

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

GCI OUTDOOR LLC,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No.: 1:22-cv-04877

v.

GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, GCI OUTDOOR LLC (“Plaintiff”), hereby files this Complaint against GCIOUTDOORSALE.com (“Defendant”), and for its Complaint hereby alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq. 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)–(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant directly targets consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive commercial internet store operating under GCIOUTDOORSALE.com. Specifically, Defendant is reaching out to do business with Illinois residents by operating a commercial, interactive internet store through which Illinois residents can purchase products bearing counterfeit versions of Plaintiff’s trademarks. Defendant has targeted sales from Illinois residents by operating an online store that offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accepts payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, has sold products bearing counterfeit versions of Plaintiff’s federally

registered trademarks to residents of Illinois. Defendant is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

INTRODUCTION

3. This action has been filed by Plaintiff to combat online counterfeiting by an individual that trades upon Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale unauthorized and unlicensed products in connection with Plaintiff's GCI OUTDOOR trademarks including the GCI OUTDOOR Logo, which are covered by U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 6,637,503; 6,504,919; 5,284,443; 5,254,698; 6,008,245; 4,963,756; 2,278,144; and 2,144,358 (collectively, the "GCI Trademarks"). The registrations are valid, subsisting, unrevoked, and uncanceled. The registrations for the trademarks constitute prima facie evidence of validity and of Plaintiff's exclusive right to use the trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). Genuine and authentic copies of the U.S. federal trademark registration certificates for the GCI Trademarks are attached as **Exhibit 1**. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendant's counterfeiting of their registered trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing counterfeit products over the internet. Plaintiff has been and continue to be irreparably harmed through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of its valuable trademarks as a result of Defendant's actions and seek injunctive and monetary relief.

THE PLAINTIFF

4. Plaintiff, GCI Outdoor LLC, is a limited liability company that maintains its principal place of business at 457 Killingworth Road, Higganum, Connecticut. Plaintiff is engaged in the business of developing, manufacturing, selling, and distributing high-quality, portable, and durable collapsible chairs, stools, and tables that cater to the outdoor lifestyle market such as the

Everywhere Chair, including within the Northern District of Illinois District (collectively, the “Plaintiff Products”) under the federally registered GCI Trademarks. Defendant’s sale of Counterfeit Products is in violation of Plaintiff’s intellectual property rights and is irreparably damaging Plaintiff.

5. Plaintiff’s brand, symbolized by the GCI Trademarks, is a recognized symbol of high-quality, portable, and durable collapsible chairs, stools, and tables. The GCI Trademarks are distinctive and identify the merchandise as goods from Plaintiff. The registrations for the GCI Trademarks constitute prima facie evidence of their validity and of Plaintiff’s exclusive right to use the GCI Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057 (b).

6. The GCI Trademarks are distinctive and identify the merchandise as goods from Plaintiff. The registrations for the GCI Trademarks constitute prima facie evidence of validity and of Plaintiff’s exclusive right to use the trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). The GCI Trademarks have been continuously used and never abandoned.

7. Plaintiff has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising, and otherwise promoting the GCI Trademarks. Plaintiff’s authentic GCI Products feature unique designs that are instantly recognizable to consumers. Plaintiff has invested significant resources to market and promote GCI Products around the world. As a result, products bearing the GCI Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being products sourced from Plaintiff.

8. For many years, Plaintiff has operated the GCIOUTDOOR.COM website. Sales of Plaintiff’s Products via this website are significant. The website features proprietary content, images, and designs exclusive to Plaintiff’s brand.

ORIGINAL



<https://gcioutdoor.com/>

COUNTERFEIT



THE DEFENDANT

9. Defendant is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in the People's Republic of China or other another foreign jurisdiction. Defendant conducts business throughout the United States, including within Illinois and in this judicial district, through the operation of the fully interactive commercial website GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM. Defendant facilitates sales by

designing GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM so that it appears to unknowing consumers to be an authorized online retailer selling genuine GCI Products. Defendant targets the United States, including Illinois, and has offered to sell and, on information and belief, has sold and continues to sell counterfeit GCI Products to consumers within the United States, including Illinois and in this judicial district.

THE DEFENDANT'S UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

10. The success of the GCI brand has resulted in its counterfeiting. Defendant conducts its illegal operations through fully the interactive commercial website GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM. Defendant targets consumers in the United States, including the State of Illinois, and has offered to sell and, on information and belief, has sold and continues to sell counterfeit products that violate Plaintiff's intellectual property rights ("Counterfeit Products") to consumers within the United States, including the State of Illinois.

11. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant hereto, the Defendant in this action have had full knowledge of Plaintiff's ownership of the GCI Trademarks, including its exclusive right to use and license such intellectual property and the goodwill associated therewith.

12. Defendant without any authorization or license from Plaintiff has knowingly and willfully used and continue to use Plaintiff's GCI Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products into the United States and Illinois over the internet.

13. Counterfeiters also typically ship products in small quantities via international mail to minimize detection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. A 2020 U.S. Customs and Border Protection report on seizure statistics indicated that e-commerce sales have contributed to large volumes of low-value packages imported into the United States. U.S. Customs and Border

Protection, *Intellectual Property Right Seizure Statistics*, FY 2020

(<https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021->

[Sep/101808%20FY%202020%20IPR%20Seizure%20Statistic%20Book%2017%20Final%20spr eads%20ALT%20TEXT_FINAL%20%28508%29%20REVISED.pdf](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021-Sep/101808%20FY%202020%20IPR%20Seizure%20Statistic%20Book%2017%20Final%20spr eads%20ALT%20TEXT_FINAL%20%28508%29%20REVISED.pdf)), at 15 attached hereto as

Exhibit 2. In FY 2020, there were 184 million express mail shipments and 356 million international mail shipments. Over 90 percent of all intellectual property seizures occur in the international mail and express environments. *Id.* The ongoing e-commerce revolution drove a 28 percent increase in low-value shipments and 219 percent increase in air cargo in FY 2020. *Id.*

14. Further, counterfeiters such as Defendant, typically operate multiple credit card merchant accounts and third-party accounts, such as, but not limited to, PayPal, Inc. ("PayPal") accounts, behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiff's enforcement efforts. Upon information and belief, Defendant maintains off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from its PayPal accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court. Indeed, analysis of PayPal transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that offshore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based PayPal accounts to China-based bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

15. Upon information and belief, Defendant also deceives unknowing consumers by using the GCI Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their websites to attract various search engines crawling the internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for GCI Products. Additionally, upon information and belief, Defendant use other unauthorized search engine optimization (SEO) tactics and social media spamming so that GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM shows up at or near the top of relevant search results and misdirect consumers searching for genuine GCI Products.

16. Defendant's use of the GCI Trademarks on or in connection with the advertising, marketing, distribution, offering for sale and sale of the Counterfeit Products is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiff. Defendant has manufactured, imported, distributed, offered for sale and sold Counterfeit Products using the GCI Trademarks and continues to do so.

17. Defendant, without authorization or license from Plaintiff, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the GCI Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, offer for sale and sale of the Counterfeit Products through GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM. The Counterfeit Products are not genuine GCI Products. The Plaintiff did not manufacture, inspect or package the Counterfeit Products and did not approve the Counterfeit Products for sale or distribution. The Defendant, through GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM, offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois, and, on information and belief, Defendant has sold Counterfeit Products into the United States, including Illinois.

18. Defendant's use of the GCI Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit GCI Products, including the sale of counterfeit GCI Products into Illinois, is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiff.

COUNT I
TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND COUNTERFEITING (15 U.S.C. § 1114)

19. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint.

20. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendant based on its unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of the registered GCI Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of infringing goods. The

GCI Trademarks are highly distinctive. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Plaintiff's products provided under the GCI Trademarks.

21. Defendant has sold, offered to sell, marketed, distributed, and advertised, and are still selling, offering to sell, marketing, distributing, and advertising products in connection with the GCI Trademarks without Plaintiff's permission.

22. Plaintiff is the exclusive owner of the GCI Trademarks. Plaintiff's United States Registrations for the GCI Trademarks (**Exhibit 1**) are in full force and effect. Upon information and belief, Defendant has knowledge of Plaintiff's rights in the GCI Trademarks, and is willfully infringing and intentionally using counterfeits of the GCI Trademarks. Defendant's willful, intentional and unauthorized use of the GCI Trademarks is likely to cause and is causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the counterfeit goods among the general public.

23. Defendant's activities constitute willful trademark infringement and counterfeiting under Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

24. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendant's actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its well-known GCI Trademarks.

25. The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff have been directly and proximately caused by Defendant's wrongful reproduction, use, advertisement, promotion, offering to sell, and sale of counterfeit GCI Products.

COUNT II
FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

26. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint.

27. Defendant's promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit GCI Products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendant's counterfeit GCI products by Plaintiff.

28. By using the GCI Trademarks in connection with the sale of counterfeit GCI Products, Defendant creates a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the counterfeit GCI Products.

29. Defendant's false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the counterfeit GCI Products to the general public is a willful violation of Section 43 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125.

30. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendant's actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its brand.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

1) That Defendant, its affiliates, officers, agents, employees, attorneys, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with it be temporarily preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

- a. using the GCI Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof in any manner in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not a genuine GCI Product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the GCI Trademarks;

- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine GCI Product or any other product produced by Plaintiff that is not Plaintiff's or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under the GCI Trademarks;
- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendant's counterfeit GCI Products are those sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff;
- d. further infringing the GCI Trademarks and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill;
- e. otherwise competing unfairly with Plaintiff in any manner;
- f. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Plaintiff, nor authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any Plaintiff trademarks, including the GCI Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof; and
- g. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM or any other website that is being used to sell or is the means by which Defendant could continue to sell counterfeit GCI Products.

2) Entry of an Order that, at Plaintiff's choosing, the registrant of GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM shall be changed from the current registrant to Plaintiff, and that the domain name registries for GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM, including, but not limited to, VeriSign, Inc., Neustar, Inc., Afiliis Limited, CentralNic, Nominet, and the Public Interest Registry, shall unlock and change the registrar of record for GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM to a registrar of Plaintiff's selection, and that the domain name registrars, including, but not limited to, GoDaddy Operating Company, LLC

(“GoDaddy”), Name.com, PDR LTD. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com (“PDR”), and Namecheap, Inc. (“Namecheap”), shall take any steps necessary to transfer GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM to a registrar account of Plaintiff’s selection; or that the same domain name registries shall disable GCIOUTDOORSALE.COM and make it inactive and untransferable;

3) That Defendant account for and pay to Plaintiff all profits realized by Defendant by reason of Defendant’s unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of the GCI Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

4) In the alternative, that Plaintiff be awarded statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2) of \$2,000,000 for each and every use of the GCI Trademarks;

5) That Plaintiff be awarded its reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs; and

6) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

DATED: September 9, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Keith A. Vogt

Keith A. Vogt (Bar No. 6207971)

Keith Vogt, Ltd.

