What is Money Laundering?
Money laundering is any attempt to exchange cash from criminal activities for money that cannot be traced to the crimes. A typical money laundering scheme would be to buy goods (jewelry, cars) or financial products (USPS Money Orders, stored value cards) with cash from selling drugs or stolen property.

The U.S. Postal Service is doing everything it can to prevent this crime and to protect our valued customers. Sometimes your Retail Associate will ask for personal information when you buy certain USPS products, like money orders. By providing this information you are helping to protect law-abiding customers in a number of ways.

To meet the requirements of this law, the U.S. Postal Service requires that customers fill out a Funds Transaction Report (Form 8105-A) whenever they purchase $3,000 or more in money orders in one day. The form is very easy to complete. All you need is your name, address, Social Security Number, date of birth and the number of your photo ID. Filling out the customer portion of a Form 8105-A is also required when cashing Postal Service® Money Orders for more than $10,000.

If you are a high volume customer and frequently purchase $3,000 or more in money orders, ask your USPS® Retail Associate for a supply of blank 8105-A forms. You can then save time at your Post Office® by completing the customer portions before making the trip.

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How does the USPS® Anti-Money Laundering Program help me, the Postal Service Customer?

Money Orders
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Sure Money
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Tips to make buying money orders and Sure Money® transactions faster and easier
Money Orders

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- Having a frequent customer card can save up to five minutes per visit because the associate will not have to type in all the information (sender name and address and beneficiary name) for the transaction.

- Remind the person to whom you are sending the Sure Money that they will need to provide a photo ID in order to receive the funds.

- Check the information on the “unconfirmed receipt” when making Sure Money transactions. Make sure you have the exact spelling of the beneficiary’s name. If the beneficiary’s name is misspelled—even if one letter is wrong—it could cause the beneficiary not to be able to receive the funds. Being careful when you fill out the form can help prevent delays and problems for the beneficiary.
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What is the Bank Secrecy Act and what does it mean to me as a Postal Service customer?

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Tips to make buying money orders and Sure Money® transactions faster and easier

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Filling out a Funds Transaction Report form is easy. It helps protect everyone from illegal money laundering.
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Tips to make buying money orders and Sure Money™ transactions faster and easier

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What is the Bank Secrecy Act and what does it mean to me as a Postal Service customer?
The Bank Secrecy Act requires financial institutions and some businesses (such as car dealers, jewelers, and the U.S. Postal Service®) to complete and file a transaction report with the U.S. Treasury when a cash transaction exceeds a certain amount. These reports help identify potential money laundering activities and are a major tool in shutting down dangerous criminals such as terrorists, drug dealers and dealers in stolen goods.

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Filling out the customer portion of a Form 8105-A is also required when cashing Postal Service® Money Orders for more than $10,000. If you are buying $1,000 or more in Sure Money™ transactions, you will need to present a U.S. Government-issued photo ID to the USPS Retail Associate so he or she may complete the computerized transaction process. You will also need to provide the name and address of the person who is receiving the funds. The recipient must provide a photo ID when receiving the funds to ensure that the right person receives the money. Please note that you may only buy $2,000 worth of Sure Money™ transactions in a day.
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The Bank Secrecy Act is a federal law that is a major tool in shutting down dangerous criminals such as terrorists, drug dealers, jewelers, and the U.S. Postal Service® (USPS). The Bank Secrecy Act requires financial institutions and some businesses (such as car dealers, jewelers, and the U.S. Postal Service®) to complete and file a transaction report with the U.S. Treasury when a cash transaction exceeds a certain amount. These reports help identify potential money laundering activities and are a major tool in shutting down criminals such as terrorists, drug dealers and dealers in stolen goods.

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To meet the requirements of this law, the U.S. Postal Service requires that customers fill out a Funds Transaction Report (Form 8105-A) and present a U.S. Government-issued photo ID whenever they purchase $5,000 or more in money orders in one day. The form is very easy to complete. All you need is your name, address, Social Security Number, date of birth and the number of your photo ID.

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Tips to make buying money orders and Sure Money® transactions faster and easier

Money Orders

❑ If you are a high volume customer and frequently purchase $5,000 or more in money orders, ask your USPS® Retail Associate for a supply of blank 8105-A forms. You can then save time at your Post Office through completing the customer portions before making the trip.

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Filling out a Funds Transaction Report form is easy. It helps protect everyone from illegal money laundering.

Customer Information & Tips
¿Qué es el lavado de dinero?

