

Money Laundering (18 U.S.C. § 1956)

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(revised 4/2024)

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6.18.1956A Money Laundering - Elements of the Offense (18 U.S.C. §1956(a)(1))

Count (No.) of the indictment charges defendant, (name), with money laundering, which is a federal crime.

In order to find (name) guilty of this offense, you must find that the government proved each of the following four elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First: That on or about the dates alleged in the indictment, (name) conducted (or attempted to conduct) a financial transaction, which affected interstate commerce;

Second: That (name) conducted the financial transaction with the proceeds of a specified unlawful activity, that is, (describe unlawful activity alleged in the indictment);

Third: That (name) knew the transaction involved the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity; and

Fourth: That (name) [include appropriate language to describe charges: intended to promote the carrying on of the specified unlawful activity, that is (describe unlawful activity alleged in the indictment);

conducted the financial transaction with knowledge that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of (describe unlawful activity alleged in the indictment);

conducted the financial transaction with knowledge that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under (State)(Federal) law.]

Comment

Fifth Circuit §2.76.

18 U.S.C. §1956(a)(1) provides that:

Whoever, knowing that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, conducts or attempts to conduct such a financial transaction which in fact involves the proceeds of specified unlawful activity--

(A)(i) with the intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity; * * *;

or

(B) knowing that the transaction is designed in whole or in part--

(i) to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership, or the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity; or

(ii) to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under State or Federal law commits a crime.

The court should also give Instruction 5.02 (Knowingly).

In *United States v. Morelli*, 169 F.3d 798, 804 (3d Cir. 1999), the Third Circuit enumerated the elements of money laundering under section 1956(a)(1):

(1) an actual or attempted financial transaction (2) involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity; (3) knowledge that the transaction involves the proceeds of some unlawful activity; and (4) either (a) an intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity, or (b) knowledge that the transaction is designed to promote the underlying specified unlawful activity or “to conceal or disguise the nature [or] the source . . . of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.”

See also United States v. Fallon, 61 F.4th 95 (3d Cir. 2023); *United States v. Bansal*, 663 F.3d 634, 645 (3d Cir. 2011) (stating elements); *United States v. Richardson*, 658 F.3d 333 (3d Cir. 2011) (stating elements); *United States v. Sotelo*, 707 F. App’x. 77 (3d Cir. 2017); *United States v. Gray*, 2010 WL 3735782 (3d Cir. 2010) (non-precedential) (noting that offense does not require proof of deceptive conduct). In *Morelli*, the court noted that the government may properly charge both promotion and concealment in the same count. 169 F.3d at 804.

In *United States v. Grasso*, 381 F.3d 160, 168 (3d Cir. 2004), the Third Circuit explained the breadth of the money laundering statute:

To be sure, 18 U.S.C. §1956 criminalizes financial transactions that satisfy the conventional understanding of money laundering—namely, transactions intended “to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership, or the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i). But it is

equally unlawful under the statute to engage in a financial transaction, knowing that the property involved represents the proceeds of unlawful activity, “with the intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity.” 18 U.S.C. §1956(a)(1)(A)(i). In other words, the money laundering statute prohibits not only the concealment of proceeds, but also the promotion of illegal activity.

In *United States v. Paramo*, 998 F.2d 1212, 1218 (3d Cir. 1993), the court held that the law does not require that the defendant “plow back” the proceeds into the unlawful activity. The court concluded that “a defendant can engage in financial transactions that promote not only ongoing or future unlawful activity, but also prior unlawful activity” and rejected the defendant’s “claim that the district court erred by instructing the jury that they could convict [the defendant] if he promoted the carrying on of a ‘past mail fraud.’”

