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2 Presented to the Court by the foreman of the
3 Grand Jury in open Court, in the presence of
4 the Grand Jury and FILED in The U.S.
5 DISTRICT COURT at Seattle, Washington.

6
7 OCTOBER 24, 2007
8 BRUCE RIFKIN, Clerk
9 By  Deputy

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
12 AT SEATTLE

13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY, and
17 NEWPORT INTERNET MARKETING
18 CORPORATION,

19 Defendants.

NO. CR07-0187 MJP

SUPERSEDING
INDICTMENT



07-CR-00187-INDI

20 The Grand Jury charges that:

21 COUNTS 1 - 10

22 (Mail Fraud)

23 A. Background

24 At all times material herein,

25 1. ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY was the sole owner/operator of NEWPORT
26 INTERNET MARKETING CORPORATION, also variously known as "Newport IM
27 Corporation," "NIM," and "NPR."

28 2. ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY first incorporated and operated NEWPORT
INTERNET MARKETING CORPORATION (hereinafter "NIM"), in California on or
about November 24, 1998. In or about March, 2000, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY
moved to Oregon, where he lived and operated NIM from several locations before
relocating to Seattle, Washington on or about November 28, 2003. Since on or about
November 28, 2003, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY has resided at 1200 Western

1 Avenue, Apartment 17E, Seattle, Washington 98101, and has operated NIM from his
2 residence at that address.

3 3. This Indictment charges crimes that have been committed over the
4 Internet and using computer technology. Because this Indictment contains terms that
5 may not be familiar to the general public, definitions of those terms are included in
6 paragraphs 4 through 15, below.

7 4. **Internet Protocol Address (“IP address”):** An Internet Protocol (IP)
8 address is a unique, 32 bit numeric address used to identify computers on the Internet.
9 An IP address consists of four numbers, each from 0 to 255, separated by periods.
10 Every computer connected to the Internet (or group of computers using the same
11 account to access the Internet) must be assigned an IP address so that Internet traffic
12 sent from and directed to that computer is directed properly from its source and to its
13 destination. IP addresses are typically assigned by Internet service providers (“ISPs”),
14 such as AOL, Earthlink, or Comcast. An ISP might assign a different IP address to a
15 customer each time the customer makes an internet connection (so-called “dynamic IP
16 addressing”), or it might assign an IP address to a customer permanently or for a fixed
17 period of time (so-called “static IP addressing”). Even if an IP address is dynamically
18 assigned, the computer will retain the originally assigned IP address if the computer
19 never disconnects from the network after the initial IP address assignment or the user
20 does not manually reset it. Regardless of whether it is dynamically assigned or static,
21 the IP address used by a computer attached to the Internet must be unique for the
22 duration of a particular session; that is, from connection to disconnection.

23 ISPs typically log their customers’ connections, including IP addresses. The ISP
24 can thus identify which of their customers was assigned a specific IP address during a
25 particular session.

26 5. **Domain Name:** In the context of the Internet, a domain name is the
27 logical, text-based equivalent of the numeric IP address. Because it is “logical,” and
28 text-based, a domain name - for example, “www.testname.com” - is more easily

1 remembered by humans than is an exclusively numeric IP address, such as
2 "23.45.35.100."

3 Like an IP address, a domain name does consist of a sequence of characters,
4 separated by periods. Domain names are organized hierarchically and read from right
5 to left. The right-most component is the "top level domain." This includes the
6 ".com," ".gov," and ".edu" domains, as well as many others. Top level domains are
7 owned and managed by the Internet sanctioning organizations. The second part of the
8 domain name is owned by the registrant who first registered the name with the
9 sanctioning organizations. Domain name owners can then create sub-domains to
10 provide access to resources they own and/or control.

11 **6. Domain Name Service ("DNS"):** DNS is the Internet resource for
12 converting the text-based domain names into IP addresses. DNS server computers
13 maintain a database for resolving domain host names and IP addresses, allowing users
14 of computers configured to query the DNS to specify remote computers by the easier-
15 to-remember domain host names (in words), rather than by the difficult-to-remember
16 numerical IP addresses.

