

N.C.P.I.-Crim. 254A.17
[SELLING] [BUYING] [POSSESSING] FIREARM WITH SERIAL NUMBER
[ALTERED] [DEFACED] [DESTROYED] [REMOVED]. FELONY.
GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME
JUNE 2010
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-160.2

254A.17 [SELLING] [BUYING] [POSSESSING] FIREARM WITH SERIAL
NUMBER [ALTERED] [DEFACED] [DESTROYED] [REMOVED]. FELONY.

The defendant has been charged with [selling] [buying]
[possessing] a firearm with a serial number that has been [altered]
[defaced] [destroyed] [removed].

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense the State must
prove four things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that (*describe property, e.g., "A twelve gauge shotgun"*) was
a firearm.

Second, that the firearm's [permanent serial number]
[manufacturer's identification plate] [other permanent distinguishing
number or mark] had been [altered] [defaced] [destroyed] [removed].

Third, that the firearm's [permanent serial number] [manufacturer's
identification plate] [other permanent distinguishing number or mark] had
been [altered] [defaced] [destroyed] [removed] for the purpose of
[concealing] [misrepresenting] the identity of the firearm.

And Fourth, that the defendant [bought] [sold] [possessed¹] the
firearm.

*NOTE WELL: When constructive possession is at issue,
or when a fuller definition of actual possession is
needed, incorporate the relevant portions of N.C.P.I.-
Crim. 104.41 at this point.*

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or
about the alleged date, (*describe property*) was a firearm, that the

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defendant [bought] [sold] [possessed] the firearm, and that the firearm's [permanent serial number] [manufacturer's identification plate] [other permanent distinguishing number or mark] had been [altered] [defaced] [destroyed] [removed] for the purpose of [concealing] [misrepresenting] the identity of the firearm, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find or you have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

1. One has possession of property when one has both the power and intent to control its disposition or use.