In *United States v. Fallon*, 61 F.4th 95 (3d Cir. 2023) the court held that the evidence was not sufficient to establish money laundering. The court explained:

There is a fine line between the concealment inherent in fraud offenses and concealment money laundering. “Congress did not enact money laundering statutes simply to add to the penalties for various crimes in which defendants make money.” This Court has found that 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1) “addressed this concern, and therefore delineated clearly [the difference] between the underlying offense and the money laundering offense, by including an intent requirement,” namely “the intent to conceal or disguise the nature, source, ownership and control of the proceeds of the ... fraud,” as distinct from the intent to commit the underlying fraud itself. Even the Supreme Court has warned about the danger of reading the money laundering statute in a way that would “merge” money laundering with the transactions inherent to the underlying crime that generates the proceeds to be laundered because “Congress [did not] want[] a transaction that is a normal part of a crime it had duly considered and appropriately punished elsewhere in the Criminal Code to radically increase the sentence for that crime.”

The court cited two reasons that make this line critical: first, a money laundering charge can increase the defendant’s sentence, and, second, the charge can lead to added financial penalties. *Fallon*, 61 F.4th at 116.

The court in *Fallon* clarified the requirements of the money laundering statute. To support a money laundering conviction, concealment laundering

requires financial transactions involving ‘proceeds’ of the fraud, and ill-gotten funds do not become ‘proceeds’ until after a defendant receives them. After that point, transactions in those funds that are designed to conceal, such as a deliberate commingling of illicit and lawful funds, can form the basis of a money laundering charge. But any transactions that occur before a defendant obtains the fruits of its fraudulent scheme fall outside of § 1956(a)’s scope. Thus, a defendant’s mere receipt of funds as a result of a fraudulent

transaction cannot itself constitute money laundering, and that is true even if the funds received include illicit funds commingled with lawfully obtained funds.

Fallon, 61 F.4th at 118. In *Fallon*, the prosecution argued that the defendants committed money laundering by comingling the proceeds of their fraudulent scheme with legitimate income. *Fallon*, 61 F.4th at 119-20. However, that comingling occurred before the money became fraudulently obtained proceeds and therefore did not constitute money laundering. *Fallon*, 61 F.4th at 120.

As to transfers of proceeds of the fraud within the company, the court concluded that those transfers did not entail an attempt to conceal but, rather, represented regular movement of money within the company:

The evidence does not show that the transfers were designed, in whole or in part, to conceal the fraud proceeds since Stieglitz—the key financial person not involved in the money-laundering conspiracy—was aware of all the money in the company and was involved in the financial transactions, yet he remained unaware of the fraud schemes.

Fallon, 61 F.4th at 121-22. In addition, the court noted that all the funds, both legitimate and ill-gotten – came from the same source and

there is not sufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged complex financial transactions—after the initial receipt of the “commingled” fraudulent and lawfully obtained funds—were designed for such concealment.

Fallon, 61 F.4th at 121-22. As a result, the money laundering convictions could not stand.

(Revised 4/2024)

6.18.1956-1 Money Laundering - Conducting a Financial Transaction Defined

The first element the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that *(name)* conducted *(or attempted to conduct)* a financial transaction.

The term “conducts” includes initiating, concluding, or participating in initiating or concluding a transaction.

The term “transaction” means *(a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery, or other disposition of property)(with respect to a financial institution, the deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, or any other payment, transfer, or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution by whatever means effected).*

The term “financial transaction” means any “transaction,” as I just explained that term *[include language that applies:*

which in any way or degree affects interstate (or foreign) commerce and (involves the movement of funds by wire or other means) (involves one or more monetary instruments)

(involves the transfer of title to any real property, vehicle, vessel or aircraft),

or

involves the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree].

Comment

Sand et al., *supra*, 50A-3.

18 U.S.C. § 1956(c) provides that, as used in this section:

(2) the term “conducts” includes initiating, concluding, or participating in initiating, or concluding a transaction;

(3) the term “transaction” includes a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery, or other disposition, and with respect to a financial institution includes a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension of credit, purchase or sale of any stock, bond, certificate of deposit, or other monetary instrument, use of a safe deposit box, or any other payment, transfer, or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution, by whatever means effected;

(4) the term “financial transaction” means (A) a transaction which in any way or degree affects interstate or foreign commerce (i) involving the movement of funds by wire or other means or (ii) involving one or more monetary instruments, or (iii) involving the transfer of title to any real property, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, or (B) a transaction involving the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree;

(6) the term “financial institution” includes--

(A) any financial institution, as defined in section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code, or the regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(B) any foreign bank, as defined in section 1 of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. § 3101);

31 U.S.C. § 5312(a)(2) and 31 C.F.R. § 103.11 define the term “financial institution.”

The Third Circuit has held that the term “transaction” includes the writing of a check. *See United States v. Chartock*, 283 F. App’x. 948 (3d Cir. 2008) (non-precedential).

