

**Event 1- Police Sciences  
Session 43 – Hate Crimes  
LD #42 Cultural Diversity/Discrimination**

**Date Revised: 11/20/19**

**Course Goal:** To teach recruit officers the lawful basis for recognizing criminal acts as hate crimes, non-criminal acts hate incidents and understand the impact of such crimes on victims and communities.

**Learning Objectives:**

- Discuss articles of faith that can be interpreted as a weapon, including: Identification of the article, Proper handling of and respect for the article **[42.III.C.1-2]**
- Classify the crime and the elements required to arrest for: Desecrating religious symbols, interfering with religious freedom, terrorizing another, Interfering with an individual's civil rights **[42.V.B.1-4]**
- Explain the legal rights and remedies available to victims of hate crimes based on federal law and Civil Code **[42.V.C]**
- Describe the impact of hate crimes on victims, the victims' families, and the community **[42.V.D]**
- Explain considerations when investigating and documenting incidents involving possible hate crimes **[42.V.F]**
- Given a minimum of two POST-developed video re-enactments or written descriptions of possible hate crimes, or an equivalent material provided by the presenter, the student will participate in a facilitated discussion which addresses the following: Whether or not the incident constituted a hate crime under the law, Impact of the incident on victims, their families and the community, Effectiveness of the law enforcement response, Legal rights of, and remedies available to the victims(s) **[42.VII.D.1-4]**

**Session Time: 2 hours**

<b>Resources:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classroom with tables</li> <li>• Training Needs: POST LD 42 Workbook</li> <li>• Handouts: Hate Crimes Resource Pamphlet, Hate Crime Case Studies (1-11), Hate Crime Notebook Divider</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Session Summary:</b> The recruit officer will take tour of the Museum of Tolerance participating in a six-hour educational program "Tool for Tolerance" for Law Enforcement. They will increase their awareness of criminal acts that are hate crimes, Legal requirements, LAPD Policy and Procedures and the officers role as a first responder for providing the most effective response to hate incidents and hate crimes.</li> </ul>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. LAPD - Hate Crimes</p> <p>A. Introduction:</p> <p>1. The City of Los Angeles values the great diversity of its people and recognizes that a threat against any portion of our community is truly a threat against our diverse way of</p>	<p><b>Start of LAPD session 1 Hour</b></p> <p><b>Review with class from previous Hate Crimes-Session-32</b></p>







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<p>a destructive device for terrorizing another.</p> <p>c) NOTE: This section applies to any library, bookstore, courthouse, home of a court officer, church, temple, synagogue, place of worship or abortion clinic.</p> <p>d. Interfering with an Individual’s Civil Rights – 422.6 P.C. (Misc.), 422.7 P.C. (Felony) <b>[42.V.B.4]</b></p> <p>1) Elements</p> <p>a) By force or threat of force willfully injure, intimidate, interfere with, oppress or threaten, any other person, in the exercise of that person’s constitutional rights because of that person’s real or perceived: race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender or sexual orientation.</p> <p>e. Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights- 18 USC 241 (Federal)</p> <p>1) Elements</p> <p>a) Prohibits conspiracies to injure citizens exercising rights protected by the Constitution or other US laws</p> <p>f. Forcible Interference with Civil Rights- 18 USC 245 (Federal)</p> <p>1) Elements</p> <p>a) Prohibits intentional interference by force or threat of force, with certain specified rights.</p> <p>b) Enacted in 1968 in response to violent attacks on civil rights workers in the South.</p> <p>g. Forcible Interference with Civil Rights Under Color of Authority- 18 USC 242 (Federal)</p> <p>1) Elements</p> <p>a) Prohibits willful deprivation of civil rights by those acting under color of law.</p> <p>b) Frequently used to prosecute violent misconduct by law enforcement officials</p> <p>h. Conspiracy to deprive any person or class of persons of Equal Protection of the Law 42 USC 1985 (3)- (Federal)</p> <p>1) Elements</p> <p>a) Imposes civil liability on those who conspire to deprive others of the protection of the law.</p> <p>b) Enacted to provide redress for victims of the Klan during reconstruction</p> <p>2. Explain the legal rights and remedies available to victims of</p>	<p><b>crime?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: How many believe this meets the criteria for a hatred incident, raise your hand?</b></p> <p><b>How many of you think this is neither a hate crime or hatred incident?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: How many believe this is a hate crime?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: How many think it meets the criteria for a hatred incident?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: Does it matter if the woman is a lesbian or not?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: What do you have?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: How many believe this is a hate crime?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: How many think it meets the criteria for a hatred incident?</b></p>
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hate crimes based on federal law and Civil **[42.V.C]**

