintiff's Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software;
- d. Intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to Microsoft's licensed Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software, the protected computers of Microsoft's customers and also the protected computers of third parties, including banks and other members of the public, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the Citadel botnet;
- e. Sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- f. Sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts;
- g. Sending unsolicited spam e-mails that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiff or third-parties, including banks, NACHA or other companies or institutions, the purpose of which is to deceive computer users into taking steps that will result in the infection of their computers with botnet code and/or the disclosure of personal and financial account information;
- h. Stealing personal and financial account information from users of Microsoft's Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software;
- i. Using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of

those users using Microsoft's Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software; and

- j. Associating with one another in a common criminal enterprise engaged in these illegal acts.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiff and the public, including Plaintiff's customers, financial institutions, NACHA and other members of the public.

6. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants are engaging, and will continue to engage, in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of the botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A and the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations.

7. There is good cause to believe that, based on the evidence cited in Plaintiff's Preliminary Injunction Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiff is likely to be able to prove that: (1) Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate U.S. law and harm Plaintiff and the public, including Plaintiff's customers and third party financial institutions, NACHA and other members of the public; (2) Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests; (3) Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the botnet command and control software at issue

in Plaintiff's Preliminary Injunction Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through these IP addresses and domains and to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiff's action.

8. There is good cause to believe that Plaintiff's request for this emergency relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiff's part, but instead is based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d), good cause and the interests of justice require that this Order be granted.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and the malicious botnet code and content used to maintain and operate the botnet at computers, servers, electronic data storage devices or media at the IP addresses identified in Appendix B.

10. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants' data and evidence at Defendants' IP addresses at the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix B must be preserved and held in escrow pending further order of the court, and the data and evidence located on those computer resources must be secured and preserved. There is good cause to believe that Defendants must be ordered not to use all IP addresses known to have been associated with the botnets at issue in this case, listed at Appendix B.

11. There is good cause to believe that the Citadel malicious software code infecting end-user computers poses a significant and present threat to those end-users as well as to Microsoft and third party financial institutions with which those end-users maintain

their financial accounts, and that therefore, the end-users, Microsoft and the financial institutions victimized by the Citadel malicious software would stand to benefit through the neutralization and removal of the Citadel malicious software from the end-users' computers.

12. There is good cause to believe that Citadel malicious software code infecting end-user computers keeps those computers from connecting to the websites of providers of anti-virus software and updating the anti-virus software on their computer, thereby subjecting the computers to the threat of repeated malware infections, unless steps are taken to alter the behavior of the Citadel malicious software or remove it entirely.

13. There is good cause to believe that the Citadel malicious code infecting end-user computers will continue to monitor the Internet browsing activities of those computers unless steps are taken to alter its behavior or remove it entirely.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS5.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS6.microsoftinternetsafety.net and thus made inaccessible to Defendants and used to clean the Citadel malicious code from end-user computers.

15. There is good cause to direct that third party Internet registries, data centers, and hosting providers with a presence in the United States to reasonably assist in the implementation of this Order and refrain from frustrating the implementation and purposes of this Order, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All Writs Act).

16. There is good cause to believe that Defendants may attempt to move the botnet infrastructure, allowing them to continue their misconduct and that they would destroy, move, hide, conceal, or otherwise make inaccessible to the Court evidence of their misconduct, the botnet's activity, the infringing materials, the instrumentalities used to make the infringing materials, and the records evidencing the manufacture and distributing of the infringing materials.

17. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 4(f)(3), and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) transmission by e-mail, electronic messaging addresses, facsimile, and mail to the known email and messaging addresses of Defendants and to their contact information provided by Defendants to the domain registrars, registries, data centers and Internet hosting providers, who host the software code associated with the IP addresses in Appendix B, or through which domains in Appendix A are registered; (2) personal delivery upon Defendants who provided to the data centers and Internet hosting providers contact information in the U.S.; (3) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or other treaties upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the United States; and (3) publishing notice to the Defendants on a publicly available Internet website. Further, given the high degree of harm to the public caused by Defendants' actions, there is good cause to permit Plaintiff to otherwise publicize its actions to neutralize the Citadel botnet by appropriate means following the unsealing of this Matter.

18. There is good cause to believe that the harm to Plaintiff of denying the relief requested in its TRO Application outweighs any harm to any legitimate interests of Defendants and that there is no undue burden to any third party.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED as follows:

A. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are enjoined from: (1) Intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to Plaintiff, its protected Windows operating system and Internet Explorer software, the protected computers of Plaintiff's customers and to the computers of third-party financial institutions and other members of the public, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the botnet; (2) sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; (3) sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; (4) sending unsolicited spam e-mail that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Plaintiff or third-parties, including financial institutions, NACHA and other companies and institutions; (5) creating false websites that falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiff or third-party financial institutions; or (6) stealing information, money or property from Plaintiff, Plaintiff's customers or third-party financial institutions and other members of the public, or undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiff, or the public, including Plaintiff's customers, financial institutions and NACHA.

B. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are enjoined from configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnets described in the Preliminary Injunction

Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the domains and IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnets in any location.

C. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from using Plaintiff's trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," "Internet Explorer," and the trademarks of third parties including "NACHA," the NACHA logo, trademarks of financial institutions and/or other trademarks; trade names; service marks; or Internet Domain addresses or names; or acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' products or services come from or are somehow sponsored or affiliated with Plaintiff or other companies or institutions, and from otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiff, misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiff or Plaintiff's customers or third-parties, including financial institutions, NACHA or other members of the public, or passing off their goods or services as Plaintiff's or as those of third-parties, including financial institutions, NACHA or other members of the public.

D. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are enjoined from infringing Plaintiffs' registered trademarks, Registration Nos. 2872708 ("Microsoft"), 2463510 ("Windows") 2277112 ("Internet Explorer") and others.

E. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are enjoined from using in connection with Defendants' activities any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their representatives' activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would

damage or injure Plaintiff or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;

B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS5.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS6.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and

registries to execute this order.

H. With regard to the domain registries and registrars located outside of the United States, the Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that they take the same or substantially similar actions so as to neutralize the threat posed by the Citadel botnet to the citizens and financial institutions of all countries, including their own. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are ordered to consent to whatever actions are necessary for non-United States registries, registrars and registrants or hosts to effectuate this request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered, the domain registries and registrants located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers NS5.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS6.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. With regard to the domain registries and registrars located outside of the United States, the Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that they take the same or substantially similar actions so as to neutralize the threat posed by the Citadel botnet to the citizens and financial institutions of all countries, including their own. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are ordered to consent to whatever actions are necessary for non-United States registries, registrars, registrants and hosts to effectuate this request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP addresses listed in Appendix B:

A. Any web hosting company responsible for such IP addresses located in the United States shall reasonably assist Microsoft to confirm whether such IP addresses are supporting the botnets and, if so, take reasonable remedial steps to prevent such used by Defendants.

B. With regard to the domain registries and registrars located outside of the United States, the Court respectfully requests, but does not order, that they take the same or substantially similar actions so as to neutralize the threat posed by the Citadel botnet to the citizens and financial institutions of all countries, including their own. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are ordered to consent to whatever actions are necessary for non-United States registries, registrars, registrants and hosts to

effectuate this request.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by transmission by e-mail, facsimile and mail to the contact information provided by Defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers, and domain registrars who hosted the software code associated with the domains and IP addresses set forth at Appendices A and B; (2) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided contact information in the U.S.; (3) by personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad upon Defendants who provided contact information outside the U.S.; and (4) by publishing notice to Defendants on a publicly available Internet website.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, to fully neutralize the Citadel botnet malicious software that has taken control of Microsoft's property, including its Windows operating system and Internet Explorer browser, and associated files, to return control of that property to Microsoft, to end the irreparable harm to Microsoft and its customers, to abate the nuisance caused by Defendants' conduct, and to notify customers of acts they may take to permanently remove the Citadel malicious code from those computers, consistent with the terms of Microsoft's license to its Windows operating system, Microsoft shall be permitted to do the following:

1. Through Microsoft's control over the domains and IP addresses listed in Appendices A and B granted elsewhere in this Order, to cause all Citadel-infected end-user computers attempting to connect to any Citadel Command and Control server to instead connect to one or more servers under the control of Microsoft ("the Microsoft Curative Servers");

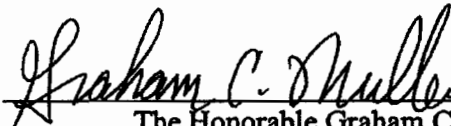
2. For a period of two weeks or more from the date of execution of this Order, to stage on the Microsoft Curative Server a first curative configuration file (the "First Curative Configuration File") that is known to be requested by the Citadel botnet malicious software running on end-user computers, such that upon connecting to the Microsoft Curative Server, the Citadel botnet malicious software shall download, decrypt, and thereafter follow the instructions in the First Curative Configuration File;
3. To permit Microsoft to prepare the First Curative Configuration File such that it (a) stops the harmful acts of the Citadel botnet malicious software; (b) permits the infected computer to connect to antivirus websites from which assistance and tools may be obtained for removing the Citadel infection from the computer, and which are currently blocked by the Citadel botnet software; and (c) keeps the Citadel malicious software on the computer from communicating with any known Citadel Command and Control servers, and instead causes it to communicate with the Microsoft Curative Servers.
4. Beginning no sooner than two weeks from the date of execution of this Order, to permit Microsoft to stage on the Microsoft Curative Server a second curative configuration file (the "Second Curative File") that is known to be requested by the Citadel malicious software;
5. To permit Microsoft to prepare the Second Curative Configuration File such that, when an end-user of an infected computer attempts to connect to any website on the Internet other than an antivirus website, through Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, or Mozilla Firefox web browsers, a notice (the

“Curative Notice”), will be displayed to the user through their browser, and that such notice shall be displayed in the user’s browser for approximately twenty minutes, during which time the user will be able only to browse to the Microsoft Curative Servers or to an antivirus website;

6. To permit Microsoft, should it be necessary and prudent in Microsoft’s estimation to promote further disinfection of computers currently infected with Citadel, to alternate staging of the First and Second Curative Configuration files on the Curative Servers such that the Curative Notice shall be displayed to the users of computers infected with Citadel botnet malicious software for up to one twenty minute period every five hours for one twenty-four hour period once per week, until such time as Microsoft deems it no longer necessary to prompt the owners of such infected end-user computers to take the steps necessary to cleanse them of the Citadel botnet infection.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 10th day of June, 2013.



The Honorable Graham C. Mullen
United States District Judge

Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks “Bing,” “Internet Explorer,” “Microsoft,” and “Windows” used in connection with its services, software and products.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless the Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants’ ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Microsoft’s Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction (“TRO Application”), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious code to Microsoft’s and its customers’ protected computers and Windows operating systems, without authorization and exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the computer botnet known as the “ZeroAccess” botnet (the “botnet”);
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. taking control of Internet search engine results, including results provided by Microsoft’s Bing search engine, and redirecting clicks on those results to locations different from those intended by Microsoft and its customers, without their authorization or consent;

- d. taking control of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser and generating clicks through that browser without the authorization or consent of Microsoft or its customers;
- e. creating unauthorized versions and instances of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, thereby creating unauthorized copies of Microsoft's Internet Explorer trademark and falsely indicating that such versions and instances of Internet Explorer are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- f. creating unauthorized versions and instances of Microsoft's Bing Search engine web page and functionality, thereby creating unauthorized copies of Microsoft's Bing trademark and falsely indicating that such versions and instances of the Bing search engine are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- g. creating and redirecting Microsoft's customers to websites containing malicious software or unauthorized copies of Microsoft's trademarks, without the authorization or consent of Microsoft or its customers, and falsely indicating that such websites are associated with or approved by Microsoft, the purpose of which is to deceive customers;
- h. collecting personal information without authorization and content, including personal search engine queries and terms; and
- i. delivering malicious code.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, its customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other

disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and Internet domains listed in Appendix A to this Order from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harms Microsoft, its customers and the public;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to Microsoft, its customers, and the public;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the harmful, malicious and trademark infringing botnet command and control software at issue in Microsoft's TRO Application, which is operating at and disseminated through the IP addresses and domains at issue, and to destroy information and evidence of their misconduct stored at the IP addresses and domains; and
- d. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Microsoft's action.

7. Microsoft's request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft's part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Microsoft is relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Microsoft's customers located in the Western District of Texas, have engaged in illegal activity using IP addresses identified in Appendix A to this Order that are

registered to command and control servers located at hosting companies in Germany, Latvia, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Luxembourg (set forth in Appendix A), and have engaged in illegal activity by using the domains identified in Appendix A, by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Microsoft's customers. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious botnet code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the computer networks of the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) identified in Appendix B to this Order that Microsoft's customers use to access the Internet, and the hosting companies and domain registries identified in Appendix A to this Order.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the networks of the ISPs identified in Appendix B and the hosting facilities and domain registration facilities of the companies in Appendix A, to deliver from the IP Addresses and domains identified in Appendix A, the malicious botnet code and content that Defendants use to maintain and operate the botnets to the computers of Microsoft's customers.

10. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from sending malicious botnet code and content from the IP Addresses identified in Appendix A to computers of Microsoft's customers. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, the ISPs identified in Appendix B and the hosting companies identified in Appendix A should take steps to block incoming and/or outgoing traffic on their respective networks that originates or has been sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix A such that said traffic will not reach victim end-user computers on the ISPs' respective networks and/or the computers at the IP Addresses in Appendix A.

11. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the IP Addresses identified in Appendix A to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that in order to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants and to ensure the future prosecution of this case it not rendered fruitless by attempts to delete, hide, conceal, or otherwise render

inaccessible the software components that create, distribute, and are involved in the creation, perpetuation, and maintenance of the botnet and prevent the creation and distribution of unauthorized copies of Microsoft's registered trademarks and carry out other harmful conduct, with respect to the Defendants' most current, active command and control servers hosted at the IP Addresses, the following actions should be taken. The ISPs identified in Appendix B and the hosting companies identified in Appendix A should block incoming and/or outgoing traffic on their respective networks that originates or has been sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix A, such that said traffic will not reach victim end-user computers on the ISPs' respective networks and/or the computers at the IP Addresses in Appendix A, and should take other reasonable steps to block such traffic to and/or from any other IP addresses to which Defendants may move the botnet infrastructure, identified by Microsoft and which the Court may order to be subject to this Order, to ensure that Defendants cannot use such infrastructure to control the botnet.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS2.microsoftinternetsafety.net and thus made inaccessible to Defendants.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury, the execution of this Order should be carried out in a coordinated manner by Microsoft and by the ISPs identified in Appendix B to this Order and the domain registries and hosting companies identified in Appendix A to this Order on or about 10:00 a.m. Central Standard Time on December 5, 2013, or such other date and time within eight days of this order as may be reasonably requested by Microsoft.

14. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any, (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft's and its customers protected computers and Windows operating systems, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) taking control of internet search engine results or browsers, including Microsoft's Bing search engine and Internet Explorer browser, (4) redirecting search engine results or browser activities or generating unauthorized "clicks," (5) collecting personal information including search terms and keywords, (6) configuring, deploying, operating or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location, (7) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Microsoft or

its customers or in which Microsoft has a proprietary interest or (8) undertaking similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, its customers, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Bing," "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526, 2277112 and 3883548, (2) creating unauthorized copies, versions and instances of Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, Bing search engine, and trademarks or falsely indicating that Microsoft is associated with or approves the foregoing, (3) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers, or (4) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Microsoft's.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix A to this Order, the ISPs identified in Appendix B to this Order shall take reasonable best efforts to implement the following actions:

A. Without the need to create logs or other documentation, identify incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix A that is directed to and/or from computers that connect to the Internet through the ISPs' respective networks;

B. Block incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originate and/or are being sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix A that is directed to and/or from computers that connect to the Internet through the ISPs' respective networks;

C. Take other reasonable steps to block such traffic to and/or from any other IP addresses to which Defendants may move the botnet infrastructure, identified by Microsoft and which the Court may order to be subject to this Order, to ensure that Defendants cannot use such infrastructure to control the botnet.

D. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with hosting companies or other ISPs to execute this order;

E. Take all reasonable steps necessary to block the IP Addresses in Appendix A, as set forth above, so to prevent Defendants or Defendants' representatives or any other person, from accessing the IP Addresses, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

F. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants, Defendants' representatives or any other person;

G. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses in Appendix A, the non-U.S. hosting companies set forth at Appendix A are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the following steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the hosting companies' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Microsoft and its customers from the botnet:

A. Take all reasonable steps necessary to completely block all access to and all traffic to and from the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix A by Defendants, Defendants' representatives, resellers, and any other person or computer, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

B. Completely disable the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP Addresses set forth in

Appendix A and make them inaccessible from any other computer on the Internet, any internal network, or in any other manner, to Defendants, Defendants' representatives and all other persons, except as otherwise ordered herein;

C. Completely, and until further order of this Court, suspend all services associated with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix A;

D. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants or Defendants' representatives associated with the IP Addresses or any other person;

E. Log all attempts to connect to or communicate with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix A;

F. Preserve, retain and produce to Microsoft all documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or controlling the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix A, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage, access and contact records and all records, documents and logs associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the IP Addresses.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

H. Transfer any content and software hosted at the IP Addresses listed in Appendix A that are not associated with Defendants, if any, to new IP Addresses not listed in Appendix A; notify any non-party owners of such action and the new IP addresses, and direct them to contact Microsoft's counsel, Gabriel M. Ramsey, Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, 1000 Marsh Road, Menlo Park, CA 90425-1015, gramsey@orrick.com, (Tel: 650-614-7400), to facilitate any follow-on action;

I. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;

B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS2.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered, the domain registries and registrars located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers NS1.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS2.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars or registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or

personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on December 12th, 2013 at 9:30^{am} to show cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order. BA

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$250,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Microsoft's counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than two (2) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction. Microsoft may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for the Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Central Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 25th day of November, 2013.


United States District Judge

RECEIVED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division

JUN 27 A 9:35

CLERK OF COURT
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation, and FS-ISAC, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-8, CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFFS, AND THEIR
CUSTOMERS AND MEMBERS,

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:14cv811

LOG/TEB

FILED UNDER SEAL

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiffs Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") and Financial Services – Information Sharing And Analysis Center, Inc. ("FS-ISAC") (collectively "Plaintiffs") have filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Plaintiffs have moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiffs' Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Does 1-8 ("Defendants") under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft," and "Windows" used in connection with its services, software and products. FS-ISAC's member organizations have invested in developing their brands, trademarks, and trade names in association with the financial services they offer.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Plaintiffs' Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers or associated member organizations of Microsoft and FS-ISAC, without authorization and exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the computer botnet known as the “Shylock” botnet (the “botnet”);
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. generating and sending unsolicited messages through Microsoft’s Skype application and service that falsely indicate they are from or approved by Microsoft;
- d. creating false websites that falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs’ member organizations;
- e. using deceptive telephone numbers purporting to be associated with FS-ISAC’s member organizations, in order to steal computer users’ credentials;
- f. stealing personal and financial account information from computer users;
- g. using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of those users; and
- h. delivering malicious code.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs’ customers and member organizations, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court’s ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains and domain name servers listed in Appendix A and the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants’ misconduct available

at those locations if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiffs are likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and member-organizations;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through the Internet domains, IP Addresses, and name servers to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiffs' action; and
- d. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiffs' action.

7. Plaintiffs' request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiffs' part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Plaintiffs are relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations located in the Eastern District of Virginia, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains and domain name servers identified in Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations; and using the IP addresses identified in Appendix B to this Order that are registered to command and control

servers located at hosting companies set forth in Appendix B, by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, to further perpetrate their fraud on Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious botnet code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the computer networks of the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) identified in Appendix C to this Order that Microsoft's customers use to access the Internet, and the hosting companies and domain registries identified in Appendices A and B to this Order.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the networks of the ISPs identified in Appendix C and the hosting facilities and domain registration facilities of the companies in Appendices A and B, to deliver from the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP Addresses identified in Appendices A and B, the malicious botnet code and content that Defendants use to maintain and operate the botnets to the computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake telephone numbers specifically to steal computer users' login and/or financial account credentials and to use such credentials to steal funds from such users.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from sending malicious botnet code and content from the Internet domains, the domain name servers, and the IP Addresses identified in Appendices A and B to computers of Plaintiffs' customers. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must also be prohibited from sending or receiving telephone calls to steal computer users' credentials and continue their fraudulent conduct on Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains and domain name services identified in Appendix A to this Order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of

Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS9.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS10.microsoftinternetsafety.net and thus made inaccessible to Defendants.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, the ISPs identified in Appendix C and the hosting companies identified in Appendix B should take reasonable steps to block incoming and/or outgoing traffic on their respective networks that originates or has been sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B and the ".su," ".ru" and ".at" domains identified in Appendix A, such that said traffic will not reach victim end-user computers on the ISPs' respective networks and/or the computers at the foregoing IP Addresses and domains.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that in order to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants and to ensure the future prosecution of this case it not rendered fruitless by attempts to delete, hide, conceal, or otherwise render inaccessible the software components that create, distribute, and are involved in the creation, perpetuation, and maintenance of the botnet and prevent the creation and distribution of unauthorized copies of the registered trademarks of Microsoft and FS-ISAC's member organizations and carry out other harmful conduct, with respect to the Defendants' most current, active command and control servers hosted at the IP Addresses, the following actions should be taken. The ISPs identified in Appendix C and the hosting companies identified in Appendix B should take reasonable steps to block incoming and/or outgoing traffic on their respective networks that originates or has been sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B, such that said traffic will not reach victim end-user computers on the ISPs' respective networks and/or the computers at the IP Addresses in Appendix B, and should take other reasonable steps to block such traffic to and/or from any other IP addresses to which Defendants may move the botnet infrastructure, identified by Plaintiffs and which the Court may order to be

subject to this Order, to ensure that Defendants cannot use such infrastructure to control the botnet.

15. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury, the execution of this Order should be carried out in a coordinated manner by Plaintiffs and by the domain registries identified in Appendix A, the hosting companies identified in Appendix B, and the ISPs identified in Appendix C to this Order on or about 11:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on July 8, 2014, or such other date and time within eight days of this order as may be reasonably requested by Plaintiffs.

16. There is good cause to believe that Defendants will routinely update the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses associated with the Shylock Botnet, and that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains and IP addresses to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses associated with the Shylock Botnet just prior to the July 8, 2014 execution of this Order.

17. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any, (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Plaintiffs and the protected computers and operating systems of Plaintiffs' customers and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) generating and sending unsolicited messages that falsely indicate said messages are from or approved by Microsoft or others; (4) creating false websites that falsely indicated that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (5) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location; (6) using deceptive telephone numbers purporting to be associated with Plaintiffs' member organizations in order to steal computer users' credentials; (7) stealing information, money, or property from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers, or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (8) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs, their customers, or their associated member organizations or in which Plaintiffs', their customers, or their associated member organizations has a proprietary interest; or (9) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers or member associations, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526 and 2277112; the trademarks of financial institution members of FS-ISAC and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2)

using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiffs or their member organizations or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Plaintiffs' or their member organizations.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered Internet domains and domain name servers set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

- A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;
- B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;
- C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;
- D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS9.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS10.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.
- E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;
- F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.
- G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way

with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the currently registered Internet domains and domain name servers set forth in Appendix A, the non-U.S. domain registries set forth at Appendix A are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the domain registries' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered, the domain registries and registrars located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers NS9.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS10.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with

Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars or registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the currently unregistered Internet domains and domain name servers set forth in Appendix A, the non-U.S. domain registries set forth at Appendix A are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the domain registries' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any of the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B to this Order and with respect to any of the ".su," ".ru" and ".at" domains set forth in Appendix A, the ISPs identified in Appendix D to this Order shall take reasonable best efforts to implement the following actions:

A. Without the need to create logs or other documentation, take reasonable steps to identify (1) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B and (2) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the ".su," ".ru" and ".at" domains identified in Appendix A, that is directed to and/or from computers that connect to the Internet through the ISPs' respective networks;

B. Take reasonable steps to block (1) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originate and/or are being sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B, and (2) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the ".su," ".ru" and ".at" domains

identified in Appendix A, that is directed to and/or from computers that connect to the Internet through the ISPs' respective networks;

C. Take other reasonable steps to block such traffic to and/or from any other IP addresses or domains to which Defendants may move the botnet infrastructure, identified by Microsoft in a supplemental request to this Order, to ensure that Defendants cannot use such infrastructure to control the botnet.

D. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with hosting companies, domains registries, the Plaintiffs or other ISPs to execute this order;

E. Not enable, and shall take reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants, Defendants' representatives or any other person;

F. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B and the ".su," ".ru" and ".at" domains identified in Appendix A, the non-U.S. ISPs set forth at Appendix C are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the domain registries' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses in Appendix B, the hosting companies located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Take all reasonable steps necessary to completely block all access to and all traffic to and from the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B by Defendants, Defendants' representatives, resellers, and any other person or computer, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

B. Completely disable the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B and make them inaccessible from any other computer on the Internet, any internal network, or in any other manner, to Defendants, Defendants' representatives and all other persons, except as otherwise ordered herein;

C. Completely preserve the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B, and preserve all evidence of any kind related to the content, data, software or accounts associated with such IP addresses and such computer hardware, such that such evidence of Defendants' unlawful activities is preserved.

D. Completely, and until further order of this Court, suspend all services associated with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B;

E. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants or Defendants' representatives associated with the IP Addresses or any other person;

F. Log all attempts to connect to or communicate with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B;

G. Preserve, retain and produce to Plaintiffs all documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or controlling the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage, access and contact records and all records, documents and logs associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the IP Addresses.

H. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

I. Transfer any content and software hosted at the IP Addresses listed in Appendix B that are not associated with Defendants, if any, to new IP Addresses not listed in Appendix B; notify any non-party owners of such action and the new IP addresses, and direct them to contact Microsoft's counsel, Gabriel M. Ramsey, Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, 1000 Marsh Road, Menlo Park, CA 90425-1015, gramsey@orrick.com, (Tel: 650-614-7400), to facilitate any follow-on action;

J. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses in Appendix B, the non-U.S. hosting companies set forth at Appendix B are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the hosting companies' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on July 15, 2014 at 10:00 ^{AM} to show cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling

on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$200,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains and IP addresses to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses associated with the Shylock Botnet just prior to the July 8, 2014 execution of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Plaintiffs' counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than two (2) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for the Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 27th day of June, 2014.

11:34 AM

/s/ [Signature]
Liam O'Grady
United States District Judge

RECEIVED

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**

2014 JUL 14 P 4:54

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation, and FS-ISAC, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-8, CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFFS, AND THEIR
CUSTOMERS AND MEMBERS,

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:14cv811 LOG/TCB

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiffs Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") and Financial Services – Information Sharing And Analysis Center, Inc. ("FS-ISAC") (collectively "Plaintiffs") have filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Plaintiffs have moved for a preliminary injunction pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiffs' application for a preliminary injunction, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Does 1-8 (“Defendants”) under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks “Internet Explorer,” “Microsoft,” and “Windows” used in connection with its services, software and products. FS-ISAC’s member organizations have invested in developing their brands, trademarks, and trade names in association with the financial services they offer.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants’ ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Plaintiffs’ Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction (“TRO Application”), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers or associated member organizations of Microsoft and FS-ISAC, without authorization and exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the computer botnet known as the “Shylock” botnet (the “botnet”);

- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. generating and sending unsolicited messages through Microsoft's Skype application and service that falsely indicate they are from or approved by Microsoft;
- d. creating false websites that falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations;
- e. using deceptive telephone numbers purporting to be associated with FS-ISAC's member organizations, in order to steal computer users' credentials;
- f. stealing personal and financial account information from computer users;
- g. using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of those users; and
- h. delivering malicious code.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains and domain name servers listed in Appendix A and the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix B, and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations, if the injunctive relief sought by Plaintiffs is not granted. Based on the evidence cited in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiffs are likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and

member-organizations;

- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through the Internet domains, IP Addresses, and name servers and/or to warn their associates engaged in such activities if the injunctive relief sought by Plaintiffs is not granted; and

7. Plaintiffs' request for this relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiffs' part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations located in the Eastern District of Virginia, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains and domain name servers identified in Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations; and using the IP addresses identified in Appendix B to this Order that are registered to command and control servers located at hosting companies set forth in Appendix B, by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, to further perpetrate their fraud on Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious botnet code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the computer networks of the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) identified in Appendix C to this Order that customers of Microsoft and FS-ISAC's members use to access the Internet, and the hosting companies and domain registries identified in Appendices A and B to this Order.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by

using the networks of the ISPs identified in Appendix C and the hosting facilities and domain registration facilities of the companies in Appendices A and B, to deliver from the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP Addresses identified in Appendices A and B, the malicious botnet code and content that Defendants use to maintain and operate the botnets to the computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake telephone numbers specifically to steal computer users' login and/or financial account credentials and to use such credentials to steal funds from such users.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from sending malicious botnet code and content from the Internet domains, the domain name servers, and the IP Addresses identified in Appendices A and B to computers of Plaintiffs' customers. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must also be prohibited from sending or receiving telephone calls to steal computer users' credentials and continue their fraudulent conduct on Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains and domain name services identified in Appendix A to this Order to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS9.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS10.microsoftinternetsafety.net and thus made inaccessible to Defendants.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, the ISPs identified in Appendix C and the hosting companies identified in Appendix B should take reasonable steps to block incoming and/or outgoing traffic on their respective networks that originates or has been sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B and the ".su" domains identified in Appendix A, such that said traffic will not reach

victim end-user computers on the ISPs' respective networks and/or the computers at the foregoing IP Addresses and domains.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that in order to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants and to ensure the future prosecution of this case it not rendered fruitless by attempts to delete, hide, conceal, or otherwise render inaccessible the software components that create, distribute, and are involved in the creation, perpetuation, and maintenance of the botnet and prevent the creation and distribution of unauthorized copies of the registered trademarks of Microsoft and FS-ISAC's member organizations and carry out other harmful conduct, with respect to the Defendants' most current, active command and control servers hosted at the IP Addresses, the following actions should be taken. The ISPs identified in Appendix C and the hosting companies identified in Appendix B should take reasonable steps to block incoming and/or outgoing traffic on their respective networks that originates or has been sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B, such that said traffic will not reach victim end-user computers on the ISPs' respective networks and/or the computers at the IP Addresses in Appendix B, and should take other reasonable steps to block such traffic to and/or from any other IP addresses to which Defendants may move the botnet infrastructure, identified by Plaintiffs and which the Court may order to be subject to this Order, to ensure that Defendants cannot use such infrastructure to control the botnet.

15. There is good cause to believe that Defendants will attempt to update the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses associated with the Shylock Botnet, and that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains and IP addresses to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses associated with the Shylock Botnet, as the case proceeds.

16. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order and service of the

Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any, (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Plaintiffs and the protected computers and operating systems of Plaintiffs' customers and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) generating and sending unsolicited messages that falsely indicate said messages are from or approved by Microsoft or others; (4) creating false websites that falsely indicated that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (5) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location; (6) using deceptive telephone numbers purporting to be associated with Plaintiffs' member organizations in order to

steal computer users' credentials; (7) stealing information, money, or property from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers, or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (8) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs, their customers, or their associated member organizations or in which Plaintiffs', their customers, or their associated member organizations has a proprietary interest; or (9) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers or member associations, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526 and 2277112; the trademarks of financial institution members of FS-ISAC and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiffs or their member organizations or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Plaintiffs' or their member organizations.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered Internet domains and domain name servers set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

- A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;
- B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS9.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS10.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the currently registered Internet domains and domain name servers set forth in Appendix A, the non-U.S. domain registries set forth at Appendix A are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the domain registries' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered the domain registries and registrars located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way

Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers NS9.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS10.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the currently unregistered Internet domains and domain name servers set forth in Appendix A, the non-U.S. domain registries set forth at Appendix A are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the domain registries' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any of the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B to this Order and with respect to any of the ".su" domains set forth in Appendix A, the ISPs identified in Appendix D to this Order shall take reasonable best efforts to implement the following actions:

A. Without the need to create logs or other documentation, take reasonable steps to identify (1) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B and (2) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the ".su" domains identified in Appendix A, that is directed to and/or from computers that connect to the Internet through the ISPs' respective networks;

B. Take reasonable steps to block (1) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on

their respective networks that originate and/or are being sent from and/or to the IP Addresses identified in Appendix B, and (2) incoming and/or outgoing Internet traffic on their respective networks that originates and/or is being sent from and/or to the “.su” domains identified in Appendix A, that is directed to and/or from computers that connect to the Internet through the ISPs’ respective networks;

C. Take other reasonable steps to block such traffic to and/or from any other IP addresses or domains to which Defendants may move the botnet infrastructure, identified by Microsoft in a supplemental request to this Order, to ensure that Defendants cannot use such infrastructure to control the botnet.

D. Not enable, and shall take reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants, Defendants’ representatives or any other person;

E. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B and the “.su” domains identified in Appendix A, the non-U.S. ISPs set forth at Appendix C are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the domain registries’ own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses in Appendix B, the hosting companies located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Take all reasonable steps necessary to completely block all access to and all traffic to and from the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B by Defendants, Defendants’ representatives, resellers, and any other person or computer, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

B. Completely disable the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP Addresses set forth in

Appendix B and make them inaccessible from any other computer on the Internet, any internal network, or in any other manner, to Defendants, Defendants' representatives and all other persons, except as otherwise ordered herein;

C. Completely preserve the computers, servers, electronic data storage devices, software, data or media assigned to or otherwise associated with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B, and preserve all evidence of any kind related to the content, data, software or accounts associated with such IP addresses and such computer hardware, such that such evidence of Defendants' unlawful activities is preserved.

D. Completely, and until further order of this Court, suspend all services associated with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B;

E. Not enable, and shall take all reasonable steps to prevent, any circumvention of this order by Defendants or Defendants' representatives associated with the IP Addresses or any other person;

F. Log all attempts to connect to or communicate with the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B;

G. Preserve, retain and produce to Plaintiffs all documents and information sufficient to identify and contact Defendants and Defendants' representatives operating or controlling the IP Addresses set forth in Appendix B, including any and all individual or entity names, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, facsimile numbers and telephone numbers or similar contact information, including but not limited to such contact information reflected in billing, usage, access and contact records and all records, documents and logs associated with Defendants' or Defendants' Representatives' use of or access to the IP Addresses.

H. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as explicitly provided for in this Order;

I. Transfer any content and software hosted at the IP Addresses listed in Appendix B that are not associated with Defendants, if any, to new IP Addresses not listed in Appendix B;

notify any non-party owners of such action and the new IP addresses, and direct them to contact Microsoft's counsel, Gabriel M. Ramsey, Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, 1000 Marsh Road, Menlo Park, CA 90425-1015, gramsey@orrick.com, (Tel: 650-614-7400), to facilitate any follow-on action;

J. Provide reasonable assistance in implementing the terms of this Order and take no action to frustrate the implementation of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the IP Addresses in Appendix B, the non-U.S. hosting companies set forth at Appendix B are respectfully requested, but not ordered, to comply with the foregoing steps, in order to protect the integrity and security of the Internet, to protect the hosting companies' own systems, to protect end-user victims of the botnet in all countries, to advance the public interest and to protect Plaintiffs and their customers and members from the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

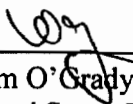
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$200,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains and IP addresses to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses associated with the Shylock

Botnet, as this case proceeds.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 15th day of July, 2014.



Liam O'Grady
United States District Judge

APPENDIX A**.BIZ DOMAINS****Registry**

NeuStar, Inc.
21575 Ridgetop Circle
Sterling, VA 20166
United States

NeuStar, Inc.
Loudoun Tech Center
46000 Center Oak Plaza
Sterling Virginia 20166
United States

Hardcoded Domains

fasttrackrowingus.biz
fieldsocrossing.biz
midjunelists.biz
rotatingads.biz

Configuration File Domains

express-shippingus.biz
modern-shipping.biz
skylineinc-inc.biz
topchoiceshippinginc.biz

Money Mule Domains

artable.biz
brandnewshippinginc.biz
bstrategic.biz
business-shipping.biz
capital-business-systems.biz
client-spec-usa.biz
consolidated-holdingsuk.biz
dft-shipment.biz
enterprise-holdingsuk.biz
express-shippingus.biz
fastlaneshipping.biz

financeconsulting-inc.biz
finmurano.biz
firstchoice-inc.biz
first-consultansinc.biz
flyhigh-inc.biz
globalconnect-inc.biz
global-holdings.biz
global-techsolution.biz
globeshippinginc.biz
groupholdings-ltd.biz
highland-holdingsltd.biz
inn-technology.biz
internetresources-us.biz
interprolimited.biz
inttechus.biz
it-business-inc.biz
itglobalserv-ltd.biz
it-solutions-inc.biz
jtsolutionsinc.biz
leveauxgroupinc.biz
mancapconsulting-ltd.biz
modern-shipping.biz
newlinesolutionsinc.biz
new-source-unlimited.biz

new-york-finance.biz
novatex-finanze.biz
outsource-consultingus.biz
outsourcemarketing-us.biz
parcelzoneinc.biz
partner-fingroup-inc.biz
postexpressinc.biz
primary-internationalltd.biz
rexship-llc.biz
sa-consulting.biz
shiplandllc.biz
shippinglineinc.biz
skylineinc-inc.biz
stroutsourcing.biz
topchoiceshippinginc.biz
tradeglobe-ltd.biz
usacapital-oneoutsourcing.biz
usa-financial-trust.biz
us-internationalgroup.biz
usparcelservice.biz
wirelessgenerationinc.biz
zonecapitalinc.biz

.ORG DOMAINS

Registry

Public Interest Registry (PIR)
1775 Wiehle Avenue
Suite 200
Reston Virginia 20190
United States

Hardcoded Domains

expressshipping.org
durationuninstaller.org
sterchelloness.org

Configuration File Domains

ac-shippingllc.org

Money Mule Domains

ac-shippingllc.org
artcolors-ltd.org
art-for-anyone.org
baltic-shippingexpress.org
expressshipping.org
fbf-services.org
feature-solutionuk.org
finance-counts-uk.org
fintechin-program.org
horwardexpress-shipping.org

interpride-ltd.org
it-campaign.org
king-inntech.org
premier-group-ltd.org
stock-holderz-uk.org
transaction-innovations.org
uk-accessgroup.org
ukpower-ltd.org
usparcelservice.org

.COM, .NET, .CC DOMAINS**Registry**

Verisign Naming Services
21345 Ridgetop Circle
4th Floor
Dulles, Virginia 20166
United States

Verisign Global Registry Services
12061 Bluemont Way
Reston Virginia 20190
United States

Hardcoded Domains

abp.cc
acow.cc
ac-shippingllc.com
adix.cc
adra.cc
afn.cc
agra.cc
ahthuvuz.cc
aingo.cc
ajo.cc
akf.cc
alphard-info.net
ambi.cc
amia.cc
asale.cc
avar.cc
bgx.cc
big-web-svcs.cc
bo0keego.cc
bogs.cc
cene.cc
ciz.cc
ckr.cc
coob.cc
coti.cc
cuapoemi.cc
cutes.cc
cvl.cc
deit.cc
deloxnerviox.net
doks.cc
drg.cc
duti.cc
dvo.cc
dza.cc

edal.cc
eewuiwiu.cc
eilahcha.cc
elg.cc
enp.cc
e-protection.cc
erp-cloud.cc
estat.cc
eux.cc
eym.cc
fiq.cc
fooyuo.cc
gah.cc
gdm.cc
giuchito.cc
gmz.cc
goc.cc
guodeira.cc
gva.cc
iestats.cc
ihl.cc
ioh.cc
irm.cc
isohotel.net
jeo.cc
jub.cc
kico.cc
kinz.cc
kirr.cc
kity.cc
kls.cc
kre.cc
lej.cc
liem.cc
lji.cc
mbn.cc

mch.cc
mkn.cc
mny.cc
mwr.cc
nafe.cc
nbh.cc
nel.cc
nitecapvideo.net
nmbc.cc
ognelisblog.net
omp.cc
onei.cc
online-upd.net
oonucoog.cc
oras.cc
orx.cc
paly.cc
pare.cc
perahzoo.cc
pfh.cc
pmr.cc
puv.cc
rgf.cc
rgk.cc
rhk.cc
rwn.cc
sags.cc
smis.cc
soks.cc
solt.cc
sorg.cc
sted.cc
tohk5ja.cc
tram.cc
uab.cc
ubd.cc

ucebeel.cc
 updbrowser.com
 uvo.cc
 vbp.cc
 veeceefi.cc
 visite-mexico.net
 wahemah.cc
 wownthing.cc
 coob.cc
 stik.cc
 buna.cc

Configuration File Domains

express-shippingus.net
 flyhigh-inc.net
 rexship-llc.net
 skylineinc-inc.net
 solutionsshippinginc.com
 topchoicesshippinginc.net
 useushippinginc.com

Plug-in Domains

agy.cc
 envy-svcs.cc
 fooyuo.cc
 hoks.cc
 ohyeahh.cc
 safety-for-all.cc

Money Mule Domains

1st-consultansinc.net
 ac-shippingllc.com
 adestaventurez.com
 advanced-techinc.cc
 aiwae.cc
 aiwae.com
 aiwae.net
 artable-ltd.com
 artable-uk.net
 artcolors-ltd.com
 artcolors-ltd.net
 art-yard-uk.com
 avid-techresources.cc
 avid-techresources.com
 avid-techresources.net
 baltic-shippingexpress.com
 bestway-solutions.com
 bestway-solutions.net
 bidei.cc
 brandnewshippinginc.net

businesschoicellc.net
 business-shipping.net
 capitalbusiness-systems.com
 chahuz.com
 client-specusa-inc.net
 consolidated-holdingsuk.net
 cyndirocks.com
 dft-shipment.net
 enterprise-holdingsuk.com
 enterprise-holdingsuk.net
 enterprisetechinc.com
 enterprisetechinc.net
 equitytech-partners.cc
 equity-techpartners.com
 equitytech-partners.net
 eshipperus.com
 express-shippingus.net
 fastlaneshipping.net
 fbf-services.net
 finacial-futures.net
 financeconsultinginc.net
 financeheads.com
 fincounts-ltd.com
 finmarintltd.cc
 finmarint-ltd.net
 finmurano.com
 finmurano.net
 fintechin-program.com
 fintech-inprogram.net
 fin-trustinc.com
 firstchoice-inc.net
 first-consultansinc-usa.com
 flyhigh-inc.net
 global-techsolution.net
 globalus-united.net
 globeshippinginc.net
 groupholdings-ltd.com
 groupholdings-ltd.net
 guojo.cc
 highland-holdings-ltd.net
 infotech-xpert.com
 inn-technology.com
 inn-technology.net
 internetresources-us.com
 interpride-ltd.com
 interpride-ltd.net
 interprofinance.com
 inttechus.com
 it-alliance-ltd.com
 it-business-inc.net

it-genies.net
 it-genies-limited.com
 itglobalserv-ltd.com
 itglobalserv-ltd.net
 itg-solutions-ltd.com
 itg-solutions-uk.net
 it-investmentgroupplc.com
 it-made-easy-limited.com
 it-made-easy-ltd.net
 it-merge-ltd.com
 itprofessionals-group.com
 it-smart-uk.com
 it-solutions-inc.net
 jtsolutionsinc.net
 king-innovative.com
 king-innovative.net
 labbarra-holdings.com
 legalgeneralgroup-plc.com
 leibi.cc
 liverinvestments-ltd.com
 liverinvestments-ltd.net
 mabcomuk.com
 mancapconsultingltd.com
 mancapconsulting-ltd.com
 meridian-international.net
 meridianus-inc.com
 modern-shipping.net
 neopro-inc.com
 neopro-inc.net
 newlinesolutionsinc.net
 new-source-unlimited.net
 newyork-finance.net
 novatex-finanze.com
 novatex-finanze.net
 nycfinanceinc.com
 onlineshippinginc.net
 originalconsultinginc.com
 originalconsultinginc.net
 outsource-consultingus.com
 outsource-consultingus.net
 outsource-marketing-us.com
 outsourcemarketing-us.net
 paradigmcore.net
 parcelzoneinc.net
 partner-financialgroup.com
 personaltouch-us.com
 personaltouch-us.net
 postexpressinc.net
 premier-group-ltd.com
 primary-internationalltd.net

rexship-llc.net
 rickolxpressshipping.com
 sabi-consulting.com
 sa-consulting.cc
 shiplandllc.net
 shippinglineinc.net
 shippingxtrainc.com
 shippingxtrainc.net
 shoph.cc
 sky-edgeitsolutions.cc
 sky-edgeitsolutions.com
 sky-edgeitsolutions.net
 skylineinc-inc.net
 solutionshippinginc.com
 solutionshippinginc.net
 stockholderzzz.com
 strategic-inc.net
 stroutsourcing.com
 stroutsourcing.net
 systems-and-communications.com
 systems-and-communications.net
 technology-inc.net
 topchoicesshippinginc.net
 tradeglobe-ltd.com
 tradeglobe-ltd.net
 transaction-innovations.net
 uk-accessgroup.com
 uk-accessgroup.net
 ukfeature-solutions.com
 uk-financecounts.net
 ukglobal-holdings.com
 ukglobal-holdings.net
 uk-infotech-xpert.net
 uk-ns-free.cc
 ukpower-ltd.com
 uk-stock-holderz.net
 united-technologiesusa.com
 united-technologiesusa.net
 usa-capital-one-outsourcing.com
 usa-countrywide-financial.net
 usa-financialtrust.net
 usa-zonecapital.com
 us-capital-business.net
 useushippinginc.com
 useushippinginc.net
 us-internationalgroup.com

usstrategic-inc.com
 vale-usshipping.com
 wirelessgenerationinc.net
 xohze.cc
 xohze.com
 zone-capital-usa.net