33 West Jackson Boulevard, #2W

Chicago, Illinois 60604

Telephone: 312-971-6752

E-mail: keith@vogtip.com

ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF

Exhibit 1

United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

GCI Outdoor

Reg. No. 4,963,756

Registered May 24, 2016

Int. Cl.: 20

TRADEMARK

PRINCIPAL REGISTER

GCI OUTDOOR, INC. (CONNECTICUT CORPORATION)
66 KILLINGWORTH ROAD
HIGGANUM, CT 06441

FOR: PORTABLE FURNITURE, NAMELY, SEATS, CHAIRS, STOOLS, TABLES AND COTS,
IN CLASS 20 (U.S. CLS. 2, 13, 22, 25, 32 AND 50).

FIRST USE 2-1-2000; IN COMMERCE 2-1-2000.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT, STYLE, SIZE, OR COLOR.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "OUTDOOR", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

SER. NO. 86-755,956, FILED 9-14-2015.

LINDA POWELL, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



Michelle K. Lee

Director of the United States
Patent and Trademark Office

**REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL
TRADEMARK REGISTRATION**

**WARNING: YOUR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE
DOCUMENTS BELOW DURING THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIODS.**

Requirements in the First Ten Years*
What and When to File:

First Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) between the 5th and 6th years after the registration date. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. If the declaration is accepted, the registration will continue in force for the remainder of the ten-year period, calculated from the registration date, unless cancelled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a federal court.

Second Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) **and** an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.*
See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods*
What and When to File:

You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) **and** an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

***ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS:** The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

NOTE: Fees and requirements for maintaining registrations are subject to change. Please check the USPTO website for further information. With the exception of renewal applications for registered extensions of protection, you can file the registration maintenance documents referenced above online at <http://www.uspto.gov>.

NOTE: A courtesy e-mail reminder of USPTO maintenance filing deadlines will be sent to trademark owners/holders who authorize e-mail communication and maintain a current e-mail address with the USPTO. To ensure that e-mail is authorized and your address is current, please use the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) Correspondence Address and Change of Owner Address Forms available at <http://www.uspto.gov>.

United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

GCI WATERSIDE

Reg. No. 5,254,698

Registered Aug. 01, 2017

Int. Cl.: 20

Trademark

Principal Register

GCI Outdoor, Inc. (CONNECTICUT CORPORATION)
66 Killingworth Road
Higganum, CT 06441

CLASS 20: Portable furniture, namely, seats, chairs, stools, table and cots

FIRST USE 5-00-2015; IN COMMERCE 5-00-2015

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT STYLE, SIZE OR COLOR

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use the following apart from the mark as shown:
"WATERSIDE"

SER. NO. 87-207,025, FILED 10-18-2016
CHRISTINA MAXI RIEPEL, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



Joseph Matol

Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for
Intellectual Property and Director of the
United States Patent and Trademark Office

REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATION

WARNING: YOUR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE DOCUMENTS BELOW DURING THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIODS.

Requirements in the First Ten Years*

What and When to File:

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- **Second Filing Deadline:** You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.* See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods*

What and When to File:

- You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

***ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS:** The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. See 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

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United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office



Reg. No. 5,284,443

Registered Sep. 12, 2017

Int. Cl.: 20

Trademark

Principal Register

GCI Outdoor, Inc. (CONNECTICUT CORPORATION)
66 Killingworth Road
Higganum, CT 06441

CLASS 20: Portable Furniture, namely, seats, chairs, stools, tables and cots

FIRST USE 8-00-2007; IN COMMERCE 8-00-2007

The mark consists of the terms "GCI OUTDOOR" in stylized upper case font with the term "GCI" centered over the term "OUTDOOR". A stylized image representing a mountain with a semicircle projecting therefrom representing a sun is positioned over the terms "GCI" and "OUTDOOR".

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use the following apart from the mark as shown: "OUTDOOR"

SER. NO. 87-289,114, FILED 01-04-2017
CHRISTINA MAXI RIEPEL, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



Joseph Matol

Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for
Intellectual Property and Director of the
United States Patent and Trademark Office

REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATION

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- **Second Filing Deadline:** You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.* See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods*

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United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

GCI

Reg. No. 6,008,245

Registered Mar. 10, 2020

Int. Cl.: 20

Trademark

Principal Register

GCI Outdoor, Inc. (CONNECTICUT CORPORATION)
457 Killingworth Road
Higganum, CONNECTICUT 06441

CLASS 20: Portable furniture, namely, seats, chairs, stools, and tables

FIRST USE 8-00-2007; IN COMMERCE 8-00-2017

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT STYLE, SIZE OR COLOR

SER. NO. 87-206,958, FILED 10-18-2016



Andrei Iancu

Director of the United States
Patent and Trademark Office



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***ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS:** The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. See 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

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NOTE: A courtesy e-mail reminder of USPTO maintenance filing deadlines will be sent to trademark owners/holders who authorize e-mail communication and maintain a current e-mail address with the USPTO. To ensure that e-mail is authorized and your address is current, please use the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) Correspondence Address and Change of Owner Address Forms available at <http://www.uspto.gov>.

United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

FREESTYLE ROCKER

Reg. No. 6,504,919

Registered Oct. 05, 2021

Int. Cl.: 20

Trademark

Principal Register

GCI OUTDOOR LLC (DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

457 Killingworth Road

Higganum, CONNECTICUT 06441

CLASS 20: Portable furniture, namely, chairs, seats, and rocking chairs, all of the foregoing for outdoor use and excluding pillows

FIRST USE 8-00-2012; IN COMMERCE 8-00-2012

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT STYLE, SIZE OR COLOR

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use the following apart from the mark as shown: "ROCKER"

SER. NO. 88-590,664, FILED 08-23-2019



Dan H. H. H.

Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office



REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATION

WARNING: YOUR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE DOCUMENTS BELOW DURING THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIODS.

Requirements in the First Ten Years*

What and When to File:

- **First Filing Deadline:** You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) between the 5th and 6th years after the registration date. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. If the declaration is accepted, the registration will continue in force for the remainder of the ten-year period, calculated from the registration date, unless cancelled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a federal court.
- **Second Filing Deadline:** You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.* See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods*

What and When to File:

- You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

***ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS:** The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. See 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

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Int. Cl.: 20

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 13, 22, 25, 32 and 50

Reg. No. 2,144,358

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Mar. 17, 1998

**TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

EVERYWHERE CHAIR

GRACE CONCEPTS, INC. (CONNECTICUT
CORPORATION)
11 GOODRICH AVE.
CROMWELL, CT 06416

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE
RIGHT TO USE "CHAIR", APART FROM THE
MARK AS SHOWN.

FOR: SPORTS AND LEISURE CHAIR, IN
CLASS 20 (U.S. CLS. 2, 13, 22, 25, 32 AND 50).
FIRST USE 7-13-1996; IN COMMERCE
7-13-1996.

SER. NO. 75-221,900, FILED 1-6-1997.

JOAN LESLIE BISHOP, EXAMINING ATTOR-
NEY

Int. Cl.: 20

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 13, 22, 25, 32 and 50

Reg. No. 2,278,144

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Sep. 14, 1999

**TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

QUIK-E-SEAT

GRACE CONCEPTS, INC. (CONNECTICUT
CORPORATION)
11 GOODRICH AVENUE
CROMWELL, CT 06416

FIRST USE 6-15-1998; IN COMMERCE
6-30-1998.

SER. NO. 75-548,512, FILED 9-8-1998.

FOR: SEATS AND CHAIRS, IN CLASS 20
(U.S. CLS. 2, 13, 22, 25, 32 AND 50).

LISA W. ROSAYA, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

Exhibit 2

Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Statistics



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Fiscal Year
2020



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Disclaimer: The information contained in this report does not constitute the official trade statistics of the United States. The statistics, and the projections based upon those statistics, are not intended to be used for economic analysis, and are provided for the purpose of establishing U.S. Department of Homeland Security workload.