- a. Describe the two principal California civil rights statutes that are used to address hate related violence or threats of violence.
  - 1) Ralph Civil Rights Act- (State Civil Statute)
    - a) Prohibits violence or intimidation by threat of violence against persons or their property because of their real or perceived: race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, position in a labor dispute (excluding statements made during otherwise lawful labor picketing), or any other arbitrary class-based distinction.
  - 2) Bane Civil Rights Act- (State Civil Statute)
    - a) Forbids interference by threats, intimidation or coercion with an individual's individual and Constitutional rights.
    - b) Examples of the rights protected include but are not limited to: Association, assembly, due process, education, employment, equal protection, expression, formation and enforcement of contracts, holding of public office housing privacy, speech, travel, use of public facilities, voting and worship.
- b. Discuss Articles of faith that can be interpreted as a weapon and identification of the article. **[42.III.C.1]**
  - 1) Freedom of religion is a cornerstone of civil rights. All people have the right to practice their religion without fear or interference. When contacting people in the field or entering a private home or entering a place of worship, officers may see religious artifacts that could include but are not limited to the following:
    - a) Symbols
    - b) Books
    - c) Alters
    - d) Prayer rugs
    - e) Shrines
    - f) Pictures or statues of religious figures
    - g) Turbans
  - 2) Sikhism is a religion found in the Punjas region of south Asia in the late 15th Century and 18th; the 5th longest religion in the world.
  - 3) In California the Sikh population in California is

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estimated at 250,000.

