

ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

MasTec North America, Inc. v. Sam Pricce, Sundt
Case No. D2026-2202

1. The Parties

Complainant is MasTec North America, Inc., United States of America (“United States”), represented by Greenberg Traurig, LLP, United States.

Respondent is Sam Pricce, Sundt, United States.

2. The Domain Name and Registrar

The disputed domain name <mastec-group.com> (the “Domain Name”) is registered with NameSilo, LLC (the “Registrar”).

3. Procedural History

The Complaint was filed with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (the “Center”) on May 21, 2026. On May 22, 2026, the Center transmitted by email to the Registrar a request for registrar verification in connection with the Domain Name. On the same date, the Registrar transmitted by email to the Center its verification response disclosing registrant and contact information for the Domain Name which differed from the named Respondent (User #56a2c3e6 Privacy, See PrivacyGuardian.org) and contact information in the Complaint. The Center sent an email communication to Complainant on May 26, 2026, providing the registrant and contact information disclosed by the Registrar, and inviting Complainant to submit an amendment to the Complaint. Complainant filed an amended Complaint on May 27, 2026.

The Center verified that the Complaint together with the amended Complaint satisfied the formal requirements of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “Policy” or “UDRP”), the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “Rules”), and the WIPO Supplemental Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “Supplemental Rules”).

In accordance with the Rules, paragraphs 2 and 4, the Center formally notified Respondent of the Complaint, and the proceedings commenced on May 29, 2026. In accordance with the Rules, paragraph 5, the due date for Response was June 18, 2026. Respondent did not submit any response. Accordingly, the Center notified Respondent’s default on June 19, 2026.

The Center appointed Kimberley Chen Nobles as the sole panelist in this matter on June 24, 2026. The Panel finds that it was properly constituted. The Panel has submitted the Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence, as required by the Center to ensure compliance with the Rules, paragraph 7.

4. Factual Background

Complainant is an infrastructure construction company, handling the building, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of energy, communication, and utility infrastructure, such as: electrical utility transmission and distribution, wind farms, solar farms, other renewable energy, natural gas, and petroleum pipeline infrastructure. Complainant has offices across North America, and employs a workforce of nearly 22,000 professionals.

Complainant owns United States registered trademark number 2130081 for the MASTEC word mark, registered on January 20, 1998, and United States registered trademark number 2544425 for the MASTEC word and design mark, registered on March 5, 2002.

Complainant also owns and operates its primary website at the domain name <mastec.com>.

The Domain Name was registered on March 20, 2026 and resolves to an inactive site. However, according to the Complaint, it is configured with email capabilities to impersonate the Complainant and its employees by creating fraudulent email addresses, including the email address [...]@mastec-group.com to send phishing messages to Complainant's vendors and to engage in fraudulent discussions with them. Such email messages were sent from the email address [...]@mastec-group.com created based on the Domain Name and the name of an actual employee of Complainant. At least one fraudulent email message requested quoted prices for products.

On May 8, 2026, Complainant's counsel sent correspondence to the Registrar advising the Registrar of the use of the Domain Name for phishing and fraud. On May 11, 2026, the Registrar advised Complainant's counsel that the Domain Name had been suspended.

5. Parties' Contentions

A. Complainant

Complainant contends that it has satisfied each of the elements required under the Policy for a transfer of the Domain Name.

Notably, Complainant contends that (i) the Domain Name is confusingly similar to Complainant's trademarks; (ii) Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the Domain Name; and (iii) Respondent registered and is using the Domain Name in bad faith.

In particular, Complainant contends that it has trademark registrations and rights for MASTEC and that Respondent registered and is using the Domain Name with the intention to confuse Internet users looking for bona fide and well-known MASTEC products and services.

Complainant notes that it has no affiliation with Respondent, nor authorized Respondent to register or use a domain name, which includes Complainant's trademarks, and that Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the registration and use of the Domain Name. Rather, Complainant contends that Respondent has acted in bad faith in acquiring and setting up the Domain Name, when Respondent clearly knew of Complainant's rights. Specifically, Complainant argues that Respondent used the Domain Name to impersonate or pose as Complainant, so as to send phishing messages to Complainant's vendors and customers as part of fraudulent scheme to engage in fraudulent financial transactions.

B. Respondent

Respondent did not reply to Complainant's contentions.

6. Discussion and Findings

WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Select UDRP Questions ("[WIPO Overview 3.1](#)") states that failure to respond to the complainant's contentions would not by itself mean that the complainant is deemed to have prevailed; a respondent's default is not necessarily an admission that the complainant's claims are true.

Thus, although in this case Respondent has failed to respond to the Complaint, the burden remains with Complainant to establish the three elements of paragraph 4(a) of the Policy by a preponderance of the evidence.

A. Identical or Confusingly Similar

Complainant has provided evidence of its rights in the MASTEC trademarks, as noted above. Complainant has therefore proven that it has the requisite rights in the MASTEC trademarks.

With Complainant's rights in the MASTEC trademarks established, the remaining question under the first element of the Policy is whether the Domain Name, typically disregarding the Top-Level Domain ("TLD") in which it was registered (in this case, is ".com"), is identical or confusingly similar to Complainant's trademarks. See, e.g., *B & H Foto & Electronics Corp. v. Domains by Proxy, Inc. / Joseph Gross*, WIPO Case No. [D2010-0842](#).

Here, the Domain Name is confusingly similar to Complainant's MASTEC trademarks as it reproduces the trademark in its entirety. The addition of the term "-group" after Complainant's trademark in the Domain Name does not prevent a finding of identity or confusing similarity between the Domain Name and the MASTEC trademarks. See section 1.8 of the [WIPO Overview 3.1](#).