Lavado de dinero o blanqueo es cualquier intento de intercambiar dinero obtenido ilegalmente, que no pueda ser vinculado a actividades criminales. Un ardor típico de lavado de dinero sería comprar bienes (joyas, carros) o productos financieros (Giros postales) o vender bienes, sin que el beneficio del blanqueo sea para el detentador, sino para colmar el vacío de un capital ilegalmente obtenido. Los profesionales del blanqueo pueden estar obligados a hacer esto de una manera sistemática.

La Ley sobre Seguro Bancario (Bank Secrecy Act) y qué significa para mí como cliente del Servicio Postal?

La Ley sobre Secretario Bancario, requiere que instituciones financieras, algunas empresas (tales como ventas de autos, joyerías y el Servicio Postal de EE.UU.) completen y presenten un informe de operación ante el Departamento de Tesorería de EE.UU. cuando una operación excede cierta cantidad. Estos informes ayudan a identificar operaciones potenciales de lavado de dinero y son un recurso importante para poner fin a las actividades de delincuentes peligrosos, como traficantes de drogas y de artefactos robados. Para cumplir con los requisitos de esta ley, el Servicio Postal de EE.UU. requiere que sus clientes llenen un Informe de Operación de Transferencia de Fondos (Formulario 8105-A) y presenten una identificación oficial con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en el momento de comprar un Giro Postal por valor de $3,000 dólares. Es más que si es en el mismo día.

¿Cómo me ayuda a mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal, el Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS?

El Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS es diseñado para ayudar a proteger a los clientes respetuosos de la ley de varios maneras. Primero, ayuda a evitar el robo de identidad-existe que alguien use su número de Seguro Social para identificar operaciones de lavado de dinero y evitar el robo de identidad propio cuando se presenten a cabo negocios ilegales. Segundo, ayuda a reducir las actividades criminales. Finalmente, si alguien compra bienes utilizando dinero que no pueda ser vinculado a un crimen, la Ley de Seguro Bancario, requiere que instituciones financieras, algunas empresas (tales como ventas de autos, joyerías y el Servicio Postal) completen y presenten un informe de operación ante el Departamento de Tesorería de EE.UU.

¿Qué es el Secreto Bancario (Bank Secrecy Act) y qué significa para mí como cliente del Servicio Postal?

El formulario 8105-A, ayuda a proteger a los clientes respetuosos de la ley de varias maneras: primero, ayuda a evitar el robo de identidad-existe que alguien use su número de Seguro Social para identificar operaciones de lavado de dinero. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios y de ese modo poner fin a las actividades de delincuentes potenciales y son un recurso importante para poner fin a las actividades de delincuentes peligrosos, como traficantes de drogas y de artefactos robados. Para cumplir con los requisitos de esta ley, el Servicio Postal de EE.UU. requiere que sus clientes llenen un Informe de Operación de Transferencia de Fondos (Formulario 8105-A) y presenten una identificación oficial con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en el momento de comprar un Giro Postal por valor de $3,000 dólares. Es más que si es en el mismo día.

Giros Postales

Si compra frecuentemente $3,000 dólares o más en Giros Postales, solicite al representante del USPS que le entregue varios Formularios 8105-A en blanco. Así podrá ahorrar tiempo en la oficina postal completando y llevándola a la oficina postal de nuevo, antes de ir a la oficina. Llenar el formulario completo cada vez que quiera hacer una compra de $3,000 o más. De todas maneras, deberá mostrar su identificación con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los EE.UU. cuando compre giros postales. Si compra frecuentemente $3,000 dólares o más en Giros Postales, solicite al representante del USPS que le entregue varios Formularios 8105-A en blanco. Así podrá ahorrar tiempo en la oficina postal completando y llevándola a la oficina postal de nuevo, antes de ir a la oficina. Llenar el formulario completo cada vez que quiera hacer una compra de $3,000 o más. De todas maneras, deberá mostrar su identificación con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los EE.UU. cuando compre giros postales.
¿Qué es el lavado de dinero?

Lavado de dinero (Money Laundering) es cualquier intento de intercambiar dinero obtenido de forma ilegal, que no pueda ser vinculado a actividades criminales. Un ardor típico de lavado de dinero sería comprar bienes (joyas, coches) o productos financieros (Giros Postales) por su valor en efectivo obtenido por la venta de drogas o bienes robados.

¿Qué es el Secreto Bancario (Bank Secrecy Act) y qué significa para mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal?