- 4) Sikhs are often mistaken for Muslims or Hindus but are completely different religions
  - 5) Sikhs wear a religious uniform that identifies them as members of the faith. All baptized Sikhs are required to carry activities of faith always.
    - a) Kesh - uncut hair
    - b) Kangha – wooden comb, sometimes kept in hair
    - c) Kara – bracelet on the right wrist
    - d) Kachehra – special undergarment
    - e) Kirpan – ceremonial item resembling a small sword, usually with a curved tip, commonly between 3-9 inches in length. It may be steel or iron, worn in a sheath hung on a strap and slung over one shoulder or worn around the waist.
      - (1) It may be visible over the clothing or under a jacket.
      - (2) Usually a Kirpan can be identified as a religious item because the Kish carrying it is also likely to be carrying the other four articles of faith.
- c. Discuss proper handling and respect for religious articles. **[42.III.C.2]**
- 1) Officers should be respectful of any articles or areas that are used for prayer or worship. Depending on the circumstances, it may be appropriate to remove their shoes or head covering when entering the building or areas of worship.
  - 2) When a Kirpan must be inspected and if circumstances permit officers should request to inspect the item
    - a) Explaining why it needs to be inspected. If it must be recovered, it should be treated respectfully, kept in a clean place and off the floor and returned as soon as possible.
  - 3) Sikhs never appear in public without their heads covered. Doing so is embarrassing and humiliating for a Sikh.
    - a) To pat –down a turban, an officer should inform the Kikh that the turban is going to be pat down, but not removed.
    - b) This explanation will show respect and help prevent objection to being patted down.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>c) Removing the turban Akin to a strip search</li><li>d) If the removal of the turban is required and circumstances permit, provide a clean and private area with a mirror, adequate lightening and 5-15 minutes to re-tie the turban</li><li>d. Legal Considerations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Since September 2011, 22 criminal cases have been dismissed against Sikhs for carrying Kirpans</li><li>2) Sikh’s carrying a Kirpan has not been addressed in California’s court.</li><li>3) Other states courts have held that the prosecution of Sikh’s for carrying a Sikh violated the religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993.</li></ul></li><li>B. Reporting Procedures (<b>Review</b>)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Criminal Investigations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. REFER to Hate Crime Notebook Divider</li><li>b. If a crime has been committed and bias or prejudice toward any protected group is a substantial factor and not merely incidental to the crime, they shall title the report according to the criminal violation and add “Hate Crime” to the title.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Battery/Hate Crime</li><li>b) ADW/Hate Crime</li><li>c) Vandalism/Hate Crime</li><li>d) Desecrating Religious Symbols/Hate Crime - 11411 P.C. (Felony) <b>[42.V.B.1]</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Burning a cross or another religious symbol</li><li>(b) On the property of another</li><li>(c) Without that person’s consent</li><li>(d) Knowing it is a religious symbol, or</li><li>(e) Displaying a Nazi swastika or other symbol</li><li>(f) Hanging of a noose</li><li>(g) For terrorizing another</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>e) Interfering with Religious Freedom/Hate Crime <b>[42.V.B.2]</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Elements:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Any person who</li><li>(b) With intent to cause</li><li>(c) Attempts to cause, or</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Review from Previous session 32</b></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(d) Causes another</li><li>(e) Person to refrain from exercising that person's religion</li><li>(f) by means of threat directly communicated</li><li>(g) to commit an unlawful injury, or</li><li>(h) to reasonably appear to the recipient that such threats could be carried out</li></ul> <p>c. Officers shall complete an I.R. or arrest report and include the motive of the suspect(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Penal code sections 422.6 and 422.7 are intended to be identified as additional offenses, the underlying crime (i.e. battery, vandalism, etc.) will generally be listed as the main offense. However, certain hate crimes identified within the Penal Code can stand alone (i.e. 11411 PC Felony, Desecrating Religious Symbols, 11412 PC Felony, Interfering with Religious Freedom, 11413 PC Felony, Terrorizing Another).</li></ul> <p>d. Officers shall check the "motivated by hatred or prejudice" box in the MO section.</p> <p>e. Notify the watch commander, area of occurrence, and request a field supervisor to respond to the scene.</p> <p>f. Notify RACR Division (213)484-6700 for inclusion of the hate crime in the Chief of Police 24-Hour Occurrence Log and document the notification in the related report.</p> <p>g. Complete a Request for Confidentiality of Information for the victim per Special Order No.5 dated January 2000.</p> <p>2. Non-criminal Investigations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. REFER to Hate Crime Notebook Divider</li><li>b. Officers shall complete an I.R. entitled HATE INCIDENT and include the motivation of the suspect (s) and list them in the "Involved Persons" box as a "wit".</li><li>c. Notify the watch commander, area of occurrence.</li><li>d. Officers shall check the motivated by hatred or prejudice box in the MO section.</li><li>e. Complete a Request for Confidentiality of Information for the victim per Special Order No.5 dated January 2000.</li></ul> <p>C. Legal Rights for the Victim(s) of Hate Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. DISTRIBUTE Handout: "Los Angeles Police Department Hate Crimes Resource Pamphlet" (Form 15.91.00 (04/14))</li><li>2. Officers shall distribute one to each victim of a hate crime/incident per 13873 PC.</li><li>3. Officer shall provide Victim of any criminal act with Marsy's Law Pamphlet Confidentiality shall be completed (regardless</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Distribute Hate Crimes Handouts</b></p>
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<p>1) Expected Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This is a situation where the crime of purse snatch was committed but the investigation cannot show that the crime was motivated in whole or in part by one of the protected classes.</li> <li>b) This does not rise to the level of a hate crime.</li> <li>c) But the comment made by the fleeing juvenile does require the appropriate documentation.</li> <li>d) The officer should complete an I.R. titled "Purse Snatch/Hatred Incident"</li> </ul> <p>8. Case Study #3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Overnight, unknown persons broke into a synagogue and destroyed several religious objects. The perpetrators left a large swastika drawn on the door and wrote, "Death to the Jews" on a wall. Although valuable items were present, none were taken.</li> </ul> <p>1) Expected Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A Vandalism/Hate Crime was committed.</li> </ul> <p>9. Case Study #4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A 51-year-old white male wielding a tire iron attacked a 29 years old Chinese-American male. The victim suffered severe lacerations and a broken arm. The incident took place in a parking lot next to a bar. Investigation revealed that the offender and victim had previously exchanged racial insults in the bar. The offender initiated the exchange by calling the victim a racial epithet used against the Japanese and stated the Japanese were taking away jobs from Americans.</li> </ul> <p>1) Expected Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) An ADW/Hate Crime was committed.</li> </ul> <p>10. Case Study #5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Four white teenagers approached an adult white male and asked for money for the bus. When he refused, one of the youths said to the others, "Let's teach this (epithet for a gay person) a lesson." The victim was punched in the face, knocked to the ground, kicked several times, and robbed of his wristwatch, ring, and wallet. When he reported the crime, the victim advised he did not know the offenders and that he was not gay.</li> </ul> <p>1) Expected Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The suspects committed an ADW/Robbery/Hate Crime.</li> <li>b) This crime began as a "Pan Handling" and</li> </ul>	<p>or why not?</p> <p><b>Ask: What questions can officers ask the victim to determine if it was a hate crime?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: What would be the appropriate action for the responding officers?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: What is the most significant fact to lead officers to believe this is a hate crime?</b></p> <p><b>Ask: What evidence will help you to identify the motivation?</b></p>
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evolved into a hate crime.

