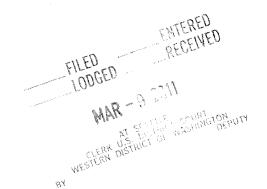
## **EXHIBIT 23**

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The Honorable James L. Robart CERTIFIED TRUE COPY ATTEST: WILLIAM M. McCOOL Clerk, U.S. District Court Western District of Washington Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

AT SEATTLE

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

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JOHN DOES 1-11 CONTROLLING A COMPUTER BOTNET THEREBY INJURING MICROSOFT AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

Defendants.

Case No. 2:11-cv-00222

SECOND AMENDED [PROPOSED] EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, SEIZURE ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

\*\*FILED UNDER SEAL\*\*

Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation ("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 CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); (3) the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(a)(1), 1125(a), (c)); and (4) the common law of trespass, conversion and unjust enrichment. Microsoft has 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 Microsoft's Application for Ex Parte Temporary Restraining Order, Ex Parte Seizure and Order

SECOND AMENDED [PROPOSED] EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, SEIZURE ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP 701 5th Avenue, Suite 5600 Seattle, Washington 98104-7097 tel+1-206-839-4300

to Show Cause Re 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 the Defendants under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1114, 1125); and the common law of trespass to chattels, conversion and unjust enrichment.
- 2. Microsoft owns the registered trademarks "Microsoft," "Windows," and "Hotmail" used in connection with its services, software, and products.
- 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); CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125); and the common law of trespass to chattels, conversion and unjust enrichment, and that Microsoft is, therefore, likely to prevail on the merits of this action.
- 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 of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030); CAN-SPAM Act (15 U.S.C. § 7704); the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125); and the common law of trespass to chattels, conversion and unjust enrichment. The evidence set forth in Microsoft's Application for an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order, Seizure 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 by: (1) intentionally accessing and sending malicious software 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 botnet; (2) sending malicious software to configure, deploy and operate a botnet; (3) sending unsolicited spam e-mail to Microsoft's Hotmail accounts; and (4) sending unsolicited spam e-mails that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Microsoft and that promote counterfeit pharmaceuticals and other

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fraudulent schemes. There is good cause to believe that if such conduct continues, irreparable harm will occur to Microsoft and the public, including Microsoft's customers. 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.

- There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this 5. 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 Protocol (IP) addresses listed in Appendix A and the Internet domains at issue in Microsoft's TRO Application and from the destruction or concealment of other discoverable evidence of Defendants' misconduct available at those locations if the 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: (1) the Defendants are engaged in activities that directly violate U.S. law and harm Microsoft and the public, including Microsoft's customers; (2) the Defendants have continued their unlawful conduct despite the clear injury to the foregoing interests; (3) the Defendants are likely to delete or relocate the botnet command and control software at issue in Microsoft'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 Microsoft's action. Microsoft's request for this emergency ex parte 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) and 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d), good cause and the interests of justice require that this Order be Granted without prior notice to the Defendants, and accordingly Microsoft is relieved of the duty to provide the Defendants with prior notice of Microsoft's motion.
- 6. There is good cause to believe that the Defendants have engaged in illegal activity using the data centers and/or Internet hosting providers identified in Appendix A 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

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addresses identified in Appendix A.

- There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by Defendants, Defendants' IP addresses identified in Appendix A must be immediately disabled; Defendants' computing resources related to such IP addresses must be disconnected from the Internet; Defendants must be prohibited from accessing Defendants' computer resources related to such IP addresses; and to prevent the destruction of data and evidence located on those computer resources.
- There is good cause to believe that to immediately halt the injury caused by 8. 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 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 ECommerce, Inc.; FDCservers.net, LLC; Wholesale Internet, Inc.; Burstnet Technologies, Inc. d/b/a Network Operations Center, Inc.; and Softlayer 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 A.
- There is good cause to believe that the Defendants have engaged in illegal activity 9. using the Internet domains identified at Appendix B 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 B must be immediately made inaccessible, and/or removed from the Internet zone file.
- There is good cause to direct that third party data centers, hosting providers and 10. Internet registries/registrars reasonably assist in the implementation of the Order and refrain from

All Writs Act).

- 11. There is good cause to believe that if Defendants are provided advance notice of Microsoft's TRO Application or this Order, they would move the botnet infrastructure, allowing them to continue their misconduct and 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.
- 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, facsimile, and mail to the contact information provided by defendants to the data centers, Internet hosting providers, and domain registrars who host the software code associated with the IP addresses in Appendix A, or through which domains in Appendix B are registered; and (4) publishing notice to the Defendants on a publicly available Internet website.
- 13. There is good cause to believe that the harm to Microsoft 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 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 Microsoft's and its customers' protected computers and operating

systems, 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; and sending unsolicited spam e-mail that falsely indicate that they are from or approved by Microsoft; or undertaking any similar activity that inflicts harm on Microsoft or the public, including Microsoft's customers.

- 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 botnet described in the TRO Application, including but not limited to the command and control software hosted at and operating through the IP addresses and domains set forth herein and through any other component or element of the botnet 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," "Hotmail," 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 Microsoft, and from otherwise unfairly competing with Microsoft, misappropriating that which rightfully belongs to Microsoft, or passing off their goods as Microsoft's.
- D. Defendants, their representatives and persons who are in active concert or participation with them are temporarily restrained and enjoined from infringing Microsoft's registered trademarks, Registration Nos. 1200236, 2165601, 2463510 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 Microsoft or give Defendants an unfair competitive advantage or result in deception of consumers.

counterfeit marks, and records documenting the manufacture, sale, or receipt of things involved in such violation, in the possession of data centers operated by ECommerce, Inc., FDCServers.net LLC, Wholesale Internet, Inc., Burstnet Technologies, Inc., and Softlayer 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 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:

- Northern District of Illinois
   U.S. Marshal: Darryl K. McPherson
   219 S. Dearborn Street, Room 2444
   Chicago, IL 60604
   (312) 353-5290
- b. District of Colorado
  U.S. Marshal: John Kammerzell
  U.S. Courthouse
  901 19th St., 3rd Floor
  Denver, Co 80294
  (303) 335-3400
- Middle District of Pennsylvania
   U.S. Marshal: Martin J. Pane (Acting)
   Federal Building
   Washington Avenue & Linden Street, Room 231
   Scranton, PA 18501
   (570) 346-7277

d. Western District of Missouri U.S. Marshal: C. Mauri Sheer U.S. Courthouse 400 E. 9th St., Room 3740 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 512-2000

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- e. Eastern District of Virginia U.S. Marshal: John R. Hackman 401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 837-5500
- f. Northern District of Texas U.S. Marshal: Randy Paul Ely Federal Building 1100 Commerce Street, Room 16F47 Dallas, TX 75242 (214) 767-0836
- g. Western District of Washington U.S. Marshal: Mark L. Ericks 700 Stewart Street, Suite 9000 Seattle, WA 98101-1271 (206) 370-8600
- h. Southern District of Ohio U.S. Marshal: Cathy Jones U.S. Courthouse 85 Marconi Boulevard, Room 460 Columbus, OH 43215 (614) 469-5540
- 2. 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 in Paragraph F 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.
- 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 properties seized 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

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discharged of his or her duties and responsibilities for safekeeping of the seized materials.

- The United States Marshals accomplishing such seizure are permitted to 4. enter the premises of the data centers operated by ECommerce, Inc., FDCServers.net LLC, Wholesale Internet, Inc., Burstnet Technologies, Inc., and Softlayer 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 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.
- Pursuant to the All Writs Act and to effect discovery of the true identities of the G. John Doe defendants, the data centers and hosting providers identified in Appendix A and the domain registries identified in Appendix B to this Order, shall:
- disable Defendants' IP addresses set forth in Appendix A (including 1. 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;
- disable Defendants' domains set forth in Appendix B so that they can no 2. longer be accessed over the Internet, connected to, or communicated with in any way except as explicitly provided for in this order by (1) locking the domains and removing such domains from the zone file and (2) taking all steps required to propagate the foregoing domain registry changes to domain name registrars;
- transfer any content and software hosted on Defendants' IP addresses listed 3. in Appendix A to new IP addresses not listed in Appendix A; notify Defendants and any other 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;
  - preserve and produce to Microsoft documents and information sufficient to 4.

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 and contact records;

- 5. 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, Microsoft, its attorneys and/or representatives may directly supervise and confirm the implementation of this Order against Defendants;
- 6. refrain from publishing or 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, except as explicitly provided for in this Order.
- H. Anyone interfering with the execution of this Order is subject to arrest by federal or state law enforcement officials.

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 and domain registrars who hosted the software code associated with the IP addresses set forth at Appendix A or through which domains in Appendix B are registered; 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), 15 U.S.C. §1116(d)(10) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (the All Writs Act) that the Defendants shall appear before this Court within 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

provisions of this Order.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Microsoft shall post bond in the amount of \$173,000 as cash to be paid into the Court registry.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Microsoft shall compensate the data centers, Internet hosting providers and/or domain registries identified in Appendices A and B 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 identified in Appendices A and B consistent with thorough and prompt implementation 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 four (4) 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. (Pacific Standard Time) on the appropriate dates listed in this paragraph.

## IT IS SO ORDERED

Entered this 9 day of March, 2011.

The Honorable James L. Robart United States District Judge