



Bureau of Consumer Protection
Division of Marketing Practices

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20580

Lois C. Greisman
Associate Director
(202) 326-3404
lgreisman@ftc.gov

May 16, 2025

Via Email

Namecheap, Inc.

Email: lea_abuse@namecheap.com

Re: Impersonation of the Federal Trade Commission and Unauthorized Use of its Logo by a Domain Registered by Namecheap, Inc.

To Whom It May Concern:

I write to inform you that one or more domains registered by Namecheap, Inc. appear to be perpetrating a deceptive impersonation scheme that utilizes the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) name, logo, and website content without authorization.

The attached screenshots show how the main page of the domain helpteam.mystrikingly.com replicates the FTC's name, logo and much of the content from the FTC's official consumer-facing website, ReportFraud.ftc.gov. Like the FTC's own website, consumers visiting this domain are directed to "Report to help fight fraud." However, instead of being directed to the FTC's reporting tool, consumers are directed to input their sensitive, personal data into a Google Docs form.

The FTC is not affiliated with the entities or individuals operating this website. Please be advised that it is a violation of the Rule on Impersonation of Government and Businesses, 16 C.F.R. § 461, to "materially and falsely pose as, directly or by implication, a government entity or officer."

We hope to hear from you promptly regarding this important consumer protection matter. In that communication, we would appreciate it if you would please provide data or other information identifying any domain(s) associated with the registrant of helpteam.mystrikingly.com. Please respond directly, and direct any questions, to FTC attorney Virginia Rosa, vrosa@ftc.gov, 202-326-3068.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lois C. Greisman
Lois C. Greisman



Report to help fight fraud !

The power of ReportFraud.ftc.gov

Your report is shared with more than 2,800 law enforcers.

Report Fraud

Get Support For All Devices and our platform

URL

<https://helpteam.mystrikingly.com/>

Timestamp

Thu May 01 2025 14:53:30 GMT-0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)



Get Support For All Devices and our platform

Support For Windows

Support For Windows x64

Support For Now

Support For Iphone

Support For Android

Support For Mac

Support For Mac x

Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA)

The Federal Trade Commission originally had the authority to administratively enforce the FDCPA using its powers under the Federal Trade Commission Act.[33] However, under the sweeping reforms of the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, the FDCPA is enforced primarily by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau[34]

Aggrieved consumers may also file a private lawsuit in a state or federal court to collect damages (actual, statutory, attorney's fees, and court costs) from third-party debt collectors. The FDCPA is a strict liability law, which means that a consumer need not prove actual damages in order to claim statutory damages.

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FTC Offers Information on Fraud Alerts, Credit Freezes and Locks

Tags: [#Consumer Protection](#) [#Bureau of Consumer Protection](#) [#Privacy and Security](#) [#Credit Reporting](#)

After the Equifax data breach, some people are considering placing a fraud alert, freeze, or lock on their credit file to help prevent identity thieves from opening new accounts in their name.

To help consumers decide on a course of action, a Federal Trade Commission blog post, [Fraud alert, freeze or lock after Equifax? FAQs](#), describes each option and how it works, how long it lasts, and how much it costs.

And to help business owners inform their customers, the FTC offers [Fraud alert, freeze or lock after Equifax? Answers to questions people are asking you](#).

The Federal Trade Commission works to promote competition and [protect and educate consumers](#). The FTC will never demand money, make threats, tell you to transfer money, or promise you a prize. Learn more about consumer topics at [consumer.ftc.gov](#), or report fraud, scams, and bad business practices at [ReportFraud.ftc.gov](#). Follow the [FTC on social media](#), read [consumer alerts](#) and the [business blog](#), and [sign up to get the latest FTC news and alerts](#). Our mission is to prepare students to be fully equipped with all knowledge in our fast-paced changing society.

We will also lead in educating students about diversity that will enable them to better understand our differences, to unite and respect each other.

We will ensure that our students develop their skills and intellectual competencies that are essential for success and leadership in the future.

How Mergers are Reviewed

Among the key provisions in U.S. antitrust law is one designed to prevent anticompetitive mergers or acquisitions. Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act, the FTC and the Department of Justice review most of the proposed transactions that affect commerce in the United States and are over a certain size, and either agency can take legal action to block deals that it believes would “substantially lessen competition.” Although there are some exemptions, for the most part current law requires companies to report any deal that is valued at more than \$101 million to the agencies so they can

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After the companies report a proposed deal, the agencies will do a preliminary review to determine whether it raises any antitrust concerns that warrant closer examination. Because the FTC and the Department of Justice share jurisdiction over merger review, transactions requiring further review are assigned to one agency on a case-by-case basis depending on which agency has more expertise with the industry involved. During the preliminary review, the parties must wait 30 days (15 days in the case of a cash tender or bankruptcy transaction) before closing their deal. Based on what the agency finds, it can: 1) terminate the waiting period and allow the parties to consummate their transaction (this action often is referred to as an “early termination”); 2) let the waiting period to expire, which allows the parties to consummate the transaction; or 3) if the initial review has raised competition issues, the agency may extend the review and ask the parties to turn over more information so it can take a closer look at how the transaction will affect competition (this action often is referred to as a “second request.”).