17 DNS also thus makes it possible to "move" a host on the Internet (which would
18 entail a change in the underlying IP address), while still preserving the availability of
19 the resource based on its text-based domain name. Users would still request the
20 resource by its (text-based) domain name, and DNS would resolve the name to the new
21 IP address.

22 **7. Server:** A computer that provides a service - such as e-mail or Web data
23 - to other computers (known as "clients") via a network or the Internet. When a user
24 accesses e-mail or Internet web pages, or accesses files stored on the network itself,
25 those files are pulled electronically from the server where they are stored and are sent
26 to the client's computer via the network or Internet. Notably, server computers can be
27 physically located in any location; for example, it is not uncommon for a network's
28

1 server to be located hundreds (or even thousands) of miles away from the client
2 computers.

3 **8. Proxy Server:** A proxy server is a computer that offers a computer
4 network service to allow clients to make indirect network connections to other
5 computers or network services. An open proxy is a computer that will accept client
6 connections from any IP address and make connections to any Internet resource. A
7 proxy server can be used to camouflage the originating source IP address of an e-mail
8 communication, as the IP address of the originating source of the communication will
9 be replaced in the header by the IP address of the proxy server. Use of multiple proxy
10 servers adds to the difficulty of tracing a communication back to its true original IP
11 address source.

12 **9. Internet Service Provider ("ISP"):** A business that provides
13 connectivity to the Internet. ISPs typically provide the ability to send and receive e-
14 mail, browse the World Wide Web and download (copy) files from Internet servers.
15 Internet Service Providers often offer other Internet-related services such as hosting an
16 Internet site on a web server.

17 **10. Website:** A location on the Internet at which an individual or
18 organization provides information to others about itself. It may also provide links to
19 other Internet sites with common interests or goals.

20 **11. E-mail header:** The beginning of an e-mail message, that contains
21 detailed information (IP address and domain names) of the origin of the e-mail
22 ("From" designation); the destination of the e-mail ("To" designation); as well as date,
23 routing, and possibly subject matter information.

24 **12. Forged e-mail header:** A tactic used to hide the source address of an e-
25 mail by placing false information in the "From:" field of the e-mail header.

26 **13. Bounce back e-mail:** Errors can occur at multiple places in e-mail
27 delivery. A user may sometimes receive a bounce back message from their own e-mail
28 server, and sometimes from a recipient's e-mail server. For example, imagine that

1 Jack (jack@example.com) sends a message to Jill (jill@example.org) at a different site.
2 Once Jack's e-mail server has accepted the message, it must either pass it along to Jill's
3 e-mail server, or else deposit a bounce message in Jack's mailbox. However, problems
4 arise if Jill's e-mail server receives a message with a forged From: field, e.g., if
5 spammer@example.net sends an unsolicited bulk message claiming to be from
6 jack@example.com. In this case, Jill's mail server would send the bounce message to
7 Jack even though Jack never sent the original message to Jill. This is called a bounce
8 back e-mail or backscatter.

9 14. **Spam:** bulk (“multiple¹”) commercial e-mail messages. “**Spamming**” is
10 the abuse of electronic messaging systems by sending multiple commercial e-mail
11 messages.

12 15. “**Opt-in e-mail address**”: the e-mail address of an Internet user who has
13 signaled his/her consent to receive commercial e-mail communications.

14 **B. The Offense**

15 16. Beginning at a date uncertain, but on or before November 28, 2003, and
16 continuing through on or about May, 2007, within the Western District of Washington
17 and elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM did knowingly and willfully
18 devise and intend to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and for obtaining money
19 and property by means of material false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and
20 promises; and in executing and attempting to execute this scheme and artifice, did
21 knowingly cause to be sent and delivered matters and things by the United States Postal
22 Service and private or commercial interstate carriers according to the directions
23 thereon.

24 **C. Essence of the Scheme and Artifice to Defraud**

25 17. The essence of the scheme and artifice to defraud was that ROBERT
26 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM created and published a series of websites on the World

27 ¹“Multiple” is defined within 18 U.S.C. §1037 as “more than 100 electronic mail messages
28 during a 24-hour period, more than 1,000 electronic mail messages during a 30-day period, or
more than 10,000 electronic messages during a 1-year period.”