Executive Summary

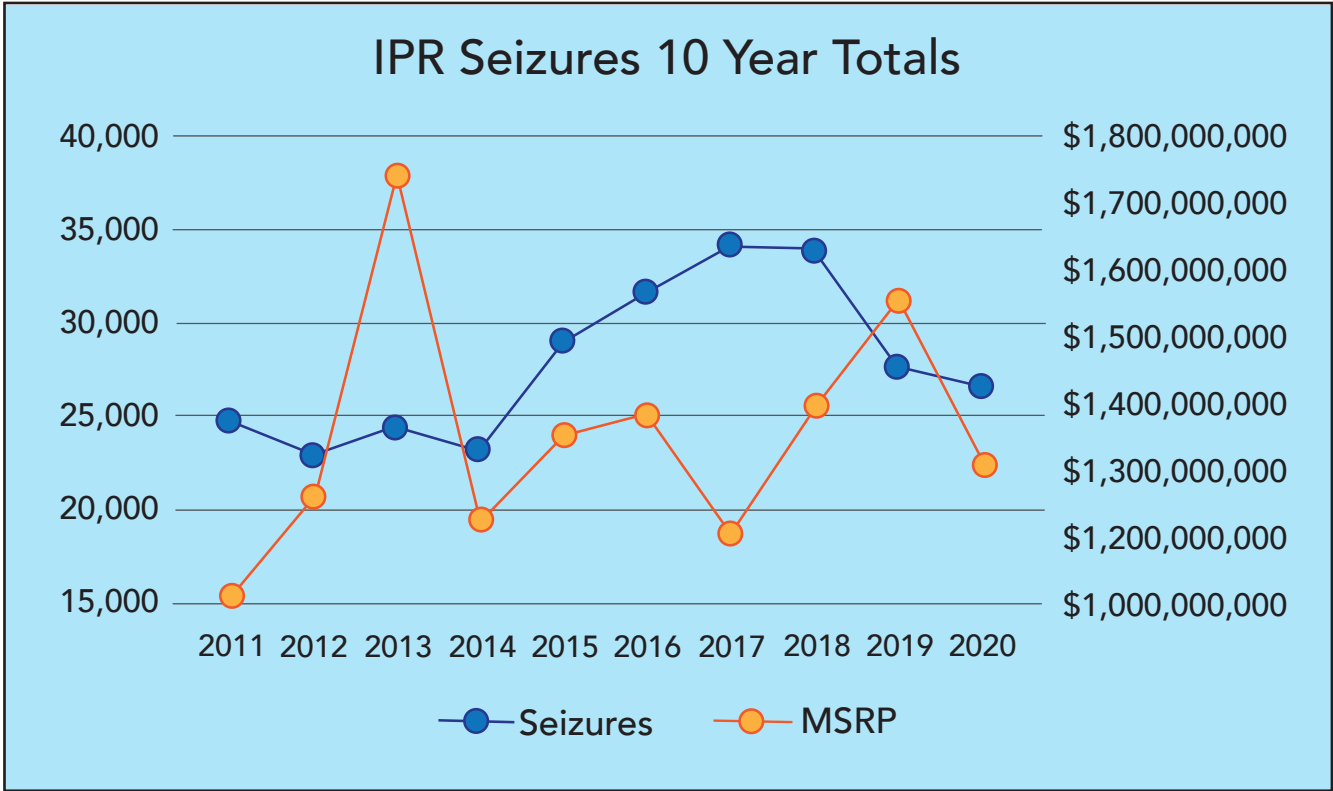


U.S. Customs and Border Protection focuses its trade enforcement efforts on seven Priority Trade Issues (PTI). PTIs represent high-risk areas that can cause significant revenue loss, harm the U.S. economy, or threaten the health and safety of the American people. Current PTIs include **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**, which protect American Intellectual Property by interdicting violative goods and leveraging enhanced enforcement authorities.

Trade in illegitimate goods is associated with smuggling and other criminal activities, and often funds criminal enterprises. CBP protects the

intellectual property rights of American businesses, safeguarding them from unfair competition and use for malicious intent while upholding American innovation and ingenuity. CBP works with many partner government agencies and the trade community to mitigate the risks posed by imports of such illicit goods.

FY 2020 was another successful year for IPR enforcement. CBP made **26,503 seizures** with an estimated manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of over **\$1.3 billion**.



COVID-19 Spotlight



In FY 2020, CBP saw a shift in certain product category seizures, including counterfeit, unapproved, or otherwise substandard COVID-19 related products that threatened the health and safety of American consumers, including the following:

COVID-19 Related Seizures FY 2020		
Product	# of incidents	# of items seized
Counterfeit face masks	352	12.7 million
Prohibited COVID-19 test kits	378	180,000
Prohibited Chloroquine tablets	221	38,000

Over half of these seizures occurred in the express consignment environment and 24 percent were intercepted in international mail. Roughly 51 percent originated in China. In order to curb the sale of counterfeit or substandard COVID-19 sanitation products or safety equipment online, CBP also published the *E-Commerce Consumer Awareness for COVID-19 Safety Guide*: <http://www.cbp.gov/document/guides/e-commerce-consumer-awareness-covid-19>

In addition, CBP created the *COVID-19 Cargo Resolution Team (CCRT)*, comprised of a network of subject matter experts from across the agency. The CCRT triaged incoming requests from importers and customers; coordinated with federal, state, and local government agencies; facilitated inbound shipments through ports of entry; expedited importation of critical medical supplies; and responded directly to inquiries about the importation of personal protective equipment, COVID-19 test kits, ventilators, and other medical supplies.

In FY 2020, the CCRT responded to 2,611 questions from the trade community and facilitated clearance of 480 Federal Emergency Management Agency-

arranged flights, filled with critical medical supplies from legitimate vendors and international donors.

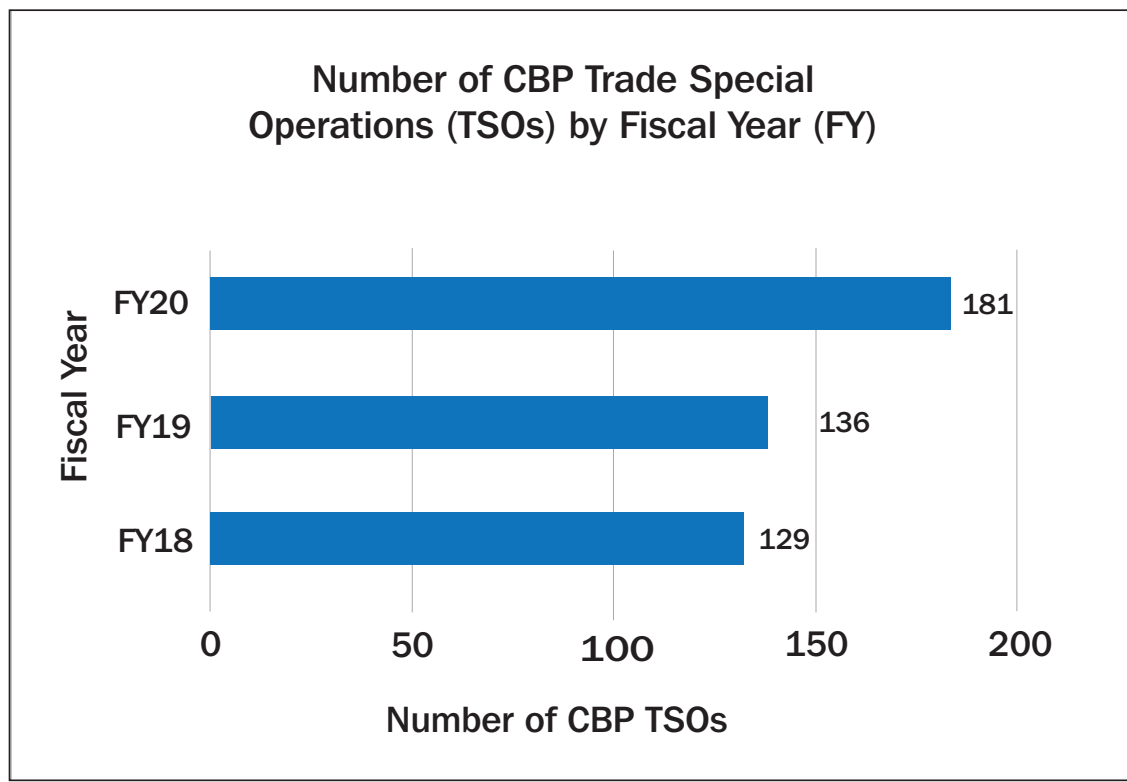
To read more about CBP’s efforts during the pandemic, please visit <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/coronavirus>.



Operational and Enforcement Highlights



In FY 2020, 70 national level IPR Trade Special Operations (TSOs) and 111 local IPR-TSOs were conducted, representing a total of 181 IPR-TSOs in FY 2020. These TSOs targeted high-risk shipments across the United States and resulted in 219 seizures of IPR-infringing goods which, if genuine, would have an estimated MSRP of \$1.7 million. This represents a 104% increase in MSRP from IPR-trade special operations from FY 2019.



CBP Partnerships

CBP works with partner government agencies to facilitate legitimate trade that supports economic growth and shields the American public and businesses from unsafe products, intellectual property theft, and unfair trade practices.

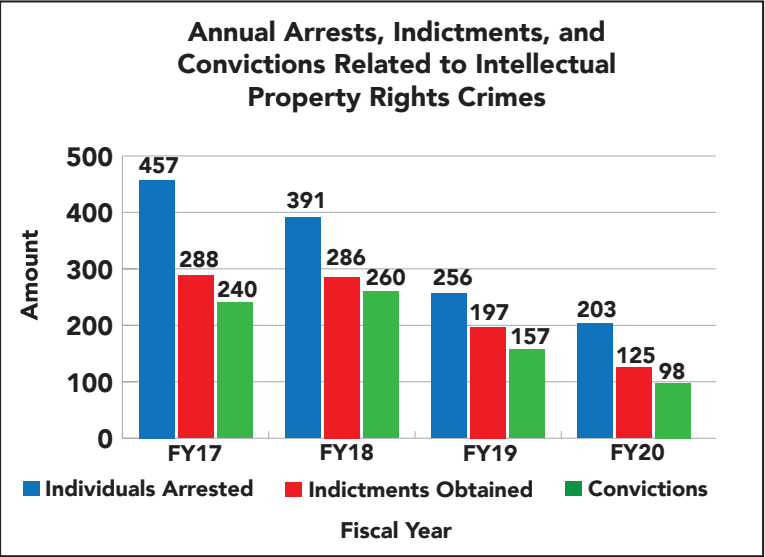
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

CBP and ICE-HSI identify cases in which third-party intermediaries have demonstrably directed, assisted financially, or aided and abetted the importation of counterfeit merchandise. In coordination with the DOJ, CBP and ICE-HSI seek all available statutory authorities to pursue civil fines and other penalties against these entities, including remedies under 19 U.S.C. § 1526(f), as appropriate.

CBP and ICE-HSI mitigate the welfare and financial risks posed by imports of illicit products. In FY20, ICE-HSI arrested 203 individuals, obtained 125 indictments, and received 98 convictions related to intellectual property crimes.

Collaboration Spotlight: In partnership with CBP, HSI launched *Operation Stolen Promise* (OSP) in April 2020 to protect the Homeland from the increasing and evolving threat posed by COVID-19-related fraud and criminal activity. As part of OSP, CBP Officers and HSI special agents have opened investigations nationwide, seized millions of dollars in illicit proceeds; made multiple arrests; and shut down thousands of fraudulent websites.

HSI continues to work alongside CBP to seize shipments of mislabeled, fraudulent, unauthorized, or prohibited COVID-19 test kits, treatment kits, homeopathic remedies, and purported anti-viral products and personal protective equipment (PPE).



Operation Stolen Promise 2.0 has been launched to expand the focus of OSP to address the emerging public health threat of counterfeit versions of COVID-19 vaccines and treatments entering the marketplace.



CBP Partnerships



CBP Partnerships

CBP Partnerships

The United States Postal Service (USPS)

USPS is responsible for presenting mail and providing electronic data (AED) to CBP for arriving international mail parcels. USPS and CBP have worked to target and identify 31 violations imported through international mail. Both agencies are implementing new strategies for leveraging the AED already available to identify offending merchandise.