Dedicated Name Server

Domains

abp.cc
 adestaventurez.com
 adix.cc
 agra.cc
 agy.cc
 aiwae.cc
 aiwae.com
 aiwae.net
 ajo.cc
 akf.cc
 alax.cc
 alphard-info.net
 ambi.cc
 avar.cc
 bara.cc
 bestmanta.net
 bidei.cc
 bogs.cc
 buna.cc
 cas-gallery.net
 ckr.cc
 clickmonopoly.net
 clickmonopoly.net
 coob.cc
 cude.cc
 deloxnerviox.net
 drg.cc
 dvo.cc
 dza.cc
 edal.cc
 elg.cc
 eym.cc
 fiq.cc
 freg.cc
 gah.cc
 gdm.cc
 goc.cc
 hoks.cc
 ihl.cc
 isohotel.net

kico.cc
 kls.cc
 lanegovonline.net
 lavo.cc
 lej.cc
 librarymdp.com
 liem.cc
 liveathcr.net
 macdegredo.com
 mahe.cc
 mch.cc
 merand.cc
 micatoge.net
 mikemanser.net
 mkn.cc
 mny.cc
 mwr.cc
 nafe.cc
 nbh.cc
 nintendowiionline.net
 nitecapvideo.net
 ognelisblog.net
 omp.cc
 onei.cc
 oras.cc
 orx.cc
 paradigmcore.net
 pare.cc
 pikeautomation.net
 prai.cc
 puppy.cc
 rgf.cc
 rhk.cc
 slac.cc
 sted.cc
 stik.cc
 tram.cc
 trendei.net
 uab.cc
 uvo.cc
 veso.cc
 visite-mexico.net
 webercountyfairr.net
 xidungee.cc
 xohze.cc
 xohze.com
 zoneoffsilence.com
 xidungee.cc

.SU DOMAINS**Registry**

Технический Центр Интернет
 Ул. Зоологическая д.8
 123242, Москва
 Российская Федерация
 тел.: 737 92 95
 факс: 737 06 84
 e-mail: ru-tech@tcinet.ru

Technical Center of Internet
 Technical Center of Internet
 8, Zoologicheskaya str
 Moscow 123242
 Russian Federation
 Tel: +7 495 737 92 95
 Fax: +7 495 737 06 84
 e-mail: ru-tech@tcinet.ru

RIPN/РосНИИРОС

Алексей Платонов
 Академика Курчатова пл., д. 1
 123182, Москва
 Российская Федерация
 тел.: 196 9614
 факс: 196 4984
 e-mail: adm@ripn.net, su-adm@fid.su

RIPN/Russian Institute for Development of Public Networks (ROSNIROS)
 Dr. Alexei Platonov
 1, Kurchatov Sq.
 Moscow 123182
 Russian Federation
 Tel: +7 499 196 9614, +7 499 196 7278
 Fax: +7 499 196 4984
 e-mail: adm@ripn.net, su-adm@fid.su

Hardcoded Domains

aisuvied.su
 bern.su
 caf.su
 eca.su
 eprotect.su
 feat.su
 grs.su
 igate.su
 iprotect.su
 klr.su
 lbb.su
 sito.su
 tco.su
 vng.su
 wand.su

Plug-in Domains

apb.su
 axr.su
 cif.su
 egu.su
 gaso.su

Money Mule Domains

jan.su
 tech-support-llc.su

Dedicated Name Server Domains

azr.su
 bcv.su
 cdn-store.su
 eimiecha.su

greencloud.su
 maw.su
 mue.su
 ohy.su
 rnx.su
 strong-service.su
 teighoos.su
 vun.su
 wbx.su
 wyp.su
 yiequeih.su
 yimgscores.su
 ahbee.su
 ajeic.su
 choop.su
 tagoo.su

APPENDIX B**IP ADDRESSES**

IP Addresses	Hosting Companies
103.254.139.250	<p>Dreamscape Networks Pty Ltd. 8 Howlett Street North Perth, Western Australia 6006 Australia Phone: +61 8 9422 0808 Fax: +61 8 9422 0808 abuse@dreamscapenetworks.com abuse@syrahost.com phishing@syrahost.com</p> <p>Aust Domains International Pty Ltd. PO Box 3333 Perth, Western Australia 6832 Australia help@austdomains.com.au customercare@austdomains.com.au Phone: +61 (08) 9422 0888 Fax: +61 (08) 9422 0889</p>
88.198.57.178 85.10.192.137 88.198.6.90 85.10.192.156 46.4.189.188 46.4.47.20 88.198.52.109 88.198.6.88 88.198.6.91 46.4.47.22	<p>Hetzner Online AG Stuttgarter Strasse 1 D-91710 Gunzenhausen Germany</p> <p>Hetzner Online AG Industriestrasse 25 91710 Gunzenhausen Germany</p> <p>Phone: +49 9831 61 00 61 Fax: +49 9831 61 00 62 abuse@hetzner.de info@hetzner.de</p>
69.64.55.162 199.189.87.71 50.30.47.104	<p>Hosting Solutions International, Inc. 210 North Tucker Blvd., Suite 910 Saint Louis, MO 63101</p> <p>Hosting Solutions International, Inc.</p>

IP Addresses	Hosting Companies
	<p>Jeffrey H. Pass 710 N Tucker Blvd. Ste. 610 Saint Louis, MO 63101</p> <p>abuse@hostingsolutionsinternational.com s.wintz@hostingsolutionsinternational.com Phone: +1-314-480-6840 Phone: +1-314-266-3638</p> <p>Timoney Sinitsin Wienerbergstrasse 11-070 Wien, 1100 Austria</p> <p>Sinitsin, Timoney Vladimirovich Phone: +43.720.883321 abuse@multiservers.eu</p>
<p>80.86.88.144 188.138.10.29 188.138.10.30 188.138.91.23 62.75.235.244 80.86.88.145</p>	<p>intergenia AG / BSB Service GmbH / NMC PlusServer AG Daimlerstr. 9-11 50354 Huerth Phone: +49 2233 612-0, +49 1801 119991 Fax: +49 2233 612-144, +49 2233 612-53500 abuse@plusserver.de abuse@ip-pool.com</p>
<p>85.17.175.101 46.165.225.8 46.165.250.206 46.165.250.244 85.17.175.83</p>	<p>LeaseWeb Netherlands B.V. Luttenbergweg 8 1101 EC Amsterdam The Netherlands Phone: +31 20 316 2880 Fax: +31 20 3162890 abuse@leaseweb.com</p> <p>LeaseWeb P.O. Box 93054 1090BB Amsterdam The Netherlands</p>
<p>91.121.180.145 87.98.140.188 91.121.199.45 178.33.152.199</p>	<p>OVH SAS 2 rue Kellermann 59100 Roubaix France Phone: +33 9 74 53 13 23 abuse@ovh.net</p>

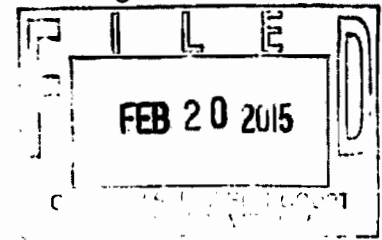
IP Addresses	Hosting Companies
37.220.22.212 80.84.56.2 5.152.195.74 5.152.196.186 5.152.196.188 5.152.196.189 88.150.208.122 80.84.56.3 80.84.56.5	Redstation Limited 2 Frater Gate Business Park Aerodrome Road Gosport Hampshire PO13 0GW United Kingdom abuse@redstation.com
192.3.20.89	ColoCrossing 8469 Sheridan Drive Williamsville, NY 14221 abuse@colocrossing.com support@colocrossing.com avial@colocrossing.com Ethernet Servers 19 Bennetts Hill Sidmouth Devon EX109XH United Kingdom Phone: +44.7811233318 george@ethernetServers.com
189.206.56.114	66260 – San Pedro Garza Garcia – NL Mexico Ave. Eugenio Clariond Garza, 175, Cuauhtemoc 66450 - San Nicolas de los Garza - NL Mexico Phone: +52 81 87486201 [6201] inetadmin@alestra.net.mx

APPENDIX C

No.	Internet Service Provider	Contact Information
1.	Century Link	<p>Attn: Legal Dept. 100 CenturyLink Dr. P.O. Box 4065 Monroe, LA 71203 (318) 388-9000 abuse@centurylink.com</p> <p>CT Corporation System 5615 Corporate Blvd. Ste 400B Baton Rouge, LA 70808-2536</p>
2.	Comcast Cable Communications, Inc.	<p>Attn: Legal Dept. Comcast Center 1701 JFK Blvd. Philadelphia, PA 19103 abuse@comcast.net</p> <p>C T Corporation System 116 Pine Street Suite 320 Harrisburg, PA 17101 Phone: 717-234-6</p>
3.	Cox Communications, Inc.	<p>Attn: Legal Dept. 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road Atlanta, GA 30328 1400 Lake Hearn Drive Atlanta, GA 30319 cei_cis_dns_admin@cox.com abuse@cox.net</p> <p>Corporation Service Company 40 Technology Pkway South, #300 Norcross, GA 30092</p> <p>Corporation Service Company 2711 Centerville Rd. Ste 400 Wilmington, DE 19808</p>
4.	Time Warner Cable	<p>Attn: Legal Dept. Time Warner Cable, Inc. 60 Columbus Cir. Fl. 17 New York, NY 10023</p>

No.	Internet Service Provider	Contact Information
		<p>(212) 364-8200 abuse@twcable.com abuse@rr.com</p> <p>The Corporation Trust Company Corporation Trust Center 1209 Orange St. Wilmington, DE 19801</p> <p>Time Warner Cable Inc. . C T Corporation System 111 Eighth Avenue New York, NY 10011</p>
5.	Verizon	<p>Attn: Legal Dept. Attn: Timothy Vogel 1095 Ave. of Americas New York, NY 10036 Fax: (325) 949-6916 abuse@verizon.com domainlegalcontact@verizon.com timothy.vogel@verizon.com</p> <p>The Corporation Trust Company Corporation Trust Center 1209 Orange St. Wilmington, DE 19801</p>

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division



MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation, and FS-ISAC, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-3 CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFFS AND THEIR
CUSTOMERS AND MEMBERS,

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:15 cv 240

FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO
LOCAL CIVIL RULE 5

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiffs Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") and Financial Services – Information Sharing And Analysis Center, Inc. ("FS-ISAC") (collectively "Plaintiffs") have filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Plaintiffs have moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Plaintiffs' Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Does 1-3 ("Defendants") under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Plaintiffs are, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft," and "Windows" used in connection with its services, software and products. FS-ISAC's member organizations have invested in developing their brands, trademarks, and trade names in association with the financial services they offer.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Plaintiffs' Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers or associated member organizations of Microsoft and FS-ISAC, without authorization or exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the computer botnet known as the "Ramnit" botnet (the "botnet");
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. deploying computers and Internet domains to establish a command and control infrastructure for a botnet;
- d. using the command and control servers and Internet domains to actively manage and control a botnet for illegal purposes;
- e. intercepting Plaintiffs' webpages and altering them to deceptively induce victims to enter sensitive credentials, while falsely indicating that the webpages are created or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations;
- f. stealing personal and financial account information and files from computer users; and
- g. using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of those users.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A to this Order ("Appendix A") and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence

of Defendants' misconduct available via those domains, including on user computers infected with Ramnit, if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiffs are likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and member-organizations;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A;
- d. Defendants are likely to issue a "kill" command to computers infected with Ramnit botnet malware, thereby damaging them irreparably and making any evidence on them irretrievable; and
- e. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiffs' action.

7. Plaintiffs' request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiffs' part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Plaintiffs are relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations located in the Eastern District of Virginia, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in

Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, to further perpetrate their fraud on Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious botnet code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A to register the Internet domains identified in Appendix A, so as to deliver from those domains the malicious botnet code, content, and commands that Defendants use to maintain and operate the botnet to the computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, and to receive the information stolen from those computers.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake methods to steal computer users' login and/or financial account credentials and to use such credentials to steal funds from such users.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from sending malicious botnet code, content and commands from the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to computers of Plaintiffs' customers.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS11.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS12.microsoftinternetsafety.net, thus making them inaccessible to Defendants for command and control purposes.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury, the execution of this Order should be carried out in a coordinated manner by Plaintiffs and by the domain

registries identified in Appendix A on or about 10:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on February 24, 2015, or such other date and time within eight days of this Order as may be reasonably requested by Plaintiffs.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants will routinely update the Internet domains associated with the Ramnit Botnet, and that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains listed in Appendix A as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Ramnit Botnet just prior to the February 24, 2015 execution of this Order.

15. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any, (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Plaintiffs and the protected computers and operating systems of Plaintiffs' customers and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of

any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) intercepting and altering Plaintiffs webpages such that they falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (4) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains set forth in Appendix A and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location; (5) stealing information, money, or property from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers, or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (6) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs, their customers, or their associated member organizations or in which Plaintiffs, their customers, or their associated member organizations has a proprietary interest; or (7) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers or member associations, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526 and 2277112; the trademarks of financial institution members of FS-ISAC and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiffs or their member organizations or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Plaintiffs, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Plaintiffs' or their member organizations.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered Internet

domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;

B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS11.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS12.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered, the domain registries and registrars located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

**Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com**

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers NS11.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS12.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars or registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in

newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on March 5, 2015 at 11:00am to show *Ans* cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$200,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry *by 3:00 pm. Monday February 23, 2015 - YMB*

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains in Appendix A to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Ramnit Botnet just prior to the February 24, 2015 execution of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Plaintiffs' counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than two (2) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs may file responsive or supplemental pleadings, materials, affidavits, or memoranda with the Court and serve the same on counsel for the Defendants no later than one (1) day prior to the preliminary injunction hearing in this matter. Provided that service shall be performed by personal or overnight delivery, facsimile or electronic mail, and documents shall be delivered so that they shall be received by the other parties no later than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 20th day of February, 2015

ls/ [Signature]
Leonie M. Brinkema
United States District Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation, and FS-ISAC, INC.,
a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-3 CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFFS AND THEIR
CUSTOMERS AND MEMBERS,

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:15-cv-240-LMB/IDO

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ORDER

Plaintiffs Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") and Financial Services – Information Sharing And Analysis Center, Inc. ("FS-ISAC") (collectively "Plaintiffs") have filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act). On February 20, 2015, the Court issued a temporary restraining order and order to show cause why an injunction should not issue. Defendants have not responded to the Court's order to show cause.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, memorandum, and all other pleadings and papers relevant to Plaintiffs' request for a Preliminary Injunction, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Does 1-3 ("Defendants") under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. Defendants have not responded to the Court's February 20, 2015 Order to Show Cause.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Plaintiffs are, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

4. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft," and "Windows" used in connection with its services, software and products. FS-ISAC's member organizations have invested in developing their brands, trademarks, and trade names in association with the financial services they offer.

5. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Plaintiffs' Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Plaintiffs are

likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers or associated member organizations of Microsoft and FS-ISAC, without authorization or exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the computer botnet known as the “Ramnit” botnet (the “botnet”);
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. deploying computers and Internet domains to establish a command and control infrastructure for a botnet;
- d. using the command and control servers and Internet domains to actively manage and control a botnet for illegal purposes;
- e. intercepting Plaintiffs’ webpages and altering them to deceptively induce victims to enter sensitive credentials, while falsely indicating that the webpages are created or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs’ member organizations;
- f. stealing personal and financial account information and files from computer users; and
- g. using stolen information to steal money from the financial accounts of those users.

6. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs’ customers and member organizations, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

7. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court’s ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is

hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A to this Order ("Appendix A") and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available via those domains, including on user computers infected with Ramnit, if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Plaintiffs are likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Plaintiffs and the public, including Plaintiffs' customers and member-organizations;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Plaintiffs' TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A;
- d. Defendants are likely to issue a "kill" command to computers infected with Ramnit botnet malware, thereby damaging them irreparably and making any evidence on them irretrievable; and
- e. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Plaintiffs' action.

