

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

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 1:25-CV-2695-MHC
)	
DOES 1-10,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER
EXTENDING TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation (“Microsoft” or “Plaintiff”) has filed a complaint for injunctive and other relief pursuant to: Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65; the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1125); the Copyright Act; the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)); and the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651). Plaintiff moved *ex parte* for an emergency temporary restraining order (“TRO”), which the Court granted on May 15, 2025. *See* Doc. 15. Microsoft now moves to extend the TRO for an additional fourteen days. Good cause having been shown, Microsoft’s motion is **GRANTED** based on the following findings:

1. There is good cause to believe that the Court’s prior findings of fact and conclusions of law continue to apply as of the time of this order. The

following prior findings in particular establish good cause for the brief TRO extension Microsoft requests:

a) Defendants have engaged in and are likely to engage in acts or practices that violate the CFAA (18 U.S.C. § 1030), the Copyright Act (17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 et seq.), and the RICO Act (18 U.S.C. § 1962);

b) There is good cause to believe that, unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined by continued Order of this Court, immediate and irreparable damage will result from Defendants' ongoing violations of law. This harm will be suffered by Microsoft, victims whose computers are infected with Lumma malware, financial institutions who are victimized by Defendants' use of stolen credentials to commit financial crimes, and the public at large;

c) There is good cause to believe that immediate 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 infrastructure used to distribute, control, and operate the Lumma malware and computers infected with Lumma malware;

d) Plaintiff's request for emergency *ex parte* relief is not the result of any lack of diligence on Plaintiff'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 1125(c), good cause and the interest 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 Microsoft's motion;

e) There is good cause to direct that third party Internet registries, registrars, 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).

2. Defendants will not be prejudiced by the extension Microsoft seeks. Defendants do not have any legitimate interest that will be impaired by extending the TRO.

3. For all the reasons stated in the TRO, the balance of hardships and public interest weigh in favor of extending the TRO until Defendants respond to an Order to Show Cause hearing to be scheduled for June 12, 2025.

4. The interests of justice support extending the TRO until June 12, 2025, at which point the Court will have more information with which to determine whether to convert the TRO into a preliminary injunction for the remainder of this case.

Accordingly, Microsoft's motion is **HEREBY GRANTED** and the TRO is and shall remain in place until June 12, 2025.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 29th, 2025



Mark H. Cohen, U.S. District Judge