(revised 12/09)

6.18.1956-2 Money Laundering - Interstate Commerce Defined

The term “interstate commerce,” as used in these instructions, means commerce between any combination of states, territories or possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia).

[The government is not required to prove that (name) ’s transactions with a financial institution, that is, with (specify financial institution), themselves affected interstate (or foreign) commerce. The government is required to prove only that the financial institutions or banks through which the financial transactions were conducted were engaged in or had other activities which affected interstate (or foreign) commerce in any way or degree.]

[Further, the government is not required to prove that the defendant knew of or intended the effect on interstate commerce, merely that such an effect occurred.]

Comment

Sand et al., supra, 50A-3.

The money laundering statute requires that the government plead and prove effect on interstate commerce. In *United States v. Goodwin*, 141 F.3d 394, 401 (2d Cir. 1997), the Second Circuit explained the nature of the interstate commerce requirement:

[T]he government must allege in the indictment that the financial transactions in question had some de minimis effect on interstate

commerce. Such a conclusion is required by the plain language of the money laundering statute. Section 1956(a)(1) prohibits persons from conducting certain “financial transactions.” The statute provides that “the term ‘financial transaction’ means (A) a transaction which in any way or degree affects interstate or foreign commerce . . . or (B) a transaction involving the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree.” 18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(4). Thus, proof of a nexus with interstate commerce is necessary to establish the existence of a financial transaction, and proof of a financial transaction is needed to establish a violation of the statute.

See also United States v. Ables, 167 F.3d 1021, 1029-31 (6th Cir. 1999) (holding government need only establish de minimis effect on interstate commerce).

The court may include the second paragraph of the instruction if the alleged money laundering transaction involves a financial institution.

6.18.1956-3 Money Laundering - Proceeds of a Specified Unlawful Activity Defined

The term “proceeds,” as used in these instructions, means any property, or any interest in property, that someone acquires or retains as a result of criminal activity. Proceeds may be derived from an already completed offense or from a completed phase of an ongoing offense (*include appropriate example; e.g., such as a mail fraud scheme*).

The government is not required to prove that all of the funds involved in the charged transactions were the proceeds of the specified unlawful activity. (*A financial transaction involves “proceeds” of a specified unlawful activity even when proceeds of a specified unlawful activity are commingled in an account with funds obtained from legitimate sources.*) It is sufficient if the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that at least part of the funds involved in a transaction represents such proceeds of specified unlawful activity.

I instruct you, as a matter of law, that the term “specified unlawful activity” includes a violation of (*specify relevant statute; e.g., the mail fraud statute*) as charged in this case. I have explained (*will explain*) the elements of (*specify alleged unlawful activity*).

Comment

18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7) provides a list of specified unlawful activities.

Section 1956(c)(9), enacted in May 2009, provides that “the term ‘proceeds’ means any property derived from or obtained or retained, directly or indirectly, through some form of unlawful activity, including the gross receipts of such activity.” This amendment appears to represent a legislative response to and rejection of the decision of the Supreme Court in *United States v. Santos*, 128 S. Ct. 2020 (2008).¹

Consistent with the recently-enacted statutory definition of proceeds, the Third Circuit has held that “proceeds” meant “receipts” rather than “profits.” See *United States v. Grasso*, 381 F.3d 160, 167 (3d Cir. 2004) (holding that proceeds “means gross receipts rather than profits”); *United States v. Omoruyi*, 260 F.3d 291, 294-96 (3d Cir. 2001) (holding that money became proceeds once it was credited to an account over which defendant had control); *United States v. Morelli*, 169 F.3d 798, 805 (3d Cir. 1999); *United States v. Moro*, 505 F. App'x. 113, 2012 WL 5951513 (3d Cir. 2012) (non-precedential) (rejecting defendant’s argument that the prosecution was required to prove net profits). In *United States v. Richardson*, 658 F.3d 333 (3d Cir. 2011), the Third Circuit considered the impact of *Santos* and concluded that, on the facts of the case, the term “proceeds” meant

