

[RECEIVING] [TRANSFERRING] A STOLEN VEHICLE WITH INTENT TO  
[PROCURE] [PASS] TITLE TO THAT VEHICLE. G.S. 20-106. FELONY.

The defendant has been charged with [receiving]  
[transferring possession of] a stolen vehicle with intent to  
[procure] [pass] title to that vehicle.

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

First, that the defendant [received] [transferred possession  
of] a vehicle.

Second, that the defendant intended to [procure] [pass]  
title to that vehicle.

(And) Third, that the defendant knew or had reason to know  
that the vehicle had been [stolen] [unlawfully taken].

(And Fourth, that at that time, the defendant was not an  
officer of the law engaged in the performance of his duty.)<sup>1</sup>

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that  
on or about the alleged date the defendant [received]  
[transferred possession of] a vehicle with the intent to  
[procure] [pass] title to that vehicle, and that the defendant  
knew or had reason to know that the vehicle had been [stolen]  
[unlawfully taken] (and that at that time he was not an officer  
of the law engaged in the performance of his duty),<sup>1</sup> it would be  
your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find  
or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it  
would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

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<sup>1</sup>Include this element only if there is some evidence that the defendant  
was an officer. The state is not required to produce as part of its case in  
chief evidence that the defendant was not an officer. S. v. Murchison, 39  
N.C. App. 163, 167 (1978).