La Ley sobre Secreto Bancario, requiere que instituciones financieras y algunas empresas (tales como ventas de autos, y revistas y el Servicio Postal de EE.UU.) continúan y presenten un informe sobre el Departamento de Tesorería de EE.UU. cuando una operación excede cierta cantidad. Estos informes ayudan a identificar operaciones de lavado de dinero ilegal que lo atiende le solicitará datos personales.

Para cumplir con los requisitos de esta ley, el Servicio Postal de EE.UU. requiere que sus clientes llenen un Informe de Operación/Transferencia de Fondos (Formulario 8105-A) y presenten una identificación oficial con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en el momento de comprar un Giro Postal por valor de $3,000 dólares o más en un día. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios y de ese modo reduzcan las actividades criminales en su vecindario. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios y de ese modo reduzcan las actividades criminales en su vecindario.

¿Cómo me ayuda a mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal, el Programa Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS?

Llenar el Formulario 8105-A, ayuda a proteger a los clientes respetuosos de la ley de varias maneras: Primero, ayuda a evitar el robo de la identidad-usted aún cuenta con su número de Seguro Social otros tipos de identificación para esconder la identidad propia cuando se llasan a cabo negocios ilegales. Segundo, ayuda a reducir las actividades criminales en su vecindario.

El Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos, está prohibida la venta de drogas o bienes robados. El Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos, está haciendo todo lo que puede para evitar estos delincuentes utilicen los servicios y de ese modo reduzcan las actividades criminales en su vecindario.”
¿Qué es el lavado de dinero?

El lavado de dinero es cualquier intento de intercambiar dinero obtenido ilegalmente, que no pueda ser vinculado a actividades criminales. Un delito típico de lavado de dinero sería comprar bienes (joyas, carros) o productos financieros (Giros Postales, transferencias de fondos, tarjetas de valor) con dinero en efectivo obtenido ilegalmente, que no pueda ser vinculado a actividades criminales. Un ardid típico de lavado de dinero sería comprar bienes ilegales, que no puedan ser vinculados a actividades criminales. Un delito típico de lavado de dinero sería comprar bienes ilegales, que no puedan ser vinculados a actividades criminales.

¿Qué es el Secreto Bancario (Bank Secrecy Act) y qué significa para mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal?

La Ley sobre Secreto Bancario, requiere que instituciones financieras y algunas empresas (tales como tiendas de automóviles, y revistas) y el Servicio Postal de EE.UU. (Parque de Bomberos) cooperen con el Departamento de Tesorería de EE.UU. cuando una operación excede cierta cantidad. Estos informes ayudan a identificar actividades potencialmente delincuentes, por ejemplo, aquellos que ocultan la identidad–esto significa que alguien use su número de Seguro Social otros tipos de identificación para esconder la identidad propia cuando se llevan a cabo negocios ilegales. Segundo, ayuda a reducir actividades del lavado de dinero. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios de esa manera ilegal.

¿Cómo me ayuda a mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal, el Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS?

Llenar el formulario 8105-A, ayudar a proteger a los clientes potenciales y son un recurso importante para evitar estos delitos. Además, el cliente del Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS le ayudará a protegerse de la identidad–esto significa que alguien use su número de Seguro Social otros tipos de identificación para esconder la identidad propia cuando se llevan a cabo negocios ilegales. Segundo, ayuda a reducir actividades del lavado de dinero. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios de esa manera ilegal.

¿Cómo se cumple con las leyes sobre Secreto Bancario en el Sistema Postal?

El Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS realiza todas las actividades que el Secreto Bancario requiere. El Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS del Servicio Postal, el Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del USPS, atiende el PROGRAMA DE INFORMACIÓN DE OPERACIÓN (Programa de Información de Operación). Estas actividades se realizan en todas las oficinas postales del país y en las diferentes oficinas de negocios postales (BNP, Corporaciones, etc.) en todo el país.

¿Cuánto debo invertir para hacer una compra de $3,000 ó más?

Si compra $1,000 ó más en operaciones de Dinero Seguro (Sure Money®), el Formulario 8105-A en blanco. Así podrá ahorrar tiempo en la oficina postal completando la parte del cliente antes de ir a la oficina. Asegúrese de llenar el formulario completo cada vez que quiera hacer una compra de $1,000 ó más. De todas maneras, deberá mostrar su identificación con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los EE.UU. cuando compre giros postales.
**¿Qué es el lavado de dinero?**

El lavado de dinero, o钱 laundering, es un método ilegal para ocultar el origen de los fondos provenientes de actividades criminales. Los delincuentes utilizan técnicas como la compra de bienes (joyas, coches) o productos financieros (giros postales) para convertir los fondos obtenidos ilegalmente en dinero limpio.