¹ In *Santos*, the Supreme Court considered the meaning of the term “proceeds” as it is used in the money laundering statute and rendered a divided opinion. Four justices concluded that the term must be interpreted to mean profits rather than receipts, concluding that the term is ambiguous as used in the statute and therefore applying the rule of lenity. *Santos*, 128 S. Ct. at 2024-25. Four justices dissented, concluding that “proceeds” means “receipts.” *Santos*, 128 S. Ct. at 2035-45. Justice Stevens, concurring in the judgment only, cast the deciding vote and took the position that the meaning of the term “proceeds” should vary with the predicate crime, but that when the unlawful activity is an illicit gambling business, as in *Santos*, it meant profits. *Santos*, 128 S. Ct. at 2031-34. *Santos* represented a change from Third Circuit precedent. See generally *United States v. Yusuf*, 536 F.3d 178, 186 (3d Cir. 2008) (discussing *Santos*). In *United States v. Yusuf*, 536 F.3d 178, 189 (3d Cir. 2008), decided before the statute was amended, the Third Circuit considered the impact of *Santos* and held that “unpaid taxes, which are unlawfully disguised and retained by means of the filing of false tax returns through the U.S. mail, constitute ‘proceeds’ of mail fraud for purposes of supporting a charge of federal money laundering.” Further, the court concluded that the unpaid taxes were also profits of the scheme. *Yusuf*, 536 F.3d at 189.

“gross receipts.” *Richardson* involved the use of drug trafficking receipts and did not involve use of those receipts for a business-related expenditure. *See also United States v. Bansal*, 663 F.3d 634, 645 (3d Cir. 2011) (holding that in “criminal cases arising from prescription-less sales of controlled substances via the internet, money laundering charges can apply to ‘gross receipts’ of a criminal enterprise and not merely its profits”).

The government does not need to trace all the property involved in the money laundering transactions to a particular criminal transaction or specified unlawful activity. *See United States v. Yusuf*, 536 F.3d 178, 185 (3d Cir. 2008) (“we reject the suggestion that to qualify as ‘proceeds’ under the federal money laundering statute, funds must have been directly produced by or through a specified unlawful activity, and we agree that funds retained as a result of the unlawful activity can be treated as the ‘proceeds’ of such crime”); *United States v. Carr*, 25 F.3d 1194, 1205 (3d Cir. 1994). It is sufficient if the government proves that some of the funds in a commingled account derived from the unlawful activity. *See United States v. Sokolow*, 91 F.3d 396, 409 (3d Cir. 1996) (discussing conviction under § 1957 and concluding that government is not required to “trace the funds constituting criminal proceeds when they are commingled with funds obtained from legitimate sources”); *see also United States v. Jackson*, 935 F.2d 832 (7th Cir. 1991) (transactions drawn on account containing commingled funds “involve” proceeds of specified unlawful activity).

The Third Circuit has held that money is not the proceeds of wire fraud if it comes into the defendant’s hands before the wiring takes place. *Morelli*, 169 F.3d at 805-06. The court expressly disagreed with the Seventh Circuit’s view that a defendant could accrue proceeds from a mail or wire fraud before the mailing or wiring occurred. *Morelli*, 169 F.3d at 806 n.9. *See also United States v. Conley*, 37 F.3d 970, 980 (3d Cir. 1994) (“[P]roceeds are derived from an already completed offense, or a completed phase of an ongoing offense, before they can be laundered.”). However, the court went on to conclude that “the money was the proceeds of the entire ongoing fraudulent venture” and that “this venture was a wire fraud scheme.” The court explained that “[a]lthough each series [of transactions] may have included discrete acts of wire fraud that followed the creation of the proceeds related to that series, the fact is that the entire program, encompassing all of the acts charged in the indictment, constituted one large, ongoing wire fraud scheme. Each wiring in each series furthered the execution of