**11. Case Study #6**

- a. A small neighborhood bar frequented by gays burned down after being closed for the night. An investigation revealed that the fire was deliberately set, but there were no witnesses or suspects. The investigation revealed no threats, derogatory statements, or hatred incidents involving the establishment had been identified.

1) Expected Response:

- a) The elements of a hate crime do not exist.
- b) If the investigation disclosed that this was one in a series of arsons which occurred at other bars frequented by gay patrons, or any other link to determine prejudice, bigotry, hatred, or bias, then enough information would exist to add hate crime to the title

**12. Case Study #7**

- a. Six African-American men assaulted and seriously injured a white man and his Asian male friend as they were walking through a residential neighborhood. Witnesses said that when the victims were attacked the suspect's yelled "Stay out of our neighborhood white boy and keep your friends out too!"

1) Expected Response:

- a) A Battery/Hate Crime was committed.

**13. Case Study #8**

- a. Unknown subjects vandalized an auditorium used by of several religious denominations for prayer meetings. Extensive damage was caused and statements, such as, "There is but one true religion" and "down with nonbelievers," were spray painted on the walls.

1) Expected Response:

- a) A Vandalism/Hate Crime was committed.

**14. Case Study #9**

- a. A carload of males driving down Hollywood Blvd observed two males walking down the sidewalk holding hands. As they passed by, the people in the car yell out "All your gay people are perverts." The two male pedestrians call 911 because they were in fear for their safety.

1) Expected Response:

- a) This situation meets the criteria of a Hatred Incident.

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15. Case Study #10

- a. A disabled driver parked his van in a designated- Disabled Persons parking stall at the grocery store. Disabled Persons' license plates were clearly displayed on the front and rear of the van. As the driver exited the van, three white males approached him. The driver described the three males as follows: shaved heads, military style boots, white T-shirts and camouflage pants. One of the males had a tattoo of a swastika on his right elbow. Another had a tattoo of a skull dripping blood on his left shoulder. The males pushed the driver to the ground and began stomping and kicking him. The white males did not say anything to the driver. They casually walked from the parking lot.
- b.
  - 1) Expected Response:
    - a) An ADW/Hate Crime was committed.

16. Case Study #11

- a. A disabled female in her wheelchair was at the shopping mall. She kept her packages on the back of her wheelchair. A group of juveniles approached the female and deliberately tipped over her wheelchair, causing her to fall to the ground. One of the juveniles grabbed the packages off the back of the wheelchair. Another juvenile ripped her purse from her grasp. The group began laughing and jeering at the female lying on the ground. One of the juveniles stated, "You gimps get too many special privileges and we're sick of it!"
- b.
  - 1) A Robbery/Battery/Hate Crime was committed.

17. DEBRIEF: Each case study is debriefed separately. The group assigned will debrief, then the class for additional observations or differing opinions. Clear up any misunderstandings and incorrect responses.

E. REINFORCE KEY LEARNING POINTS

1. Hate Crimes impact communities as well as individuals.
2. While Hate Crimes are specific to protected groups the incident is a crime regardless of the victim's actual inclusion in the protected group
3. Thoroughly document Hate Crime elements.
4. Assure that Victim is given proper resources and notifications are made as required.

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**Learning Activity #1– Class Presentations**