**¿Qué es el Secreto Bancario (Bank Secrecy Act) y qué significa para mí como cliente del Servicio Postal?**

El Secreto Bancario, también conocido como Ley de Seguridad de Seguros, obliga a los bancos y otras instituciones financieras a reportar actividades sospechosas. Esto incluye la compra de giros postales y otros servicios financieros para intercambiar dinero ilegal.

**¿Cómo me ayuda a mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal, el Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero?**

El Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero del Servicio Postal (USPS) ayuda a evitar el lavado de dinero mediante la identificación de actividades ilegales. Al completar y presentar un formulario 8105-A en blanco, puedes ayudar a detener el lavado de dinero.

**Cómo hacer los giros postales y operaciones de Dinero Fácil (Sure Money) más rápidas y seguras**

**Giros Postales**

Si compras frecuentemente $3,000 o más en giros postales, solicita al representante del USPS que te entregue varios Formularios 8105-A en blanco. Esto ahorrarte tiempo y molestias más tarde.

**Dinero Seguro (Sure Money)**

Si compras frecuentemente Dinero Seguro, solicita al Representante del USPS una tarjeta para clientes frecuentes. Llenar un formulario 8105-A puede ser un trabajo complicado. Con la tarjeta, puedes ahorrar tiempo y molestias.
¿Qué es el lavado de dinero?

El lavado de dinero es cualquier intento de intercambiar dinero obtenido ilegally, que no pueda ser vinculado a actividades criminales. Un ardido típico de lavado de dinero sería comprar bienes (joyas, carros) o productos financieros (Giros Postales, Transferencias de Fondos) con dinero en efectivo obtenido depositado) con dinero en efectivo obtenido de la venta de drogas o bienes robados. El Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos, está haciendo todo lo que puede para evitar estos delitos y proteger a sus valiosos clientes.

La ley sobre Secreto Bancario, requiere que instituciones financieras y algunas empresas (tales como ventas de autos, joyerías y el Servicio Postal de EE.UU.) y las empresas de seguros completan y presentan un informe de operaciones ante el Departamento de Tesorería de EE.UU. cuando una operación excede cierta cantidad. Estos informes ayudan a identificar operaciones de lavado de dinero, operaciones potenciales y son un recurso importante para poner fin a las actividades de delincuentes peligrosos, como traficantes de drogas y de armas.

Para cumplir con los requisitos de esta ley, el Servicio Postal de EE.UU. requiere que sus clientes llenen un Informe de Operación/Transferencia de Fondos (Formulario 8105-A) y presenten una identificación oficial con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en el momento de comprar un Giro Postal por valor de $3,000 dólares o más en un mismo día. El formulario 8105-A es muy fácil de completar.

Todo lo que necesita es su nombre, dirección, número de Seguro Social, fecha de nacimiento y el número de su identificación fotográfica. También es necesario llenar el Formulario 8105-A cuando se cambia título por un valor superior a $10,000 dólares.

Si usted compra $1,000 o más en operaciones de Dinero Seguro (Sure Money®), debe presentar su identificación oficial con fotografía emitida por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos al Representante de USPS para que éste pueda completar el proceso computarizado de la operación. También deberá informar al Representante de la operación el nombre y dirección de la persona que recibirá los fondos. El destinatario deberá presentar una identificación con fotografía al recibir los fondos para verificar que la persona correcta recibió el dinero. Por favor recuerde que sólo puede comprar un monto máximo de $2,000 por día en operaciones de Dinero Seguro.

¿Cómo me ayuda a mí, el cliente del Servicio Postal, el Programa en Contra del Lavado de Dinero?

Llenar el formulario 8105-A, ayuda a proteger a los clientes honestos a la ley de varias maneras: Primero, ayuda a evitar el robo de identidad–esto significa que alguien use su número de Seguro Social o su identificación para esconder la identidad propia cuando se le lleva a la oficina postal. Segundo, ayuda a reducir las actividades criminales en su vecindario. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios y de ese modo puedan llevar a cabo negocios ilegales. Segundo, ayuda a reducir las actividades criminales en su vecindario. Por último, permite que los clientes del Servicio Postal se sientan seguros de que el USPS está cumpliendo con su parte para evitar que los delincuentes utilicen los servicios y de ese modo puedan llevar a cabo negocios ilegales.