8. Plaintiffs' request for this preliminary injunction is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiffs' part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted;

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations located in the Eastern District of Virginia, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in

Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, to further perpetrate their fraud on Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious botnet code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A to register the Internet domains identified in Appendix A, so as to deliver from those domains the malicious botnet code, content, and commands that Defendants use to maintain and operate the botnet to the computers of Plaintiffs' customers and member organizations, and to receive the information stolen from those computers.

11. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake methods to steal computer users' login and/or financial account credentials and to use such credentials to steal funds from such users.

12. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from sending malicious botnet code, content and commands from the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to computers of Plaintiffs' customers.

13. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS11.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS12.microsoftinternetsafety.net, thus making them inaccessible to Defendants for command and control purposes.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants will routinely update the Internet domains associated with the Ramnit Botnet, and that Plaintiffs may identify and update the

domains listed in Appendix A as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Ramnit Botnet, as this case proceeds.

15. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order and service of the Summons, Complaint, and all other pleadings by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any, (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Plaintiffs and the protected computers and operating systems of Plaintiffs' customers and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) intercepting and altering Plaintiffs webpages such that they falsely indicate that they are associated with or approved by Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (4) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains set forth in Appendix A and through any other

component or element of the botnet in any location; (5) stealing information, money, or property from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers, or Plaintiffs' member organizations; (6) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs, their customers, or their associated member organizations or in which Plaintiffs, their customers, or their associated member organizations has a proprietary interest; or (7) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' customers or member associations, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft" or "Windows," bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526 and 2277112; the trademarks of financial institution members of FS-ISAC and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Plaintiffs or their member organizations or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Plaintiffs, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Plaintiffs' or their member organizations.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered Internet domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

- A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;
- B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS11.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS12.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the DNS, including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any domains set forth in Appendix A that are currently unregistered, the domain registries and registrars located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Transfer the domains to the control of Microsoft, such that Microsoft is the registrant with control over hosting and administration of the domains. Domains should be transferred to Microsoft's account at the sponsoring registrar MarkMonitor.

B. The WHOIS registrant, administrative, billing and technical contact and identifying information should be the following;

Domain Administrator
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
United States
Phone: +1.4258828080
Facsimile: +1.4259367329
domains@microsoft.com

C. The domains shall be made active and shall resolve in the manner set forth in this order or as otherwise specified by Microsoft.

D. The domains shall be assigned the authoritative name servers


NS11.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS12.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name servers or taking such other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure that the domains and subdomains are put within Microsoft's control, and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order and all other pleadings and documents in this action may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs may identify and update the domains in Appendix A to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Ramnit Botnet, as this case proceeds.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 4th day of March, 2015



Leonie M. Brinkema
United States District Judge

APPENDIX A

REGISTRY FOR .COM DOMAINS

Verisign Naming Services
21345 Ridgetop Circle
4th Floor
Dulles, Virginia 20166
United States

Verisign Global Registry Services
12061 Bluemont Way
Reston Virginia 20190
United States

CURRENTLY REGISTERED .COM DOMAINS

anxsmqyfy.com
campbrusderapp.com
jhghrlufoh.com
khllmpmare.com
knpqxlxcwtlvgrdyhd.com
nvlyffua.com
ppyblaohb.com
riaaiysk.com
santabellasedra.com
tqjhvyf.com
vrndmdrdrjoff.com
egopuefrdsefc.com
vfrpojablkkqrx.com
fycecyuksgjfx.com

DEFENDANTS JOHN DOES 1 – 3 CONTACT INFORMATION

caewoodydr@uymail.com
campmorgenapp@arcticmail.com
carmiller@mail.com
redswoodster@engineer.com
gromsmoothe@arcticmail.com
egopuefrdsefc.com@domainsbyproxy.com
vfrpojablkkqrx.com@domainsbyproxy.com
fycecyuksgjfx.com@domainsbyproxy.com.

UNREGISTERED .COM BACKUP DOMAINS GENERATED BY BOTNET

acuhjbadvnmhthwnlxv.com
advvpbrtyw.com
aflgqgddfi.com
apbhwiохqbvoxlumdh.com

apkdwbwdpickk.com
aprocqhqmmkl.com
asldoqoolcgm.com
aufdloglxlqoxlepp.com

avxvatwmwxbyiepwmo.com
ayketyjsaeu.com
bltolwbwyhlyt.com
bmaucdrfpmnh.com
bmjksysowdwmoy.com
bmjvrxrqpkiwdrdv.com
bpiwebgqddyvgcnjgh.com
briujbxmkjeusvsrln.com
bseboouatanfddgbrdv.com
bvqdvfiwnaja.com
cbxyvrxeavlhxkdfg.com
ccylbclg.com
cgwootyilkoyxe.com
cjagpjgd.com
ckgvnbwdywbxvlnk.com
clkcdjjmyylwib.com
cqvyephudwsuqjhge.com
croxxnrtvrt.com
cuhbjlgw.com
cyanlvwkuatvmw.com
dbygksqtu.com
dfalxqubjhl.com
dfvxuvljbykia.com
dhfejwhoj.com
dledwgrxiispx.com
dnqjposxrlhqlwli.com
duhjqituiokycypi.com
dwbdecmpklvbevrtq.com
dwksmbrq.com
dxktegertgbgeoi.com
dxxteubknwecsdutlp.com
ealxbraobohxb.com
ebrfoys.com
ecsgmpariu.com
edvxemrsvvywt.com
eipvatwwexl.com
ejfrcfwdbsahtdt.com
emlxeyirx.com
emxwjwcdcb.com
ersbvvdxdamjotwpm.com
etjdsnjpvb.com
euvyalbkwahxxjn.com
evrlsscrxvmd.com
exmfhyv.com
eyvvpstmcwwvsytif.com
facmttjcdq.com

fgcdhggcdomle.com
fjdmkqvralmgorinc.com
fkcfkcygpldjcr.com
fmdjnmskmjhjq.com
fmjboahxkasxdl.com
fmqegimr.com
fsxgfwfychumrgmhwo.com
fuogcmhewqer.com
fvkcrcflhy.com
fxngienbgebeck.com
gaqqerty.com
gbcypnphvropsyu.com
gdekatkjiihi.com
gmsxrgagrfgivh.com
gqnoupteuivrwte.com
grbfmxxej.com
gtiswnukb.com
guifymdmxj.com
gunqwxgyrl.com
gwmjxjueqme.com
gwnppapgwhntidegx.com
hajqfvvqjkkajwi.com
hjahmdueybf.com
hjvlshecwshpfxwfl.com
hlcololi.com
hlinakmxmgoyh.com
hlrsxdakvl.com
hoeqosqeicddv.com
hqskceeltysbbnc.com
hvkxlvhkmfsdgd.com
hvvyfjjqdlwhnlrpaa.com
hwruijnk.com
ibvtknxochoyjidm.com
icqxxksbfdwhy.com
ifbomanec.com
ijfwbyvcirepgd.com
ikkjjgbqgts.com
ilpvrpxwfauqaxyq.com
imvfakaudq.com
iqhafgvpvsrj.com
ixwnsfmyg.com
iylelocfsj.com
jherkljicsloepd.com
jhfykbugthmdkgga.com
jhrqfirlpyvo.com
jjdvasey.com

jkgvbneenmrbklortr.com
jkyvolccxfy.com
jmesrbwtcjev.com
jmmurxyktxvegsexid.com
jnjjlojgnvxesr.com
jvmckcospyqedcsjny.com
jycxmcdof.com
jymqfxgwfthyns.com
kavkwpjdndsk.com
kcilhmepervm.com
kdjsnsre.com
kdkdpwql.com
kjpsjoxqsutgewlrah.com
kuwkdqstblavept.com
kvcovjrpsb.com
kvfkfxakmqoof.com
kynknfyngikfno.com
kyskhoopsmkbmenau.com
labxpyvjtuijwghie.com
lcqavndroo.com
lehmgspxp.com
liedjckipkehqxwtdl.com
llgnygbqhv.com
llurxdkpkbvjx.com
lorwmtrf.com
lpivbutq.com
lpvdauemfexnvoyh.com
lsvnoumbqcsjl.com
ltrpfybf.com
luvrqdhavhxcbtc.com
lvqdhqrhfxlsglkf.com
lvrijmbdtfapwev.com
lwnggpwjlvyagmu.com
lybfxrktcdkbbqr.com
lyftposyknpigp.com
lyvxrtpkchmddb.com
lyxbotuappfreadkfk.com
mbpnjenhxgcimx.com
mchpmdyws.com
mfnaqngqorgbxbnsc.com
mhuvivlyndmsx.com
mioqhqvmduqicvoey.com
mkdnthyqlq.com
mktxegrucbkv.com
mlgdwljfnakt.com
mqojcxmnnxy.com

muabyliutasgqedl.com
mxgainbmtvariv.com
myhyfpuoh.com
myqenkelfk.com
nbkqygsfvri.com
nfbodxdevgpjba.com
nfqhufvxyssyda.com
nglqogrh.com
nhcdrnwpsasnaar.com
nqgsmbkwvwnifdyost.com
nqnyteqxqgqohvco.com
ntikqcjehpvih.com
nvgmdyabspq.com
nwuqfobauwsyuppii.com
nxhdmugxeiht.com
nxlakdlamyuejsss.com
nxxuwtws.com
ocvqccdhenkjs.com
odcenmfimwibhrfvxy.com
oexdxjdoiplmxfybbm.com
ogfavwxus.com
ogmwrgryk.com
okfatclblpl.com
ootuujaep.com
optiidevdabtlewjd.com
oldvlbjeucwyqkfbn.com
ovhlfqcpfxoyjgjb.com
ovtindng.com
ovypjimjcnvwwooiamj.com
owerubvhcinavarinm.com
oyuqibrjowbfmvi.com
oyxmxbsppuucbtivm.com
pacffcnx.com
pbdlsfkjrxclqjo.com
pgnpuktbnmrybjsv.com
pgtujiyovgffyfm.com
pnfnkahiocdseewyen.com
ppvmfkbarbnlm.com
ptvaolhg.com
pxjjwmhlmptbsvhuq.com
qdboaveuhwabhwik.com
qglhlsyskvufb.com
qhnhlgmfepeuelxtpkv.com
qiisbgyqkrokokwrbq.com
qnyyirhtuautt.com
qprfvbstn.com

qtyvbditfgmkxqjrik.com
qvberjspofqsxdnr.com
qwmqyrcvkseynvrgdnv.com
qxqkdvwayhengjqm.com
qyuylvjwh.com
repliinjssbrnf.com
rgrtvwsmalhm.com
rijfxtotkuysyfh.com
rjbejalpcsgghdm.com
rmdmgetbpbpggufhl.com
rmjkunxkbcrsltbc.com
rrewytfucjijlju.com
rwcdljyemxplouufjvd.com
sblbtuqtiavvtrkm.com
sbpvpkuwoxevjy.com
scfxvdlmfbgf.com
sdjvmbngpgwnpdj.com
shnlojyteocltymxe.com
slvmktdpxdd.com
smisifkrfkycnllk.com
snpryjitos.com
srjkrxvxmkuql.com
srvmkdeaerccaffs.com
ssclrhiiimfeodm.com
sthsplawbhacxp.com
tbajypaiecloxihf.com
tjstktadkklb.com
tnqtdfodepctna.com
todyennhm.com
twwrktawwgpito.com
typmyloijdcxtxd.com
ucfenxbryboqwbmlxke.com
udiivoyrbugyfruq.com
uehhvrdnuc.com
ugkrxtjrlfbxmakmt.com
uoidxmhugvidc.com
upnsdndflqokigybd.com
uuofllccd.com
uvkejdriqublsst.com
vcssgidqhxkar.com
vdbtvdpujtthwa.com
vefqerywsov.com
veymlvvyoknk.com

vffamysgsfsodw.com
vilapacdnnodhsehneh.com
vlglwuyqoxjn.com
vpwxqxwcnvdrxpc.com
vrvfonqdkfjo.com
vwlcnujosuovul.com
wacwpqxq.com
wehtwbqu.com
wgvmlfygcec.com
wjpsxawqxomokepfbw.com
wknfjeopkdj.com
wldlrwlygck.com
wnftxxhnwiugtvwyo.com
wvmmvpbkjds.com
wxkeojjdshd.com
wxnufbeacmrtam.com
xbjersli.com
xcpvexsyqjsf.com
xdtfqohfbskcgxameg.com
xdyowsheht.com
xirjpllrcofsqsf.com
xktepjxakoyq.com
xlqaburwns.com
xmlonthptunynnxf.com
xnttexmtc.com
xoqxabqb.com
xrtgqevawtlmulghjj.com
xsmymdpdmnacrqxkdb.com
xtbwxayxxvqpspo.com
xuaajockq.com
ybgpdikdudmdfr.com
ycafyovxdnlsa.com
ycmusvulvknobnbwhvp.com
yctgocejemh.com
yctkhjksne.com
ycvmwjae.com
ydgsadpgvne.com
yembvgbgmdipfwjmd.com
yovkoaxsana.com
yoxbjnppkkmjirj.com
yxiiibnav.com
yxkhvhehtjfoqmedi.com
yytbonkxjwy.com

CV 15-6565

**FILED
CLERK**

Katherine L. Maco (4555991)
ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York, 10019
Telephone: (212) 506-5000

2015 NOV 23 AM 9: 22

**U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT
OF NEW YORK**

Gabriel Ramsey
(*pro hac vice* application pending)
Jeffrey L. Cox
(*pro hac vice* application pending)
Elena Garcia
(*pro hac vice* application pending)
ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP
405 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2669
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Richard Domingues Boscovich
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Wa. 98052-6399
Telephone: (425-704-0867)

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-5, CONTROLLING
COMPUTER BOTNETS AND THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFF AND ITS
CUSTOMERS,

Defendants.

Index No.

FILED UNDER SEAL

GLEESON, J.

BLOOM, M.J.


**[PROPOSED] EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") has filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); (4) the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), (d)); and (5) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Microsoft has moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Microsoft's Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Does 1-5 ("Defendants") under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962) and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft," "Windows," "MSN", and "Windows Live" used in connection with its services, software and products.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Microsoft's Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software to the protected computers and operating systems of the customers of Microsoft, without authorization or exceeding authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of the computer botnet known as the "Dorkbot" botnet (the "botnet");
- b. sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
- c. deploying computers and Internet domains to establish a command and control infrastructure for a botnet;
- d. using the command and control servers and Internet domains to actively manage and control a botnet for illegal purposes;
- e. corrupting the Microsoft operating system and applications on victims' computers, thereby using them to spy on the victims, spread the Dorkbot infection, propagate additional malicious software, and conduct distributed denial of service attacks on third parties;
- f. stealing personal account information and files from computer users; and
- g. using stolen information for illegal purposes.

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of botnet command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A to this Order ("Appendix A") and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available via those domains, including on user computers infected with Dorkbot, if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Microsoft and the public, including Microsoft's customers;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Microsoft's TRO Application and the harmful, malicious, and trademark infringing software disseminated through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A, thereby permitting them to continue their illegal acts; and
- d. Defendants are likely to warn their associates engaged in such activities if informed of Microsoft's action.