each and every individual act of tax fraud, and helped to create the proceeds involved in each succeeding series of transactions. This is primarily because each wiring, whether it occurred before or after a given act of tax fraud, served to promote and conceal each individual embezzlement of taxes, either ex ante or ex post. More precisely, each wiring, including those that occurred before a particular transaction, made it more difficult for the government to detect the entire fraudulent scheme or any particular fraudulent transaction or series of transactions. In sum, the money gained in each series of transactions (save the initial one) was the proceeds of wire fraud because the money was the proceeds of a fraud that was furthered by the prior wirings.” *Morelli*, 169 F.3d at 806-07. *See also United States v. Chartock*, 283 F. App’x. 948 (3d Cir. 2008) (non-precedential) (holding that money laundering was properly charged based on proceeds obtained before the mailing in a mail fraud because “the scheme to defraud was at a ‘completed phase of an ongoing offense’”).

(Revised 11/2013)

6.18.1956-4 Money Laundering - Knowledge that Property Represents Proceeds of Some Form of Unlawful Activity Defined

The third element that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that in conducting a financial transaction (*name*) knew that the property involved in the financial transaction represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity. To satisfy this element, the government must prove that (*name*) knew the property involved in the transaction represented proceeds from some form of unlawful activity that is a felony offense under state, federal, or foreign law. The government is not required to prove that (*name*) knew what the unlawful activity was.

In this case, the government claims that (*name*) knew that the proceeds were derived from unlawful activity which constitutes (*describe criminal activity alleged; e.g., mail fraud*) which is a felony under (*federal*)(*state*)(*foreign*) law.

Comment

Sand et al., *supra*, 50A-18.

18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(1) provides that, as used in this section

the term “knowing that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity” means that

the person knew the property involved in the transaction represented proceeds from some form, though not necessarily which form, of activity that constitutes a felony under State, Federal, or foreign law, regardless of whether or not such activity is specified in paragraph (7).

In *United States v. Wert-Ruiz*, 228 F.3d 250, 253 n.2 (3d Cir. 2000), the Third Circuit noted that “[t]hough knowledge that the funds have been obtained illegally is required, knowledge of what the specified unlawful activity is not.” *See also United States v. Bansal*, 663 F.3d 634, 645 (3d Cir. 2011) (holding evidence of knowledge sufficient); *United States v. Carr*, 25 F.3d 1194, 1205 (3d Cir. 1994) (holding government could establish defendant’s knowledge of the criminal nature of the proceeds through circumstantial evidence).

In *Wert-Ruiz*, 228 F.3d at 254-55, the trial court gave the following “willful blindness” instruction:

When knowledge of the existence of a particular fact is an essential part of an offense, such knowledge may be established if a defendant is aware of a high probability of its existence, unless she actually believes that it does not exist.

So with respect to the issue of a defendant’s knowledge in this case, if you find from all the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant deliberately and consciously tried to avoid learning that certain currency was the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, and that the defendants deliberately and consciously tried to avoid learning that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of the unlawful activity, you may treat such deliberate avoidance of positive knowledge as the equivalent of knowledge.

I must emphasize, however, that the requisite proof of knowledge on the part of a defendant cannot be established by demonstrating she was negligent, careless or foolish.

The Third Circuit concluded that the instruction was proper even though the government also contended that the defendant had actual knowledge. 228 F.3d at 256-57. *See also* 5.06 (Willful Blindness).

(Revised 10/2012)

6.18.1956-5 Money Laundering - Intent to Promote, Intent to Conceal or Disguise, Intent to Avoid Reporting Requirement Defined

The final element that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that *(name)*, **in conducting the financial transactions,** *[insert appropriate language:*

intended to promote the carrying on of the specified unlawful activity, that is (describe unlawful activity alleged in the indictment; e.g., mail fraud);

intended to conceal or disguise the nature, the source, the ownership, or the control of the proceeds of the specified unlawful activity, that is, (describe criminal activity alleged; e.g., mail fraud);

conducted the financial transaction with knowledge that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under (state)(federal) law.]

