CONGRESSIONAL REPORT
FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION
PRO IP ACT ANNUAL REPORT
2010

The Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (PRO IP Act), signed by President George W. Bush on October 13, 2008, authorized operational and personnel enhancements for the FBI. In accordance with the guidance in the PRO IP Act, the FBI provided an initial report in October 2009 summarizing its efforts, activities, and resources allocated in the five years prior to the date of enactment, as well as investigative efforts relating to Intellectual Property crimes in the one year period following such date of enactment. In subsequent years the FBI was directed to provide an annual report detailing its actions taken in furtherance of carrying out the title. This report serves as the second annual report, summarizing the efforts, activities, and resources allocated in FY 2010.

Executive Summary

The FBI's strategic objective is to disrupt and dismantle international and domestic manufacturers or distributors of counterfeit goods, and criminal organizations engaged in Intellectual Property (IP) crime. High priority investigations center on health and safety cases, and theft of trade secrets cases. Copyright and trademark infringement cases with a national security, organized crime, or significant economic impact are also priorities. The FBI follows DOJ policy and guidance in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) prosecutions. The FBI aggressively pursues IP enforcement through liaison with industry, domestic and foreign law enforcement partners, and partnerships within the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (NIPRCC).

As authorized under Section 402 of the PRO IP Act (Public Law 110-403), in the FY 2009 appropriation, the FBI received $9.393 million, which included $1.4 million in non-personnel funding and $7.993 million for 31 IPR-dedicated Special Agents (SAs) and 15 support personnel. The FY 2010 appropriation provided $8 million to the FBI for additional IPR resources, including 20 IPR-dedicated SAs. At the end of FY 2010, the FBI had 49 out of the 51 IPR-dedicated SAs in place. This report provides an accounting of the assignment of these agents in various offices.

As of September 30, 2010, the FBI had 486 pending IP investigations:

- 94 theft of trade secrets
- 108 copyright infringement (software)
- 152 copyright infringement (other than software)
- 55 trademark infringement
- 27 copyright infringement (signal theft)
- 21 counterfeit aircraft parts
- 11 counterfeit electrical parts
- 3 counterfeit automotive parts
- 15 counterfeit health products

Overall, the FBI had the following investigative accomplishments for the year ending September 30, 2010:

- 218 investigations initiated
- 66 arrests
- 73 information/indictments
- 79 convictions

(Statistics regarding sentencing information, including statutory maximum and average sentences imposed for IPR-related crimes can be found in Appendix E of the Department of Justice FY 2010 Performance and Accountability Report, which is available online at http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/pr2010/p253-284.pdf)

At the beginning of FY 2010, the FBI had 31 Special Agent (SA) personnel committed solely to investigating IPR violations. In December 2009, the FBI received an appropriation of 20 Special Agents to support IPR program investigations. In FY 2010, the FBI allocated $369,552 to support training, outreach and liaison initiatives, and $794,428 to case support including undercover operations and technology upgrades for equipment. The FBI requested the assistance of digital forensic specialists from its Computer Analysis and Response Team (CART) on 126 occasions in support of IPR investigations.

PRO IP Act Personnel:

As stated in the FY 2009 Appropriations Bill, "The funding level also provides for the creation of an additional and distinct operational unit at FBI Headquarters with at least five full-time, permanent Special Agents (SAs) dedicated to working with the Department of Justice's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) on complex, multi-district and international criminal IPR cases." Accordingly, the FBI created the Intellectual Property Rights Unit (IPRU), staffed with six SAs, two Management Program Analysts, and one Staff Operations Specialist. The FBI also supported the IPRU with Intelligence Analysts (IAs) from the Cyber Intelligence Section. In consultation with CCIPS, the FBI located the unit at the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (NIPRCC). The unit is led by a Unit Chief (UC) who oversees two Supervisory Special Agents (SSAs) that provide strategic guidance, promote the development of intelligence, and manage the field office IPR programs. In addition, three SAs assigned to the NIPRCC conduct complex, multi-district and international investigations and collaborate with partner agencies.

Of the six FBIHQ SA positions assigned to the NIPRCC, the UC and two SSAs were staffed in FY 2009, one SA position was staffed in FY 2009. The remaining two SAs were staffed in December and May of FY 2010. The FY 2010 placement of the follow-on PRO IP Act funded SA positions was coordinated with and approved by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General on May 11, 2010, via memorandum dated May 7, 2010.