1 Wide Web during the period from November 28, 2003, until May 23, 2007, using a
2 variety of "company" names, and hosted with dozens of different domain names. The
3 content of the websites created and published by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and
4 NIM consisted of commercial advertisements for "broadcast email" services and
5 products (that is, SOLOWAY was offering, for a price, to either send out a high
6 volume of e-mail messages on behalf of a customer, or to sell a software product to the
7 customer that would enable them to send out their own high volume e-mail messages).
8 In those commercial online advertisements, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM
9 made numerous material false and fraudulent representations regarding the "broadcast
10 email" services and products that they offered for sale. They also made material false
11 and fraudulent representations regarding the availability of technical assistance and the
12 payment of "full 100%" refunds to dissatisfied customers.

13 ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM would send the "broadcast email"
14 (software) product to paying customers via the United States Postal Service or a private
15 or commercial interstate carrier. The software product that was sent by ROBERT
16 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM did not perform as advertised, however, and often did
17 not work at all. ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM refused, however, to provide
18 the promised assistance, or to provide refunds to dissatisfied customers, and instead
19 threatened those who requested a refund with additional financial charges and referral
20 to a collection agency.

21 The "broadcast email" services advertised and sold by ROBERT ALAN
22 SOLOWAY and NIM also did not perform as advertised. The "broadcast email" that
23 ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM did transmit on behalf of paying customers
24 constituted "spam"; i.e., bulk and high volume commercial e-mail messages that
25 contained false and forged headers and that was relayed using a proxy computer
26 network. Customers who had purchased the "service," and who complained thereafter
27 or asked for refunds were threatened by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM with
28 additional financial charges and referral to a collection agency.

1 **D. The Scheme and Artifice to Defraud**

2 18. It was part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT ALAN
3 SOLOWAY and NIM advertised "broadcast email" services and products for sale on a
4 series of websites (the "NIM websites") that ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY created and
5 published, on the World Wide Web, during the period from November 28, 2003,
6 through and until May, 2007.

7 19. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the "service"
8 advertised for sale by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM was the transmission
9 over the Internet of a high volume of e-mail messages containing whatever
10 advertisement the customer supplied. Different "levels" ("bronze," "silver," "gold,"
11 and "platinum") of this service were available; with each successively "higher" level
12 promising a higher number of e-mailed messages, at a successively higher price. For
13 example, a customer purchasing the "bronze" level of service could have his "email ad
14 [sent] to 2,000,000 emails over 15 days" for \$195.00; and a customer purchasing the
15 service at the "platinum" level could have has "email ad [sent] to 20,000,000 emails
16 over 15 days" for a cost of \$495.00.

17 20. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the "product"
18 that was advertised for sale was a "broadcast email package" containing a handbook
19 and software that would provide "everything [the customer would] need to send lifetime
20 broadcast email campaigns to millions of people for free," along with e-mail addresses
21 ranging from 5,000,000 ("bronze level" for \$195.00), to up to 80,000,000 e-mail
22 addresses ("platinum level" for \$495.00).

23 21. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
24 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM made numerous representations on the NIM websites that
25 were designed and intended to encourage readers to purchase the "broadcast email
26 services" and/or the "broadcast email product" that were there advertised for sale,
27 including the ability of NIM to reach tens of millions of potential customers with
28 "broadcast email"; the relatively low cost of "broadcast email" in relation to its

1 effectiveness as a marketing and sales tool; and the significant increases in sales that
2 could be expected by those who purchased the NIM "broadcast email services" or
3 "broadcast email product."

4 22. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
5 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM made numerous material false and fraudulent
6 representations in their online NIM websites regarding the "services" and "product"
7 that were there offered for sale, including the following:

8 a) that NIM provided and used a data base of 157,800,000 "Permission-
9 Based Opt-In Emails" that could be "geographically" and "interest" "targeted";

10 b) that the software product "automatically creates 10 super-fast mail
11 servers on your computer";

12 c) that the software product included the ability to send out "unlimited,
13 personalized and targeted broadcast email advertisements" to over 500,000,000 people
14 on the Internet at a rate of up to 1,000,000 daily, automatically and for free;

15 d) that the software product would send e-mail for a "lifetime" for "free";

16 e) that NIM's "Customer and Technical Support Department" offered
17 assistance "24/7," "with everything you need";

18 f) that if a purchaser of the software product did "not receive at least a
19 400% increase in sales after using [the] broadcast email package for 90 days," the
20 customer could "simply return it . . . for a full 100% refund, no questions asked"; and

21 g) that if a purchaser of the "broadcast service" did not "receive at least a
22 500% increase in sales within 7 days of the start of [the] ad . . . [NIM would] resend
23 your ad to a new audience of the same amount of emails ordered, 100% free, no
24 questions asked."