Collaboration Spotlight: *Operation Mega Flex* is a CBP-led, interagency effort that was initiated in July 2019 to measure compliance and assess illicit networks in the international mail environment through periodic enhanced inspections. CBP conducts Mega Flex operations at international mail facilities and express consignment hubs nationwide in close coordination with ICE and the USPS.

Through *Operation Mega Flex*, CBP has found that more than 13 percent of targeted shipments contain counterfeit goods or contraband. Since July 2019, CBP has seized more than 4,800 shipments and nearly 2,600 agriculture violations through Mega Flex that posed health, safety, or economic threats to the United States and its people.

To read more about CBP’s specific *Operation Mega Flex* efforts, visit *CBP New York Field Office Seizes 127 IPR Violations During Operation Mega Flex* and *XVI Operation Mega Flex Stops Hundreds of Illicit “Made in China” Shipments at LAX*: <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/cbp-new-york-field-office-seizes-127-ipr-violations-during-operation> and <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/operation-mega-flex-stops-hundreds-illicit-made-china-shipments-lax>

The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center)

The IPR Center, in collaboration with CBP, stands at the forefront of the United States government’s

response to combatting global intellectual property (IP) theft and enforcement of its international trade laws.

Collaboration Spotlight: *Operation Team Player* is an ongoing annual operation that begins after every Super Bowl and continues through the next one, targeting international shipments of counterfeit sports merchandise into the United States. This operation is run by the IPR Center in collaboration with CBP, the NFL, and other major sports leagues to prevent the illegal importation and distribution of counterfeit sports merchandise.

Super Bowl LIV was played on February 2, 2020 at Hard Rock Stadium in Miami Gardens, Florida. U.S. CBP and ICE HSI announced the seizure of more than 176,000 counterfeit sports-related items, worth an estimated \$123 million manufacturer’s suggested retail price (MSRP), through a collaborative enforcement operation targeting international shipments of counterfeit merchandise into the United States.



Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC)

The private sector plays an instrumental role in the global economy and has a unique opportunity to lend their considerable expertise to CBP. By partnering with industry leaders, CBP links our processes with modern business practices, which results in enhanced compliance with trade laws, improves our facilitation and enforcement efforts, and assists the U.S. economy. CBP’s engagement with its federal advisory committee, the COAC, is a key component in evaluating and adapting CBP policies and getting feedback about significant proposed changes.

In September 2020, CBP developed a new Statement of Work (SOW) to re-engage the COAC Intellectual Property Rights Working Group (IPRWG). The SOW requested the IPRWG to further develop, expand upon, and align three previous recommendations pertaining to sharing of detention information, photographic standards guide, and data-driven CBP seizure process. We look forward to continued progress with the upcoming 16th term of COAC.

Public Awareness Campaign: “The Truth Behind Counterfeits”

In FY 2020, CBP continued “The Truth Behind Counterfeits” <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/fakegoodsreal dangers>. IPR public-awareness campaign to educate the public about the potential harm of counterfeit goods by making people aware that buying counterfeits is not a victimless crime and encouraging them to shop from well-known and reputable sources. The campaign ran at major U.S. airports including NYC, Charlotte, Minneapolis, Denver, Miami, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore during the busy 2019 holiday and travel season.

In addition to the large ads that were displayed at the airports, the campaign also included a digital component that targeted ads online in these same cities. The campaign and its messages about responsible consumer behavior were viewed an estimated 106 million times throughout the period from Thanksgiving through the New Year.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DISASTER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT GOODS. THEY CAN BE HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH.



The risks of shopping online aren’t always obvious. Be informed about the dangers of counterfeit goods. **Learn more at www.CBP.gov/fakegoodsreal dangers.**

Fake Goods. Real Dangers.

www.CBP.gov/FakeGoodsRealDangers



Help CBP Protect American Ingenuity



Donations Acceptance Program

As part of TFTEA, CBP prescribed regulations (19 CFR 133.61) for receiving donations from private sector parties of hardware, software, equipment, and technologies for the purpose of enforcing IPR. Administered through CBP's *Donations Acceptance Program* (DAP), this program has yielded several high-profile public-private partnerships that have already demonstrably enhanced CBP's ability to more quickly and accurately detect counterfeit merchandise entering the U.S. In FY 2020, Cisco donated additional barcode scanners raising the total number of tools being used to 16 in conjunction with their online package look-up tool which are now impacting six CBP Field Offices. Since the regulation went into effect in January 2018, the DAP has fully executed four formal IPR enforcement partnerships and is in process of completing one more with Nike, Inc. in FY 2021.

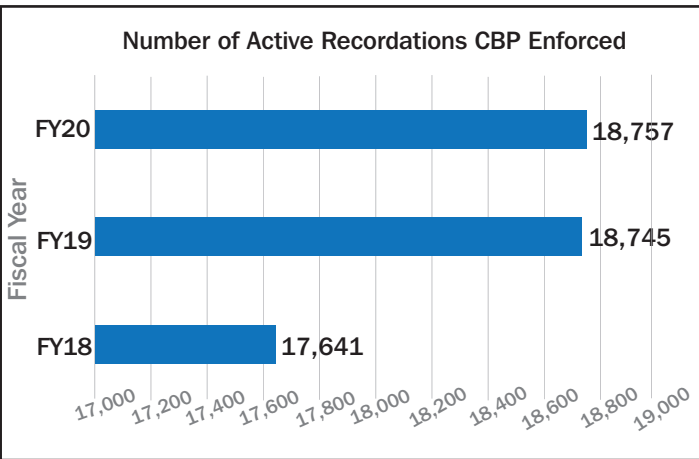
Intellectual Property Rights e-Recordation

CBP concentrates its IPR border enforcement on federally registered trademarks and copyrights that have been recorded with CBP by their owners using the Intellectual Property Rights e-Recordation (IPRR) system, <https://iprr.cbp.gov/>. CBP administers these recordations using a secure proprietary database. Product ID manuals provided by rights holders are also linked to the database and used by CBP in making IPR border enforcement determinations.

Intellectual Property Rights Search

CBP works closely with rights holders in making IPR enforcement determinations. A public database of both active and inactive recordations is available using a search engine called the Intellectual Property Rights Search (IPRS) at <http://iprs.cbp.gov/>. Information on potential IPR infringements can be submitted to CBP using the e-Allegations Online Trade Violation Reporting System at <https://eallegations.cbp.gov/Home/Index2>.

As of September 30, 2020, CBP was enforcing **18,757 active recorded copyrights and trademarks**. In FY 2020, CBP's Office of Trade (OT) received and responded to **455 inquiries** from the field concerning IPR enforcement. This represents a 20 percent increase from FY 2019. At the end of FY 2020, CBP was administering **127 active exclusion orders** issued by the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) following investigations of unfair import practices in the importation of articles into the U.S. in violation of 19 U.S.C. § 1337, the majority of which are based on allegations of patent infringement. CBP's enforcement of these orders resulted in **137 exclusion order administrative actions**.

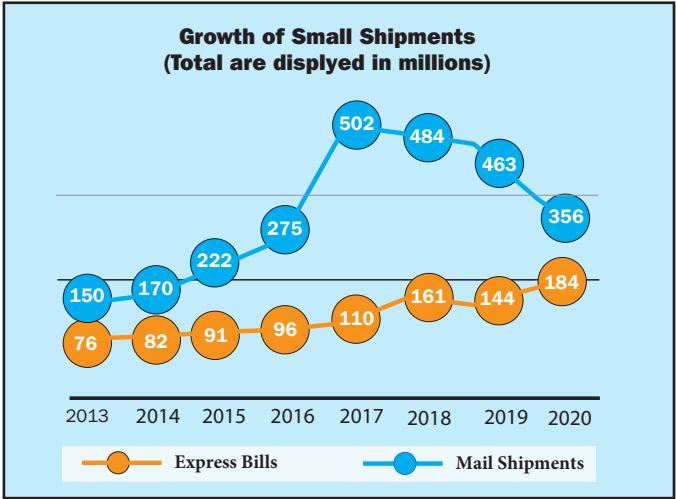


IPR & E-Commerce



E-Commerce sales have contributed to large volumes of low-value packages imported into the United States. In FY 2020, there were 184 million express shipments and 356 million international mail shipments. Many of these shipments contain counterfeit goods that pose the same health, safety, and economic security risks as containerized shipments. Over 90 percent of all intellectual property seizures occur in the international mail and express environments. The ongoing e-commerce revolution drove a 28 percent increase in low-value shipments and a 219 percent increase in air cargo in Fiscal Year 2020.

In response to the increase in e-commerce, CBP has created a modernized enforcement and facilitation framework for e-commerce through the administration of Section 321 Data Pilot and Entry Type 86 Test.



Section 321 Data Pilot

Initiated in 2019, the Section 321 Data Pilot is a voluntary collaboration with online marketplaces, carriers, technology firms, and logistics providers to secure e-commerce supply chains and protect American consumers. The pilot allows CBP

to accept shipment-level information directly from online marketplaces and match it with the information received from traditional carriers. As a result, CBP is empowered to better segment risk and to perform more effective and efficient targeted screening with respect to Section 321 shipments. The number of shipments qualifying for the Section 321 exemption has greatly increased, largely due to the enactment of TFTEA, which raised the de minimis value cap from \$200 to \$800.

Entry Type 86

The Entry Type 86 Test provides filing capabilities through the Automated Broker Interface, accommodates entries that include PGA data and the 10-digit Harmonized Tariff Schedule, and expedites clearance of compliant de minimis shipments into the United States.

The pilots have shown significant operational and private sector benefits when seller, enhanced product description and other transactional details are provided. Combined, CBP has received enhanced targeting and admissibility data on over 300 million shipments to date.

CBP is also working to educate the public, including consumers and importers alike, of the risks associated with non-compliant products. In FY 2020, CBP published the *E-Commerce Counterfeit Awareness Guide for Consumers* and the *E-Commerce Counterfeit Awareness Guide for Importers* to create awareness for consumers and importers about their responsibilities to comply with customs regulations. Additionally, CBP issued an administrative ruling clarifying the duty-free status of certain low-value shipments. Visit <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/basic-import-export/e-commerce> to learn more about CBP’s efforts in e-commerce.

