

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR SEIZURE WARRANT

INTRODUCTION AND AGENT BACKGROUND

I, Daniel Burke, being duly sworn, depose and state the following:

1. I am currently employed as a Special Agent /Senior Operations Manager of the Cybercrime Investigation Unit (CcIU) within the United States Food and Drug Administration, Office of Criminal Investigations (hereafter "FDA-OCI"). I have been a Special Agent with FDA-OCI since October 2005. Previously, I supervised criminal investigations as a Supervisory Special Agent with Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and was a U.S. Customs Special Agent for seven years prior to the creation of ICE in 2003. Prior to being a U.S. Customs Special Agent, I was employed with the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service for two years. Throughout my career, I have attended basic and continuing training on federal law and criminal investigative techniques and I am also certified as a Seized Computer Evidence Recovery Specialist among other cybercrime-related certifications.
2. As a Special Agent with FDA-OCI, I am responsible for conducting criminal investigations, making arrests and executing search warrants involving violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"), Title 21 U.S.C. §§ 301, et seq., and other federal statutes enforced by the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") pursuant to Title 21 U.S.C. §372 (a)(1)(A) and Title 21 U.S.C. §372(e)(2). I am a federal law enforcement officer for the purposes of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(d) pursuant to Title 28 C.F.R. §60.3(a)(3) which specifically lists FDA-OCI as an agency to which the Attorney General has delegated his authority to request the issuance of a warrant under Rule 41.
3. The facts in this affidavit come from my personal observations, my training and experience, and information obtained from witnesses, government documents, and through subpoena production. This affidavit is intended to show merely that there is sufficient probable cause for the requested warrant and does not set forth all of my knowledge about this matter.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS AFFIDAVIT

4. This affidavit is being submitted for the limited purposes of establishing probable cause to obtain a seizure warrant for the Subject Domain Names, listed in Attachment B of this affidavit, which are all listed with VeriSign, Inc. ("VeriSign"), 21355 Ridgeway Circle, Dulles, Virginia 20166.
5. As part of my official duties, I along with other Special Agents assigned to the FDA-OCI Cybercrimes Investigation Unit are investigating the illegal importation, sale, and distribution of controlled, counterfeit, adulterated, and/or misbranded prescription drugs through the websites ("Subject Domain Names") listed in Attachment B of this affidavit. As will be discussed more fully below, there is probable cause to believe that the Subject Domain Names have been used by their operators to import and distribute prescription

AFFIDAVIT OF SPECIAL AGENT BURKE

PAGE: 1

drugs in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Controlled Substances Act, as well as to knowingly import these drugs into the United States contrary to law in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 545.

6. As the Senior Operations Manager for the Cybercrime Investigation Unit of the FDA, I have received many complaints from consumers, Congress, government agencies, and public health officials regarding the unregulated sale of pharmaceutical products on the Internet. I know through my training and experience that it is extremely simple for any person residing in the District of Colorado, or elsewhere in the United States, to order almost any pharmaceutical from an illegal online pharmacy without a valid prescription or without regard to the source or quality of the drug. This is a serious public health concern.
7. There are literally thousands of websites active at present that purport to be “online pharmacies.” Many offer drug substances from an unregulated supply chain without a valid prescription. In fact, according to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP), 96% of over 11,000 websites selling prescription medications to patients in the United States are operating illegally.¹
8. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Drug overdose deaths and opioid-involved deaths continue to increase in the United States. The majority of drug overdose deaths (more than six out of ten) involve an opioid. Since 1999, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids (including prescription opioids and heroin) quadrupled. From 2000 to 2015, more than half a million people died from drug overdoses. 91 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose.”²
9. According to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, “From 2000-2015, there have been 10,552 drug overdose deaths among Colorado residents with rates rising in almost every year. In 2000, the number of overdose deaths was 351 and the age-adjusted rate was 7.8 deaths per 100,000 population. In 2015, there were 880 deaths, and the rate increased to 15.7 [per 100,000 population]. In nearly every year, Colorado’s rate of drug overdose was significantly higher than the national rate.”³
10. One of the many other public health concerns with the unregulated and unsupervised sale of pharmaceuticals online is Antibiotic Resistance (AR). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Antibiotics and similar drugs...have greatly reduced illness and death from infectious diseases. However, these drugs have been used so widely and for so long that the infectious organisms the antibiotics are designed to kill have adapted to them, making the drugs less effective. Each year in the United States, at

¹ Internet Drug Outlet Identification Program Progress Report for State and Federal Regulators: October 2016. *See*: https://nabp.pharmacy/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/NABP-Internet-Drug-Outlet-Report_October-2016.pdf

² U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html>

³ Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment: <http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/Resources/pubs/Colorado-Opioid-and-Heroin-Overdose.pdf>

least 2 million people become infected with bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics and at least 23,000 people die each year as a direct result of these infections.”⁴

11. This seizure action is an effort to combat the unregulated and unsafe distribution of pharmaceuticals on the internet by illegal online pharmacies. Accordingly, the websites listed in Attachment B:
 - a. Are all part of the same online pharmacy network.
 - b. Offer for sale non FDA-approved drug products, including controlled substances, antibiotics, and other prescription-only pharmaceutical products without a valid prescription.
 - c. Have never received permission from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration or any State Board of Pharmacy to operate as an online pharmacy in the United States.
 - d. Smuggle the pharmaceutical products into the United States via international mail couriers and the U.S. Postal Service by means of a falsified or misleading Customs declaration direct to the U.S. consumer.

APPLICABLE STATUTES

The Controlled Substances Act

12. According to existing law and regulations, controlled substances may only be prescribed, dispensed, or distributed by persons registered with the Attorney General of the United States (with some exceptions, such as delivery persons). The authority to register persons has been delegated to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) by the Attorney General. The dispensed controlled substances must also be versions approved for use in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration. Furthermore, a controlled substance may only be prescribed within the usual course of medical practice and for a legitimate medical purpose. It is an offense for any person to knowingly or intentionally distribute or dispense a controlled substance except as authorized by law. *See* Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).
13. The Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act was enacted on October 15, 2008 and amended the Controlled Substances Act and Controlled Substances Import and Export Act by adding several new provisions to prevent the illegal distribution and dispensing of controlled substances by means of the Internet. The Act became effective on April 13, 2009 making it illegal under federal law to “deliver, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance by means of the Internet, except as authorized by [the CSA]” or to aid or abet such activity. Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(h)(1). The act applies to all controlled substances in all schedules.

⁴ CDC - Antibiotic / Antimicrobial Resistance See: <https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/index.html>

14. Section 841(h)(2) then provides examples of conduct that violates the statute, such as:

- a. delivering, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance by means of the Internet by an online pharmacy that is not validly registered with a modification authorizing such activity as required by Section 823(f).
- b. writing a prescription for a controlled substance for the purposes of delivery, distribution, or dispensation by means of the Internet, in violation of Section 829(e).
- c. serving as an agent, intermediary, or other entity that causes the Internet to be used to bring together a buyer and seller to engage in the dispensing of a controlled substance in a manner not authorized by Section 823(f).

15. There are additional requirements for online pharmacies, such as:

- a. It must comply with the licensing requirements of the states from which it, and in each state to which it delivers, distributes, or dispenses or offers to deliver, distribute, or dispense controlled substances. Title 21, United States Code, Section 831(b).

16. Pharmacies that dispense controlled substances must be registered with the DEA. Title 21, United States Code, Section 823. Also, knowingly or intentionally delivering, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance by means of the internet by an online pharmacy that is not validly registered to engage in such internet activity is a crime. Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(h)(2).

17. The term “internet” for purposes of the CSA means, collectively, the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected worldwide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio. Title 21, United States Code, Section 802(50).

18. The term “online pharmacy” for purposes of the CSA means a person, entity, or internet site, whether in the United States or abroad, that knowingly or intentionally delivers, distributes, or dispenses, or offers or attempts to deliver, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance by means of the internet. Title 21, United States Code, Section 802(52).

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

19. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), codified at Title 21, United States Code, Section 301, *et seq.*, prescribes legal requirements for the distribution of drugs in interstate commerce and includes criminal sanctions for violations. The purpose of the FDCA and related regulations is to ensure that drugs sold for human use are safe and effective for their intended uses; bear labeling that contains accurate and adequate information, and are properly distributed.

