



“You’ve Won” Scams

Here’s how they work:

You get a card, a call, or an email telling you that you won! Maybe it’s a trip or a prize, a lottery or a sweepstakes. The person calling is so excited and can’t wait for you to get your winnings.

But here’s what happens next: they tell you there’s a fee, some taxes, or customs duties to pay. And then they ask for your credit card number or bank account information, or they ask you to wire money.

Either way, you lose money instead of winning it. You don’t ever get that big prize. Instead, you get more requests for money, and more promises that you won big.

Here’s what you can do:

- 1. Keep your money – and your information – to yourself.** Never share your financial information with someone who contacts you and claims to need it. And never wire money to anyone who asks you to.
- 2. Pass this information on to a friend.** You probably throw away these kinds of scams or hang up when you get these calls. But you probably know someone who could use a friendly reminder.





Want to know more? Sign up for scam alerts at ftc.gov/subscribe.

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Please Report Scams

If you spot a scam, please report it to the Federal Trade Commission.

- Call the FTC at 1-877-FTC-HELP (1-877-382-4357) or TTY 1-866-653-4261
- Go online: ftc.gov/complaint

Your complaint can help protect other people. By filing a complaint, you can help the FTC's investigators identify the scammers and stop them before they can get someone's hard-earned money. It really makes a difference.





Online Dating Scams

Here's how they work:

You meet someone special on a dating website. Soon he wants to move off the dating site to email or phone calls. He tells you he loves you, but he lives far away — maybe for business, or because he's in the military.

Then he asks for money. He might say it's for a plane ticket to visit you. Or emergency surgery. Or something else urgent.

Scammers, both male and female, make fake dating profiles, sometimes using photos of other people — even stolen pictures of real military personnel. They build relationships — some even fake wedding plans — before they disappear with your money.

Here's what you can do:

- 1. Stop. Don't send money.** Never wire money, put money on a prepaid debit card, or send cash to an online love interest. You won't get it back.
- 2. Pass this information on to a friend.** You may not have gotten one of these calls, but chances are you know someone who will get one — if they haven't already.





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Imposter Scams

Here's how they work:

You get a call or an email. It might say you've won a prize. It might seem to come from a government official. Maybe it seems to be from someone you know – your grandchild, a relative or a friend. Or maybe it's from someone you *feel* like you know, but you haven't met in person – say, a person you met online who you've been writing to.

Whatever the story, the request is the same: wire money to pay taxes or fees, or to help someone you care about.

But is the person who you think it is? Is there an emergency or a prize? Judging by the complaints to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the answer is no. The person calling you is pretending to be someone else.

Here's what you can do:

- 1. Stop. Check it out – before you wire money to anyone.** Call the person, the government agency, or someone else you trust. Get the real story. Then decide what to do. No government agency will ever ask you to wire money.
- 2. Pass this information on to a friend.** You may not have gotten one of these calls or emails, but the chances are you know someone who has.





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Grandkid Scams

Here's how they work:

You get a call: “Grandma, I need money for bail.” Or money for a medical bill. Or some other kind of trouble. The caller says it’s urgent — and tells you to keep it a secret.

But is the caller who you think it is? Scammers are good at pretending to be someone they’re not. They can be convincing: sometimes using information from social networking sites, or hacking into your loved one’s email account, to make it seem more real. And they’ll pressure you to send money before you have time to think.

Here's what you can do:

- 1. Stop. Check it out.** Look up your grandkid’s phone number yourself, or call another family member.
- 2. Pass this information on to a friend.** You may not have gotten one of these calls, but chances are you know someone who will get one — if they haven’t already.





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Money Wiring Scams

Wiring money is like sending cash. Do not wire money to people you do not know.

How do I spot a money wiring scam?

Most money wiring scams look like this:

- someone you do not know asks you to wire money

A scammer might use different ways to convince you to wire money. The scammer might say:

- you won a prize, or inherited money, but you have to pay fees first
- you won the lottery, but you have to pay some taxes first
- a friend or family member is in trouble and needs you to send money to help
- you need to pay for something you just bought online before they send it
- you got a check for too much money and need to send back the extra

These are all tricks. When you hear stories like these, you have spotted a money wiring scam.

How do I avoid a money wiring scam?

Scammers are good at being friendly. They also are good at fooling people. Here is how you can stop a scammer:

- Never wire money to someone you do not know.
- Never wire money because someone contacted you:
 - > even if you feel like you know the person
 - > even if the person says he is your friend or related to you



Money Wiring Scams

What if I already wired money to someone?

If you sent money to someone who contacted you, report it to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

- Call the FTC at 1-877-382-4357
- Go online: ftc.gov/complaint

The FTC uses complaints to build cases against scammers. Any information you can give helps investigators.



IRS Imposter Scams

Here's how they work:

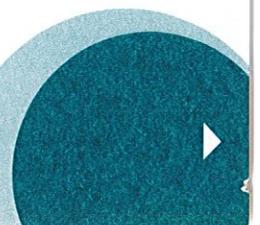
You get a call from someone who says she's from the IRS. She says that you owe back taxes. She threatens to sue you, arrest or deport you, or revoke your license if you don't pay right away. She tells you to put money on a prepaid debit card and give her the card numbers.

The caller may know some of your Social Security number. And your caller ID might show a Washington, DC area code. But is it really the IRS calling?

No. The real IRS won't ask you to pay with prepaid debit cards or wire transfers. They also won't ask for a credit card over the phone. And when the IRS first contacts you about unpaid taxes, they do it by mail, not by phone. And caller IDs can be faked.

Here's what you can do:

- 1. Stop. Don't wire money or pay with a prepaid debit card.** Once you send it, the money is gone. If you have tax questions, go to [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) or call the IRS at 800-829-1040.
- 2. Pass this information on to a friend.** You may not have gotten one of these calls, but the chances are you know someone who has.





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