Exclusion Orders

CBP enforces exclusion orders issued by the International Trade Commission (ITC). Most ITC exclusion orders are patent-based. The ITC issues both limited and general exclusion orders. Limited exclusion orders apply only to infringing articles of named respondents. General exclusion orders bar the entry of infringing articles by all.

Exclusion orders prohibit the entry of all covered articles, even if they were not specifically accused and found to infringe by the ITC. Once excluded, subsequent importations of the same articles by the same importer are subject to seizure.

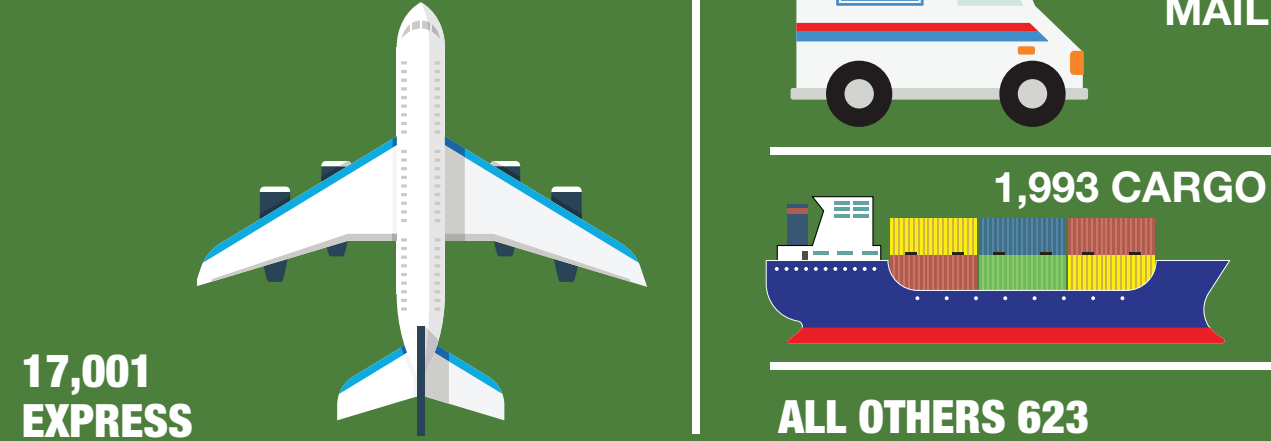
Fiscal Year 2020			
Shipments Seized	Seizure Est. MSRP	New Exclusion Orders Issued	Total Active Exclusion Orders
169	\$12,241,036	24	128*

Notes:
For shipments seized under an active exclusion order, in FY20 a total of 169 seizures cited 19 USC 1337(i) with a total MSRP of \$12,241,036. During FY 2020, CBP enforced up to 128 active exclusion orders. The term "rulings" covers rulings and other interpretive decisions.*



