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Case No.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

F CALIFORNIA

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

January 2019 Grand Jury

January 2019 Gran

19 CR 4748 W

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

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DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV, aka "Denis Kloster," aka "Stanx,"

Defendant.

INDECTMENT

Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 371, 1030(a)(5)(A), 1030(c)(4)(B)(i) and 1030(c)(4)(A)(i)(I) and (VI) - Conspiracy to Damage Protected Computers; Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 1030(a)(5)(A) and 1030(c)(4)(B) - Damage Protected Computers; Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 3559(g)(1) - False Registration of Domain Name; Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 982(a)(2)(B) and 982(b)(1), and 1030(i) and (j) - Criminal Forfeiture

The grand jury charges:

Count 1

Object of the Conspiracy

1. From a date unknown to the grand jury, but no later than June 27, 2015, up to and including November 20, 2019, within the Southern District of California, and elsewhere, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV, aka "Denis Kloster," aka "Stanx," did knowingly and intentionally conspire with other persons known and unknown to the grand jury to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to knowingly cause the transmission of a program, information, code, and command, and, as a result of such conduct, intentionally cause damage without authorization to a protected computer, and the offense caused

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damage affecting 10 or more protected computers during a one-year period and loss to at least one person during a one-year period resulting from a related course of conduct affecting one or more other protected computers aggregating at least \$5,000 in value, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 1030(a)(5)(A), 1030(c)(4)(B)(i), and 1030(c)(4)(A)(i)(I) and (VI).

Manner and Means

- 2. Members of the conspiracy used the following manner and means, among others, to accomplish the objects of the conspiracy:
 - i. Conspirators created and operated a botnet (the Rsocks botnet), which was a group of compromised computers connected in a coordinated fashion and typically used for malicious purposes.
 - ii. In order to create the Rsocks botnet, conspirators targeted Internet of Things (IoT) devices. IoT devices included a broad range of devices including smart garage door openers, biometric time clocks, and audiovideo transcoding devices that were connected to and could communicate over the Internet. Because they were connected to the Internet, these devices were assigned Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. An IP address is the unique series of numbers assigned to all computing devices connected to the Internet.
 - iii. Conspirators developed and used computer code to
 (a) identify IoT devices; (b) gain unauthorized access
 to those devices by guessing the login information
 (known as "brute forcing" or "bruting"); and
 (c) maintain a persistent connection to the

compromised devices. In this way, the conspirators enlisted hundreds of thousands of IoT devices in the Southern District of California and throughout the world into the botnet without the authorization of the owners of the devices.

iv. Conspirators offered access to the Rsocks botnet for a fee at the online storefront rsocks.net. For a fee ranging up to \$200 per day, members of the public could purchase access to the Rsocks botnet and route their Internet traffic through the compromised devices that had been enlisted into the botnet. In this way, the botnet subscribers' Internet traffic appeared to come from the IP addresses assigned to the compromised devices rather than the IP addresses assigned to the devices that the subscribers were actually using to conduct their online activity.

Overt Acts

- 3. In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the following overt acts were committed within the Southern District of California and elsewhere, on or about the dates below:
- 4. On June 27, 2015, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV paid to register the domain rsocks.net that hosts the botnet storefront.
- 5. On June 11, 2016, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV paid to register the domain rsocks.net that hosts the botnet storefront.
- 6. On July 26, 2016, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV communicated with a website designer to seek the designer's assistance in designing the online storefront at rsocks.net.

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- 7. On December 16, 2016, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV sent an email to an online forum to inquire about advertising the botnet. Defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV agreed to pay \$500 per month to advertise the botnet.
- 8. On October 14, 2017, having gained unauthorized access to a digital audio server (IoT device) located in San Diego, California, and belonging to Victim A (an educational institution located in San Diego, California), defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV and conspirators maintained unauthorized access to that device.
- 9. On October 23, 2017, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV and conspirators sent a program, information, code, or command and thereby gained unauthorized access and caused damage to a computer in San Diego, California.

Special Allegation

- 10. In furtherance of the Conspiracy, and as set forth in paragraphs 1 through 13, the conspirators knowingly falsely registered a domain name and knowingly used that domain name in the course of committing an offense, namely, the conspirators registered the domain rsocks.net with false names and addresses, and used that domain in the course of committing the felony offense charged in Count One.
- All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371 and 3559(g)(1).

Count 2

11. From a date unknown to the grand jury, but no later than June 27, 2015, up to and including November 20, 2019, within the Southern District of California, and elsewhere, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV, aka "Denis Kloster," aka "Stanx," knowingly caused the transmission of a program, information, code, and command, and, as a

result of such conduct, intentionally caused damage without authorization to a protected computer, and the offense caused damage affecting 10 or more protected computers during a one-year period and loss to at least one person during a one-year period resulting from a related course of conduct affecting one or more protected computers aggregating at least \$5,000 in value, to wit, within a one-year period, EMELYANTSEV accessed without authorization 10 or more computers in the Southern District of California, and elsewhere and sold access to those computers without authorization as part of a botnet and thereby caused a loss of at least \$5,000, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1030(a)(5)(A),(c)(4)(B)(i), and (c)(4)(A)(i)(I) and (VI).

12. In furtherance of this offense, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV, aka "Denis Kloster," aka "Stanx," knowingly falsely registered a domain name and knowingly used that domain name in the course of committing the offense, namely, EMELYANTSEV registered the domain rsocks.net with false names and addresses, and used that domain in the course of committing the felony offense charged in Count Two, in violation of Title 18, Untied States Code, Section 3559(g)(1).

Criminal Forfeiture

13. Upon conviction of one or more of the offenses alleged in this indictment, defendant DENIS ALEKSANDROVICH EMELYANTSEV, aka "Denis Kloster," aka "Stanx," shall forfeit to the United States of America, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(2)(B), any property constituting or derived from proceeds the defendants obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the offenses, and, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1030(i) and (j), defendants' interest in any personal property that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violations and any

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property, real or personal, constituting or derived from, any proceeds that such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violations.

- 14. In the event that any of the property described above, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:
 - a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
 - b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
 - c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
 - d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
 - has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty,

the United States of America shall be entitled to forfeit substitute property pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Sections 982(b)(1) and 1030(i)(2).

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 982(a)(2)(B), 982(b)(1), and 1030(i) and (j).

DATED: November 20, 2019.

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ROBERT S. BREWER, JR. United States Attorney

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Bv:

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