20. Under the FDCA, a “prescription drug” is a drug that: (1) because of its toxicity and other potential for harmful effect, or the method of its use, or the collateral measures necessary to its use, is not safe for use except under the supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug; or (2) is limited by an application approved by the FDA to use under the professional supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drugs. Title 21, United States Code, Section 353(b)(1). All of the drugs listed herein are prescription drugs. Dispensing a prescription drug without the valid prescription of a licensed medical practitioner causes the drug to be “misbranded.” Title 21, United States Code, Section 353(b)(1). A drug may also be limited to prescription use by its FDA-approved application. See Title 21, United States Code, Section 353(b)(1)(B).
21. The FDCA also establishes that a drug is deemed to be "misbranded" if it does not meet certain requirements of the statute, including if its labeling fails to bear adequate directions for use, Title 21, United States Code, Section 352(f), if a drug came from a foreign drug establishment and the drug was not annually listed with the FDA by that establishment as one of the drugs which was being manufactured for commercial distribution in the United States, Title 21, United States Code, Sections 352(o), 360(j) or if the drug manufacturing facility did not register with the FDA, Title 21, United States Code, Sections 360, 331(p). In the case of a prescription drug, a drug is also misbranded if its label fails to bear the symbol "Rx only," Title 21, United States Code, Section 353(b)(4)(A), 21 C.F.R. § 201.100(b)(1).
22. The FDCA prohibits the introduction, or causing the introduction, of misbranded drugs into interstate commerce. Title 21, United States Code, Section 331(a). The FDCA prohibited the introduction or delivery for introduction (or causing the same) into interstate commerce of any drug that was misbranded. See Title 21, United States Code, Section 331(a).

Smuggling

23. Knowingly importing merchandise into the United States contrary to law is smuggling, prohibited by Title 18, United States Code, Section 545.

DEFINITIONS AND TECHNICAL TERMS RELATED TO INTERNET COMMUNICATIONS

24. Based upon my training, knowledge, and experience and information obtained from Internet research, I am aware of the following pertaining to internet communications:
- a. Domain Name describes an addressing construct used for identifying and locating computers on the Internet. Domain names provide a system of easy-to-remember Internet addresses, which can be translated by the Domain Name System (DNS) into the numeric addresses (Internet Protocol (IP) numbers) used by the network. A domain name is hierarchical and often conveys information about the type of entity using the domain name. A domain name is simply a label that represents a domain, which is a subset of the total domain name space. Domain names at the same level of the hierarchy must be unique. Thus, for example, there can be only one .com at the

top-level of the hierarchy, and only one verisign.com at the next level of the hierarchy.

- b. Domain Name System (“DNS”) is a distributed database of information that is used to translate domain names (which are easy for humans to remember and use) into Internet Protocol (IP) numbers, which are what computers need to find each other on the Internet. People working on computers around the globe maintain their specific portion of this database, and the data held in each portion of the database is made available to all computers and users on the Internet. The DNS comprises computers, data files, software, and people working together.
- c. Domain Name Servers: DNS servers are computers connected to the Internet that convert, or resolve, domain names into Internet Protocol (“IP”) addresses. For each top-level domain (such as “.com”), there is a single company, called a “registry,” that determines which second-level domain resolves to which IP address. For example, the registry for the “.com” and “.net” top-level domains is VeriSign, Inc., which has its headquarters at 21355 Ridgetop Circle, Dulles, Virginia 20166.
- d. Internet Protocol Address: An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a unique numeric address used by computers on the Internet. An IP Address is a series of four numbers, each in the range 0-255, separated by periods (e.g., 12.56.97.178). Every computer attached to the Internet must be assigned an IP address so that Internet traffic sent from and directed to that computer may be directed properly from its source to its designation. An IP address acts much like a home or business street address—it enables computers connected to the Internet to properly route traffic to each other. The assignment of IP addresses to computers connected to the Internet is controlled by Internet Service Providers (“ISP”).
- e. A Registrant is the individual or organization that registers a specific domain name with a registrar. This individual or organization holds the right to use that specific domain name for a specified period of time, provided certain conditions are met and the registration fees are paid. This person or organization is the “legal entity” bound by the terms of the Domain Name Registration Agreement with the registrar. The registry database contains only domain name service (DNS) information (domain name, name server names, and name server Internet Protocol [IP] numbers) along with the name of the registrar that registered the name and basic transaction data. It does not contain any domain name registrant or contact information. Registrars provide direct services to registrants.
- f. A Registrar provides direct services to domain name registrants. The registrar database contains customer information in addition to the DNS information contained in the registry database. Registrars process name registrations for domain name registrants and then send the necessary DNS information to a registry for entry into the centralized registry database and ultimate propagation over the Internet.
- g. A Registry or Internet Domain Name Registry is an entity that receives domain name service (DNS) information from domain name registrars, inserts that information into

a centralized database and propagates the information in Internet zone files on the Internet so that domain names can be found by users around the world via applications such as the world wide web and email.

- i. VeriSign is the exclusive registry for the .com and .net top level domains.
- ii. Public Interest Registry is the exclusive registry for the .org top level domain.
- iii. Neustar is the exclusive registry for the .biz and .us top level domain.
- h. Website: A Website consists of textual pages of information and associated graphic images. The textual information is stored in a specific format known as Hyper-Text Mark-up Language (HTML) and is transmitted from the web servers to various web clients via Hyper-Text Transport Protocol (HTTP).
- i. Website Hosting: Website hosting provides the equipment and services required to host and maintain files for one or more Websites and to provide rapid Internet connections to those Websites. Most hosting is “shared,” which means that multiple Websites of unrelated companies are on the same server in order to reduce associated costs. When a client develops a Website, the client needs a server and perhaps a web hosting company to host it. “Dedicated hosting” means that the web hosting company provides all of the equipment and assumes all of the responsibility for technical support and maintenance of a Website. “Co-location” means a server is located at a dedicated hosting facility designed with special resources, such as a secure cage, regulated power, a dedicated Internet connection, online security and online technical support. Co-location facilities offer customers a secure place to physically house their hardware and equipment as opposed to keeping it in their offices or warehouse, where the potential for fire, theft or vandalism is greater.
- j. URL is a Universal Resource Locator, an address used to locate Websites on the Internet (e.g., <http://www.fda.gov>).
- k. URL redirection (also called URL forwarding) / Domain redirection (also called Domain forwarding): These are very similar techniques on the World Wide Web for making a web page available under many URLs.

STATEMENT OF PROBABLE CAUSE

Investigation Background

25. In February 2015, investigators from Actavis (a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Dublin, Ireland and Parsippany, New Jersey) contacted me regarding a citizen complaint they had received on December 23, 2014 for a purchase of hydrocodone, a narcotic analgesic, and Schedule II federally controlled substance. This reporting individual, D.F. of Westlake Village, California, had purchased the hydrocodone from a website using the domain name www.hq-pharmacy24-online.com. The hydrocodone D.F. received by mail was packaged in blister packs and labeled as being a product of Watson Pharmaceuticals, a subsidiary of Actavis, which primarily manufactures generic

drugs. Due to inconsistencies D.F. observed in the product's label, D.F. had concerns whether this drug was a legitimate Watson product and contacted Actavis for verification.

26. D.F. forwarded photos of the purported hydrocodone product received to Actavis investigators Michael Keenan and Jeffrey Collins, who were of the opinion that the product was likely counterfeit based on discrepancies on the labeling and tablet appearance. I assigned the case to FDA-OCI Special Agent Brian Hendricks, who subsequently spoke to Actavis Investigator Jeffrey Collins regarding the suspected counterfeit hydrocodone. Collins advised that there were several details of this product which caused him to conclude that the product is counterfeit. Specifically, Watson does not sell hydrocodone in the United States in blister packs. Misspellings on the blister pack labeling also raised concern. Additionally, Watson no longer manufactures yellow hydrocodone tablets, and the tablets are usually stamped with the name "Watson" on them. The tablets contained in the blister pack are not stamped. Investigator Collins subsequently confirmed that the brand name "Watson" is protected by U.S. Registered Trademarks. This product was later tested by the FDA – Forensic Chemistry Center and was identified as only containing acetaminophen, but no hydrocodone as the labeling indicated.
27. Based on the complaint received from D.F., investigators from Actavis initiated their own investigation into the website hq-pharmacy24-online.com. On January 24, 2015, an undercover test purchase of a drug named Lexapro® was made from the same website by Spectrum Security Services Inc., a company contracted with Actavis to conduct such activities. No prescription was provided during the purchase. Lexapro is a brand name prescription drug distributed by Forest Labs LLC, another subsidiary of Actavis. The active ingredient in Lexapro is escitalopram and it is approved by the FDA to treat depression.
28. On February 19, 2015, the test purchase of Lexapro was received in an envelope by Spectrum Security Services, Inc. The envelope was postmarked from India and contained thirty (30) tablets labeled as being S-Celepra 10, not Lexapro. The product labeling listed the active ingredient as also being escitalopram, and the manufacturer was listed as Micro Labs Limited of India. SA Hendricks queried the FDA online database for S-Celepra. The query found no approved escitalopram drug products manufactured by Micro Labs Limited of India or drugs with the name "S-Celepra."
29. In preparation for this seizure action, I reviewed the 2015 report of the test purchase supplied by Spectrum Security Services, Inc. The report contains screen shots of the hq-pharmacy24-online.com site. As will be discussed in more detail below, the look and design (or "template") of hq-pharmacy24-online.com is consistent with the other sites that make up the "Medinc" online drug distribution network discussed below.