Modes of Transportation and Commodities

SEIZURES BY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

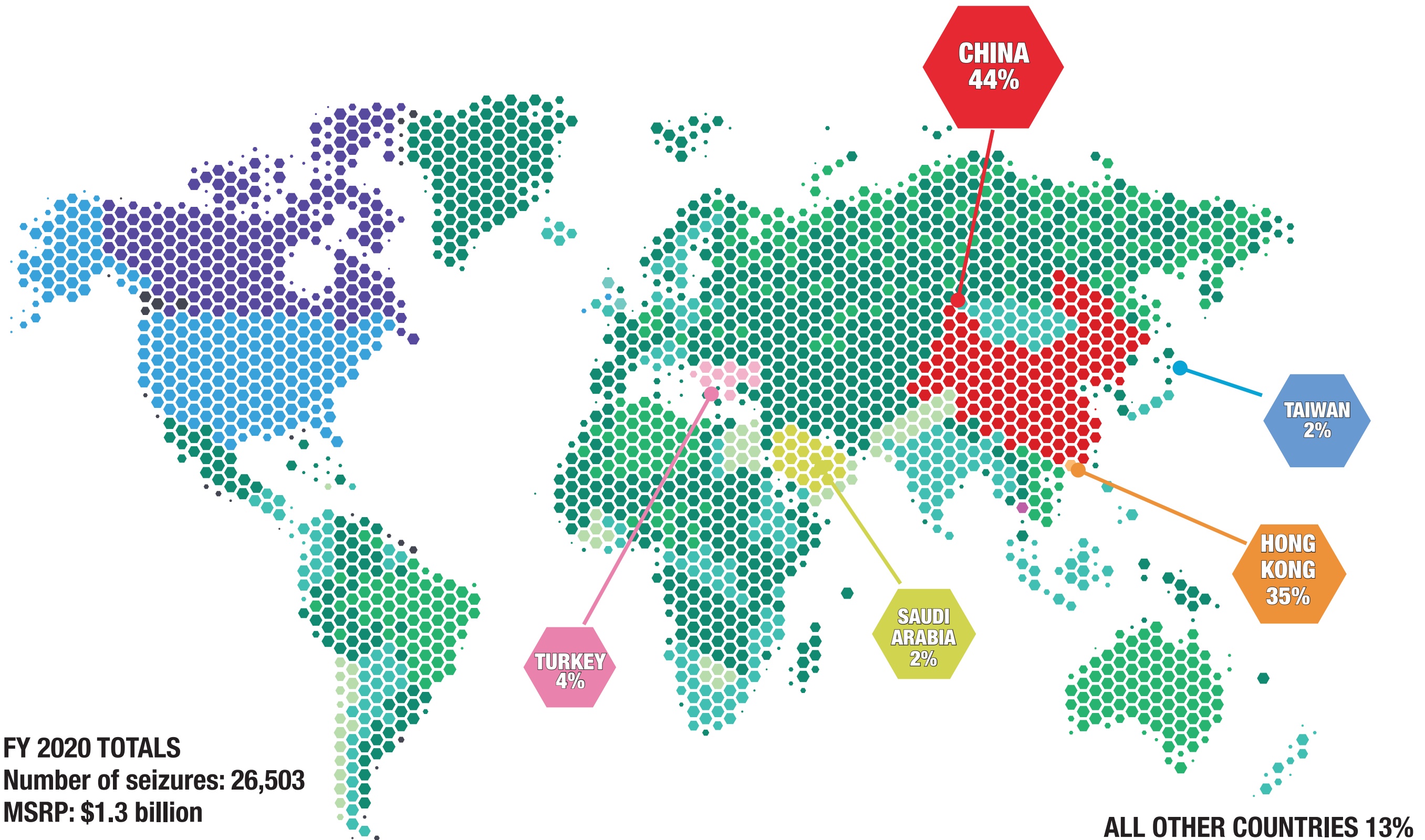


TOP PRODUCTS SEIZED BY NUMBER OF SEIZURES



Fiscal Year 2020 IPR Seizures Statistics By Number Of Seizures

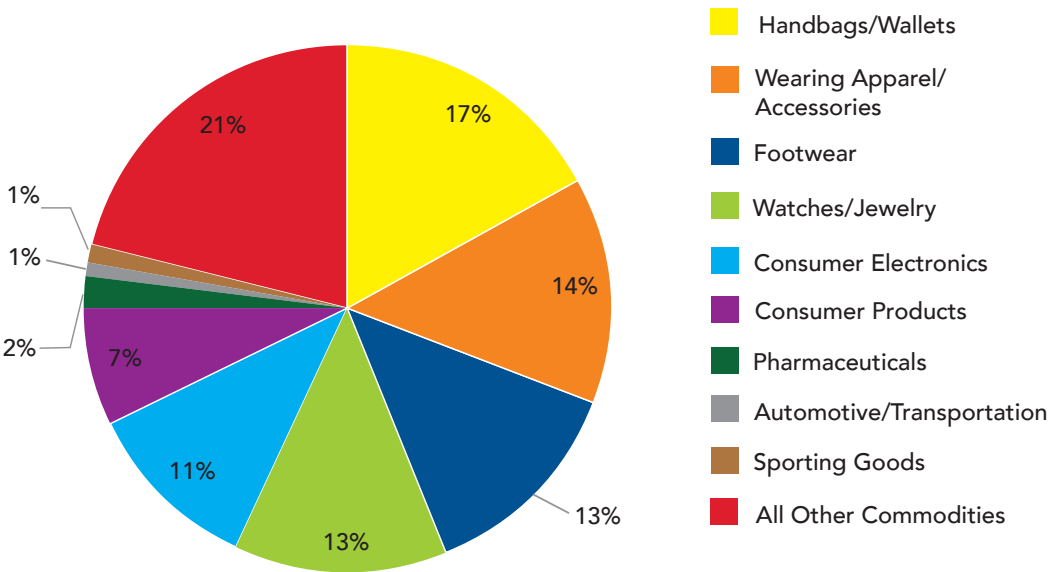
Seizure World Map



Number of Seizures

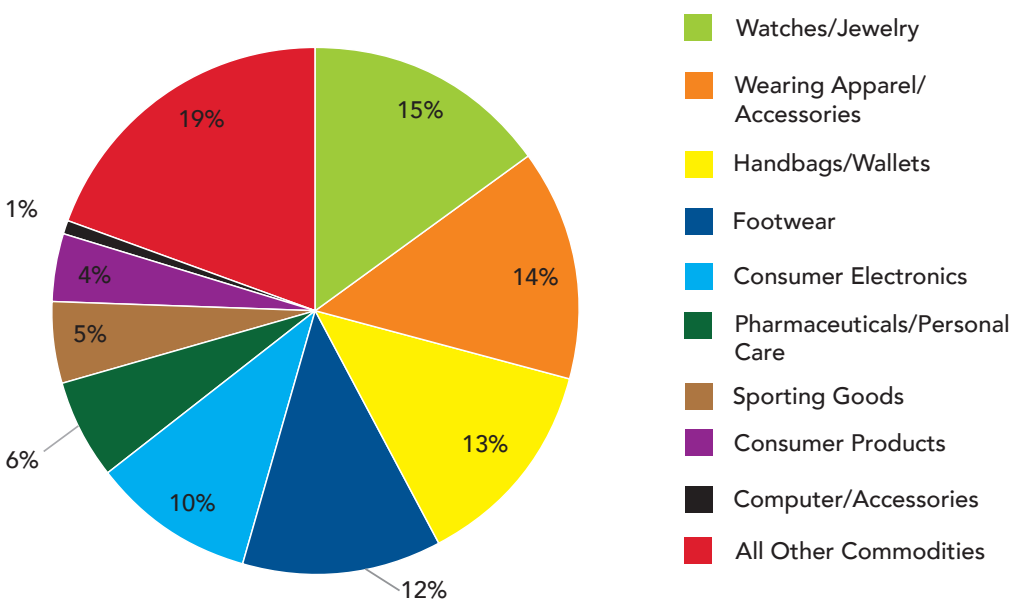
Number of Seizures

Fiscal Year 2020



Number of Seizures: 26,503

Fiscal Year 2019



Number of Seizures: 27,599

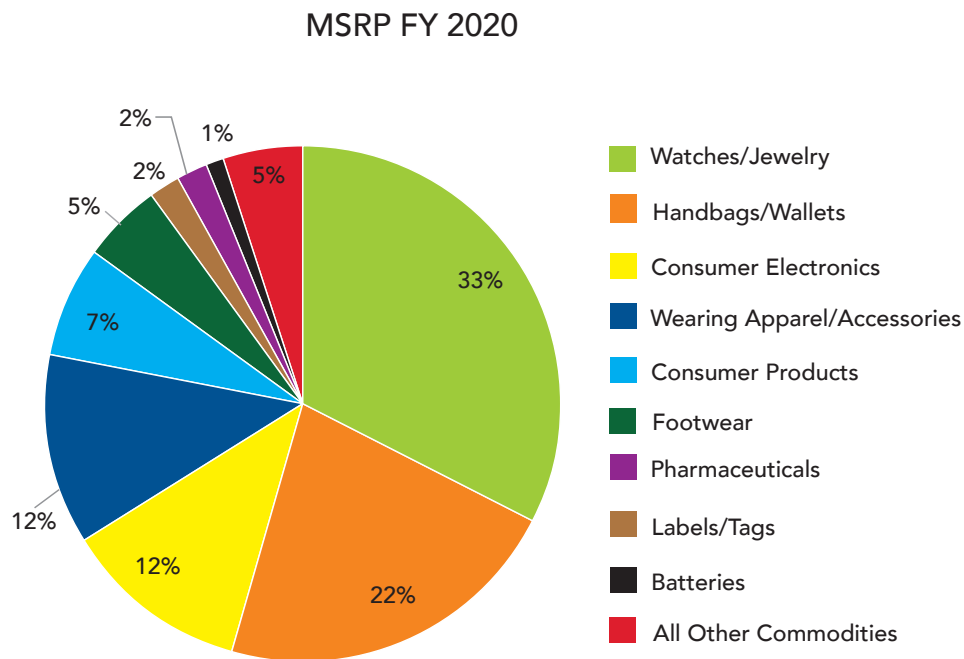
2020		
Products	Seizures	% of Total*
Handbags/Wallets	4,597	17%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	3,592	14%
Footwear	3,460	13%
Watches/Jewelry	3,460	13%
Consumer Electronics	3,024	11%
Consumer Products	1,932	7%
Pharmaceuticals	495	2%
Automotive/Transportation	299	1%
Sporting Goods	206	1%
All Other Commodities	5,438	21%
Number of Seizures	26,503	100%

2019		
Products	Seizures	% of Total*
Watches/Jewelry	4,242	15%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	3,841	14%
Handbags/Wallets	3,653	13%
Footwear	3,249	12%
Consumer Electronics	2,681	10%
Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care	1,779	6%
Sporting Goods	1,510	5%
Consumer Products	1,219	4%
Computers/Accessories	318	1%
All Other Commodities	5,107	19%
Number of Seizures	27,599	100%

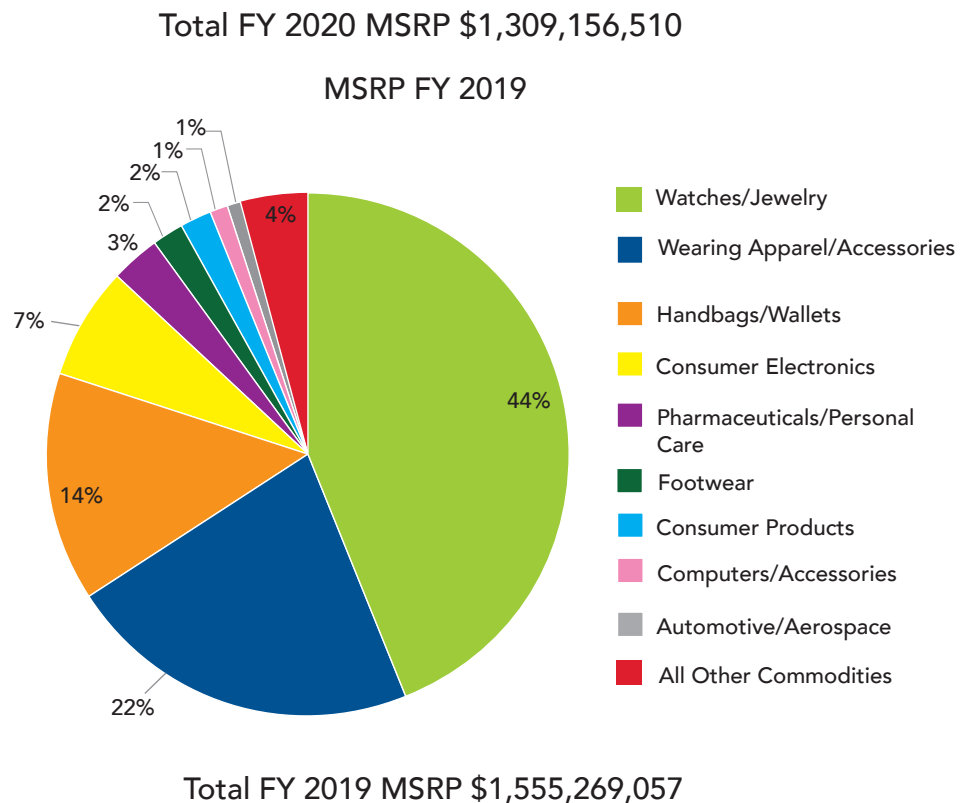
*Seizures involving multiple product categories are included in the "All Others" category. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

Products Seized by MSRP

Products Seized by MSRP



FY 2020		
Products	MSRP	% of Total*
Watches/Jewelry	\$ 435,249,467	33%
Handbags/Wallets	\$ 282,702,448	22%
Consumer Electronics	\$ 162,234,924	12%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	\$ 157,226,661	12%
Consumer Products	\$ 85,470,866	7%
Footwear	\$ 63,146,456	5%
Pharmaceuticals	\$ 20,414,897	2%
Labels/Tags	\$ 19,823,791	2%
Batteries	\$ 14,432,379	1%
All Other Commodities	\$ 68,454,621	5%
Total FY 2020 MSRP	\$ 1,309,156,510	100%
Number of Seizures	26,503	100%

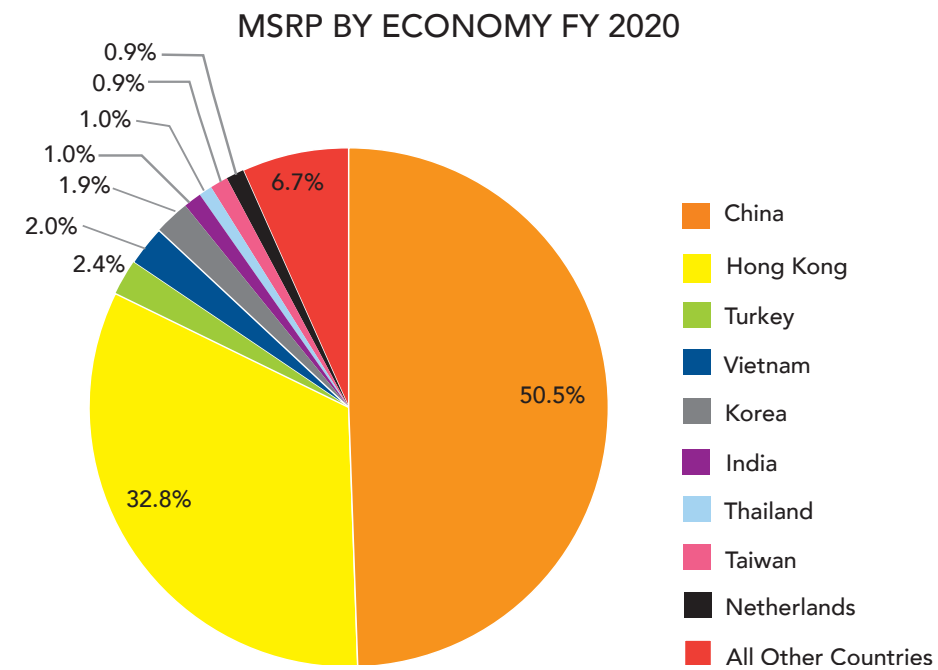


FY 2019		
Products	MSRP	% of Total*
Watches/Jewelry	\$ 687,167,057	44%
Wearing Apparel/Accessories	\$ 343,732,063	22%
Handbags/Wallets	\$ 212,781,760	14%
Consumer Electronics	\$ 105,957,198	7%
Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care	\$ 48,771,870	3%
Footwear	\$ 37,994,046	2%
Consumer Products	\$ 27,907,721	2%
Computers/Accessories	\$ 13,216,628	1%
Automotive/Aerospace	\$ 12,142,621	1%
All Other Commodities	\$ 65,598,093	4%
Total FY 2019 MSRP	\$ 1,555,269,057	100%
Number of Seizures	27,599	100%

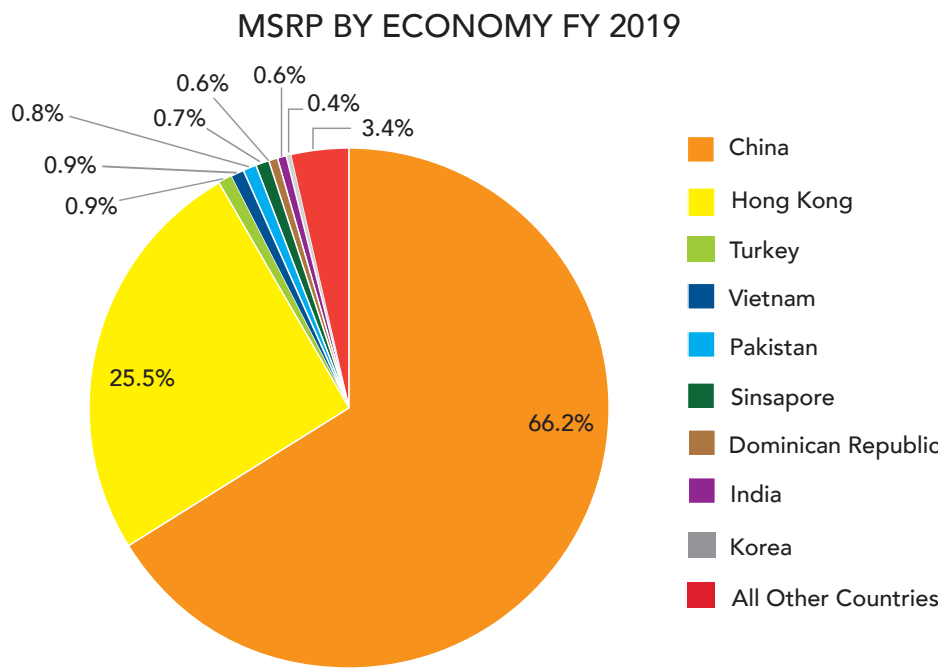
*Seizures involving multiple product categories are included in the "All Others" category. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