7. Microsoft's request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft's part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28

U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Microsoft is relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Microsoft's customers located in the Eastern District of New York, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious botnet code and content to said computers of Microsoft's customers, to further perpetrate their fraud on Microsoft's customers. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious botnet code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the domains and the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A to register the Internet domains identified in Appendix A, so as to deliver from those domains the malicious botnet code, content, and commands that Defendants use to maintain and operate the botnet to the computers of Microsoft's customers, and to receive the information stolen from those computers.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake methods to steal computer users' login and/or account credentials and to use such credentials for illegal purposes.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from sending malicious botnet code, content and commands from the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to computers of Microsoft's customers.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to host the command and control software and content used to maintain and operate the botnet. There is good cause to believe that to

immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named ns085.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns086.microsoftinternetsafety.net, thus making them inaccessible to Defendants for command and control purposes.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury, the execution of this Order should be carried out in a coordinated manner by Microsoft and by the domain registries identified in Appendix A on such date and time within ten days of this Order as may be reasonably requested by Microsoft.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants will routinely update the Internet domains associated with the Dorkbot botnet, and that Microsoft may identify and update the domains listed in Appendix A as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Dorkbot botnet just prior to the execution of this Order.

15. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any, (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft and the protected computers and operating systems of Microsoft's customers and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet, (2) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet, (3) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains set forth in Appendix A and through any other component or element of the botnet in any location; (4) stealing information, money, or property from Microsoft or Microsoft's customers; (5) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Microsoft, its customers, or in which Microsoft, its customers has a proprietary interest; (6) downloading or offering to download additional malicious software onto the computers of Microsoft's customers; or (6) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademarks "Internet Explorer," "Microsoft," "Windows," "MSN", or "Windows Live" bearing registration numbers 2872708, 2463526, 2277112, 2854091, 3765517 and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products, or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants' or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests

in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Microsoft's.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered Internet domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;

B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;

C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to ns085.microsoftinternetsafety.net and ns086.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to control the botnet.

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the Domain Name System ("DNS"), including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains.

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) by personal delivery upon Defendants who provided accurate contact information in the U.S., if any; (2) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon defendants who provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties, if any, (3) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to their domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in their domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (4) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website and/or in newspapers in the communities where Defendants are believed to reside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on December 4, 2015 at 9:30 AM to show cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining them from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$200,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry: *to be held in an infant-bearing account.* (JG)

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft may identify and update the domains in Appendix A to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Dorkbot botnet just prior to the execution of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Microsoft's counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than one (1) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 23rd day of November, 2015

s/John Gleeson

~~AB~~
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

11:18 m

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

-against-

JOHN DOES 1-5,

Defendants.
-----X

NICHOLAS G. GARAFIS, United States District Judge.

**PERMANENT INJUNCTION
& ORDER**

15-CV-6565 (NGG) (LB)

Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation requests a permanent injunction against five John Doe Defendants, anonymous individuals who operate the so-called "Dorknet" botnet. For the reasons set forth in the court's accompanying Memorandum and Order, the court GRANTS a permanent injunction with the following terms:

It is hereby ORDERED that:

- (1) Defendants, their representatives, and persons who are in active concert or participation with them, are permanently enjoined, directly or indirectly, from:
 - (a) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft and the protected computes and operating systems of Microsoft's customers and associated member organizations, without authorization, in order to infect those computers and make them part of any botnet;
 - (b) sending malicious code to configure, deploy and operate a botnet;
 - (c) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating the botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and

operating through the Internet domains, domain name servers, and IP addresses;

- (d) downloading or offering to download additional malicious software onto the computers of Microsoft's customers; or
- (e) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, or the public.

- (2) Defendants forfeit their ownership interest and control of the Subject Domains, as identified in Appendix A to this order.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
March 31, 2017

s/Nicholas G. Garaufis
NICHOLAS G. GARAUFIS
United States District Judge

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A**REGISTRY FOR .COM AND .NET DOMAINS**

Verisign Naming Services
 21345 Ridgetop Circle
 4th Floor
 Dulles, Virginia 20166
 United States

Verisign Global Registry Services
 12061 Bluemont Way
 Reston Virginia 20190
 United States

REGISTRY FOR .INFO DOMAINS

Afilias USA, Inc.
 Building 3, Suite 105,
 300 Welsh Road, Horsham,
 PA 19044
 United States

Afilias plc
 4th Floor, International House,
 3 Harbourmaster Place,
 IFSC, Dublin D01 K8F1,
 Ireland

CURRENTLY REGISTERED .COM DOMAINS

a350000.com

a36a000.com

a388000.com

a399900.com

a444400.com

aaao2020o.com

acaraka1lagroup42.com

adcoyou1understandme42.com

aire1bobohayawen42.com

ajhvdqwl1adies42.com

alnisat.com

alufina.com

amous1epadsafa42.com

artiho.com

b350000.com

b372000.com

b388000.com

b399900.com

b411000.com

b444400.com

baao20221.com

baerr02.com

balkr02.com

balkr03.com

bmous2epadsafa42.com

c35000000.com

c36300000.com

c41100000.com

c44440000.com

coachloan.com

dacoolair.com

dacoolblr.com
g4sa.com
gircsas.com
googleure.com
habalot.com
hedrmsad.com
j031333.com
j34000000.com
jaa020222.com
jaa020225.com
jaa020226.com
jaa020227.com
jaa029230.com
jaa031231.com
jaa031232.com
jantes.com
j01aa23.com
j01aa24.com
j01aa25.com
j01aa27.com
j01aa30.com
j01rv99.com
j031031.com
j031032.com
joerv01.com
joerv02.com
joerv06.com
joerv07.com
joerv08.com
joyyv02.com
joyyv03.com
k201333.com
k211124.com
k211125.com
k211126.com
k211127.com
k211130.com
k211131.com
k211132.com
k340000.com
laeranatl.com
laeranat2.com
lartanat1.com
lartanat3.com
lartanato.com
malaketna.com

najwahaifamelema1.com
najwahaifamelema100.com
najwahaifamelema14.com
najwahaifamelema16.com
najwahaifamelema17.com
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najwahaifamelema70.com
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najwahaifamelema9.com
najwahaifamelema91.com
najwahaifamelema97.com
najwahaifamelema98.com

najwahaifamelema99.com
ratk01.com
retk01.com
rogoeorogicol.com
rooggeyy1.com
rwt234.com
shaimenal.com
solaa00.com
ssslc0.com
tassweq.com
tsroxybaa.com

weqband.com
xludakx.com
yamimo.com
yongyuan2.com
zabrak0vmin0kov1.com
zabrak0vmin0kov2.com
zabrak0vmin0kov3.com
zabrak0vmin0kov4.com
zabrak0vmin0kov5.com
zabrak0vmin0kov6.com
zabrouskics.com

CURRENTLY REGISTERED .NET DOMAINS

babypin.net
drshells.net
mom002.net
strongsearch.net
sult4n.net

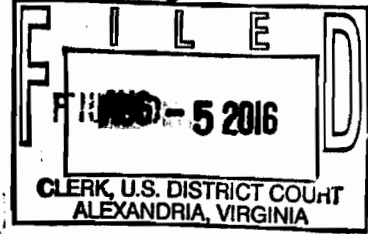
CURRENTLY REGISTERED .INFO DOMAINS

esta4.info
f0001.info
ngulesh.info
redflash.info
smelly pussy.info
thismynew1.info

DEFENDANTS JOHN DOES 1 – 5 CONTACT INFORMATION

1404418132@qq.com
daliandm@sina.com
esta4.info@protecteddomainservices.com
ewrewr@msn.com
exe445@gmail.com
f0001.info@protecteddomainservices.com
jilaheg@126.com
kdnvkcxc@sina.com
luanren_8@tom.com
matthew.wen@hotmail.com
mbakerh@yeah.net
qiushangzhi@35.com
ratk01.com@protecteddomainservices.com
trainerlouise@yahoo.com
yuming@yinsibaohu.aliyun.com

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**



2016 AUG - 3 A 8:40

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-2 CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER NETWORK AND THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFF AND ITS
CUSTOMERS

Defendants.

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Civil Action No: 1:16-cv-993

**FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO
LOCAL RULE 5**

**EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") has filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); (4) the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)); and (5) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Microsoft has moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act).

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, and memorandum filed in support of Microsoft's Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Doe 1 and 2 (“Defendants”) under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)), and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

3. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks “Microsoft,” “Internet Explorer,” “Outlook,” “Hotmail” and “OneDrive” used in connection with its services, software and products.

4. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants’ ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Microsoft’s Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction (“TRO Application”), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software, code, and instructions to the protected computers, operating systems, and computer networks of Microsoft and the customers of Microsoft, without authorization or exceeding authorization, in order to

- i. infect those computers and computer networks with malicious code and thereby gain control over those computers and computer networks;
 - ii. attack and compromise the security of those computers and computer networks by conducting remote reconnaissance, stealing authentication credentials, monitoring the activities of users, and using other instrumentalities of theft;
 - iii. steal and exfiltrate information from those computers and computer networks;
- b. deploying computers and Internet domains to establish a command and control infrastructure by which means Defendants conduct illegal activities, including attacks on computers and networks, monitoring of the activities of users, and the theft of information;
 - c. corrupting the Microsoft's operating system and applications on victims' computers and networks, thereby using them to monitor the activities of users and steal information from them;

5. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court;

6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of command and control software that is hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A to this Order ("Appendix A") and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available via those domains, including on user computers infected by Defendants, if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft's TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely

to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Microsoft and the public, including Microsoft's customers;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests;
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the command and control software at issue in Microsoft's TRO Application and the harmful and malicious software disseminated through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A, thereby permitting them to continue his illegal acts; and

7. Microsoft's request for this emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft's part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants' unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to Defendants, and accordingly, Microsoft is relieved of the duty to provide Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion;

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Microsoft's customers located in the Eastern District of Virginia, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious code and content to said computers of Microsoft's customers, to further perpetrate their illegal conduct victimizing Microsoft's customers. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the domains and the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A.

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A to register the Internet domains identified in Appendix A, so as to deliver from those domains the malicious code, content, and commands that Defendants use to access Microsoft's services

without authorization and to infect and compromise the computers of Microsoft's customers, and to receive the information stolen from those computers.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake methods to steal computer users' login and/or account credentials and to use such credentials for illegal purposes.

11. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Microsoft's services without authorization and prohibited from sending malicious code, content and commands from the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to the computers of Microsoft's customers.

12. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to host the command and control software and content used to infect and compromise the computers and networks of Microsoft's customers and to steal information from them. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS149.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS150.microsoftinternetsafety.net, thus making them inaccessible to Defendants for command and control purposes.

13. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury, the execution of this Order should be carried out in a coordinated manner by Microsoft and by the domain registries identified in Appendix A on such date and time within ten days of this Order as may be reasonably requested by Microsoft.

14. There is good cause to believe that Defendants may change the Internet domains that they use to conduct illegal activities, and that Microsoft may identify and update the domains listed in Appendix A as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Defendants just prior to the execution of this Order and within a reasonable time thereafter should Defendants attempt to evade and defy this Order.

15. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order, notice of the

Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order, the Preliminary Injunction hearing and of this action: (1) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to Defendants' domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in Defendants' domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (2) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website, (3) by personal delivery upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in the U.S.; (4) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, Defendants' representatives, and persons who are in active concert or participation with Defendants, are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft and the protected computers and operating systems of Microsoft and Microsoft's customers, without authorization, in order to infect those computers; (2) intentionally attacking and compromising computers or computer networks of Microsoft or Microsoft's customers, to monitor the activities of the owners or users of those computers or computer networks, and to steal information from those computers or networks; (3) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating a command and control infrastructure described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains set forth in Appendix A and through any other component or element of the command and control infrastructure at any location; (4) stealing information from Microsoft's customers; (5) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Microsoft, its customers, or in which Microsoft or its customers have a proprietary interest; (6)

downloading or offering to download additional malicious software onto the computers of Microsoft's customers; or (7) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, Defendants' representatives, and persons who are in active concert or participation with Defendants are temporarily restrained and enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademark "Microsoft," bearing registration number 2872708, "Windows," bearing registration number 2463526, "Internet Explorer," bearing registration number 0861311, "Outlook," bearing registration number 4255129, "Hotmail," bearing registration number 2165601, "OneDrive," bearing registration number 4941897, and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products, or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Microsoft's.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to any currently registered Internet domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

- A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;
- B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;
- C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;

D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS149.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS150.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to make unauthorized access to computers, infect computers, compromise computers and computer networks, monitor the owners and users of computers and computer networks, or steal information from them;

E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the Domain Name System ("DNS"), including domain registrars;

F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the domains;

G. Refrain from providing any notice or warning to, or communicating in any way with Defendants or Defendants' representatives and refrain from publicizing this Order until this Order is executed in full, except as necessary to communicate with domain registrars and registries to execute this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order, notice of the Preliminary Injunction hearing and service of the Complaint may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to Defendants' domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in the domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (2) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website, (3) by personal delivery upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in the U.S.; (4) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court on August 12, at 10:00 to show
2016 am

cause, if there is any, why this Court should not enter a Preliminary Injunction, pending final ruling on the Complaint against the Defendants, enjoining Defendants from the conduct temporarily restrained by the preceding provisions of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft shall ^{cash} post bond in the amount of \$100,000 to be paid into the Court registry.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Microsoft may identify and update the domains in Appendix A to this Order as may be reasonably necessary to account for additional Internet domains associated with the Defendants' illegal conduct just prior to or within a reasonable time after the execution of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants shall file with the Court and serve on Microsoft's counsel any answering affidavits, pleadings, motions, expert reports or declarations and/or legal memoranda no later than one (1) days prior to the hearing on Microsoft's request for a preliminary injunction.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 5th day of August, 2016

/s/
Gerald Bruce Lee
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPENDIX A**.ORG DOMAINS****Registry****Public Interest Registry (PIR)****1775 Wiehle Avenue****Suite 200****Reston Virginia 20190****United States**

intelintelligence.org	petkrist@myself.com Pet Kristens SPAin Madrid Madrid 6251 es
outlook-security.org	k.pavuls@yahoo.com Kristen Pavuls Not Acceptable Harju Road 56 Tallin Harjumaa 15169 ee
microsoftsecurepolicy.org	ottis.davis@openmailbox.org Ottis Davis N/A Madrid Madrid Europe 133512 es
fireeyestatistic.org	luishropson@mail.com luish N/A france paris Paris none fr
adobestatistic.org	tatsuo.lesch@openmailbox.org

	Tatsuo Lesch Bratislava Bratislava Bratislavskykraj 21343 sk
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.COM .NET DOMAINS**Registry****VeriSign, Inc.****VeriSign Information Services, Inc.****12061 Bluemont Way****Reston Virginia 20190****United States**

actblues.com	contact@privacyprotect.org Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au
akamaitechupdate.com	guiromolly@mail.com guiro molly san jose cr
dvsservice.com	fernando2011@post.com fernando N/A Victoria Victoria Victoria none au
fastcontech.com	contact@privacyprotect.org Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the

	<p>domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator</p> <p>Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au</p>
intelsupportcenter.com	<p>fisterboks@email.com</p> <p>Herry N/A Sweden Kronoberg KronobergelÃn 5216FE se</p>
microsoftcorpstatistic.com	<p>welch.ebony@openmailbox.org</p> <p>Welch Ebony Madrid Madrid Madrid 21451 es</p>
microsoftcccenter.com	<p>contact@privacyprotect.org</p> <p>Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator</p> <p>Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au</p>
msmodule.com	<p>contact@privacyprotect.org</p> <p>Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator</p> <p>Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au</p>
notificationstatus.com	<p>MEELMAN@MAIL.COM</p> <p>DANIEL MEELMAN</p>

	HOME GULLMARSVAGEN 4,JOHANNESH OV STOCKHOLM JOHANNESH OV 121 40 se
onedrivemicrosoft.com	fredmansur@mail.com Fred Mansur Mail inc 2 E 55th St, NY 10022 New York Connecticut 22100 2200 us
rsshotmail.com	nordelivery@gmail.com MIKA HANALUINEN NORD-DELIVERY mika.hanaluinen@mail.com Helsinki Helsinki 5503 fi
securemicrosoftstatistic.com	welch.ebony@openmailbox.org Welch Ebony Madrid Madrid Madrid 21451 es
adobestatistic.com	tatsuo.lesch@openmailbox.org Tatsuo Lesch Bratislava Bratislava Bratislavskykraj 21343 sk
adobeupdatetechnology.com	best.cameron@mail.com cameron N/A melbourne melbourne Western Australia none

	au
akamaitechnologysupport.com	bergers3008@usa.com bergers N/A Plano Plano Texas 75074 us
inteldrv64.com	chertonaksol@mail.com Feris N/A USA Buffalo New York 14202 us
intelsupportcenter.net	fisterboks@email.com Herry N/A Sweden Kronoberg Kronobergelän 5216FE se

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-2 CONTROLLING A
COMPUTER NETWORK AND THEREBY
INJURING PLAINTIFF AND ITS
CUSTOMERS,

Defendants.