Thus, the Panel finds that Complainant has satisfied the first element of the Policy.

B. Rights or Legitimate Interests

Under paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy, a complainant must make a prima facie showing that a respondent possesses no rights or legitimate interests in a disputed domain name. See, e.g., *Malayan Banking Berhad v. Beauty, Success & Truth International*, WIPO Case No. [D2008-1393](#). Once a complainant makes such a prima facie showing, the burden of production shifts to the respondent, though the burden of proof always remains on the complainant. If the respondent fails to come forward with relevant evidence showing rights or legitimate interests, the complainant will have sustained its burden under the second element of the UDRP.

From the record in this case, it is evident that Respondent was, and is, aware of Complainant and its MASTEC trademarks and does not have any rights or legitimate interests in the Domain Name. Complainant has confirmed that Respondent is not affiliated with Complainant, or otherwise authorized or licensed to use the MASTEC trademarks or to seek registration of any domain name incorporating these trademarks. Respondent is also not known to be associated with the MASTEC trademarks and there is no evidence showing that Respondent has been commonly known by the Domain Name, and rather it appears the Domain Name was chosen in furtherance of its fraudulent scheme impersonating Complainant.

In addition, Respondent has not used the Domain Name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services or a legitimate noncommercial or fair use. Rather, Respondent used the Domain Name to engage in email communications with Complainant's vendors and customers, essentially impersonating Complainant. Such use of the Domain Name is misleading and may result in giving the false impression to

Internet users that the Domain Name is owned by Complainant. The resulting confusion would cause damage to Complainant's reputation and goodwill, and interfere with Complainant's business activities.

UDRP panels have consistently held that use of a domain name for illegal activity — such as impersonation or passing off — can never confer rights or legitimate interests on a respondent. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 2.13.1.

Accordingly, Complainant has provided evidence supporting its prima facie showing that Respondent lacks any rights or legitimate interests in the Domain Name. Respondent has failed to produce countervailing evidence of any rights or legitimate interests in the Domain Name. Thus, the Panel concludes that Respondent does not have any rights or legitimate interests in the Domain Name and Complainant has met its burden under paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy.

C. Registered and Used in Bad Faith

The Panel finds that Respondent's actions indicate that Respondent registered and is using the Domain Name in bad faith.

Paragraph 4(b) of the Policy provides a non-exhaustive list of circumstances indicating bad faith registration and use on the part of a respondent, namely:

“(i) circumstances indicating that you have registered or you have acquired the domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name registration to the complainant who is the owner of the trademark or service mark or to a competitor of that complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of your documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the domain name; or

(ii) you have registered the domain name in order to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that you have engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or

(iii) you have registered the domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or

(iv) by using the domain name, you have intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to your website or other online location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of your website or location or of a product or service on your website or location.”

The Panel finds that Complainant has provided ample evidence to show that registration and use of the MASTEC trademarks long predate the registration of the Domain Name. Complainant is also well established and known. Indeed, the record shows that Complainant's MASTEC trademarks and related products and services are widely known and recognized. Therefore, and also noting the below use analysis, Respondent was clearly aware of the MASTEC trademarks when it registered the Domain Name.

The Panel therefore finds that Respondent's awareness of Complainant's trademark rights at the time of registration suggests bad faith. See *Red Bull GmbH v. Credit du Léman SA, Jean-Denis Deletraz*, WIPO Case No. [D2011-2209](#); *Nintendo of America Inc v. Marco Beijen, Beijen Consulting, Pokemon Fan Clubs Org., and Pokemon Fans Unite*, WIPO Case No. [D2001-1070](#); and *BellSouth Intellectual Property Corporation v. Serena, Axel*, WIPO Case No. [D2006-0007](#).

Moreover, the inclusion of Complainant's trademark in its entirety in the Domain Name, further reflects the awareness that Respondent had of Complainant and its trademarks at the time of registration. Such adoption of Complainant's trademarks at the time of registration of the Domain Name illustrates Respondent's effort to mislead Internet users as to the Domain Name's association with Complainant.

Moreover, Respondent registered and is using the Domain Name to confuse and mislead consumers looking for the bona fide and well-known MASTEC products and services of Complainant. In particular, Respondent used the Domain Name in an attempt to solicit and engage in fraudulent email communications with Complainant's vendors and customers.

The resulting confusion from such impersonation and/or phishing communications would cause damage to Complainant's reputation and goodwill, and interfere with Complainant's business activities. The use of a domain name for email phishing and impersonation/passing off shows Respondent's acts of bad faith, and is not rebutted by Respondent.

UDRP panels have consistently held that a respondent's use of a domain name to trade off goodwill in a complainant's well-known trademark and impersonate complainant constitutes bad faith. Moreover, such use of the Domain Name may potentially result in tarnishing Complainant's reputation and goodwill.

Further, the Panel also notes the failure of Respondent to submit a response. In the present circumstances, considering the reputation of the MASTEC trademarks and the fraudulent use of the Domain Name, the Panel finds that Respondent registered and is using the Domain Name in bad faith.

Therefore, the Panel finds that Complainant succeeds under the third element of paragraph 4(a) of the Policy.

7. Decision

For the foregoing reasons, in accordance with paragraphs 4(i) of the Policy and 15 of the Rules, the Panel orders that the Domain Name <mastec-group.com> be transferred to Complainant.

/Kimberley Chen Nobles/

Kimberley Chen Nobles

Sole Panelist

Date: June 30, 2026