Whether *(name)* *[insert appropriate language:*

intended to promote the carrying on of (describe specified unlawful activity alleged in the indictment);

knew that the purpose of the financial transaction (attempted financial transaction) was to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of (the specified criminal activity);

knew that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under (State)(Federal) law]

may be established by proof of (name)'s actual knowledge; by circumstantial evidence; or by the defendant's willful blindness (or purposeful ignorance). In other words, you are entitled to find from the circumstances surrounding the financial transactions or attempted financial transactions the purpose of that activity and (name)'s knowledge.

Comment

Sand et al., supra, 50A-5.

The court should also give Instruction 5.03 (Intentionally). In appropriate cases, the court should also give Instruction 5.06 (Willful Blindness).

In *United States v. Navarro*, 145 F.3d 580, 585 (3d Cir. 1998), the Third Circuit explained:

to constitute a violation of [1956(a)(1)] the defendant must undertake a financial transaction involving proceeds known to be from a specified unlawful activity:

- 1) With the intent to promote the carrying on of a specified unlawful activity (the promotion prong); or
- 2) Knowing that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to conceal the nature, location, ownership, etc. of the proceeds (the conceal or disguise prong); or

3) Knowing that the transaction was designed to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law (the reporting requirement prong).

In *United States v. Paramo*, 998 F.2d 1212 (3d Cir. 1993), the court concluded that the evidence established the defendant's intent. The court summarized the evidence as follows:

In the present case, Paramo understood that the embezzled checks would have been worthless unless cashed at a bank or otherwise exchanged for negotiable currency. Given this fact, the jury rationally could have found that the cashing of each check contributed to the growth and prosperity of each preceding mail fraud by creating value out of an otherwise unremunerative enterprise. Accordingly, the jury rationally could have concluded that cashing the checks promoted each antecedent fraud, and was specifically intended by Paramo to do so.

998 F.2d at 1218. *See also United States v. Bansal*, 663 F.3d 634, 645 (3d Cir. 2011) (holding evidence of intent sufficient); *United States v. Omoruyi*, 260 F.3d 291, 295-96 (3d Cir. 2001) (holding that evidence established defendant's intent to conceal nature, source, location, ownership, and control of proceeds of mail fraud where he deposited the money in bank accounts under false names and used false identification to withdraw it); *United States v. Carr*, 25 F.3d 1194, 1202-03 (3d Cir. 1994) (concluding evidence including trips to travel agency and large amount of currency in small bills was sufficient to establish money laundering through intent to conceal nature, source, location, ownership, and control of proceeds of unlawful activity).

In *United States v. Richardson*, 658 F.3d 333, 340 (3d Cir. 2011), the Third Circuit explained:

The government need not prove that the defendant herself had the intent to conceal one of the listed attributes of the funds. It is enough to prove that the defendant knew someone else had that purpose.

Nevertheless, in *Richardson*, the court found the evidence of the defendant's intent insufficient. *Richardson*, 658 F.3d at 342.

(Revised 10/2012)

6.18.1956-6 Money Laundering - Unanimity Required

Count (No.) of the indictment, charging (name) with money laundering, alleges more than one purpose for the money laundering offense(s), that is, that the transaction(s) (was)(were) [include appropriate language: intended to promote the carrying on of (specify the unlawful activity), or (was)(were) designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of (specify the unlawful activity) or (was)(were) designed in whole or in part to avoid a transaction reporting requirement].

The government is not required to prove each of the purposes alleged. It is sufficient for the government to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that (name) committed each transaction for one of those purposes.

However, each of you must agree with each of the other jurors as to which purpose or purposes (name) intended to serve by engaging in the transaction. In other words, if you unanimously agree that (name) committed the alleged transaction to promote the carrying on of (specify unlawful activity alleged) or if you unanimously agree that (name) committed the alleged transaction to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of that unlawful activity, or both, you may find the

defendant guilty. You need not unanimously agree on each purpose, but, in order to convict, must unanimously agree upon at least one such purpose.

Unless each of you agrees that the government has proven the same purpose for an alleged transaction beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of that money laundering transaction.

Comment

If the indictment charges multiple purposes for a money laundering transaction, the jurors should be instructed that they cannot convict unless they unanimously agree on the particular purpose for the money laundering transaction. *See United States v. Navarro*, 145 F.3d 580 (3d Cir. 1998).