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- A. LEARNING ACTIVITY #1 – Class Presentations:
1. Utilizing LD 42 Workbooks, assign one or more definitions to each of the learning teams. Advise the team they are to teach back the definition to the group, including an example from the Museum tour or other source
    - a. Desecrating Religious Symbols - 11411 P.C. (Felony) **[42.V.B.1]**
      - 1) Elements
        - a) Burning a cross or other religious symbol on the property of another
        - b) knowing it is a religious symbol, or
        - c) hanging a noose, or
        - d) displaying a Nazi swastika or other symbol for terrorizing another.
        - e) NOTE: The noose is a new addition to the law and is not included in LD 42 Workbook Version 5.1
    - b. Interfering with Religious Freedom – 11412 P.C. (Felony) **[42.V.B.2]**
      - 1) Elements
        - a) Any person who with intent to cause, attempt to cause, or causes another person to refrain from exercising that person's religion by means of threat directly communicated, to commit an unlawful injury, or to reasonably appear to the recipient that such threats could be carried out.
    - c. Terrorizing Another - 11413 P.C. (Felony) **[42.V.B.3]**
      - 1) Elements
        - a) Is defined as causing a person of ordinary emotions and sensibilities to fear for his or her personal safety.
        - b) Any person who explodes or attempts to explode a destructive device for terrorizing another.
        - c) NOTE: This section applies to any library, bookstore, courthouse, home of a court officer, church, temple, synagogue, place of worship or abortion clinic.
    - d. Interfering with an Individual's Civil Rights – 422.6 P.C. (Misd.), 422.7 P.C. (Felony) **[42.V.B.4]**
      - 1) Elements
        - a) By force or threat of force willfully injure, intimidate, interfere with, oppress or threaten, any other person, in the exercise of that person's constitutional rights because of that person's real or perceived: race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender or sexual orientation.
    - e. Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights- 18 USC 241 (Federal)
      - 1) Elements
        - a) Prohibits conspiracies to injure citizens exercising rights protected by the Constitution or other US laws
    - f. Forcible Interference with Civil Rights- 18 USC 245 (Federal)
      - 1) Elements
        - a) Prohibits intentional interference by force or threat of force, with certain specified rights.

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- b) Enacted in 1968 in response to violent attacks on civil rights workers in the South.
- g. Forcible Interference with Civil Rights Under Color of Authority- 18 USC 242 (Federal)
  - 1) Elements
    - a) Prohibits willful deprivation of civil rights by those acting under color of law.
    - b) Frequently used to prosecute violent misconduct by law enforcement officials
  - h. Conspiracy to deprive any person or class of persons of Equal Protection of the Law 42 USC 1985 (3)- (Federal)
    - 1) Elements
      - a) Imposes civil liability on those who conspire to deprive others of the protection of the law.
      - b) Enacted to provide redress for victims of the Klan during reconstruction
- 2. Explain the legal rights and remedies available to victims of hate crimes based on federal law and Civil **[42.V.C]**
  - a. Describe the two principal California civil rights statutes that are used to address hate related violence or threats of violence.
    - 1) Ralph Civil Rights Act- (State Civil Statute)
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      - b) Examples of the rights protected include but are not limited to: Association, assembly, due process, education, employment, equal protection, expression, formation and enforcement of contracts, holding of public office housing privacy, speech, travel, use of public facilities, voting and worship.

**Learning Activity #2 - Case Studies**  
**Groberson #5, #6, #9**

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A. Learning Activity #3: Case Studies

1. Given a minimum of two POST-developed video re-enactments or written descriptions of possible hate crimes, or an equivalent material provided by the presenter, the student will participate in a facilitated discussion which addresses the following:
  - a. Whether or not the incident constituted a hate crime under the law
  - b. Impact of the incident on victims, their families and the community
  - c. Effectiveness of the law enforcement response
  - d. Legal rights of, and remedies available to the victims(s)
2. Practical Application: Hate Crime/Hatred Incident Case Studies
3. Materials: Handouts Case Studies #1-11
4. Procedures: Separate the class into small groups. Give each group one Hate Crime/Incident case study. Direct each group to select a reader and reporter. Have the reader read aloud and the groups to discuss their assigned case study. Use the "Hate Crimes and Hatred Incidents" Notebook Divider and LD 42 reference material.
5. NOTE: Case Studies 5, 6 and 9 are mandatory. The others used are determined by the size of the class and facilitator's choice.
6. Case Study # 1
  - 1) While driving through a predominately Mexican-American neighborhood, an African-American male stopped his car to repair a flat tire. A group of Mexican-Americans leaving a bar attacked him with bottles and clubs. During the attack, the offenders called the victim by a racial epithet used against African-Americans and told him that African-Americans were not welcome in the neighborhood.
  - 2) Expected Response:
    - a) An ADW/Hate Crime was committed.
7. Case Study #2
  - a. A white juvenile male grabbed a Jewish woman's purse, knocking her to the ground. As he ran away he called her a racial epithet used against Jews. The victim did not know the juvenile.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) This is a situation where the crime of purse snatch was committed but the investigation cannot show that the crime was motivated in whole or in part by one of the protected classes.
      - b) This does not rise to the level of a hate crime.
      - c) But the comment made by the fleeing juvenile does require the appropriate documentation.
      - d) The officer should complete an I.R. titled "Purse Snatch/Hatred Incident
8. Case Study #3

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- a. Overnight, unknown persons broke into a synagogue and destroyed several religious objects. The perpetrators left a large swastika drawn on the door and wrote, "Death to the Jews" on a wall. Although valuable items were present, none were taken.
  - 1) Expected Response:
    - a) A Vandalism/Hate Crime was committed.
9. **Case Study #4**
  - a. A 51-year-old white male wielding a tire iron attacked a 29 years old Chinese-American male. The victim suffered severe lacerations and a broken arm. The incident took place in a parking lot next to a bar. Investigation revealed that the offender and victim had previously exchanged racial insults in the bar. The offender initiated the exchange by calling the victim a racial epithet used against the Japanese and stated the Japanese were taking away jobs from Americans.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) An ADW/Hate Crime was committed.
10. **Case Study #5**
  - a. Four white teenagers approached an adult white male and asked for money for the bus. When he refused, one of the youths said to the others, "Let's teach this (epithet for a gay person) a lesson." The victim was punched in the face, knocked to the ground, kicked several times, and robbed of his wristwatch, ring, and wallet. When he reported the crime, the victim advised he did not know the offenders and that he was not gay.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) The suspects committed an ADW/Robbery/Hate Crime.
      - b) This crime began as a "Pan Handling" and evolved into a hate crime.
11. **Case Study #6**
  - a. A small neighborhood bar frequented by gays burned down after being closed for the night. An investigation revealed that the fire was deliberately set, but there were no witnesses or suspects. The investigation revealed no threats, derogatory statements, or hatred incidents involving the establishment had been identified.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) The elements of a hate crime do not exist.
      - b) If the investigation disclosed that this was one in a series of arsons which occurred at other bars frequented by gay patrons, or any other link to determine prejudice, bigotry, hatred, or bias, then enough information would exist to add hate crime to the title
12. **Case Study #7**
  - a. Six African-American men assaulted and seriously injured a white man and his Asian male friend as they were walking through a residential neighborhood. Witnesses said that when the victims were attacked the suspect's yelled "Stay out of our neighborhood white boy and keep your friends out too!"
    - 1) Expected Response:

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- a) A Battery/Hate Crime was committed.
13. Case Study #8
- a. Unknown subjects vandalized an auditorium used by of several religious denominations for prayer meetings. Extensive damage was caused and statements, such as, “There is but one true religion” and “down with nonbelievers,” were spray painted on the walls.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) A Vandalism/Hate Crime was committed.
14. **Case Study #9**
- a. A carload of males driving down Hollywood Blvd observed two males walking down the sidewalk holding hands. As they passed by, the people in the car yell out “All your gay people are perverts.” The two male pedestrians call 911 because they were in fear for their safety.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) This situation meets the criteria of a Hatred Incident.
15. Case Study #10
- a. A disabled driver parked his van in a designated-Disabled Persons parking stall at the grocery store. Disabled Persons’ license plates were clearly displayed on the front and rear of the van. As the driver exited the van, three white males approached him. The driver described the three males as follows: shaved heads, military style boots, white T-shirts and camouflage pants. One of the males had a tattoo of a swastika on his right elbow. Another had a tattoo of a skull dripping blood on his left shoulder. The males pushed the driver to the ground and began stomping and kicking him. The white males did not say anything to the driver. They casually walked from the parking lot.
    - 1) Expected Response:
      - a) An ADW/Hate Crime was committed.
16. Case Study #11
- a. A disabled female in her wheelchair was at the shopping mall. She kept her packages on the back of her wheelchair. A group of juveniles approached the female and deliberately tipped over her wheelchair, causing her to fall to the ground. One of the juveniles grabbed the packages off the back of the wheelchair. Another juvenile ripped her purse from her grasp. The group began laughing and jeering at the female lying on the ground. One of the juveniles stated, “You gimps get too many special privileges and we’re sick of it!”
    - 1) A Robbery/Battery/Hate Crime was committed.
17. DEBRIEF: Each case study is debriefed separately. The group assigned will debrief, then the class for additional observations or differing opinions. Clear up any misunderstandings and incorrect responses.