

**14.7 FALSE VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP OR FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO A
PAWNBROKER**

§ 539.001(8)(b)8, Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of False Verification of Ownership or False Identification to a Pawnbroker, the State must prove the following three elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. (Defendant) **sold or pledged** [goods] [(property alleged)] **to a pawnbroker.**
2. **At the time,** (defendant) **knowingly gave** [false verification of ownership of the [goods] [(property alleged)]] [false or altered identification] **to the pawnbroker.**
3. (Defendant) **received money from the pawnbroker for the** [goods] [(property alleged)] **sold or pledged.**

Enhanced penalty. Give if applicable.

If you find (defendant) guilty of false verification of ownership or false identification to a pawnbroker, you must then determine whether the State has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the value of the money received was \$300 or more.

Definition.

§ 539.001(2)(i), Fla. Stat.

“Pawnbroker” means any person who is engaged in the business of making pawns; who makes a public display containing the term “pawn,” “pawnbroker,” or “pawnshop” or any derivative thereof; or who publicly displays a sign or symbol historically identified with pawns. A pawnbroker may also engage in the business of purchasing goods which includes consignment and trade.

Lesser Included Offenses

No lesser included offenses have been identified for this offense.

Comment

This instruction was adopted in 2008.