Total MSRP for Products Seizures by Economy

Total MSRP for Products Seizures by Economy



FY 2020		
Trading Partner	MSRP	% of Total*
China	\$ 660,767,476	50.5%
Hong Kong	\$ 428,961,694	32.8%
Turkey	\$ 31,237,035	2.4%
Vietnam	\$ 25,803,755	2.0%
Korea	\$ 25,282,668	1.9%
India	\$ 12,862,390	1.0%
Thailand	\$ 12,601,807	1.0%
Taiwan	\$ 12,143,980	0.9%
Netherlands	\$ 11,796,923	0.9%
All Other Countries	\$ 87,698,782	6.7%
Total FY 2020 MSRP	\$ 1,309,156,510	100%
Number of Seizures	26,503	



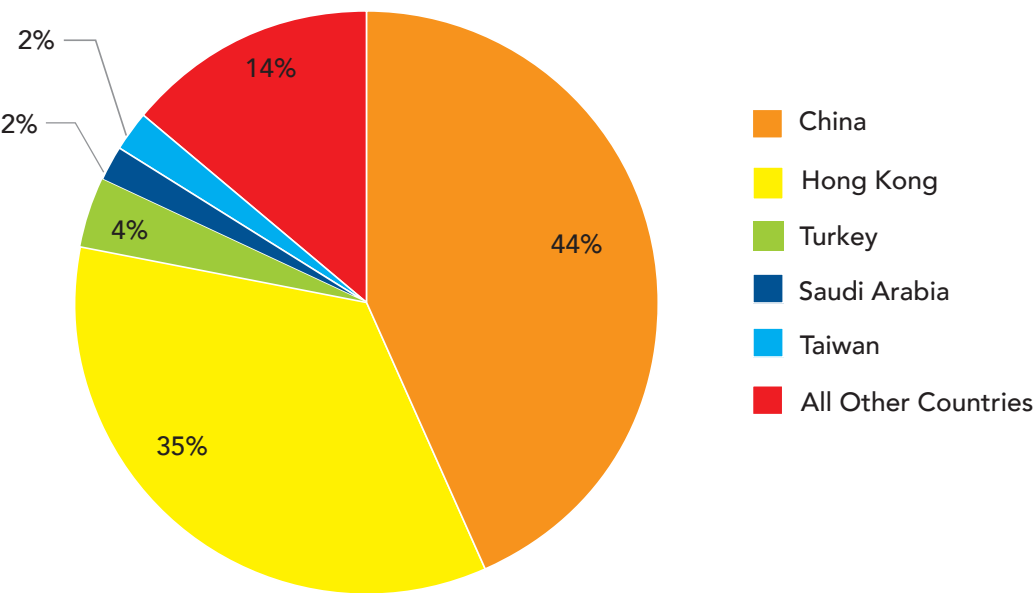
FY 2019		
Trading Partner	MSRP	% of Total*
China	\$ 1,030,181,869	66.2%
Hong Kong	\$ 397,276,566	25.5%
Turkey	\$ 14,240,890	0.9%
Vietnam	\$ 13,556,034	0.9%
Pakistan	\$ 12,157,097	0.8%
Singapore	\$ 10,452,581	0.7%
Dominican Republic	\$ 9,542,456	0.6%
India	\$ 9,539,580	0.6%
Korea	\$ 5,633,115	0.4%
All Other Countries	\$ 52,688,870	3.4%
Total FY 2019 MSRP	\$ 1,555,269,057	100%
Number of Seizures	27,599	

*The aggregate seizure data reflect the reported country of origin, not necessarily where the seized goods were produced. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

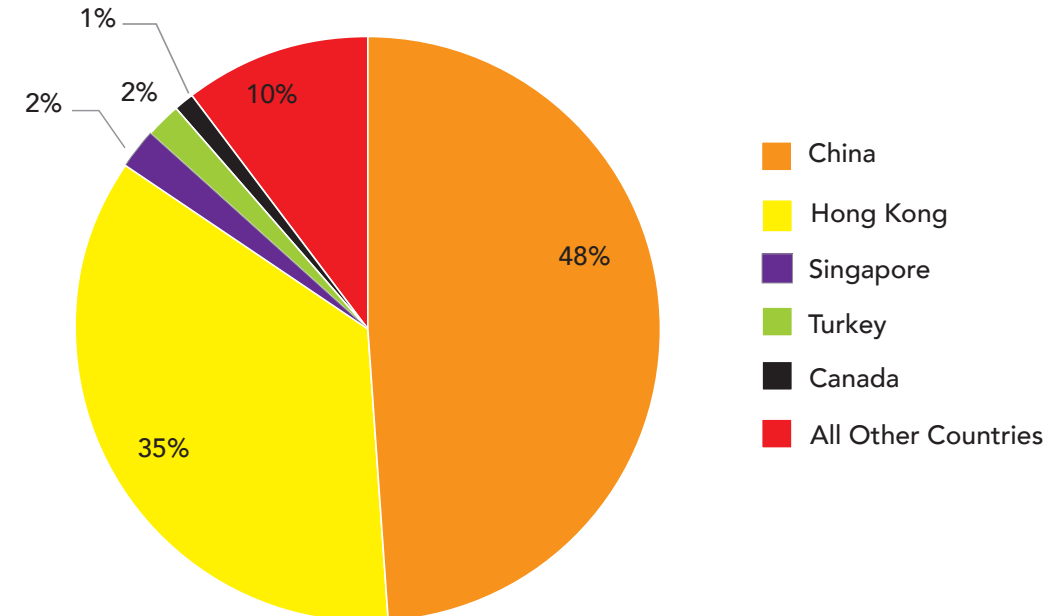
Seizures by Economy

Seizures by Economy

SEIZURES BY ECONOMY FY 2020



SEIZURES BY ECONOMY FY 2019

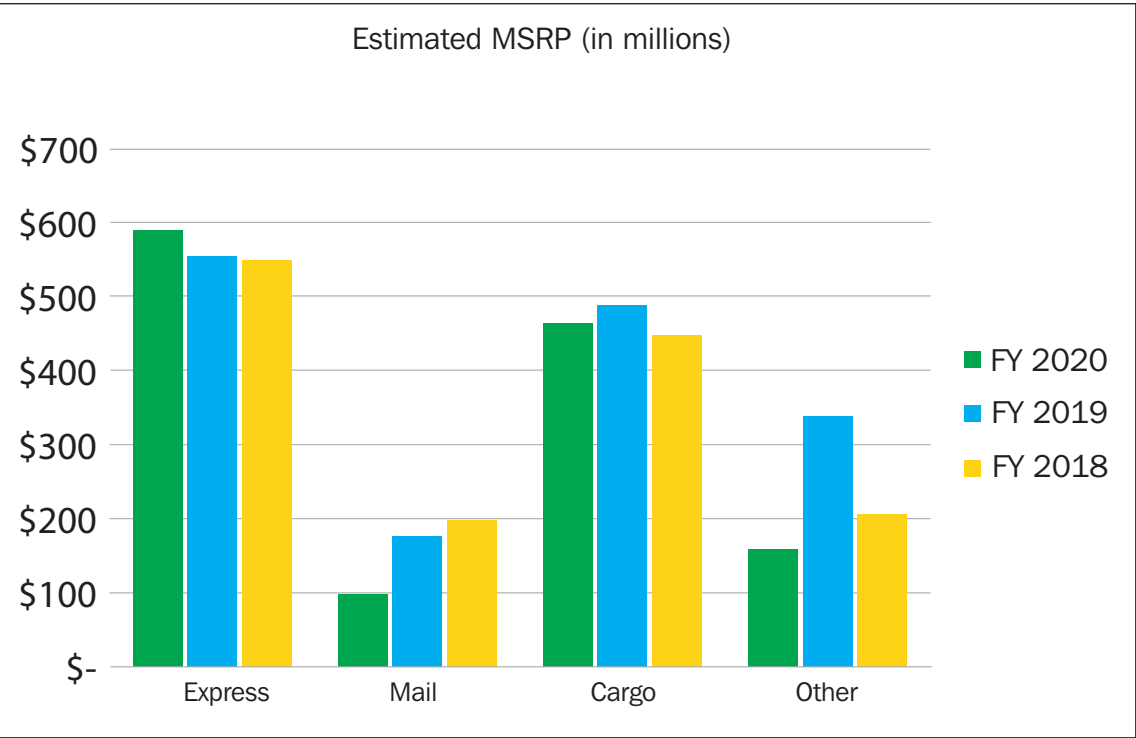
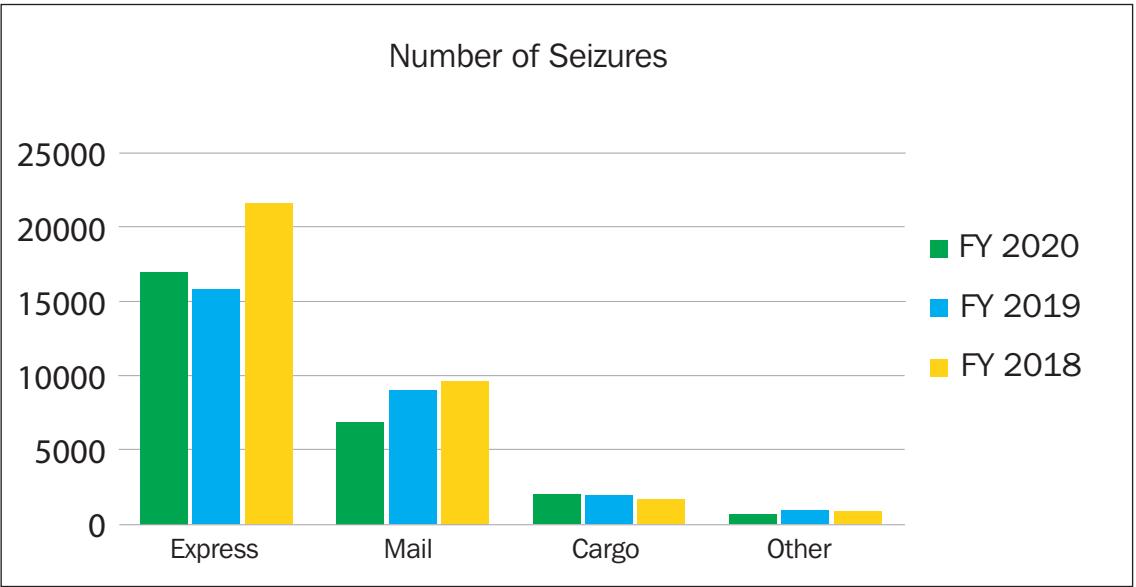