For FY 2010, the FBI received an appropriation in December 2009 (three months into the fiscal year) of an additional 20 SA positions solely to work IP investigations. The following provides an accounting of those positions:

Additional IPR SA positions to create enhanced IPR Squads in four Field Offices:

- Los Angeles (2)
- New York (4)
- San Francisco (4)
- Washington, D.C. (4)

Additional IPR SA positions in five Field Offices:

- Chicago (1)
- Detroit (1)
- Houston (2)
- Miami (1)
- Sacramento (1)

By the end of September 2010, of the 51 IPR-dedicated SA positions, the FBI had 44 IPR-dedicated SAs working in 21 field offices and five SAs assigned to the IPRU, for a total deployment of 49 IPR-dedicated SAs. One Field IPR SA was placed in October 2010 and the remaining IPR SA will be placed in December 2010.

This distribution of investigative resources maximizes the nationwide reach and ability of the FBI to disrupt and dismantle international and domestic manufacturers or distributors of counterfeit goods, and criminal organizations engaged in IP crime. The disbursement also provided 22 of the 25 CHIP units with one or more SAs to work in direct support of IPR violations/prosecutions. With the concurrence of the Department of Justice, an FBI IP Coordinator was named in the remaining three field offices to support the remaining three CHIP units. The IP Coordinator maintained regular contact with the CHIP units to ensure priority IP matters were supported fully. The locations for the distribution of these resources were selected based on a regional domain analysis of the threat to IP, field office statistics, IP threat intelligence reporting, input from the NIPRCC, and an understanding that the geographically-dispersed nature of IPR violations and subject locations made it possible to establish venues regionally. The placement of the SAs was coordinated with and approved by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General and the Executive Office of the United States Attorneys (EOUSA).

PRO IP Act Funding:

The FBI received $8 million in personnel and non-personnel funding to support the IPR program for FY 2010. The funding provided by the FY 2010 enhancement is provided below:

- $6.612 million - Personnel funding - 20 special agents assigned to field divisions with CHIP Units.

- $1.388 million – Non-personnel funding:
  - $363,000 to field divisions for the purchase of equipment and supplies related to designated IPR Special Agents;
  - $120,000 obligated to contractor for construction costs associated with modification of the NIPRCC to accommodate FBI personnel and equipment;

- $162,000 for furniture and equipment (communications equipment, computers, shredders, etc.) at the NIPRCC;
- $72,000 for investigative vehicles assigned to IPR Special Agents located at the NIPRCC;
- $62,000 for training and travel costs for designated IPR Special Agents;
- $109,000 for domestic and international IPR operational travel and training costs; and
- $500,000 for contractor support of the NIPRCC Domestic/Global Intelligence Threat Assessment.

Training Under the PRO IP Act:

The FBI provided its second annual, comprehensive IPR Program training in September 2010 for IPR-dedicated SAs funded by the PRO IP Act. Agents new to IPR received an introductory basic training course, and all IPR SAs participated in an advanced course to build upon existing IPR skill sets and share the latest investigative techniques and technological methods. IPR Program Coordinators in offices currently without IPR positions also received this annual training to ensure maximum regional coverage, and provide support to the CHIP units. The training session explored the forensic aspects of IP investigations, to include the mechanisms necessary to identify counterfeits, the utilization of undercover operations, and IP evidentiary procedures. Training topics also covered: statutory authorities; DOJ enforcement efforts; major case initiatives; case studies; intelligence analysis for IPR cases; federal partnering efforts (DHS-ICE, DHS-CBP, FDA, US Postal Inspection Service, NCIS and USPTO); and industry subject matter expert presentations made by the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, Underwriters Laboratories, Eli Lilly, Cisco Systems, the Motion Picture Association of America, and Microsoft.

Additionally, all Cyber Career Track agents received supplemental IPR training during a two-week New Agent Training (NAT) program. This training consisted of an IPR program overview, a PRO IP Act overview, IPR case initiation/investigative techniques, guidance regarding the importance of interagency partnerships, and the benefits of industry coordination efforts. The agents also received forensic training from the Computer Analysis Response Team (CART) of the Operational Technology Division at FBI. Development is underway for a comprehensive core IPR curriculum that will be integrated into the standardized NAT and in furtherance of the Cyber Agent Career Track curriculum.