25 In truth and in fact, and as ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM then well
26 knew, the product and services that he sold did not utilize "permission based opt-in
27 email addresses" and did not have the other capabilities that were falsely advertised;
28 NIM and ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY did not provide customers with technical or

1 other support, but instead typically evaded or simply denied customer's requests for
2 support; and ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM regularly evaded and denied
3 customer's requests for refunds, and often threatened customers who were requesting
4 them with the prospect of additional charges, referral to collections agencies, and
5 "ruined credit" if they pursued a refund or charge back from the processing credit card
6 company.

7 23. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
8 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM hosted the series of NIM websites that advertised their
9 "broadcast email" product and services on a series of at least 50 successive domain
10 names, that included broadcastemailcorporation.com, optinemail.com,
11 theemailbroadcastingcompany.com, broadcastemailinc.com, broadcastemailworld.com,
12 emailbroadcastingcompany.com, and permissionemailcorp.com.

13 24. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that, beginning no
14 later than 2006, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM registered the domain names
15 used for hosting the NIM websites through Chinese ISPs, which would not publically
16 reveal that ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM were the true registrants of these
17 domain names.

18 25. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
19 ALAN SOLOWAY advertised the NIM websites by generating and transmitting tens of
20 millions of spam e-mail messages over the Internet, that contained an advertisement for
21 "broadcast email services," and also a hyper-link to the domain name that was then
22 currently hosting the NIM website.

23 26. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the tens of
24 millions of spam e-mail messages generated and transmitted by ROBERT ALAN
25 SOLOWAY and NIM to advertise and link to the NIM websites contained false and
26 fraudulent headers. The headers were false and fraudulent in one of three different
27 ways: 1) the "from" field in the header would be blank, 2) the "from" field in the
28 header would contain a false and non-existent domain name or e-mail address, or 3) the

1 "from" field in the header would contain a forged domain name or e-mail address that
2 belonged to another real person or organization (which address would typically also be
3 contained in the "to" field).

4 27. Victims whose unique e-mail addresses or domain names had been stolen
5 by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM and been forged into the "from" header
6 suffered a number of adverse consequences as a result. These include the following:

7 Because these victims could sometimes be specifically identified based on their
8 unique e-mail addresses or domain names, they were sometimes mistakenly blamed for
9 the spamming activity of ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM. In some instances,
10 this resulted in "black-listing" by ISPs, due to the victims' apparent (but not actual)
11 role in spamming activity. For victims that were legitimate online businesses, this
12 could mean the loss of significant sales, or even a collapse of their business.

13 In other instances, the servers of the victims whose e-mail addresses or domain
14 names had been forged into the headers would receive large volumes of worthless
15 communications that consisted of bounce back e-mails from spam that ROBERT ALAN
16 SOLOWAY and NIM had transmitted to invalid e-mail addresses. The spam would
17 consume valuable storage space on their servers, and cost both time and money to
18 eliminate.

19 28. The forging technique of using legitimate e-mail addresses and domain
20 names of other real people and organizations in the "from," as well as the "to" header
21 also significantly diminished the ability of the victim recipients to stop the spam with
22 "spam filters." Spam filters are most typically configured to filter in-coming e-mails
23 based on the presence of certain e-mail addresses or domain names in the header, or the
24 presence of certain originating IP addresses. A victim could not "filter" based on the
25 use of their own legitimate e-mail address and/or domain name in the "from" field in
26 the header, because that would also block all legitimate in-coming traffic with the same
27 address in the "to" field of the header. And because SOLOWAY and NIM used proxy
28 computers to relay the spam, it was also difficult for victims to filter the spam based on

1 the originating IP address. By combining the use of forged "from" headers and proxy
2 relays, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM made it extremely difficult, if not
3 impossible, for victims to block the incoming NIM spam. And because ROBERT
4 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM would not honor recipients' requests to be removed from
5 their "distribution email" (spamming) address lists, this often meant that victims
6 ultimately had to close their established e-mail accounts or cancel their established
7 domain names in order to effectively stop the spam that was relentlessly transmitted to
8 them by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM.