Civil Action No: 1:16-cv-993 (GBL/TCB)

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ORDER

Plaintiff Microsoft Corp. ("Microsoft") has filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: (1) the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); (2) the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); (4) the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)); and (5) the common law of trespass, unjust enrichment and conversion. Microsoft moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order and an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted pursuant to Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) (the Lanham Act), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All-Writs Act). On August 5, 2016, the Court issued a temporary restraining order and order to show cause why an injunction should not issue. Defendants have not responded to the Court's order to show cause.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the papers, declarations, exhibits, memorandum, and all other pleadings and papers relevant to Microsoft's request for a Preliminary Injunction, the Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this case and there is good cause to believe that it will have jurisdiction over all parties hereto; the Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants John Doe 1 and 2 ("Defendants") under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)), and the common law of trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion.

2. Defendants have not responded to the Court's August 5, 2016 Order to Show Cause.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125), Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)) and constitute trespass to chattels, unjust enrichment and conversion, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action.

4. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Microsoft," "Internet Explorer," "Outlook," "Hotmail" and "OneDrive" used in connection with its services, software and products.

5. There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are enjoined by Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable harm will result from the Defendants' ongoing violations. The evidence set forth in Microsoft's Brief in Support of Application for a Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure Order and Order to Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), and the accompanying declarations and exhibits, demonstrates that Microsoft is

likely to prevail on its claim that Defendants have engaged in violations of the foregoing law by:

- a. intentionally accessing and sending malicious software, code, and instructions to the protected computers, operating systems, and computer networks of Microsoft and the customers of Microsoft, without authorization or exceeding authorization, in order to
 - i. infect those computers and computer networks with malicious code and thereby gain control over those computers and computer networks;
 - ii. attack and compromise the security of those computers and computer networks by conducting remote reconnaissance, stealing authentication credentials, monitoring the activities of users, and using other instrumentalities of theft; and
 - iii. steal and exfiltrate information from those computers and computer networks
- b. deploying computers and Internet domains to establish a command and control infrastructure by which means Defendants conduct illegal activities, including attacks on computers and networks, monitoring of the activities of users, and the theft of information;
- c. corrupting the Microsoft's operating system and applications on victims' computers and networks, thereby using them to monitor the activities of users and steal information from them.

6. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, and the public. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants will continue to engage in such unlawful actions if not immediately restrained from doing so by Order of this Court.

7. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will result from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment by Defendants of Strontium command and control software that is

hosted at and otherwise operates through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A to this Order (“Appendix A”) and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants’ misconduct available via those domains, if Defendants receive advance notice of this action. Based on the evidence cited in Microsoft’s TRO Application and accompanying declarations and exhibits, Microsoft is likely to be able to prove that:

- a. Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate United States law and harm Microsoft and the public, including Microsoft’s customers;
- b. Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests; and
- c. Defendants are likely to delete or to relocate the command and control software at issue in Microsoft’s TRO Application and the harmful and malicious software disseminated through the Internet domains listed in Appendix A, thereby permitting them to continue his illegal acts.

8. Microsoft’s request for this preliminary injunction is not the result of any lack of diligence on Microsoft’s part, but instead based upon the nature of Defendants’ unlawful conduct. Therefore, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), good cause and the interest of justice require that this Order be Granted;

9. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have specifically directed their activities to computers of Microsoft’s customers located in the Eastern District of Virginia, have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to this Order by directing malicious code and content to said computers of Microsoft’s customers, to further perpetrate their illegal conduct victimizing Microsoft’s customers. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have directed said malicious code and content through certain instrumentalities – specifically the domains and the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A.

10. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using the domain registration facilities of the domain registries identified in Appendix A to

register the Internet domains identified in Appendix A, so as to deliver from those domains the malicious code, content, and commands that Defendants use to access Microsoft's services without authorization and to infect and compromise the computers of Microsoft's customers, and to receive the information stolen from those computers.

11. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity by using deceptive and fake methods to steal computer users' login and/or account credentials and to use such credentials for illegal purposes.

12. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Microsoft's services without authorization and prohibited from sending malicious code, content and commands from the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to the computers of Microsoft's customers.

13. There is good cause to believe that Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the Internet domains identified in Appendix A to host the command and control software and content used to infect and compromise the computers and networks of Microsoft's customers and to steal information from them. There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, each of Defendants' current and prospective domains set forth in Appendix A must be immediately redirected to the Microsoft-secured name-servers named NS149.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS150.microsoftinternetsafety.net, thus making them inaccessible to Defendants for command and control purposes.

14. There is good cause to permit notice of the instant Order and service of all other pleadings by formal and alternative means, given the exigency of the circumstances and the need for prompt relief. The following means of service are authorized by law, satisfy Due Process, and satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) and are reasonably calculated to notify Defendants of the instant order: (1) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to Defendants' domain registrars and hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in Defendants' domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (2) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website, (3) by personal

delivery upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in the U.S.; (4) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, Defendants, Defendants' representatives, and persons who are in active concert or participation with Defendants, are temporarily restrained and enjoined from: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software or code to Microsoft and the protected computers and operating systems of Microsoft and Microsoft's customers, without authorization, in order to infect those computers; (2) intentionally attacking and compromising computers or computer networks of Microsoft or Microsoft's customers, to monitor the activities of the owners or users of those computers or computer networks, and to steal information from those computers or networks; (3) configuring, deploying, operating, or otherwise participating in or facilitating a command and control infrastructure described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the Internet domains set forth in Appendix A and through any other component or element of the command and control infrastructure at any location; (4) stealing information from Microsoft's customers; (5) misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Microsoft, its customers, or in which Microsoft or its customers have a proprietary interest; (6) downloading or offering to download additional malicious software onto the computers of Microsoft's customers; or (7) undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft, Microsoft's customers, or the public.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, Defendants, Defendants' representatives, and persons who are in active concert or participation with Defendants are enjoined from (1) using and infringing Microsoft's trademarks, including specifically Microsoft's registered trademark "Microsoft," bearing registration number 2872708, "Windows," bearing registration number 2463526, "Internet Explorer," bearing registration number 0861311, "Outlook," bearing

registration number 4255129, "Hotmail," bearing registration number 2165601, "OneDrive," bearing registration number 4941897, and/or other trademarks, trade names, service marks, or Internet Domain addresses or names; (2) using in connection with Defendants' activities, products, or services any false or deceptive designation, representation or description of Defendants or of their activities, whether by symbols, words, designs or statements, which would damage or injure Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers; or (3) acting in any other manner which suggests in any way that Defendants' activities, products or services come from or are somehow sponsored by or affiliated with Microsoft, or passing off Defendants' activities, products or services as Microsoft's.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, with respect to the Internet domains set forth in Appendix A, the domain registries located in the United States shall take the following actions:

- A. Maintain unchanged the WHOIS or similar contact and identifying information as of the time of receipt of this Order and maintain the domains with the current registrar;
- B. The domains shall remain active and continue to resolve in the manner set forth in this Order;
- C. Prevent transfer or modification of the domains by Defendants or third parties at the registrar;
- D. The domains shall be redirected to secure servers by changing the authoritative name servers to NS149.microsoftinternetsafety.net and NS150.microsoftinternetsafety.net and, as may be necessary, the IP address associated with name server or taking other reasonable steps to work with Microsoft to ensure the redirection of the domains and to ensure that Defendants cannot use them to make unauthorized access to computers, infect computers, compromise computers and computer networks, monitor the owners and users of computers and computer networks, or steal information from them;
- E. Take all steps required to propagate to the foregoing changes through the Domain Name System ("DNS"), including domain registrars; and
- F. Preserve all evidence that may be used to identify the Defendants using the

domains.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this Order and all other pleadings and documents in this action may be served by any means authorized by law, including (1) transmission by email, facsimile, mail and/or personal delivery to the contact information provided by Defendants to Defendants' domain registrars and/or hosting companies and as agreed to by Defendants in the domain registration and/or hosting agreements, (2) publishing notice on a publicly available Internet website, (3) by personal delivery upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in the U.S.; (4) personal delivery through the Hague Convention on Service Abroad or similar treaties upon Defendants, to the extent Defendants provided accurate contact information in foreign countries that are signatory to such treaties.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 12th day of August, 2016

_____/s/
Gerald Bruce Lee
United States District Judge

Gerald Bruce Lee
United States District Judge

APPENDIX A**.ORG DOMAINS****Registry****Public Interest Registry (PIR)****1775 Wiehle Avenue****Suite 200****Reston Virginia 20190****United States**

intelintelligence.org	petkrist@myself.com Pet Kristens SPAIN Madrid Madrid 6251 es
outlook-security.org	k.pavuls@yahoo.com Kristen Pavuls Not Acceptable Harju Road 56 Tallin Harjumaa 15169 ee
microsoftsecurepolicy.org	ottis.davis@openmailbox.org Ottis Davis N/A Madrid Madrid Europe 133512 es
fireeyestatistic.org	luishropson@mail.com luish N/A france paris Paris none fr

adobestatistic.org	tatsuo.lesch@openmailbox.org Tatsuo Lesch Bratislava Bratislava Bratislavskykraj 21343 sk
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.COM, .NET DOMAINS**Registry****VeriSign, Inc.****VeriSign Information Services, Inc.****12061 Bluemont Way****Reston Virginia 20190****United States**

actblues.com	contact@privacyprotect.org Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au
akamaitechupdate.com	guiromolly@mail.com guiro molly san jose cr
dvsservice.com	fernando2011@post.com fernando N/A Victoria Victoria Victoria none au

fastcontech.com	contact@privacyprotect.org Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au
intelsupportcenter.com	fisterboks@email.com Herry N/A Sweden Kronoberg KronobergelÃ¶n 5216FE se
microsoftcorpstatistic.com	welch.ebony@openmailbox.org Welch Ebony Madrid Madrid Madrid 21451 es
microsoftdcenter.com	contact@privacyprotect.org Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au
msmodule.com	contact@privacyprotect.org Domain Admin Privacy Protection Service INC d/b/a PrivacyProtect.org C/O ID#10760, PO Box 16 Note - Visit PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Note - Visit

	PrivacyProtect.org to contact the domain owner/operator Nobby Beach Queensland QLD 4218 au
notificationstatus.com	MEELMAN@MAIL.COM DANIEL MEELMAN HOME GULLMARSVAGEN 4,JOHANNESHOV STOCKHOLM JOHANNESHOV 121 40 se
onedrivemicrosoft.com	fredmansur@mail.com Fred Mansur Mail inc 2 E 55th St, NY 10022 New York Connecticut 22100 2200 us
rsshotmail.com	nordelivery@gmail.com MIKA HANALUINEN NORD-DELIVERY mika.hanaluinen@mail.com Helsinki Helsinki 5503 fi
securemicrosoftstatistic.com	welch.ebony@openmailbox.org Welch Ebony Madrid Madrid Madrid 21451 es
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inteldrv64.com	chertonaksol@mail.com Feris N/A USA Buffalo New York 14202 us
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Guidance for Preparing Domain Name Orders, Seizures & Takedowns

Abstract

This “thought paper” offers guidance for anyone who prepares an order that seeks to seize or take down domain names. Its purpose is to help preparers of legal or regulatory actions understand what information top level domain name (TLD) registration providers such as registries and registrars will need to respond promptly and effectively to a legal or regulatory order or action. The paper explains how information about a domain name is managed and by whom. In particular, it explains that a seizure typically affects three operational elements of the Internet name system – domain name registration services, the domain name system (DNS) and WHOIS services – and encourages preparers of legal or regulatory actions to consider each when they prepare documentation for a court action.

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Purpose of this paper

Recent legal actions resulting in disrupting or dismantling major criminal networks (Rustockⁱ, Corefloodⁱⁱ, Kelihosⁱⁱⁱ) have involved seizures of domain names, domain name system (DNS) name server reconfiguration, and transfers of domain name registrations as part of the take down actions. These activities have been taken to mitigate criminal activities and will likely continue to be elements of future anticrime efforts.

Generally, court-issued seizure warrants or restraining orders in the United States or similar governmental jurisdictions identify the required, immediate actions a party must take and accompany these with sufficient information for domain name registration providers such as registry operators or registrars to comply. Domain name registration providers can promptly obey complaints or legal or regulatory actions (or voluntarily cooperate with law enforcement agents and the private sector) when the instructions of the court or regulatory entity specify the immediate and long-term actions required as completely and unambiguously as possible.

Providing all of the information that registry operators or registrars need to comply with an order or request requires some familiarity with Internet protocols, technology and operations. Law enforcement agents, attorneys, officers of courts and others who are not familiar with the operation and interrelationship of domain name registration services, the domain name system (DNS), and WHOIS services can benefit from a reference list of questions and guidance for “answers” (information) that ideally would be made available when action is specified in a court order.

We offer a list of questions and encourage preparers to answer each when the legal or regulatory action seeks to seize or take down a domain name. For each question, a checklist or explanation of information that preparers should make available to registry operators or registrars is provided. Note that it may not necessarily be the case that all of the information identified in this list will be relevant for all types of seizure or take down actions.

The information discussed here is not exhaustive, nor are these questions prescriptive. However, the preparation and execution of actions or orders may be expedited if these details are considered during the preparation of a legal or regulatory action or during the onset of an incident involving the DNS, including domain name registrations.

The comments and recommendations made in here are based on experience with actions and orders that have been prepared and executed by U.S. courts. This is a lay document. Its authors and contributors are technical and operational staff, not attorneys [although persons with legal expertise were consulted in the preparation

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of this document for publication]. We offer no legal advice here. Our purpose is to share “field experience” so that these can be taken into consideration for future actions and orders involving domain name seizures and take downs.

Domain name seizures are typically ordered in association with criminal acts. Preparers of orders should consider whether disputes concerning alleged abusive registrations of domain names (e.g., bad faith use, confusing similarity) may be handled through the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy and administrative procedure, found at [iv].

What information should accompany a legal or regulatory order or action?

Domain name registration is a multi-step process. An organization or individual that wants to use a domain name first checks availability of the string of characters in a given Top Level Domain (TLD), and if available, must register the domain name. ICANN accredited registrars process registrations for ICANN generic TLDs (gTLD). Country-specific TLDs (ccTLDs) are not under obligation to use ICANN accredited registrars and may use any registration provider or they may provide registration services directly.

