

**Ala. Code 1975, § 13A-11-64(1)**

**Altering Identification of Firearm**

The defendant is charged with altering identification of a firearm.

A person commits the crime of altering identification of a firearm if he/she changes, alters, removes, or obliterates the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark or identification of any firearm.

To convict, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements:

- (1) The defendant changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark or identification of a firearm, {insert description of firearm}; **(AND)**
- (2) The defendant acted intentionally.

A *firearm* is a weapon from which a shot is discharged by gunpowder. [13A-11-62(1); 13A-8-1(5)]

A person acts *intentionally* with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense, when his/her purpose is to cause that result or to engage in that conduct. [13A-2-2(1)]

If you find from the evidence that the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt each of the above elements of altering identification of a firearm, then you shall find the defendant guilty of altering identification of a firearm.

If you find that the State has failed to prove any one or more of the elements of altering identification of a firearm, then you cannot find the defendant guilty of altering identification of a firearm.

**Use Notes**

The statute does not state a specific mens rea element. However, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals has held that criminal intent is a required element for conviction. *Ala. v. Self*, 492 So. 2d 319 (Crim. App. 1986)

[Approved 05/09/19]