9 29. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
10 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM used a number of different servers, with different IP
11 addresses, to transmit millions of spam e-mail messages to advertise the NIM websites.
12 In order to facilitate the transmission of spam from these servers, ROBERT ALAN
13 SOLOWAY and NIM installed the "Dark Mailer" software program on them. The
14 Dark Mailer program was configured to send e-mail messages with forged headers
15 using a pre-designed template, and was also configured to use a list of over 2,000
16 proxy computers to relay the spam e-mails to the ultimate recipients.

17 30. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the proxy
18 computers used for the relay of the spammed e-mail advertising messages further
19 concealed the IP address of the computer that was the true originating source of the
20 spammed e-mail messages.

21 31. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the servers
22 used by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM included servers that were rented from
23 hosting providers NoBull and Hopone, both of which companies acted to terminate
24 ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM's use of the servers for violations of their
25 terms of use agreements because ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM used the
26 servers to distribute spam.

27 32. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that the
28 "broadcast email services" sold by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM actually

1 consisted of spam (i.e., bulk commercial) e-mail messages that included forged
2 headers, and that were relayed or retransmitted by a network of proxy computers.

3 33. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that, if they
4 worked at all, the "broadcast email products" sold by ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY
5 and NIM also resulted in the creation and transmission of spam (i.e., bulk commercial
6 e-mail) that included forged headers, and that were relayed or retransmitted by a
7 network of proxy computers.

8 34. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
9 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM represented falsely on the NIM websites that "[w]e Offer
10 Easy Hassle-Free Email Removal From Our [sic] All of Our Emailing Lists Upon
11 Request Below," whereas in truth and in fact, and as ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and
12 NIM well knew, they routinely failed and refused to remove individuals who made such
13 a request from their e-mail lists, even when such individuals made repeated requests for
14 removal from the lists.

15 35. It was further part of the scheme and artifice to defraud that ROBERT
16 ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM routinely provided a false and fraudulent address of
17 "1001 4th Ave. - #1259, Seattle, WA 98111" as the "corporate address" that was
18 published on the NIM websites.

19 **E. Execution of the Scheme and Artifice to Defraud**

20 36. On or about the below-listed dates, within the Western District of
21 Washington and elsewhere, for the purpose of executing and attempting to execute this
22 scheme and artifice to defraud, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM knowingly
23 caused the following items to be placed in an authorized depository for mail matter to
24 be sent or delivered by a private or commercial interstate carrier, according to the
25 directions thereon, each such mailing constituting a representative example of the use of

26 // // // // //

27 // // // // //

28 // // // // //

1 the mails in furtherance of the scheme and artifice to defraud, and each mailing
2 constituting a separate count of this Indictment.

<u>Count</u>	<u>Approx. Date of Mailing</u>	<u>Item Mailed and Nature of Mailing</u>	<u>Method</u>
3			
4			
5	1	3/5/04 NIM software product (CD) sent to M.C. in Corpus Christi, TX	Fed Ex
6	2	6/02/05 NIM software product (CD) sent to R.B. in Los Angeles, CA	Fed Ex
7			
8	3	8/11/05 NIM software product (CD) sent to C.D. in Upper Marlboro, MD	Fed Ex
9			
10	4	8/22/05 NIM software product (CD) sent to D.G. in Lakeville, MN	Fed Ex
11	5	9/01/05 NIM software product (CD) sent to A.H. in Cedarburg, WI	Fed Ex
12			
13	6	9/15/05 NIM software product (CD) sent to J J-G. in Slingerlands, NY	Fed Ex
14	7	1/26/06 NIM software product (CD) sent to B.A. in Bremerton, WA	Fed Ex
15			
16	8	6/02/06 NIM software product (CD) sent to M.F. in Cerritos, CA	Fed Ex
17	9	1/18/07 NIM software product (CD) sent to J.H. in Dallas, TX	Fed Ex
18			
19	10	3/30/07 NIM software product (CD) sent to K.A. in Davenport, IA	Fed Ex

20 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341.