The vast majority of deals reviewed by the FTC and the Department of Justice are allowed to proceed after the first, preliminary review. However, if a second request is issued, the companies must provide more information. Once the parties have certified that they have substantially complied with the request, the investigating agency has 30 additional days (10 days in the case of a cash tender or bankruptcy transaction) to complete its review of the transaction and take action if necessary. The agency may decide at this point to: 1) close the investigation; 2) enter into a settlement with the companies; 3) take legal action in federal district court or through the FTC’s administrative process to block the deal from going forward.

Is your report about any of these common problems?

Choose the best fit. If you don't see your problem, choose "Something else."

<u>An impersonator</u>	<u>Online shopping</u>	<u>Job, investment, money-making opportunity, franchise</u>	<u>Sweepstakes, prize, lottery</u>
<u>Phone, internet, TV service</u>	<u>Auto sale, repair</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Credit, debt, loan</u>

[Phone, internet, TV service](#)

[Auto sale, repair](#)

[Health](#)

[Credit, debt, loan](#)

[Something else](#)

[A problem with an online purchase or sale](#)

[purchase or sale](#)
[Report details](#)

[computer virus](#)

Kids and Video Games

Chances are the kids in your life play, or want to play, video games, including games in immersive spaces like virtual or augmented reality. Game ratings and reviews, parental controls, and other tools are available to help you learn more and talk about video games with the kids in your life.

Scam alert: QR code on an unexpected package

January 23, 2025

An unexpected package from an unknown sender arrives in your name. You open it and find a note that says it's a gift, but it doesn't say who sent it. The note also says to scan a QR code to find out who sent it — or to get instructions on how to return it. Did someone really send you a gift? Or is it an attempt to steal your personal information? Scammers pretend to be someone you can trust and say they've discovered a problem with one of your accounts. Then they ask for your verification code to get into your account. It's a scam.

Will your bank or investment fund stop a transfer to a scammer?

Scammers try to trick you into transferring your money to “protect” or “safeguard” or “legalize” it. If you do, your bank won't get it back from the scammer.

Sure ways to spot a scammer

Scammers say and do things that can tell us they're lying. Here are some sure ways to recognize a scammer.

URL

<https://helpteam.mystrikingly.com/>

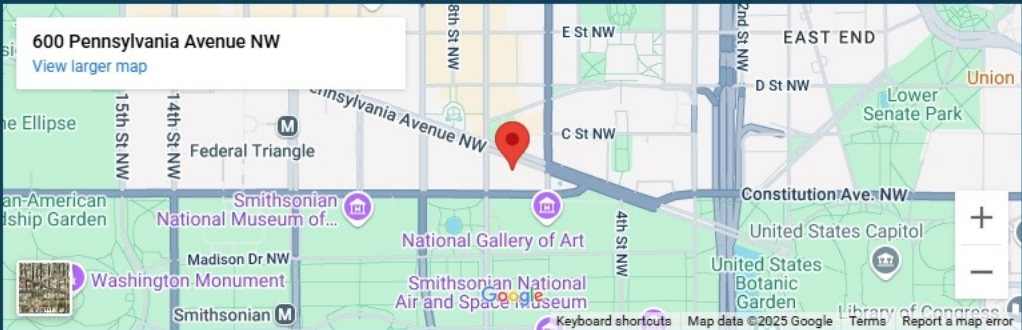
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CONTACT US

customer service number : +1 (805-225-3182)
Email : antifraudTeam09@outlook.com

Submit



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Contact Us
+1 805-225-3182
antifraudTeam09@outlook.com



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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

ReportFraud.ftc.gov

Consumer Report to The FTC

The FTC cannot resolve individual complaints, but we can provide information about next steps to take. We share your report with local, state, federal, and foreign law enforcement partners. Your report might be used to investigate cases in a legal proceeding. Please read our Privacy Policy to learn how we protect your personal information.

[Sign in to Google](#) to save your progress. [Learn more](#)

* Indicates required question

Name *

Your answer

Phone *

Your answer

Email *

Your answer

Current Address

Your answer

Email

Your answer

Current Address

Your answer

Zip Code *

Your answer

What happened
How it started

Your answer

Date fraud began

Your answer

Amount I Paid

Your answer

Payment Used

Your answer

Payment Used

Your answer

How I was contacted

Your answer

Bank name (Name Only)

Your answer

ONLINE BANKING

☐ Yes

☐ No

Next

Clear form

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