The FBI provided cross-program organized crime (OC) and counterintelligence training to IPR Special Agents, and IPR training to OC and Counterintelligence agents. This cross-program training was designed to ensure that agents pursued all avenues of investigation in cases that involve OC, counterintelligence and IPR issues. Specifically, the FBI provided baseline training in the following venues:

- May 2010: IPR training for IPR and OC Special Agents during the Seventh Annual International Conference on Asian OC and Terrorism;

- November 2009 and April 2010: training on theft of trade secret investigations for Counterintelligence Special Agents;

- April 2010: training for IPR-designated Special Agents and Supervisory Special Agents, as well as OC Special Agents, during the DOJ Intellectual Property Crimes Seminar, at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, SC;

- June 2010: training for IPR and OC Special Agents during the IP Threat and International Organized Crime and Terrorism-The Emerging Threat Conference, held at the NIPRCC.

Efforts and Activities in Support of the FBI's IPR Program:

Investigative Case Highlights

- The FBI initiated an investigation of three subjects who manufactured and distributed counterfeit oilfield pipeline couplings stamped with a certification mark owned and registered by the American Petroleum Institute (API). The subjects did not have a license or authorization to do so. API's certification program is a quality control program designed to protect against injury and catastrophic loss from substandard, unsafe products. The API monogram certifies that products and equipment used in the exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas meet certain API standards, specifications and recommended practices. Three defendants pled guilty to conspiring to traffic in counterfeit goods and fraud. In June and November 2009, the three defendants were sentenced to 30 months, 15 months, and 8 months, respectively, followed by three years of supervised release, and ordered to pay $10,901 in restitution.

- Operation Network Raider, a joint initiative by FBI, Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Customs and Border Patrol, targeted the illegal distribution of counterfeit network hardware manufactured in China. The FBI also worked with Defense Criminal Investigative Service, General Services Administration, Department of Interior, Internal Revenue Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The FBI executed 36 search warrants in nine states and seized counterfeit network components with an estimated retail value of more than $7 million. This investigation led to 30 convictions.

- The FBI initiated an investigation that uncovered a scheme to break the new encryption algorithm of Dish Network/Nagrastar signals (known as Nagra 3) and provide the illegally decrypted signal to free-to-air (FTA) satellite TV receiver boxes that were being sold by the subjects, through their company, Viewtech, Inc. in Oceanside, CA. The three subjects pled guilty on October 23, 2009, to one count of conspiracy to violate the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. In January 2010, the main subject was sentenced to 18 months followed by three years of supervised release. The remaining two subjects were sentenced to one month and five months of house arrest. DISH Network estimated its losses would have been more than $100 million if the subjects had succeeded in breaking the encryption.

- The FBI conducted an investigation of an employee of a company that made electronic sensors. The employee, who was scheduled to retire from the company and had made plans to work for a competitor, was observed using a flash drive to

download files from the corporate network. A search of the flash drive revealed several files related to sensor technology, the assembly process, blueprints, and pictures of tooling operations. If these files had been made available outside of the company it would have compromised the company's competitiveness and profitability in the marketplace. Further internal investigation by the victim company revealed that the employee maintained contact with the competitor, which had provided him with a list of intellectual property material to steal prior to his departure. The employee pled guilty on January 26, 2010 and was sentenced on June 15, 2010.