21
22 **COUNTS 11 - 15**

23 **(Wire Fraud)**

24 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
25 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment as constituting the scheme to
26 defraud.

27 2. Beginning at a date uncertain, but on or before November 28, 2003, and
28 continuing through on or about May, 2007, within the Western District of Washington

1 and elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM did knowingly and willfully
2 devise and execute and attempt to execute a scheme and artifice to defraud, and to
3 obtain money and property by means of material false and fraudulent pretenses,
4 representations, and promises as more particularly set forth in Count 1 of this
5 Indictment; and in executing or attempting to execute this scheme and artifice, did
6 knowingly cause to be transmitted in interstate commerce by means of wire
7 communication, certain signs, signals and sounds.

8 3. On or about the below-listed dates, within the Western District of
9 Washington and elsewhere, for the purpose of executing and attempting to execute this
10 scheme and artifice to defraud, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM did knowingly
11 cause to be transmitted in interstate commerce by means of wire communication,
12 certain signs, signals, and sounds, that is, e-mail or other wire communications relating
13 to the advertisement and sale of "broadcast email" services and products, from Seattle,
14 to the recipient identified below, each of which constituted a separate count of this
15 Indictment:

<u>Count</u>	<u>Approx. Date</u>	<u>Nature of Interstate Wire Communication</u>	<u>Recipient of Wire Communication</u>
11	10/10/04	Spammed e-mail NIM advertisement and/or website containing false and fraudulent misrepresentations re: product sold, tech. assistance, and guarantee	R.S., Mercer, PA
12	11/02/05	Spammed e-mail NIM advertisement and/or website containing false and fraudulent misrepresentations re: product sold, tech. assistance, and guarantee	D.G., Valencia, CA
13	11/10/05	Spammed e-mail NIM advertisement and/or website containing false and fraudulent misrepresentations re: product sold, tech. assistance, and guarantee	S.A., Kendall Park, NJ
14	6/13/06	Spammed e-mail NIM advertisement and/or website containing false and fraudulent misrepresentations re: product sold, tech. assistance, and guarantee	D.Y. Austin, TX

1 15 12/18/06 Spammed e-mail NIM advertisement and/or website
2 containing false and fraudulent misrepresentations
3 re: product sold, tech. assistance, and guarantee

H.O.
Bradention, FL

4 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

5 **COUNT 16**

6 **(Fraud in Connection with Electronic Mail)**

7 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
8 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

9 2. From on or about January 1, 2004, to on or about May, 2007, within the
10 Western District of Washington and elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM
11 knowingly used a protected computer, in or affecting interstate and foreign commerce,
12 to relay or retransmit multiple commercial electronic mail messages with the intent to
13 *deceive or mislead recipients, or any Internet access service, as to the origin of such*
14 *messages, and did so in furtherance of a felony under the laws of the United States, to*
15 *wit, Mail Fraud and Wire Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections*
16 *1341 and 1343.*

17 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(2) and
18 (b)(1)(A).

19 **COUNT 17**

20 **(Fraud in Connection with Electronic Mail)**

21 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
22 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

23 2. From on or about January 1, 2004, to on or about May, 2007, within the
24 Western District of Washington and elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and
25 NIM, in or affecting interstate and foreign commerce, knowingly and materially
26 falsified header information in multiple commercial electronic mail messages, and
27 intentionally initiated the transmission of such messages, all in furtherance of a felony
28

1 under the laws of the United States, to wit, Mail Fraud and Wire Fraud, in violation of
2 Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1341 and 1343.

3 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(3) and
4 (b)(1)(A).

5 **COUNT 18**

6 **(Aggravated Identity Theft)**

7 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
8 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

9 2. In or about June, 2006, within the Western District of Washington and
10 elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM knowingly transferred, possessed
11 and used, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person, to wit,
12 the domain name, "*****olt.com", registered to and owned by C.H., of Burbank,
13 CA, which ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM used in a forged e-mail header that
14 was contained in commercial electronic mail messages transmitted by ROBERT ALAN
15 SOLOWAY and NIM during and in relation to a felony listed in Title 18, United States
16 Code, Section 1028A(c), to wit, Wire Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States
17 Code, Section 1343, and Fraud in Connection with Electronic Mail, in violation of
18 Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(3) and (b)(1)(A).