The MEDINC Online Pharmacy Network

30. LegitScript.com (LegitScript) is an internet pharmacy verification company which provides both verification services for legitimate online pharmacies, and tracks illegal online pharmacy websites and "networks." Online pharmacy networks are a group of

websites which are owned and controlled by either a single individual or company; or through “affiliates” that are owned by distinct individuals, but have common network components or order fulfillment logistics. LegitScript is contracted with FDA-OCI to provide online pharmacy website and network analysis for investigations involving online pharmacies.

31. After receiving the above information received from Actavis in 2015, my unit requested an analysis of the website and underlying data for www.hq-pharmacy24-online.com. LegitScript identified this website as being part of an online pharmacy network previously known to them as “Medinc.biz” (MedInc Network). This analysis was conducted by comparing open-source research, WHOIS, and domain name system (DNS) analysis. At the time of this analysis in April 2015, the network was identified as having approximately 82 active online pharmacy websites and approximately 260 total websites (active and inactive). The analysis further advised that these websites were selling both federally controlled and non-controlled prescription drugs without requiring a valid prescription. LegitScript was of the opinion that this network is likely operated out of Russia and is involved in spam, malware, and internet pharmacy programs.
32. In anticipation of this seizure action, I again requested a listing of all domain names associated with the MedInc Network from LegitScript in April 2017. The current listing identified a total of 93 domain names all ending in .com, .net, .biz, .us, or .org.
33. For the purposes of this affidavit, I conducted my own investigation of the websites. My review added some additional domain names or eliminated domain names that were either not active, not affiliated, or are not domain names supported by the .com/.net registry: VeriSign. This resulted in the identification of the 94 Subject Domain Names subject to seizure listed in Attachment B.
34. Although its exact organization is uncorroborated at this time, my investigation detailed herein demonstrates a clear linkage and presence of a large, organized online drug distribution scheme: The MedInc Network.

The MEDINC Website Templates and Network Architecture

35. In my experience, I have found that many illegal online pharmacy networks register or affiliate with as many domain names as possible in an attempt to broaden their customer reach and engage in spam campaigns. Many of these “landing pages” or “affiliate sites” simply redirect consumers to other websites that are more central to the core operations of the network known as “primary sites.”
36. Further, instead of designing a new webpage for each primary site, the persons responsible for these networks often create website templates that are duplicated for each domain name. Regardless of the domain name, these templates will have similar characteristics. As detailed herein, this grouping of websites with similar templates are the organization’s “primary sites.”
37. Also, regardless of the number of primary sites with differing domain names and hosting locations, when a customer navigates to complete an order or “checkout,” it is common

for these networks to redirect customers from a primary site to a single site that manages a central database containing orders, credit card information, and customer addresses. This single site is known as an “anchor site.” Anchor sites allow the operators and customer service personnel to manage orders, payments, and inventory, as well as track shipping.

38. As part of this investigation, I verified and reviewed the content linked to all 94 Subject Domain Names. 39 Subject Domain Names are categorized as “primary sites” and 55 are “landing pages” or “affiliate sites.”
39. Within this network, all landing pages or affiliate sites redirect to one of the MedInk Network’s primary sites. When placing an order, all primary sites then redirect to a single anchor site: disecure.biz to complete the order. Further, customer service emails are received from an email address associated with an additional anchor site: phsupport.biz.
40. I quickly noted that the template for all of the MedInc Network’s primary sites, regardless of domain name, is mostly the same and was likely designed by the same person(s) because they bear common characteristics. The only material difference was the website name displayed at the top of the page. For example, all primary sites:
- Have the same color scheme, use the same picture of the medications offered for sale, and use the same text in the description of their services and policies.
 - List the same display of “best seller” products that automatically scrolls from right to left on the screen.
 - Most have the same banner offering “+30% extra pills with every order.”
 - Use the same icons and text for subheadings such as “24/7 support,” “We Ship Worldwide,” and “Refunded within 6 days.”
 - Display telephone number 800-791-6494, 855-367-7409, or 888-228-2003 for customer service telephone contact.
 - Have a navigation menu in listed the same order: My Orders - My Cart - Contact us - FAQ - Delivery - Moneyback - Privacy Policy.
 - Offer the same drugs within the same categories of drugs:

ADD & ADHD	Anti-Herpes	Hair Loss
Anti-Asthma	Anti-Malarial	Men's Health
Anti-Acidity	Antibiotics	Pain Relief
Anti-Depressant	Anticoagulant	Parkinson and Alzheimer

Anti-Diabetic	Anticonvulsants	Skin Care
Anti-Fungus	Antihelmintic	Stop Smoking
Arthritis	Blood Pressure	Weight Loss
		Women's health

41. As part of my review of these websites, I examined the products available for purchase within the categories listed above. There were over 100 different drugs listed as being available for purchase, to include, but not limited to: Ultram® (Tramadol), a Schedule IV federally controlled substance; Adderall® (amphetamine and dextroamphetamine), a Schedule II federally controlled substance; Hydrocodone, a Schedule II synthetic opioid federally controlled substance; Xanax® (alprazolam), a Schedule IV federally controlled substance; and Ambien® (zolpidem), a Schedule IV federally controlled substance. There was no indication that a valid prescription was required to purchase any of the drugs available on these websites. Further, some of the drugs listed have “boxed warnings” required by FDA, which further demonstrate the need for proper supervision by a licensed medical practitioner. A boxed warning provides a brief, concise summary of the information that is critical for a prescriber to consider, including significant adverse events and contraindications.
42. When I exposed the source code of any one of the primary website templates, no matter the domain name, the coding of the template reveals a JavaScript variable that supplies information about each site to a single domain (Anchor site): disecure.biz. For example, when I expose the source code of canadian-pharmacy24x7.com, the source code reads: `var vl = {"url":"https://disecure.biz/v/o/canadian-pharmacy24x7.com/...` When I expose the source code of 24x7pillstore.com, the source code reads: `var vl = {"url":"https://disecure.biz/v/o/24x7pillstore.com/...`
43. Also, the source code reveals all of the primary sites have the same Meta Description: *“Buy cheap drugs online no prescription needed.”* A Meta Description is a short sentence or words within a website’s coding that summarizes the content of a webpage. Search engines like Google and Bing use these descriptions to deliver relevant results to users of their search engine.
44. Examples of the website templates are attached to this affidavit as Affidavit Exhibit 1.
45. Finally, all 94 domain names are registered by one of only eight foreign registrars. Of those, 81 of the 94 domain names are registered with either Openprovider in the Netherlands (43) or RU-CENTER in Russia (38).

Undercover Purchases of Prescription Drugs from the MEDINC Network

46. On June 7, 2017, in the District of Colorado and using an undercover identity, I accessed target domain top-rx-medicines.com and selected the following drug products for purchase:

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| a. Amoxicillin 500mg | 30 pills | \$54.00 |
| b. Strattera 40mg | 20 pills | \$122.00 |
| c. Ultram 100mg | 60 pills | \$141.00 |
| d. Xanax (gg249) 2mg | 30 pills | \$165.00 |

47. After selecting the drug products, I selected the checkout option. The URL then redirected to disecure.biz for check out. I entered my credit card number and a shipping address within the District of Colorado. No prescription or medical questionnaire was required. Upon completion, I was supplied order number TUNH4C.