- The FBI in cooperation with the Department of Transportation Office of the Inspector General (DOT-OIG), the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, investigated several individuals for fraud violations involving counterfeit aircraft parts. In April 2009, a search warrant was executed at a Florida based parts company named Zerene Aerospace (ZA) owned and operated by the defendant. Parts made at this company were sold to the U.S. Air Force and used on the E-3 aircraft. It was believed that the defendant conspired with FAA repair stations and other brokers to sell fraudulent parts to the U.S. Air Force. The search and subsequent interviews implicated multiple companies in south Florida. Additional searches were conducted at CAS Honeycomb, owned by a second defendant. Investigation indicated this defendant manufactured counterfeit aircraft parts for companies that had Department of Defense contracts. Additionally the owner of McCain Research Labs, a third defendant, the owners of AirBorne Group, a fourth and fifth defendant, and the owner of Falcon Aviation, were also implicated. These companies conspired to provide counterfeit airplane parts to the U.S. military, commercial airlines, and the general aviation community. At least one company was reverse engineering airplane parts without the approved technical schematics or reference materials. This is contrary to all aviation industry standards, federal aviation regulations, and a major safety hazard. All defendants were convicted of violations of Title 18 USC 38(a)(1), which prohibits fraud involving aircraft or space vehicle parts in interstate or foreign commerce. The owner of Falcon Aviation was convicted in February 2010 on one count and sentenced to 37 months in jail with three years of probation. The owner of CAS Honeycomb was convicted in June 2010 on one count and sentenced to 30 months in jail with two years of probation. The owner of McCain research was convicted in May 2010 on six counts and sentenced to one year and one day in jail with two years of probation. Both owners of AirBorne Group were convicted in July 2010 on one count and sentenced to 30 months in jail with three years of probation. The owner of Zerene Aerospace was sentenced in October 2009 to 37 months in jail followed by two years of probation, plus forfeiture of cash, a car, and diamond rings.

- The FBI conducted an investigation of two individuals who conspired to produce and sell counterfeit International Game Technology (IGT) video gaming machines, commonly known as slot machines, and related counterfeit computer programs. IGT is a Fortune 500 company located in Las Vegas, Nevada, and the world's leading manufacturer of computerized gaming machines with reported 2007 annual revenues of over $2.6 billion. In August 2010, the two defendants pleaded guilty to conspiracy,

trafficking in counterfeit goods, trafficking in counterfeit labels, and criminal copyright infringement. One defendant was extradited from Latvia to the U.S., making him the first individual to be extradited to the U.S. from Latvia under a new extradition treaty. The defendants were sentenced to two years in prison and three years of supervised release following their prison sentences. The defendants were ordered to pay $151,800 each in restitution, as well as forfeit any and all counterfeit items in their possession and any illegal proceeds from their criminal activity.

- The FBI initiated an investigation into the sale and distribution of copyrighted media such as movies, software and e-books. The media included over 800 copies of counterfeit software valued at over $435,000. Additionally, the investigation focused on the fraudulent sale of a substance purporting to be sodium dichloroacetate (DCA). All of these products were sold by the defendant, a Canadian citizen. The University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, had been researching DCA, which may reduce the size of tumors in victims of certain types of cancer. This drug currently is not approved by either Health Canada (HC) or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and remains illegal to sell. Laboratory tests conducted by HC and the FBI Laboratory from numerous samples obtained from the victims indicate that the substance they purchased was not DCA, but instead different powders such as lactose, dextrose, dextrin, and/or starch. The defendant was sentenced on August 25, 2010, in the U.S. District Court of Arizona, in Phoenix, to 33 months in prison for selling counterfeit cancer drugs on the Internet. The defendant was also ordered to pay a $75,000 fine and $53,724 in restitution. The defendant admitted to selling what he falsely claimed was an experimental cancer drug to at least 65 cancer patients. The defendant also admitted to selling more than 800 pirated copies of business software.

Domestic Liaison

- The FBI became a resident partner of the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (NIPRCC) in April 2010. The NIPRCC brings together, in a single location, the major U.S. agencies responsible for the enforcement of laws related to Intellectual Property crimes. The NIPRCC optimizes the authorities and resources of its partner agencies – FBI, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Food and Drug Administration Office of Criminal Investigations (FDA-OCI), the DOJ/CCIPS, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS), the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), INTERPOL, Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the General Services Administration Office of the Inspector General (GSA-OIG). The NIPRCC is a clearinghouse for all complaints, referrals and inquiries for IPR-related matters, including deconfliction of incoming lead information. The NIPRCC is also the hub for the strategic planning of multi-jurisdictional case initiatives against the most significant threats to U.S. IP. As part of the NIPRCC, the FBI participates fully in numerous working groups and coordination meetings with key industry partners.

- The FBI established and leads the Intelligence Fusion Group (IFG) at the NIPRCC. The IFG defines the IPR threat picture/domain, shares strategic intelligence, establishes joint collection requirements, and produces joint intelligence products. Through the IFG, the FBI continued its development of Threat Tasking Packages (TTPs) based on established IPR Collection Requirements. Once completed, the TTPs will be forwarded to field offices nationwide as a foundation for the Domestic/Global Intelligence Threat Assessment (DGITA). This comprehensive IP assessment will include not only information from NIPRCC partner agencies, industry, investigative case information, open source and human source reporting, but also threat information from component teams in target rich international locations such as Beijing and New Delhi. Members of the IFG include FBI, ICE, USPIS, USPTO, CBP, NCIS, and FDA. As part of the IFG, the FBI collaborated and produced a joint NIPRCC intelligence product entitled "Intellectual Property Crime: Threats to the United States" dated 06/24/2010. This assessment serves as a baseline product until the more comprehensive DGITA is completed.

- In November 2009, the FBI participated in the New York/New Jersey IPR Conference entitled "IP Crimes, Victims and Cases" which was co-hosted by DOJ and key industry partners.

- In April 2010, the FBI participated in the Los Angeles IPR Conference: IP Crimes, Victims and Cases, which was co-hosted by DOJ and key industry partners.

- The FBI strengthened its coordination with law enforcement and industry representatives through training provided during the 7th Annual International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 16-21, 2010. This annual conference brought together 400 law enforcement officers and industry representatives from all over the world who specialize in Asian Organized Crime investigations. In an effort to cross-multiply investigative efforts and raise awareness as to the benefits of cross-case collaboration, the FBI presented IP specific training on methods of identifying counterfeit activities.

- During the May 2010 International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition Conference, co-sponsored by ICE and held in Boston, Massachusetts, the FBI participated in roundtable discussions regarding:
    - responding to Internet crimes;
    - improving awareness of IP theft both to the public and industry;
    - engagement with state and local law enforcement; and
    - improved coordination of training events between industry and government.

This event was the launch of the NIPRCC Informal Industry Advisory Working Group (IIAWG). In September 2010, the FBI participated in the second roundtable discussion meeting of the NIPRCC IIAWG.

- The FBI coordinated and led the Fractured Skies Task Force (FSTF) meeting at the NIPRCC in June 2010. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Air Force-Office of Special Investigation (AFOSI), DCIS, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), ICE, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), NCIS, United States Coast Guard (USCG), and the USPTO. The goal of the FSTF is to share intelligence, report and refer case information and to initiate joint investigations regarding counterfeit aircraft parts.

- In June 2010, the FBI provided subject matter expertise and training during the Unapproved Aircraft Parts Task Force Conferences, including the Surface Mount Technology Association Center for Advanced Lifecycle Engineering and Aerospace Industries Association. The interface with industry representatives also established points of contacts for case referrals.

- In June 2010, the FBI participated in the CCIPS 4th Annual LE/Industry Meeting on Intellectual Property Enforcement. Attorney General Eric Holder made opening remarks after which the FBI, ICE, CBP, FDA and U.S. Postal Inspection Service provided agency overviews setting forth strategies for combating IP theft.

- In June 2010, the FBI participated in the 2010 Certification Industry Against Counterfeiting North American Summit at the NIPRCC. The CIAC was formed in cooperation with INTERPOL and brought together 11 of the world's major certification companies to stop the international proliferation of products bearing counterfeit certification marks.

- In June 2010, the FBI participated in the IP Threat and International Organized Crime and Terrorism—The Emerging Threat Conference, held at the NIPRCC. Partner agencies from the NIPRCC were in attendance as well as key industry partners.

- In July 2010, representatives from the FBI, including IPRU personnel, IPR designated field personnel and IFG personnel, attended the USPTO's Global Intellectual Property Academy two-day comprehensive Seminar on Intellectual Property Issues in China. The program focused on China-specific IPR issues and was designed specifically for USG personnel, especially those with portfolios that include trade and IPR issues with China. Presenters included regional IP Attachés, and industry partners

- The FBI actively participates in the Department's revitalized Intellectual Property Task Force, established by the Attorney General in February 2010. Through its work on the IP Task Force, the FBI works closely with the Department leadership on IP priorities, policy matters, and strategic development.

- The FBI coordinates with the White House Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC), Victoria Espinel, and her staff. In FY 2010, the FBI participated in working groups, joint strategic plan development, international capacity building/training initiatives, and provided FBI-specific information for inclusion in the IPEC's periodic newsletter. The FBI ensured all field IPR SAs were informed of the IPEC's mission, goals and strategy through communication with field offices and during training sessions.

International Liaison and Training

- October 2009 – As a member of the INTERPOL Intellectual Property Crime Action Group (IIPCAG), the FBI provided training and participated in the 2009 International Law Enforcement IP Crime Conference in Dublin, Ireland, with more than 366 foreign law enforcement and industry representatives. FBI representatives included thirteen Supervisory Special Agents, two Special Agents, one Intelligence Analyst, six linguists, and one linguist coordinator who provided translation support to the conference.

- November 2009 – The FBI provided training to 35 mid-level managers from the UK, Hong Kong, China and Africa as part of the INTERPOL IP Crime Training Seminar in Rome, Italy. Material covered during this conference consisted of case studies and presentations on successful partnership strategies and law enforcement best practices in the fight against Intellectual Property crime, with a focus on health and safety issues.

- November 2009 – The FBI provided training for mid-level managers from various countries as part of the INTERPOL Fifth Global Congress on Fighting Counterfeiting and Piracy on the Internet, in Cancun, Mexico.

- December 2009 – The FBI provided training hosted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) on IPR case studies, best practices and investigative techniques to combat IPR crime. The students were prosecutors and judges from Russia and Central Asia.

- December 2009 – The FBI provided training hosted by the USPTO on IPR case studies, best practices and investigative techniques to combat IPR crime. The students were mid level managers from Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

- December 2009 – The FBI provided training to the USPTO's Attachés on IPR case studies, best practices and investigative techniques to combat IPR crime during their annual Attaché conference in Alexandria, VA.

- March 2010 – The FBI provided training during the USPTO's Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) Workshop on Investigative Procedures for Criminal Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Tallinn, Estonia. This training workshop targeted the Baltic States' regional police and prosecutors with IPR investigative oversight. The FBI presented and participated in several panel

discussions regarding identification of criminals on Torrent Sites, collection of electronic evidence, strategies for successful search and seizure of electronic evidence, prosecuting Internet piracy, and international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting digital piracy cases. The student audience included representatives from Estonia, Latvia, Russia, Lithuania, Sweden and Finland.

- May 2010 – The FBI provided training during the USPTO GIPA Advanced Workshop for Law Enforcement Investigators and Public Prosecutors on Investigation and Prosecution of Hard Goods Counterfeiting and Digital Piracy, sponsored by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the USPTO GIPA session in Cambodia. This series of training workshops targeted regional police and prosecutors with IPR investigative oversight and focused on strategies for successful searches and seizures, evidentiary analysis, and prosecution of Internet piracy cases. The FBI presented and participated in several panel discussions including counterfeiting and piracy; investigating IPR crimes; sharing of best practices and commercial scale IPR crimes. The attendees included police, investigators and prosecutors from Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Brunei, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Singapore.

- September 2010 – The FBI provided training for Brazilian Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) from the largest cities in Brazil, at the US Mission conference in Brazil. The FBI presented at two panels during the conference focusing on the "US Experience in the Enforcement of IPR" and "IP Crimes in the Digital Environment." Attendees included police officials specializing in IP issues from around the country including Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Brasilia, Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Para, Goias, Santa Catarina, Amazonas, Sao Paulo City, Santo Andre City, and Franca City.

- September 2010 – The FBI provided training during the 6th INTERPOL and Korea Copyright Commission Conference in Seoul, South Korea. It was the first to be held in the INTERPOL Asia and Pacific Region and was delivered with the support of the INTERPOL Liaison Office Bangkok for Asia and Pacific Region (LOBANG). The target audience was regional police middle managers with responsibility for investigating transnational organized IP crime. The training provided attendees with a common understanding of the nature and extent of regional and increasingly global transnational organized IP crime and investigative best practices techniques. It illustrated the benefits of working together with IP crime-affected industries.

Looking Forward

At the close of FY 2010, the FBI is better positioned to strategically and aggressively investigate the domestic and international criminal organizations that profit from the theft of IP. Through the PRO IP Act, definitive resources were established to address the IP threat comprehensively, ensure quality training, and support effective interagency collaboration through strategic placement of IP investigative resources. These directed efforts will be enhanced through stronger industry relationships, strategic planning in the collaborative environment of the NIPRCC, and improved interactions with our international law enforcement partners.