FY 2020		
Trading Partner	Seizures	% of Total*
China	11,710	44%
Hong Kong	9,199	35%
Turkey	1,096	4%
Saudi Arabia	492	2%
Taiwan	423	2%
All Other Countries	3,583	13%
Number of Seizures	26,503	100%

FY 2019		
Trading Partner	Seizures	% of Total*
China	13,293	48%
Hong Kong	9,778	35%
Singapore	649	2%
Turkey	614	2%
Canada	598	2%
All Other Countries	2,667	10%
Number of Seizures	27,599	100%

*The aggregate seizure data reflect the reported country of origin, not necessarily where the seized goods were produced. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent.

Seizures by Mode of Transportation



Seizures by Mode of Transportation

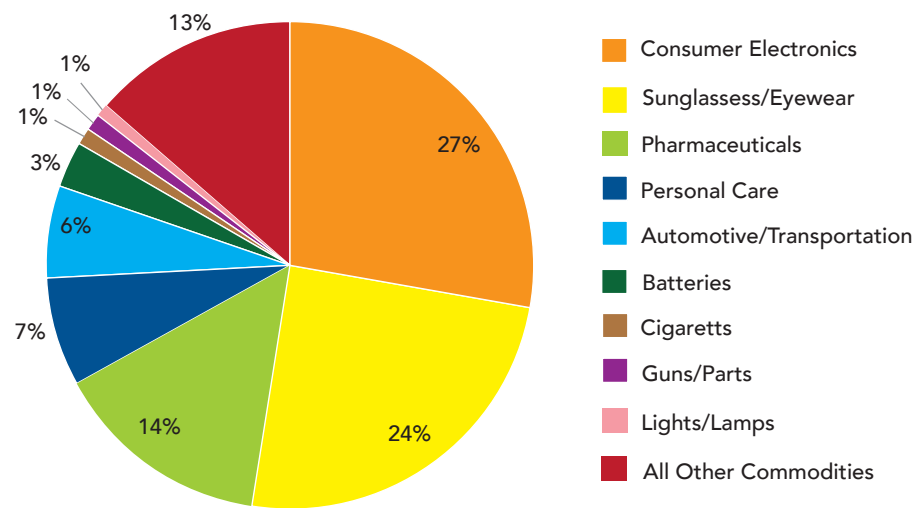
Seizures						
Mode of Transport	FY 2020		FY 2019		FY 2018	
	Seizures	% of Total	Seizures	% of Total	Seizures	% of Total
Express	17,001	64%	15,811	57%	21,632	64%
Mail	6,886	26%	8,982	33%	9,643	29%
Cargo	1,993	8%	1,903	7%	1,673	5%
Other	623	2%	903	3%	862	3%
Total	26,503	100%	27,599	100%	33,810	100%

Estimated Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (in millions)						
Mode of Transport	FY 2020		FY 2019		FY 2018	
	MSRP	% of Total	MSRP	% of Total	MSRP	% of Total
Express	\$ 589.1	45%	\$ 553.3	36%	\$ 549.2	39%
Mail	\$ 98.1	7%	\$ 175.6	11%	\$ 197.3	14%
Cargo	\$ 463.4	35%	\$ 488.2	31%	\$ 447.9	32%
Other	\$ 158.5	12%	\$ 337.9	22%	\$ 205.4	15%
Total	\$ 1,309.1	100%	\$ 1,555.2	100%	\$ 1,399.8	100%

Health, Safety, and Security

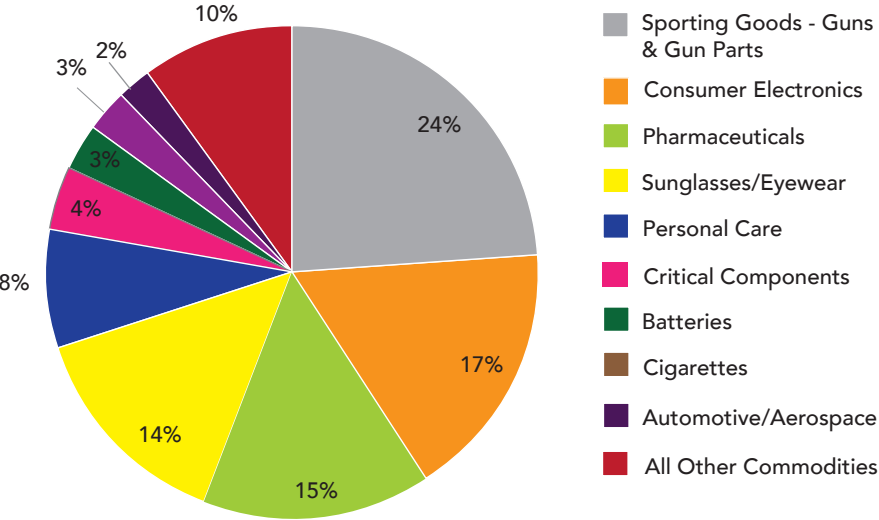
Health, Safety, and Security

Health, Safety, and Security FY 2020



Number of Seizures: 3,487

Health, Safety, and Security FY 2019



Number of Seizures: 5,859

FY 2020		
Health, Safety, and Security	Seizures	% of Total*
Consumer Electronics	944	27%
Sunglasses/Eyewear	844	24%
Pharmaceuticals	501	14%
Personal Care	236	7%
Automotive/Transportation	216	6%
Batteries	88	3%
Cigarettes	82	2%
Guns/Parts	71	2%
Lights/Lamps	58	2%
All Other Commodities	447	13%
Number of Seizures	3,487	100%

FY 2019		
Health, Safety, and Security	Seizures	% of Total*
Sporting Goods - Guns & Gun Parts	1,428	24%
Consumer Electronics	989	17%
Pharmaceuticals	858	15%
Sunglasses/Eyewear	818	14%
Personal Care	490	8%
Critical Components	216	4%
Batteries	186	3%
Cigarettes	163	3%
Automotive/Aerospace	149	3%
All Other Commodities	562	10%
Number of Seizures	5,859	100%

*Shipments with multiple types of products are included in the "All others" category. Because the individual percentage figures are rounded, in some cases, the sum of the rounded percentages for a given fiscal year is slightly higher or lower than 100 percent

Seizures and Total MSRP by Centers of Excellence and Expertise

IPR Points of Contact

FY 2020		
Centers	Total MSRP	% of Total MSRP
Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising	\$ 841,588,271	64.3%
Apparel, Footwear & Textiles	\$ 231,915,396	17.7%
Electronics	\$ 170,643,120	13.0%
Machinery	\$ 22,860,881	1.7%
Pharmaceuticals, Health & Chemicals	\$ 21,024,365	1.6%
Automotive & Aerospace	\$ 10,857,996	0.8%
Base Metals	\$ 6,111,920	0.5%
Industrial & Manufacturing Materials	\$ 3,260,622	0.2%
Agriculture & Prepared Products	\$ 893,941	0.1%
Total FY 2020 MSRP	\$ 1,309,156,510	100%

FY 2019		
Centers	Total MSRP	% of Total MSRP
Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising	\$ 1,000,628,016	64.3%
Apparel, Footwear & Textiles	\$ 383,694,303	24.7%
Electronics	\$ 117,028,274	7.5%
Machinery	\$ 27,810,170	1.8%
Pharmaceuticals, Health & Chemicals	\$ 9,234,202	0.6%
Automotive & Aerospace	\$ 9,868,483	0.6%
Agriculture & Prepared Products	\$ 3,882,013	0.2%
Industrial & Manufacturing Materials	\$ 1,225,896	0.1%
Base Metals	\$ 1,897,700	0.1%
Petroleum, Natural Gas & Minerals	–	0.0%
Total FY 2019 MSRP	\$ 1,555,269,057	100%

Questions? Contact the IPR Help Desk For Assistance - CBP's IPR Help Desk is staffed Monday through Friday to answer questions on IPR enforcement. Contact the IPR Help Desk via email at IPRHELPDESK@cbp.dhs.gov

Regulations, Rulings, and Recordation – Inquiries about CBP's IPR regulations may be addressed to Regulations and Rulings (RR) at hqiprbranch@cbp.dhs.gov. Ruling requests regarding articles potentially subject to an ITC exclusion order may be submitted to IPRBranch.ITC337.Rulings@cbp.dhs.gov. To request information on CBP's recordation program, please contact RR at iprrquestions@cbp.dhs.gov

Guidance on CBP IPR Policy and Programs - The IPR and E-Commerce Division (IPR Division) coordinates with rights holders, members of the trade community, CBP staff, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments in developing and implementing the Agency's IPR strategy, policy and programs. To contact the IPR Division, email iprpolicyprograms@cbp.dhs.gov

e-Allegations - If you are aware of or suspect a company or individual is committing IPR crime, please report the trade violation using CBP's e-Allegations Online Trade Violation Reporting System at <https://eallegations.cbp.gov/Home/Index2>. Trade violations can also be reported by calling 1-800-BE-ALERT.

National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center - To Report Violations of Intellectual Property Rights, including counterfeiting and piracy, contact the National IPR Coordination Center at <https://www.iprcenter.gov/referral/> or telephone 1-866-IPR-2060.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection