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

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a Washington corporation,)))
Plaintiff, v.) Civil Action No: 1:16-cv-00993 (GBL/TCB)
JOHN DOES 1-2, CONTROLLING A COMPUTER NETWORK AND THEREBY INJURING PLAINTIFF AND ITS CUSTOMERS,) FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO LOCAL RULE 5
Defendants.)))
)))

MICROSOFT'S EX PARTE MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ORDER

Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft"), by counsel, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53, 65(a) and (c), the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030), the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (18 U.S.C. § 2701), the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1116, & 1125), the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)), the common law, and the All Writs Act, (28 U.S.C. § 1651), respectfully moves the Court to supplement the Preliminary Injunction Order.

As discussed in Microsoft's brief in support of this *Ex Parte* Motion To Supplement Preliminary Injunction Order and for the same reasons set forth in Microsoft's Application for an *Ex Parte* Temporary Restraining Order and Order To Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("TRO Application"), Microsoft requests an order allowing it to supplement the list of domains in the Order by replacing the August 26, 2016 Amended Appendix A with the Second Amended Appendix A to the Proposed Order filed concurrently with this Motion.

As set forth more fully in Microsoft's brief, recent evidence shows that Defendants are again rebuilding Strontium's command and control infrastructure in defiance of the Court's authority, by bringing on line new domains, which Defendants are using in the same illegal manner and for the same illegal purposes described in the TRO Application. As was the case with the majority of the domains addressed in the Court's TRO, the new domains also abuse Microsoft's trademarks and brands in order to disguise their illegal purpose. Microsoft also respectfully submits that a streamlined procedure is advisable to efficiently and quickly supplement the list of domains subject to the Court's order as soon as Defendants activate the new domains. As set forth more fully in Microsoft's brief, Microsoft recommends that the Court appoint a Court Monitor, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53, to manage this process and relieve the burden on the Court.

The requested relief is necessary to halt the Strontium operation that is causing irreparable injury to Microsoft and its customers. Microsoft respectfully requests that the Court grant this Motion.

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