A fee for a term of use is commonly paid to register a domain. Upon completing a domain name registration, the domain name is made active in the TLD registry, a registration record is created, and the Domain Name System is configured to allow name to Internet address resolution for the domain and services such as email or web. Often, several business entities coordinate to perform these actions on behalf of the registering party (the registrant) and to manage all the information associated with a domain throughout that domain's life cycle. Nearly all of this information may be relevant or essential to a successful execution of a legal or regulatory order or action.

Domain name registration providers such as registries or registrars require certain information to enable them to satisfy a court order or investigate a legal or regulatory action. As you prepare one of these documents, consider the following high-level questions:

1) Who is making the legal or regulatory action or issuing a request?

Examples: a court of law, a law enforcement agent/agency, a registry, a registrar, an attorney, or an intervener (e.g., a trusted or contracted agent of a complainant who has assisted in the technical or operational investigation of criminal activity).

2) What changes are required to the **registration** of the domain name(s) listed in the legal or regulatory order or action?

Individuals or organizations register and pay an annual fee to use a domain name. The individual or organization then becomes the *registrant on record* of the domain. Parties that perform domain name registrations as a service ("registrars" or "registries") collect contact, billing and other information from the registrant. A legal or regulatory action should describe if this information is to be altered, and how.

A domain name registration also identifies the *status* of the domain^v. Status indicates the operational state of a domain name in a registry, i.e., whether or not the domain name is active or not. Status also serves as an access control, i.e., whether or not the registration of a domain name can be transferred, modified, or deleted. A legal or regulatory order or action should specify the status a registrar or registry should assign to the domain name(s) listed in the legal or regulatory order or action. [Note that status also preserves the state of information associated with a domain name in services such as data escrow and registration data information services such as WHOIS].

In cases where the registration of a domain name is to be transferred away from a party named in a legal or regulatory action to law enforcement or an agent operating on behalf of law enforcement, the legal or regulatory action should provide the “replacement” domain name registration data as described in ICANN’s registrar accreditation agreement (RAA^{vi}).

- 3) Should the Domain Name System (DNS) continue to **resolve the domain name(s)** listed in the legal or regulatory action?

Provisions must be made in the DNS to make the name usable, i.e., to make it possible for Internet users to locate (determine the Internet address of) web, mail, or other services the registrant intends to host. The process of locating hosts using the DNS is called domain name resolution. The legal or regulatory action should indicate whether and how the DNS is to be configured, whether domain name(s) listed in the order or action are to resolve, and how.

- 4) What changes are required to the **WHOIS information** associated with the domain name(s) listed in the legal or regulatory action?

Certain information about a domain name registration – the registrant on record, point of contact information, domain status, sponsoring registrar, name server address – may be available via an Internet service called **WHOIS**. The legal or regulatory action should identify what information WHOIS services should provide in response to queries about domain name(s) identified in the legal or regulatory action.

Checklist of information to submit with a legal or regulatory action

Preparers of legal or regulatory actions are encouraged to consider whether the questions presented below have been answered in an order or action. For each question, there is an accompanying checklist or explanatory text to help preparers. The table considers a single domain. When legal or regulatory orders identify multiple domains, preparers can expedite handling of the order by grouping the domain names by Top Level Domain type (e.g., COM, NET, BIZ, INFO...).

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Who is making the request?	<input type="checkbox"/> Complainant (plaintiff) <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent (defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> Court of Record
Who are the primary points of contact?	<p>Contact information for court officers, attorneys, technical/operational staff or agents, line or senior management of parties to the legal or regulatory action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Postal address • Telephone number(s) • Fax numbers(s) • Email address(es) <p>These prove beneficial should issues be identified that require a technical or operational action, legal consultation or business decisions; in particular, call attention to any person designated as the coordinator, lead or responsible party to the action.</p> <p><i>Important:</i> Issuers of requests are encouraged to provide some form of official, verifiable contact information. Recipients of a court order may require a method to verify the legitimacy of the issuer of the request. The inability to validate a request, especially when the request comes from a foreign law enforcement agency, court, or other entity can delay action by the recipient.</p> <p><i>Indicate whether any contact information provided is to be kept confidential.</i></p>

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What kind of request is this?	<p>The request should clearly indicate whether this is a court order or request for action. For example,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Court order (attached) or regulatory action</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3rd party request for action. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Algorithmically generated domain name HOLD request <input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse material <input type="checkbox"/> Copyright infringing materials <input type="checkbox"/> Malware Command & Control host <input type="checkbox"/> ... <p>Note: 3rd party requests should be accompanied by verifiable evidence supporting the third party request.</p>
What is the expected response time?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Date and time by which the actions indicated in the legal or regulatory action must be executed.</p> <p>Document should make clear when the actions must be executed. This is particularly important when multiple parties must coordinate execution so that their actions are "simultaneous".</p>
Is there a desire to obtain records related to the domain at the same time the domain is seized?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Records and documents sought</p> <p>The legal or regulatory action should list and describe all forms of records sought and indicate the span of time. Make clear whether or not the request is part of the action.</p> <p>Important: The issuer should always seek to direct requests to the party who is in possession of the information sought, especially when preparing sealed orders. For generic TLDs, registrars typically possess billing information and other customer (registrant) information that cannot be accessed using WHOIS services (e.g., information associated with privacy protection services).</p>

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<p>How is the domain name registration record to be changed?</p> <p>Note: Identify all the changes ordered or requested.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> change domain name registrant</p> <p>The party identified as the domain name registrant is to be changed to the party specified in the complaint. The “gaining” party may be responsible for future registration fees.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Change domain name registration point of contact information as specified</p> <p>The point of contact information recorded in the domain name registration is to be changed to the contact information specified in the complaint. The legal or regulatory action should indicate how each point of contact (registrant, administrative contact, technical contact) is to be altered.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Disable DNSSEC</p> <p>DNS information that has been cryptographically protected with a digital signature will be altered so that is no longer protected</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Replace existing DNSSEC keys with new key(s) supplied</p> <p>DNS information that has been cryptographically protected with a digital signature will be altered so that is now protected using the key(s) supplied by the requesting entity.</p>
<p>How is domain name status to be changed?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> prevent transfer of domain name</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> prevent updates to domain name registration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Delete domain name</p> <p>Deleting a domain name “releases” the name into the pool of names available for registration by any party.</p>

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<p>Is the domain name to be transferred to a different sponsoring registrar?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Transfer domain to new registrar specified</p> <p>If the legal or regulatory action wants the domain name transferred from the current sponsoring registrar to a registrar identified in the order or action, the requesting entity should supply the "losing" registrar and the "gaining" registrar for this action. A unique authorization code (Auth-Code) may be required for this action. This is obtained from the losing registrar and provided to the gaining registrar as proof of consent to transfer the domain name.</p>
<p>Is the party that provides name resolution service (DNS) to be changed?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Change authority for DNS</p> <p>Authority identifies the party that is responsible for managing and providing DNS for a domain name. A legal or regulatory action should identify parties that will assume authority for name resolution of domain names listed in the document.</p> <p>This is a change to the DNS configuration of the registry (TLD) zone file. Specifically, the DNS records that identify the authoritative name server(s) for the domain name must be changed to point to IP address(es) under administrative control of the parties named in the legal or regulatory action (or request).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Change DNS configuration of the domain</p> <p>This is a change to the DNS configuration of the zone file for the domain specified in the order or action. Requesting entities provide this information to registrars or 3rd party DNS providers. The requesting entity should provide current and desired values for all zone data (resource records, TTL values) that is to be changed.</p>

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<p>Is name resolution service (DNS) to be suspended?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Suspend name resolution (DNS): "seize and take down"</p> <p>The legal or regulatory action should specify that domain name(s) should not resolve. In this case, the TLD registry operator will take action so that the DNS will return a non-existent domain response to any queries for any delegation in this domain.</p> <p>This action implies that the domain name is to be "locked"; i.e., that no party (e.g., registrar, registrant) can modify the status and cause the DNS to resume name resolution of the domain name).</p>
<p>Is redirection to a text of notice page required?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Redirect domain name to text of notice page: "seize and post notice"</p> <p>If the requesting entity intends to post a text of notice on a web page, the legal or regulatory action should provide the domain name(s) and IP address(es) for the name server that will perform name resolution for the domain names listed in the order or action. The legal or regulatory action should indicate the intended duration of time that redirection is to be performed.</p>

Is redirection of Internet hosting required?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Redirect to host operator: "seize and operate"</p> <p>If the legal or regulatory action seeks to replace an Internet host¹ with one that is operated under the requesting entity's purview, provide the domain name(s) and IP address(es) for the name server that will perform name resolution for the domain names listed in the legal or regulatory action. In other situations, the requesting entity may seek to keep the name (and name resolution) operational. This can happen when a problematic service is operational on the same domain name that also serves non-problematic services. The legal or regulatory action should indicate the intended duration of time that redirection is to be performed.</p> <p>¹ The requesting entity may operate a "command and control (C&C)" for the purpose of monitoring or intercepting communications, substituting commands or responses or other actions to remotely disable or supervise software executing without authorization or consent on compromised computers. (Note that the requesting entity could operate any service it chooses. This will have no bearing on what information to provide to registries or registrars.</p>
What should WHOIS for the domain name display?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> WHOIS information display change</p> <p>The legal or regulatory action should specify the information that the registry or registrar should use in response to queries for domain name registration data via a WHOIS service (See Appendix A for an example WHOIS response).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reveal private/proxy registration</p> <p>Individuals or organizations that register domain names may pay a fee to a registrar or 3rd party to protect part or all of the information displayed via WHOIS services from display. A legal or regulatory action should indicate when it requires the disclosure of "privacy protected" registration information.</p>

Additional Considerations

The nature and complexity of domain name seizures and takedown operations has evolved over time. Moreover, as criminals have demonstrated that they will adapt to technical measures to thwart crime, they are likely to adapt as they study legal measures. This section calls attention to some of the issues that past seizures and takedown actions have exposed.

Legal or regulatory actions are typically specific with respect to the immediate obligation; for example, they will enumerate domain names, IP addresses, and equipment that are to be seized. A legal or regulatory action can be less clear with regard to how long an action is to remain ongoing, or can impose a constraint on a registry that creates an obstacle to satisfying the instructions in the order. Certain legal or regulatory actions identify domain names that are hosted in countries outside the U.S., where the offense is not against the law.

Certain legal or regulatory actions create long-term administrative responsibilities for registries; for example, if a botnet algorithmically generates domain names, a registry may need to block registrations of these names as frequently as the algorithm generates to comply with an order. The number of domain names identified in these orders can accumulate to (tens of) thousands over a span of 1-2 years (100 algorithmically generated domains per day reaches 10,000 in 3 months' time). Legal or regulatory actions do not always indicate how long seizure or hold actions are to persist. Domain seizures (holds) also demand "zero error": should any party in the chain fail to identify or block even one domain name, a botnet that was successfully contained for months can be resurrected.

Algorithmically generated domain names may also conflict with already registered domains. Registries would typically seek to protect a legitimate registrant that has the misfortune of having registered a second level label that is identical to one algorithmically generated, but if the court order seizes the domain, registries could note the conflict but ultimately would obey the order. Moreover, domain generation algorithms used in criminal activities may (are likely to) adapt to defeat blocking techniques; for example, blocking registrations may not be practical if an algorithm were to generate tens of thousands of domains per day.

Sealed court orders pose operational challenges to TLD registry operators who rely on registrars to manage registrant contact information. The order prohibits the registry to communicate with the registrar of record but the registry cannot modify the contact information unless the registrar of record is engaged.

Legal or regulatory actions may order registries, registrars, Internet (web or mail) hosting companies, and ISPs to take specified steps at a specified date and time.

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Such steps require considerable coordination and preparers of legal or regulatory actions should consider how “lead” as well as “execution” time may affect outcome.

Orders can create administrative responsibilities for registrars as well (for example, inter-registrar transfers of seized domain name registrations).

Orders generally do not consider fee waivers, nor do they typically consider the ongoing financial obligation of the “gaining” registrant to pay annual domain registration fees.

Contact Us

Dave Piscitello, Senior Security Technologist at ICANN, prepared this thought paper, with the assistance of the ICANN Security Team. Information. Reviews and comments from Internet security, technical and operational community members were essential in preparing this initial paper, and the Security Team thanks all who contributed. We welcome additional comments. Please forward all comments by electronic mail to dave.piscitello@icann.org

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Appendix A. Sample WHOIS response

This is a sample response to a WHOIS query. The data labels and display format varies across registries and registrars. Values for registration data elements in **BOLD** should be provided by the requesting entity.

Domain ID: D2347548-LROR
Domain Name: **ICANN.ORG**
 Created On: 1 4-Sep-1998 04:00:00 UTC
 Last Updated On: 10-Jan-2012 21:32:13 UTC
 Expiration Date: 07-Dec-2017 17:04:26 UTC
 Sponsoring Registrar: GoDaddy.com, Inc. (R91-LROR)
 Status: CLIENT DELETE PROHIBITED
 Status: CLIENT RENEW PROHIBITED
 Status: CLIENT TRANSFER PROHIBITED
 Status: CLIENT UPDATE PROHIBITED
 Status: DELETE PROHIBITED
 Status: RENEW PROHIBITED
 Status: TRANSFER PROHIBITED
 Status: UPDATE PROHIBITED
 Registrant ID: CR12376439
Registrant Name: **Domain Administrator**
Registrant Organization: **ICANN**
Registrant Street1: **4676 Admiralty Way #330**
Registrant City: **Marina del Rey**
Registrant State/Province: **California**
Registrant Postal Code: **90292**
Registrant Country: **US**
Registrant Phone: **+1.4242171313**
Registrant FAX: **+1.4242171313**
Registrant Email: **domain-admin@icann.org**
 Admin ID: CR12376441
Admin Name: **Domain Administrator**
Admin Organization: **ICANN**
Admin Street1: **676 Admiralty Way #330**
Admin City: **Marina del Rey**
Admin State/Province: **California**
Admin Postal Code: **90292**
Admin Country: **US**
Admin Phone: **+1.4242171313**
Admin FAX: **+1.4242171313**
Admin Email: **domain-admin@icann.org**
 Tech ID: CR12376440
Tech Name: **Domain Administrator**
Tech Organization: **ICANN**

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Tech Street1: 4676 Admiralty Way #330
Tech City: Marina del Rey
Tech State/Province: California
Tech Postal Code: 90292
Tech Country: US
Tech Phone: +1.4242171313
Tech FAX: +1.4242171313
Tech Email: domain-admin@icann.org
Name Server: NS.ICANN.ORG
Name Server: A.IANA-SERVERS.NET
Name Server: B.IANA-SERVERS.NET
Name Server: C.IANA-SERVERS.NET
Name Server: D.IANA-SERVERS.NET
DNSSEC: Signed
DS Created 1: 26-Mar-2010 15:12:06 UTC
DS Key Tag 1: 41643
Algorithm 1: 7
Digest Type 1: 1
Digest 1: 93358db22e956a451eb5ae8d2ec39526ca6a87b9
DS Maximum Signature Life 1: 1814400 seconds
DS Created 2: 26-Mar-2010 15:12:28 UTC
DS Key Tag 2: 41643
Algorithm 2: 7
Digest Type 2: 2
Digest 2:b8ab67d895e62087f0c5fc5a1a941c67a18e4b096f6c
 622aefae30dd7b1ea199
DS Maximum Signature Life 2: 1814400 seconds

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