48. On June 9, 2017, in the District of Colorado and using an second undercover identity, I accessed buydiazepam.com and was redirected to canadamedsonlinestore24.com and selected the following drug products for purchase:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| a. Amoxicillin 500mg | 30 pills | \$54.00 |
| b. Diazepam (generic) 10mg | 20 pills | \$73.00 |
| c. Strattera 40mg | 20 pills | \$122.00 |
| d. Ultram 100mg | 60 pills | \$141.00 |

49. After selecting the drug products, I selected the checkout option. The URL then redirected to disecure.biz for check out. I entered my credit card number and a shipping address within the District of Colorado. No prescription or medical questionnaire was required. Upon completion, I was supplied order number 5BWYAJ.

50. Very shortly after placing each order, I received a call from a blocked number. The female caller asked me questions about my order, verifying the delivery address, email, and payment confirmation. She stated due to customs regulations, the order had to be shipped standard mail.

51. Also after completing both transactions, I received an email from help@phsupport.biz confirming the order and advising, *"The description of this payment on your bank statement WILL NOT reveal the name of the shop or the nature of goods you've ordered. You will receive the exact description by email after your payment is confirmed."* Based upon my experience investigating illegal online pharmacies and through meetings with credit card processors, I am aware that illegal online pharmacies will provide false or misleading information to payment processors and issuing banks about the true nature of

their business transactions in an effort to disguise the illegal transaction. This is known as “transaction laundering.”

52. The credit card I entered for both transactions was ultimately declined, but I received emails from help@phsupport.biz offering discounts of 5% to 15 % and offering 25% more pills if I complete the order using one of the alternate payment options provided as follows:

- a. PayPal to avcinov.u@ya.ru with instructions, “*And also paying via PayPal, just put on the order ID of your order. Do not provide the description of your order for security purposes.*”
- b. Bitcoin to wallet: 1HNYbXyHR1YWTvhEDFsetzPM8TfeHjwKfY
- c. Bank Wire:
 - i. Beneficiary's Name: TECHNOWEB LP
 - ii. Address: 272 Bath Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 4jR (United Kingdom)
 - iii. SWIFT: HEBACY2N
 - iv. Bank name: HELLENIC BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LTD (Cyprus)
 - v. IBAN: CY24 0050 0140 0001 4007 7141 8101
 - vi. Payment details: IT and CEO services

53. On June 14, 2017, I paid via Bitcoin in the amount of .116 BTC or approximately \$350.00 USD for order TUNH4C (total less the discounts provided for payment in Bitcoin).

54. On June 27, 2017 in the District of Colorado, I received a package postmarked from Mumbai, India bearing EMS tracking number: EM777784025IN. The customs declaration on the outside of the envelope declared the contents to be “H.L.M.” According to Officer Judith Webster, an Analyst with the Pharmaceutical, Chemical, and Health Center of Excellence and Expertise at Customs and Border Protection, as well as FDA-Consumer Safety Officer Elsie E. Figueroa Ortiz of the FDA’s Division of Import Operations, a declaration of H.L.M. has no meaning.

55. Written in Hindi and stamped on the outside of the package was a return address of

- a. Shah and Company, Shop No.7, A2/Sarkar Residency, Dr. Mascarenhas Road, Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Mumbai, 400010, India.

56. The package contained the following items:

- a. 6 blister packs containing a total of 60 round white pills labeled, “OL-TRAM 100 mg. Tramadol Hydrochloride. Manufactured by HAB Pharmaceuticals in India” as seen in picture B-1 in Exhibit B, incorporated by reference.
 - i. Although I ordered Ultram®, I received a version labeled “OL-TRAM.”
 - ii. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “OL-TRAM” containing Tramadol Hydrochloride has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - iii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Tramadol Hydrochloride is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. I received this drug without a valid prescription.
 - iv. No directions for use accompanied this product.
 - v. According to FDA’s Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, HAB Pharmaceuticals is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA.
 - vi. According to DEA, Tramadol Hydrochloride is a Schedule IV controlled substance.
- b. 3 blister packs containing a total of 30 yellow capsules labeled, “Amoxytor-500 Amoxicillin Capsules 500 mg. manufactured by Johnlee Pharmaceuticals in India” as seen in picture B-2 in Exhibit B.
 - i. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “Amoxytor-500” containing Amoxicillin has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - ii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Amoxicillin is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. I received this drug without a valid prescription.
 - iii. No directions for use accompanied this product.
 - iv. According to FDA’s Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, Johnlee Pharmaceuticals is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA.
- c. 2 blister packs containing a total of 20 blue and white capsules labeled, “Atostratt-40 Atomoxetine Capsules, 40 mg. manufactured by HAB Pharmaceuticals in India” as seen in picture B-3 in Exhibit B.
 - i. Although I ordered Strattera®, I received a version labeled “Atostratt-40.

- ii. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “Atostratt-40” containing Atomoxetine has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
- iii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Atomoxetine is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. I received this drug without a valid prescription.
- iv. No directions for use accompanied this product.
- v. According to FDA’s Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, HAB Pharmaceuticals is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA.

d. I did not receive Xanax (gg249) 2mg as ordered.

57. On June 13, 2017 in the District of New Hampshire and using an undercover identity, SA Dave Furtado of my Unit accessed target domain tramadol50.com and was redirected to medstore-checkout.com where he selected the following drug products for purchase:

- a. Tramadol 100mg 120 pills \$176.40
- b. Erythromycin 500 mg. 20 pills \$ 66.00

58. After selecting the drug products, SA Furtado selected the checkout option. The URL then redirected to disecure.biz for check out. He entered a credit card number and a shipping address within the District of New Hampshire. No prescription or medical questionnaire was required. Upon completion, he was supplied order number H6K5SG.

59. Shortly after placing the order, SA Furtado received a call from a woman asking to verify the details of the online transaction. After answering the questions, the woman informed SA Furtado that the order was verified and he should expect to receive an email when the transaction was completed.

60. Over the next several days, SA Furtado received emails from help@phsupport.biz providing details on the progress of the order and payment processing.

61. On June 27, 2017 in the District of New Hampshire, SA Furtado received a package postmarked from Mumbai, India bearing EMS tracking number: EM7414212591N. The customs declaration on the outside of the envelope declared the contents to be “H.L.M.” Written in Hindi and stamped on the outside of the package was a return address of

- a. Shah and Company, Shop No.7, A2/Sarkar Residency, Dr. Mascarenhas Road, Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Mumbai, 400010, India.

62. The package contained the following items:

- a. 12 blister packs containing a total of 120 round white pills labeled, “OL-TRAM 100 mg. Tramadol Hydrochloride, manufactured by HAB Pharmaceuticals in India” as seen in picture B-1 in Exhibit B.
 - i. Although SA Furtado ordered Ultram®, he received a version labeled “OL-TRAM.”
 - ii. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “OL-TRAM” containing Tramadol Hydrochloride has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - iii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Tramadol Hydrochloride is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. SA Furtado received this drug without a valid prescription.
 - iv. No directions for use accompanied this product.
 - v. According to FDA’s Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, HAB Pharmaceuticals is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA.
 - vi. According to DEA, Tramadol Hydrochloride is a Schedule IV controlled substance.
 - b. 2 blister packs containing a total of 20 tablets capsules labeled, “ERYTHRO-500, Erythromycin Tablets manufactured by Omega Pharma in India” as seen in picture B-4 in Exhibit B.
 - i. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “ERYTHRO-500” containing Erythromycin has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - ii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Erythromycin is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. SA Furtado received this drug without a valid prescription.
 - iii. No directions for use accompanied this product.
 - iv. According to FDA’s Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, Omega Pharma is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA.
63. On June 12, 2017 in the District of Kansas and using an undercover identity, SA Matt Kessler of my Unit accessed target domain buyxanaxlowcost.com and was redirected to onlinepharmacytabs24.com where he selected the following drug products for purchase:

- a. Cipro (generic) 500 mg. 60 tablets
 - b. Tadalafil Professional (Generic) 20 mg. 60 tablets
 - c. Xanax (Gg249, 2 mg. 60 tablets
64. After selecting the drug products, SA Kessler selected the checkout option. The URL then redirected to disecure.biz for check out. He entered a credit card number and a shipping address within the District of Kansas. No prescription or medical questionnaire was required. Upon completion, he was supplied order number EQUKVC.
65. Shortly after placing the order, SA Kessler received a call from a woman asking to verify the details of the online transaction. After answering the questions, the woman informed SA Kessler that the order was verified and he should expect to receive an email when the transaction was completed.
66. Over the next several days, SA Kessler received emails from help@phsupport.biz providing details on the progress of the order and payment processing.
67. On June 26, 2017 in the District of New Kansas, SA Dan Allgeyer received a package postmarked from Mumbai, India bearing EMS tracking number: EM741424048IN. The customs declaration on the outside of the envelope declared the contents to be "H.L.M." Written in Hindi and stamped on the outside of the package was a return address of
- a. Shah and Company, Shop No.7, A2/Sarkar Residency, Dr. Mascarenhas Road, Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Mumbai, 400010, India.
68. The package contained the following items:
- a. 6 blister packs containing a total of 60 pink colored pills labeled "CipJohn-500" (Ciprofloxacin) manufactured by Johnlee Pharmaceuticals in India" as seen in picture B-5 in Exhibit B.
 - i. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand "CipJohn-500" containing Ciprofloxacin has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - ii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Ciprofloxacin is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. SA Kessler received this drug without a valid prescription.
 - iii. No directions for use accompanied this product.
 - iv. According to FDA's Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, Johnlee Pharmaceuticals is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA

- b. 6 blister packs containing a total of 60 light yellow colored pills labeled “Vidalista Professional” Tadalafil Sublingual Tablets manufactured by Centurian Laboratories in India” as seen in picture B-6 in Exhibit B.
 - i. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “Vidalista Professional” containing Tadalafil has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - ii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Tadalafil is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. SA Kessler received this drug without a valid prescription.
 - iii. No directions for use accompanied this product.
 - iv. According to FDA’s Drug Establishments Current Registration Site, Centurian Laboratories is not a foreign drug establishment registered with the FDA.
 - v. Further, effective August 14, 2006 the United States International Trade Commission issued a general exclusion order under 19 U.S.C. § 1337(g)(2) prohibiting the unlicensed importation for consumption of Tadalafil, its salt or solvates, and any products containing the same.
69. Arriving separately on or about June 29, 2017 in the District of New Kansas, SA Kessler received a package postmarked from New Delhi, India bearing EMS tracking number: RD805836018IN. The customs declaration on the outside of the envelope declared the contents to be “Health Product.” Written in English and stamped on the outside of the package was a return address of
- a. “[UI] EVAN SINGH ADD: RZA-215, NANGLOI, DELHI-110041.

70. The package contained the following items:

- a. 6 blister packs containing a total of 60 white colored pills labeled “Alpar” (Alprazolam-2mg.) “Gg249 - export quality” as seen in picture B-7 in Exhibit B. No manufacturer is listed.
 - i. Although SA Kessler ordered Xanax, he received a version labeled “Alpar.”
 - ii. According to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, no drug or label under the brand “Alpar” containing Alprazolam has been approved by for use in the United States by FDA.
 - iii. Also according to the FDA Approved Drug Products database, Alprazolam is a prescription drug that must be dispensed with a valid

prescription from a licensed practitioner if dispensed in the United States. SA Kessler received this drug without a valid prescription.

- iv. No directions for use accompanied this product.
- v. Since no manufacturer is listed on the label, I cannot ensure the drug was manufactured in an establishment registered with the FDA
- vi. According to DEA, Alprazolam is a Schedule IV controlled substance.

Core Interrelationship Among Targeted Domain Names

- 71. The purchases made above from each of websites further demonstrate the interconnectivity of this network and show how all subject domain names are part of the same network. As demonstrated above, the websites utilize interconnected anchor sites: phsupport.biz for customer service management and disecure.biz as a payment gateway.
- 72. These anchor sites are a key part of this network. Given the large amount of domain names, the managers of this network clearly need to be able to successfully manage customer data and purchases. This is done through the use of backend databases which consolidate data. This data consolidation is demonstrated by the communications received from customer service personnel.
- 73. In an effort to avoid detection and network identification, this network uses 11 different names or proxy registration services in which to register the domain names listed herein. However, both anchor sites are registered with a proxy service provided by a domain name registrar in the Bahamas known as Internet Domain Service BS Corp.
- 74. Further linking these sites together is the source of the drugs received from India. Three shipments were contained within the same white envelope with the same Hindi writing and the same obscure Customs declaration of "H.L.M."

Statement from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy

- 75. In an effort to determine the status of the websites described herein that dispense drugs to U.S. citizens sourced from outside of the United States, I requested a state-by-state licensure review by The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.
- 76. On April 26, 2017, Carmen Catizone, Executive Director of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, advised me that the websites purporting to be online pharmacies listed in Attachment B are not licensed with any U.S. State Board of Pharmacy or comparable agency.

Venue

- 77. In my experience investigating this and other purported online pharmacies, many credit card payment processors limit the amount of purchases made from any one source as an anti-fraud mechanism. As a result, customer behavior is monitored making it difficult to

make multiple undercover purchases with one or two undercover identities. Since multiple undercover purchases of drugs were needed for this affidavit, I enlisted the assistance of other agents within my unit located in the District of Kansas and the District of New Hampshire as detailed herein. Although two of the purchases were received outside of the District of Colorado, I am able to access each one of the subject websites while in the District of Colorado and each hold the listed drugs for sale without a prescription to consumers in the District of Colorado.

DOMAIN NAME SEIZURE PROCEDURE

78. Attachment B lists the Subject Domain Names for which a seizure warrant is sought. VeriSign, Inc. (VeriSign), located at 487 East Middlefield Road, Mountain View, California 94043, and its registry division at 21355 Ridgetop Circle, Dulles, Virginia 20166 is the registry for the “.com” top-level domain and also the “.net” top-level domain.
79. Upon completion of forfeiture proceedings, all Domain Name Records for the Subject Domain Names will be changed to reflect the transfer of ownership to the United States.
80. As detailed in Attachment A, upon execution of the requested seizure warrants, the registry for the “.com” or “.net” top-level domains, Verisign, Inc. shall be directed to restrain and lock the Subject Domain Names listed in Attachment B pending transfer of all right, title, and interest in Subject Domain Names to the United States upon completion of forfeiture proceedings, to ensure that changes to the Subject Domain Names cannot be made absent court order or, if forfeited to the United States, without prior consultation with U.S. Marshal’s Service
81. In addition, upon seizure of the Subject Domain Names, Verisign will be directed to point the Subject Domain Names to a particular IP address, which will display a web page notifying users, including the registrants, of the seizure of the Subject Domain Names.
82. Upon completion of forfeiture proceedings, all Domain Name Records for the Subject Domain Names will be changed to reflect the transfer of ownership to the United States.

CONCLUSION

83. As set forth above, there is probable cause to believe that the Subject Domain Names listed in Attachment B of this Affidavit are properties used, and intended to be used, to deliver, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance by means of the Internet or to aid or abet such activity in violation of Title 21 United States Code, Section 841(h)(1)(A) and (B). As indicated above, each of the various websites from which the undercover purchases were made advertised controlled substances. Pursuant to Title 21 United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 952(a), it is a crime to import or distribute controlled substances except as authorized by law. There is probable cause to believe the drugs labeled as “OL-TRAM” and “ALPAR” are Schedule IV controlled substances based upon their labeling as containing “Tramadol Hydrochloride” and “Alprazolam,” respectively.

84. Title 21, United States Code, Section 881(a)(4) provides for the forfeiture of any conveyance used in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, or possession of controlled substances. In addition, Title 21, United States Code, Section 881(a)(5) provides for the forfeiture of all data which is used, or intended for use, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 801, et. seq. Here, the subject domain names constitutes data and a conveyance through which information is transferred to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, and possession of controlled substances.
85. Therefore, the Subject Domain Names are subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to Title 21 United States Code, Section 881(a)(4) and (5).
86. Further, the shipments of the drugs resulting from the undercover purchases were also associated with multiple violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Title 21, United States Code, Section 301 *et seq.*). Among other violations as set forth above, all of the drugs that were the subject of the undercover purchases were prescription drugs that were ordered for shipment to the United States, and hence dispensed, without valid prescriptions and so, by definition, were misbranded drugs in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 353(b)(1). Further, the drugs that were, in fact, delivered to the United States also were misbranded because their labeling lacked adequate directions for use in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 352(f), and were not manufactured in an FDA-registered facility in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 352(o), 360(j), and 331(p). In each instance, the domain names and their associated websites were essential facilities for the commission of these violations.
87. Based on the information contained in this affidavit, there is probable cause to believe that the Subject Domain Names listed in Attachment B of this Affidavit are “other thing(s)” used in, to aid in, or to facilitate, by obtaining information or in any other way, the importation, bringing in, unlading, landing, removal, concealing, harboring, or subsequent transportation of any article which is being or has been introduced, or attempted to be introduced, into the United States “contrary to law” in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 545. “Contrary to law” includes the violations of the Controlled Substances Act and the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act discussed herein.
88. Therefore, the Subject Domain Names listed in Attachment B are subject to civil seizure and forfeiture, pursuant to Title 19, United States Code, Section 1595a, which provides for the seizure and forfeiture of any “other thing” used in, to aid in, or to facilitate, by obtaining information or in any other way, the importation, bringing in, unlading, landing, removal, concealing, harboring, or subsequent transportation of any article which is being or has been introduced, or attempted to be introduced, into the United States contrary to law.
89. Pursuant to Title 19, United States Code, Section 1603, any property which is subject to forfeiture for violation of the customs law, may be seized by the appropriate person upon process issued in the same manner as provided for a search warrant. This authority is in addition to any seizure authority otherwise provided by law.


90. The issuance of the seizure warrant in this district is appropriate under Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981(b)(2) and (3), as incorporated by Title 21, United States Code, Section 881(b), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 1355(b)(1), because notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 41(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, a seizure warrant may be issued by this Court because acts or omissions giving rise to the forfeiture occurred in the District of Colorado. Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(b)(3) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 1355(d) permit the issuance of a seizure warrant by a judicial officer in any district in which a forfeiture action against the property may be filed and service in any other district in which the property is found to bring before the court the property that is the subject of the forfeiture action.
91. A seizure warrant may be issued by this Court because acts or omissions giving rise to the forfeiture occurred in the District of Colorado. Websites accessed and controlled and misbranded drugs were purchased and delivered to me at an address located within the District of Colorado. Further, I attempted the purchase of items offered for sale on the Internet to residents within the District of Colorado. Therefore, the forfeiture action can be brought and the seizure warrant may be issued in the District of Colorado.
92. By seizing the Subject Domain Names and redirecting them to another website, the Government will prevent third parties from acquiring the name and using it to commit additional crimes. Furthermore, seizure of the Subject Domain Names will prevent third parties from continuing to access the websites affiliated with the Subject Domain Names. The procedures by which the government intends to seize the Subject Domain Names are described in Attachment A.
93. Based on the information set forth in this affidavit, I believe there is probable cause to believe that the subject domain names listed in Attachment B are subject to seizure and forfeiture according to the statutes identified above.

s/Daniel Burke

DANIEL BURKE, SPECIAL AGENT
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Office of Criminal Investigations

August

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 8th day of July, 2017


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Reviewed and submitted by AUSAs Tonya Andrews and Judith A. Smith.

ATTACHMENT A: LOCATION OF ITEMS TO BE SEIZED AND PROCEDURE

Seizure Procedure

A. The seizure warrant will be presented by the United States Marshals Service in person or transmitted via facsimile or email to personnel of VeriSign (“Subject Registry”) who will be directed, for the domain names listed in Attachment B (“Subject Domain Names”) for which it serves as the top-level domain registry, to make any changes necessary to restrain and lock the domain name pending transfer of all rights, title, and interest in the Subject Domain Name to the United States upon completion of forfeiture proceedings.

B. Upon seizure of the Subject Domain Names, the Subject Registry shall point the Subject Domain Names to the following authoritative name servers:

1. dns1.cerebusdns.com (IP Address 209.183.221.150)

2. dns2.cerebusdns.com (IP Address 209.183.222.150)

The Government will display a web page with the following notice from the FDA-Office of Criminal Investigations, Cybercrime Investigation Unit:

“This domain name has been seized pursuant to a seizure warrant issued by a United States District Court.”

“Individuals who traffic controlled substances, counterfeit drugs, dispense prescription drugs without a valid prescription, or otherwise receive or distribute misbranded, adulterated or counterfeit drugs are subject to sever penalties under Federal law.”

“Know the dangers of purchasing pharmaceuticals online. Visit www.fda.gov/besaferx for more information.”

“Inquiries regarding this seizure can be directed to cyber.unit@fda.hhs.gov. “

C. Upon seizure of the Subject Domain Names, the Subject Registry will take all

steps necessary to restrain and lock the domain at the registry level to ensure that changes to the subject domain names cannot be made absent a court order or, if forfeited to the United States government, without prior consultation with the Department of Justice.

D. Upon seizure of the Subject Domain Names, FDA-OCI will contact the issuing registrars and request a notice of seizure be provided to the registrant along with the following contact information:

- (a) Name: FDA-OCI Cybercrime Investigations Unit
- (b) Address: 7500 Standish Place, Suite 250N, Rockville, MD Country: USA
- (c) Telephone: 1-800-551-3989
- (d) Email: cyber.unit@fda.hhs.gov
- (e) Fax: 240-276-8368

Subject Registry

VeriSign, Inc.
21355 Ridgetop Circle
Dulles, Virginia 20166

ATTACHMENT B: ITEMS TO BE SEIZED

Subject Registry

VeriSign, Inc.
21355 Ridgetop Circle
Dulles, Virginia 20166

Domain Names to be Seized “.com” & “.net”

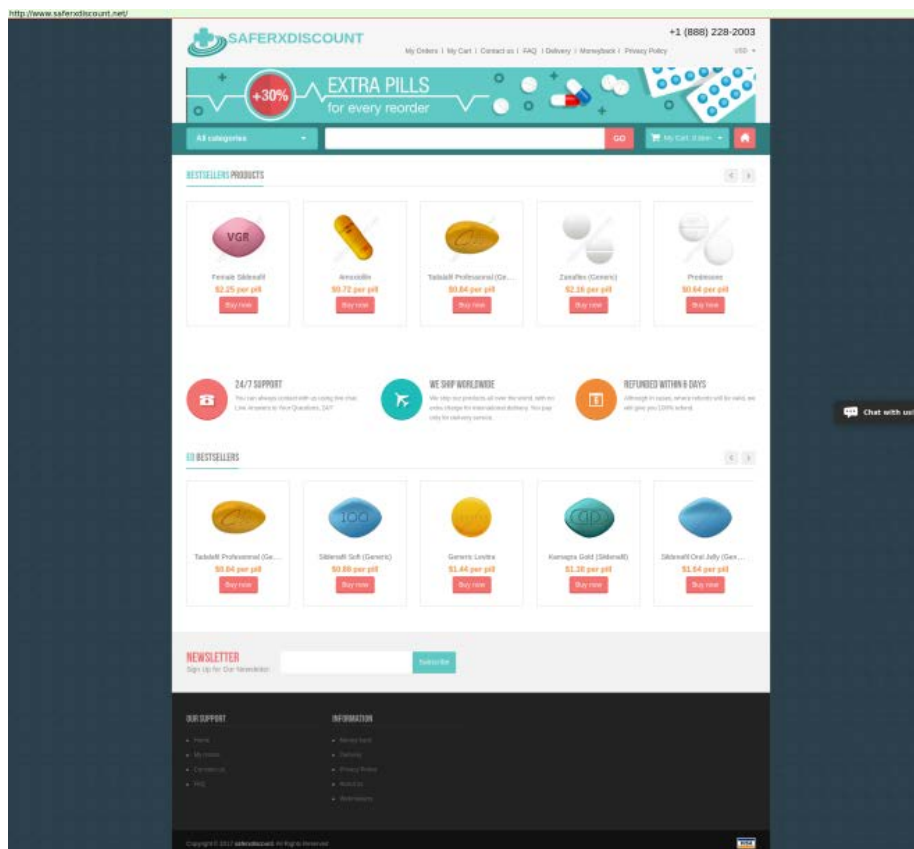
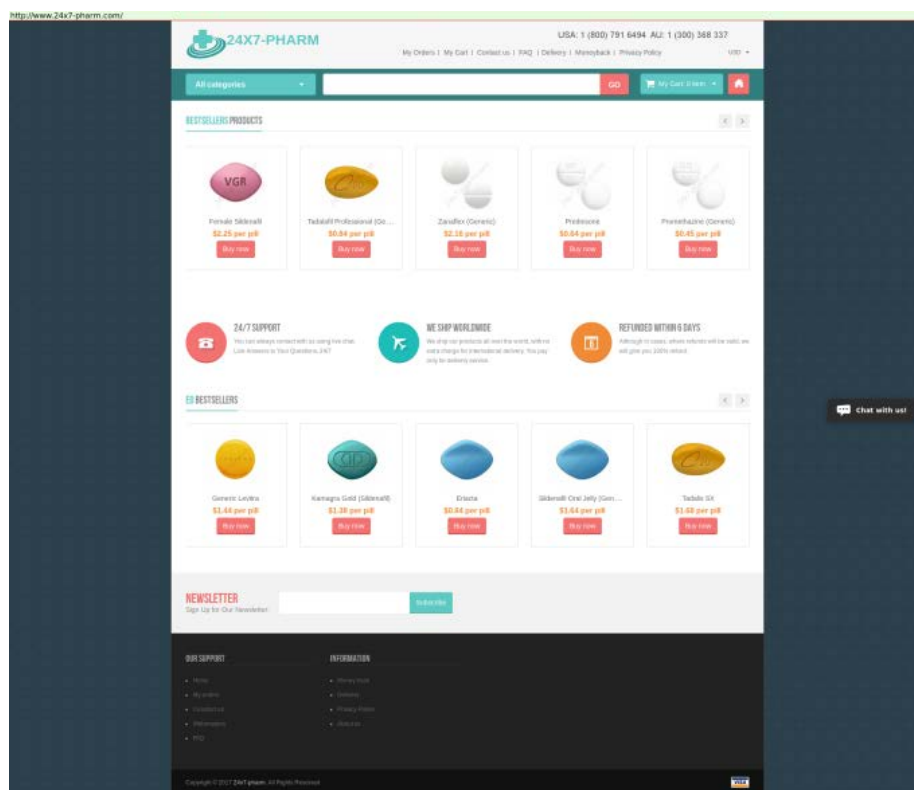
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 24x7drugshop.com | 21. buyalprazolamonline.net |
| 2. 24x7-pharm.com | 22. buyambiennox.com |
| 3. 24x7pillstore.com | 23. buyambienonline.com |
| 4. adderallonlinewithoutprescription.com | 24. buyativanstore.com |
| 5. adderallshop.com | 25. buydiazepambest.com |
| 6. adderallshop.net | 26. buydiazepamsite.com |
| 7. ambien-online-now.com | 27. buydiazepamtop.com |
| 8. ativan777.com | 28. buyhydrocodoneonline.com |
| 9. ativanonlinecheap.com | 29. buyingphenterminenow.com |
| 10. bestdrugs.net | 30. buyionaminonline.com |
| 11. best-meds.net | 31. buyklonopin.com |
| 12. bestpharmshop.net | 32. buyklonopin pills.com |
| 13. bestxanaxcomparison.com | 33. buymodafinil onlineshop.com |
| 14. buyadderall.net | 34. buyphentermineonline without rx.com |
| 15. buyadderallonline.com | 35. buysomaexpress.com |
| 16. buyadderallonline.net | 36. buysomaonline.com |
| 17. buyadderall onlineshop.com | 37. buysomaonline store.com |
| 18. buyadderall xonline.com | 38. buytenuateonline.net |
| 19. buyadipexonline.com | 39. buytramadolbest.com |
| 20. buyalprazolamonline.com | 40. buyultramquick.com |

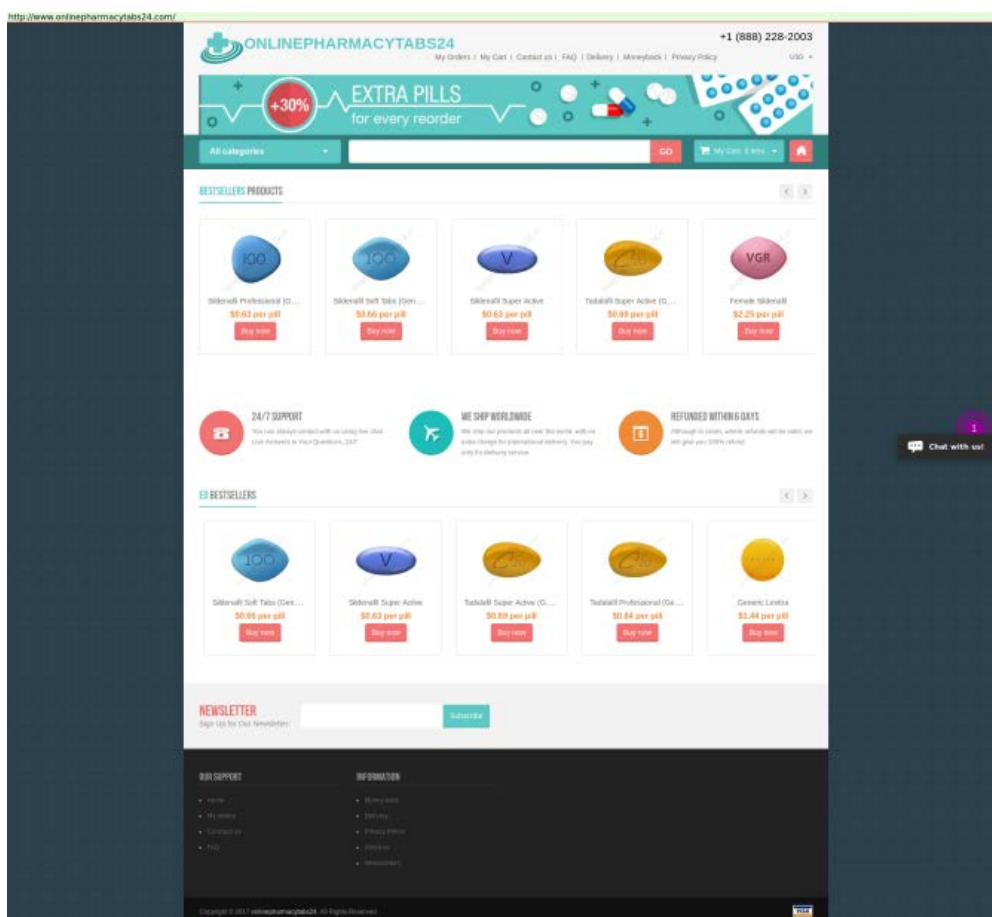
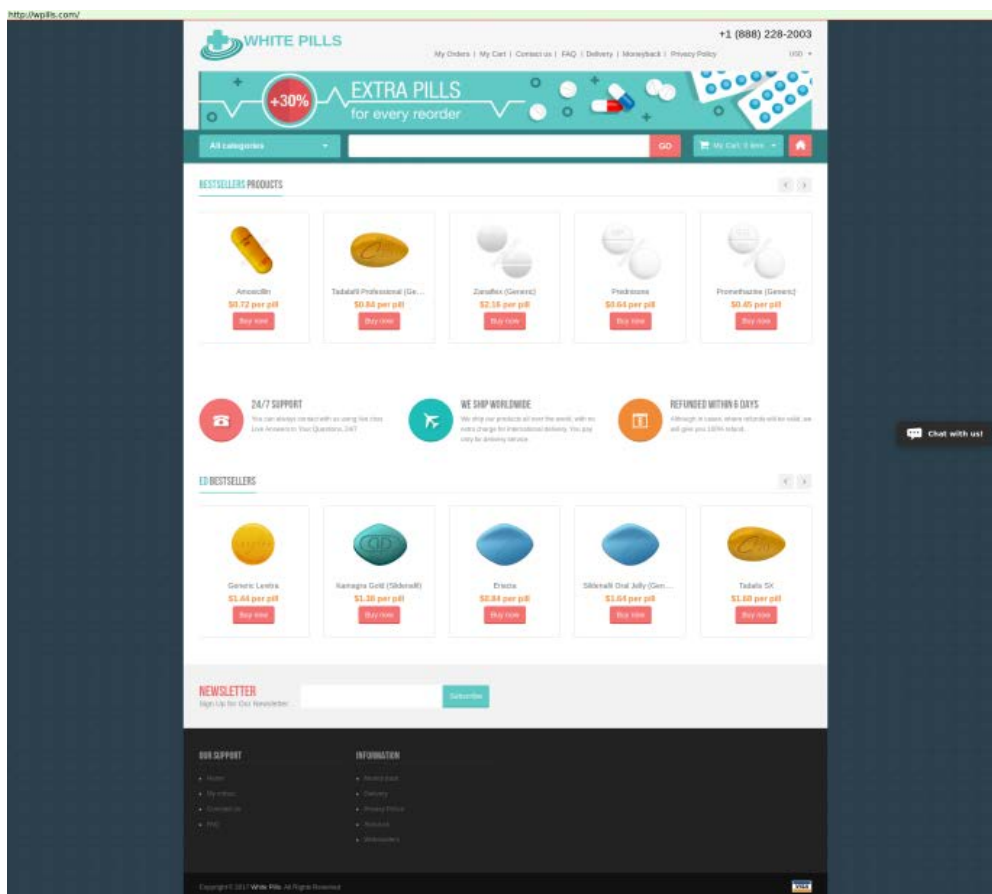
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 41. buyvicodin.com | 67. mypillshub.com |
| 42. buyvicodinonline.com | 68. newtonfurn.com |
| 43. buyxanaxlowcost.com | 69. noprescriptionpharmstore24.com |
| 44. buyzolpidemonline.net | 70. norxpharmastore.com |
| 45. canadamedsonlinestore24.com | 71. official-medicines.net |
| 46. canadian-pharmacy24x7.com | 72. onlineorderphentermine.com |
| 47. canadiansafemed.com | 73. online-pharmacy-direct.net |
| 48. carsoma.com | 74. onlinepharmacytabs24.com |
| 49. cheapativanpriceonline.com | 75. phentermineontheweb.com |
| 50. cheapxanaxpriceonline.com | 76. pillshop24h.net |
| 51. chemistry-online-shop.com | 77. purchaseambienonline.com |
| 52. clinical-online.com | 78. purchasephentermineonline.com |
| 53. comparexanaxoffers.com | 79. purchasexanaxonline.com |
| 54. diazepamonlinestore.com | 80. rxdrugs365.com |
| 55. discountmedsinc.com | 81. rxtrade24.com |
| 56. drugsnorx.com | 82. safefastfinder.com |
| 57. genericmedsnorx.com | 83. saferxdiscout.net |
| 58. health-coupon.com | 84. soma-pharmacy.com |
| 59. health-discount.net | 85. tobuyambien.com |
| 60. healthysecure.com | 86. topambienonline.com |
| 61. hq-pharmacy24-online.com | 87. top-drugs.net |
| 62. medstore-checkout.com | 88. top-health-shop.com |
| 63. mydrugsnorx.com | 89. topmed24h.com |
| 64. mygenericpills.com | 90. top-rx-medicines.com |
| 65. myhotpills.com | 91. totalerasure.com |
| 66. mymedsnorx.com | 92. tramadol50.com |

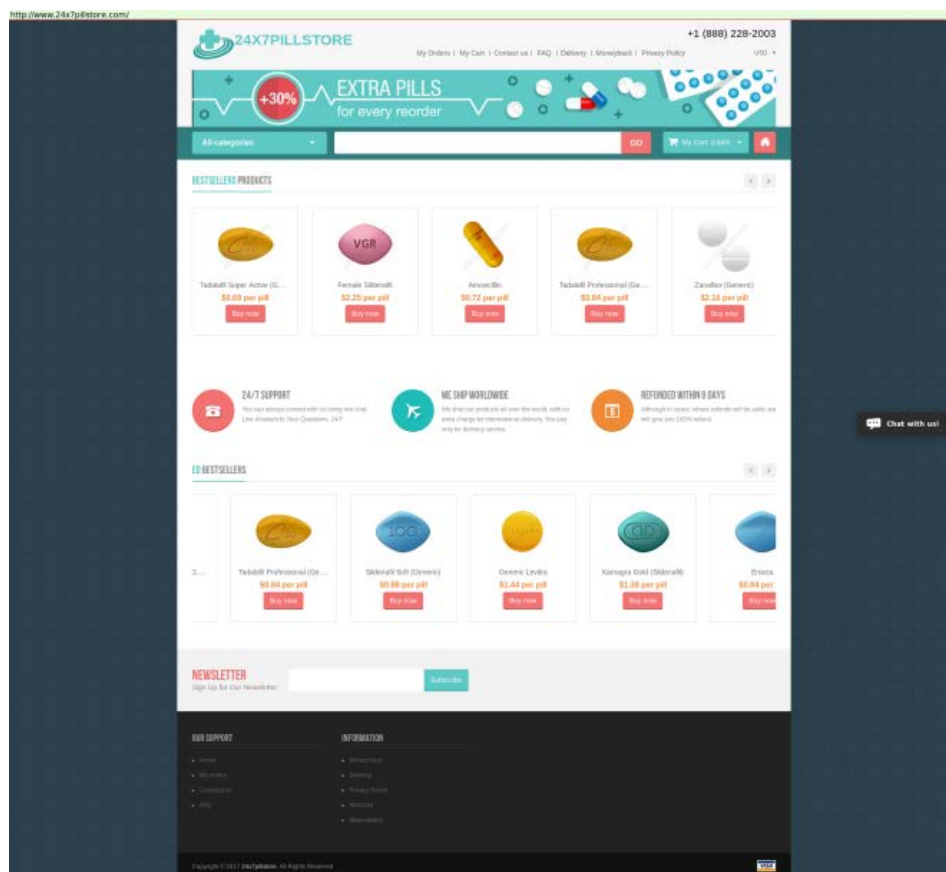
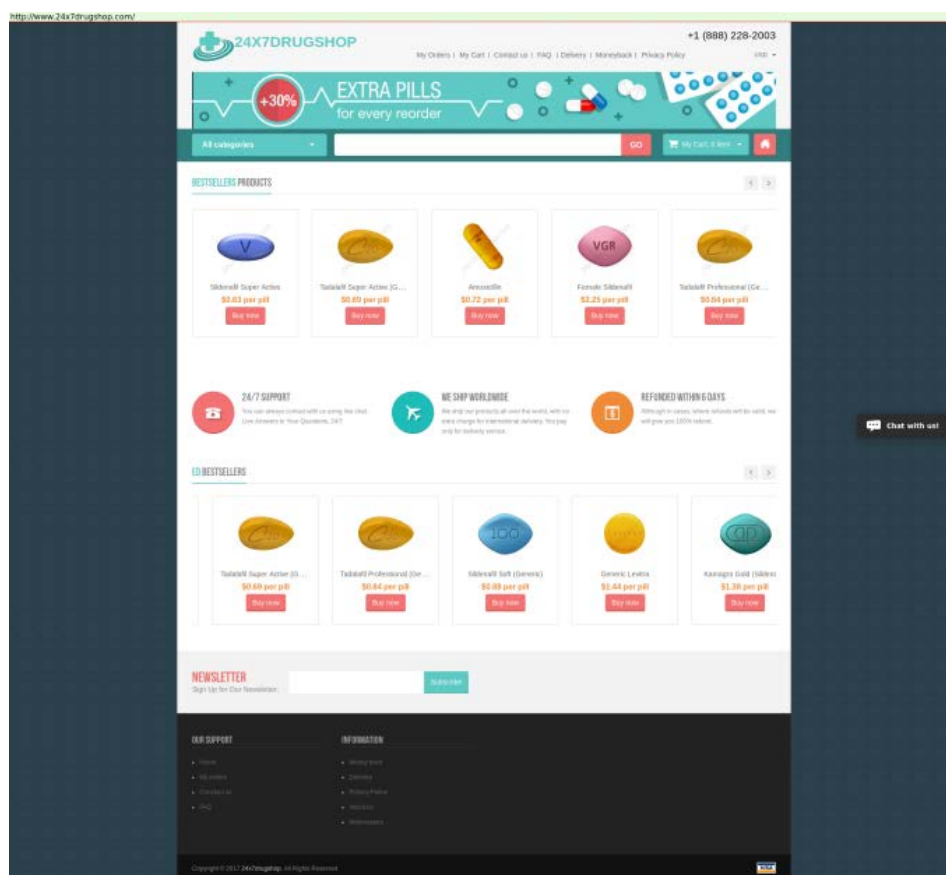
93. wellknowndrugs.com

94. wpills.com

AFFIDAVIT EXHIBIT A: PRIMARY SITE TEMPLATE SAMPLES







AFFIDAVIT EXHIBIT B: DRUG LABELS

