

HOW TO \$POT COUNTERFEIT MONEY

1

Watermark The 2004 style FRNs have an enlarged and off-center portrait without frame.

2

Color-Shifting Ink The 2004 style \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 FRNs have color-shifting ink that shifts from copper to green as the note tilted 45 degrees. The 2004 style \$100 FRN has a color-shifting "Bell in the Inkwell". The \$5 FRN does not have color-shifting Ink.

3

Security Thread All genuine FRNs, except the \$1 and \$2, have a clear thread embedded vertically in paper. The thread is inscribed with the denomination of the note and is visible only when held to light. Each denomination has a unique thread position and glows a different color when held to ultraviolet (UV) light.

4

3-D Security Ribbon The 2004 style \$100 FRn features a blue ribbon woven into the paper. When you tilt the note back and forth, the bells and '100's move side to side. If you tilt the note side to side, they move up and down.

5

Serial Numbers The first letter of the serial number on FRNs of series year 1996 or later corresponds to the series year.

DID YOU KNOW?

According to a 2013 Reuters report, \$20 bills are the most common counterfeited bills in the United States, but internationally, it's all about the Benjamins (\$100) due to the bill's broad circulation.



5

2004 style \$100 note issued October, 2013

1



3

4

2

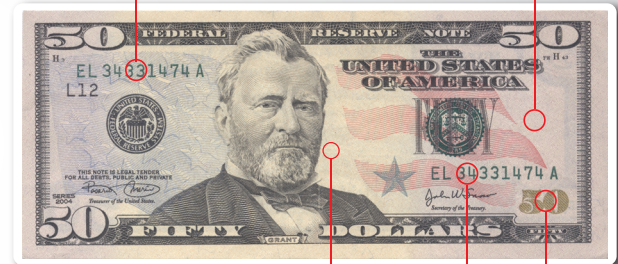
5

2

5

2004 style \$50 note issued October, 2004

1



3

5

2

5

2004 style \$20 note issued October, 2003

1



3

3

5

2