19 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(a)(1).

20
21 **COUNT 19**

22 **(Aggravated Identity Theft)**

23 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
24 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

25 2. On or about March 22, 2005, within the Western District of Washington
26 and elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM knowingly transferred,
27 possessed and used, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another
28 person, to wit, the domain name, "*****ton.net", registered to and owned by

1 R.M., of Seattle, WA, which ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM used in a forged
2 e-mail header that was contained in commercial electronic mail messages transmitted by
3 ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM during and in relation to a felony listed in Title
4 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(c), to wit, Wire Fraud, in violation of Title 18,
5 United States Code, Section 1343, and Fraud in Connection with Electronic Mail, in
6 violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(3) and (b)(1)(A).

7 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(a)(1).

8
9 **COUNT 20**

10 **(Aggravated Identity Theft)**

11 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
12 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

13 2. On or about April 1, 2006, within the Western District of Washington and
14 elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM knowingly transferred, possessed
15 and used, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person, to wit,
16 the domain name, "*****ilot.net", registered to and owned by A.P., of St.
17 Petersburg, FL, which ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM used in a forged e-mail
18 header that was contained in commercial electronic mail messages transmitted by
19 ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM during and in relation to a felony listed in Title
20 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(c), to wit, Wire Fraud, in violation of Title 18,
21 United States Code, Section 1343, and Fraud in Connection with Electronic Mail, in
22 violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(3) and (b)(1)(A).

23 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(a)(1).

24
25 **COUNT 21**

26 **(Aggravated Identity Theft)**

27 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
28 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

1 with Electronic Mail, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(3)
2 and (b)(1)(A).

3 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(a)(1).

4
5 **COUNT 23**

6 **(Aggravated Identity Theft)**

7 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein
8 Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1 of this Indictment.

9 2. On or about February 1, 2007, within the Western District of Washington
10 and elsewhere, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM knowingly transferred,
11 possessed and used, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another
12 person, to wit, the e-mail address, "k.t*****@sdscsocialservice.org," which is the
13 individually identifiable e-mail address of K.T. at her workplace in Santa Barbara, CA,
14 which ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM used in a forged e-mail header that was
15 contained in commercial electronic mail messages transmitted by ROBERT ALAN
16 SOLOWAY and NIM during and in relation to a felony listed in Title 18, United States
17 Code, Section 1028A(c), to wit, Wire Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States
18 Code, Section 1343, and Fraud in Connection with Electronic Mail, in violation of
19 Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1037(a)(3) and (b)(1)(A).

20 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A(a)(1).

21 **COUNTS 24 - 36**

22 **(Money Laundering)**

23 1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein the
24 allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1.

25 2. On or about the dates set forth below, within the Western District of
26 Washington, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and NIM did knowingly conduct or attempt
27 to conduct the following financial transactions, affecting interstate and foreign
28 commerce, which transactions involved the proceeds of specified unlawful activities,

1 namely, mail fraud, a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341, and wire
 2 fraud, a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343, with the intent to
 3 promote the carrying on of the specified unlawful activities, and while conducting and
 4 attempting to conduct such financial transactions, knowing that the property involved in
 5 the financial transactions set forth below represented the proceeds of some form of
 6 unlawful activity:

Count	Approx. Date of Transaction	Description of Transaction	Amount
24	08/29/2004	American Express '1005 payment to Direct Debit Collections for collections services	75.80
25	12/14/2005	Visa '5127 payment to Cologuys for server hosting services	150.00
26	12/17/2005	Visa '5127 payment to Cologuys for server hosting services	150.00
27	01/22/2006	Visa '5127 payment to Millennium Digital Media for Internet Service Provide services	198.25
28	02/22/2006	Visa '5127 payment to Millennium Digital Media for Internet Service Provider services	198.25
29	6/2/2005	American Express '1005 payment to FedEx for shipping services to R.B. in Los Angeles, CA	15.30
30	08/11/2005	American Express '1005 payment to FedEx for shipping services to C.D. in upper Marlboro, MD	16.40
31	05/08/2006	MasterCard '2314 payment to Harbor Steps through PayRent.com for rent	1,814.95
32	06/06/2006	MasterCard '2314 payment to Harbor Steps through PayRent.com for rent	1,864.95
33	01/26/2006	American Express '1005 payment to FedEx for shipping services to Names by Lourdes, Bremerton, WA 98311	12.45
34	10/29/2006	Visa '5127 payment to NoBull Server for server hosting services	345.00

35	12/01/2006	Visa '5127 payment to NoBull Server for server hosting services	345.00
36	01/09/2007	American Express '1005 payment to AIT for server hosting services	149.88

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(1)(A)(I).

FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

1. The Grand Jury realleges and incorporates as if fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 35 of Count 1, and Counts 2 - 36.

2. Upon conviction of one or more of the offenses charged in Counts 1 through 36 of this Indictment, ROBERT ALAN SOLOWAY and Newport Internet Marketing Corporation shall forfeit to the United States pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from proceeds traceable to said violations, including but not limited to the following:

a) Money Judgment

A sum of money equal to \$1,004,112.00 United States currency, representing the amount of proceeds obtained as a result of the offenses charged in the Indictment for which the defendants are jointly and severally liable.

b) Contents of Bank Accounts

Currency or other monetary instruments credited to or contained in the following accounts:

1) \$5,825.87 contained in West America account; owner: Newport Internet Marketing, account number ****3285;

2) Wells Fargo account; owner: Robert A. Soloway, account number: *****8174;

1 3) Wells Fargo account; owner: Robert A. Soloway, account
2 number: *****3243;

3 4) Epassporte.com account; owner: Robert A. Soloway, account
4 number: ***3939; and

5 5) Epassporte.com account; owner: Robert A. Soloway, account
6 number: ***6723.

7 c) Personal Property

8 1) 24 pairs of sunglasses with a fair market value of \$3,724.34
9 (detailed inventory contained in Attachment A);

10 2) 27 pairs of shoes with a fair market value of \$7,412.00 (detailed
11 inventory contained in Attachment A);

12 3) 51 outerware garments with a fair market value of \$13,429.00
13 (detailed inventory contained in Attachment A);

14 4) 6 pairs of pants with a fair market value of \$405.00 (detailed
15 inventory contained in Attachment A);

16 5) 10 shirts with a fair market value of \$780.00 (detailed inventory
17 contained in Attachment A);

18 6) watch and purse with a fair market value of \$575.00 (detailed
19 inventory contained in Attachment A); and

20 7) electronic equipment with a fair market value of \$2,094.00
21 (detailed inventory contained in Attachment A).

22 3. If any of the above described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or
23 omission of the defendants:

24 a) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;

25 b) has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;

26 c) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;

27 d) has been substantially diminished in value; or
28

1 e) has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided
2 without difficulty;

3 it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States
4 Code, Section 853(p) as incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b),
5 to seek forfeiture of any other property of said defendants up to the value of the
6 forfeitable property described above or to seek the return of the property to the
7 jurisdiction of the Court so that the property may be seized and forfeited.

8 All pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section
9 9891(a)(1)(C) Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), and Title 21, United
10 States Code, Section 853.

11 A TRUE BILL

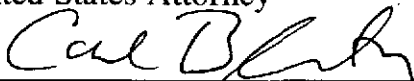
12 DATED: 10/24/07

13 Signature of Foreperson redacted
14 pursuant to the policy of the Judicial
15 Conference

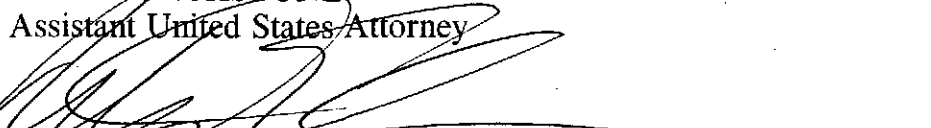
16 _____
17 FOREPERSON

18 

19 JEFFREY C. SULLIVAN
20 United States Attorney

21 

22 CARL BLACKSTONE
23 Assistant United States Attorney

24 
25 RICHARD E. COHEN
26 Assistant United States Attorney

27 
28 KATHRYN A. WARMA
Assistant United States Attorney