COUNTERFEIT U.S. CURRENCY

PRESENTED BY:

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHridge
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICES
IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

• Based on crime reports taken by the Department of Police Services, the crime of passing counterfeit U.S. currency is an issue that warrants campus-wide action.

• We have learned campus employees do not know what actions to take when intercepting a counterfeit U.S. currency note.

• We recognize there is a need for continuous training and education in the detection and handling of counterfeit U.S. currency.
RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM

• The Department of Police Services has adopted the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing's counterfeit procedure as a guideline to deal with situations of intercepting counterfeit U.S. currency.

• The Department of Police Services is providing training to campus employees who handle currency exchanges. This will be a collaborative effort between the Department of Police Services and individual currency exchange groups.
HOW TO PREPARE

As regular handlers of cash, employees of financial institutions and currency exchanges are often the first line of defense.

• Familiarize yourself with the security features of U.S. currency ($5, $10, $20, $50 & $100 notes).

• Once you can easily identify these features it should only take a few seconds to check the note to determine if it is real or fake.

• Know how to react once you've determined the bill you have just received is a fake.
The $5 note was first issued in 2008.

The $5 note has three key security features that are easy to check:
1. Column of three small numeral 5 watermarks.
2. A security thread.
3. Large numeral 5 watermark.
The $10 note has three key security features that are easy to check:
1. A security thread.
2. Portrait watermark.
The $20 note has three key security features that are easy to check:
1. A security thread.
2. Portrait watermark.

The redesigned $20 note was first issued in 2003.
The $50 note has three key security features that are easy to check:
1. A security thread.
2. Portrait watermark.
3. Color-shifting numeral 50.

The redesigned $50 note was first issued in 2004.
The redesigned $100 note was first issued in 2013. The $100 note has four key security features that are easy to check:

1. A security thread.
2. Portrait watermark.
3. Color-shifting numeral 100.
4. 3D blue ribbon.
INTERCEPTING COUNTERFEIT U.S. CURRENCY

Do not attempt to apprehend or stop a person who has passed a possible counterfeit note.

- Notify the Department of Police Services immediately at Ext. 2111.
- First, try to note the characteristics of the person who tried to pass the fake note and, if possible, write down their description. Delay the passer if possible.
- Write your initials and the date in the border of the suspect note.
- Limit handling of the note and place in protective covering.
- Do not return the note to the passer. Surrender the note only to a police officer or a U.S. Secret Service agent.
- When a counterfeit note is detected in a departmental deposit or end of day cash out immediately notify university police.
- If the note is genuine, it will be returned to you. If the note is counterfeit, you will not be reimbursed. You can't trade in a counterfeit note for a real one, and it's against the law to knowingly try to pass a counterfeit along to someone else.
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Training Materials Can Be Downloaded From www.newmoney.gov or Ordered By Calling: 1-877-639-2877