

Date Revised: 10/31/2019

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers laws related to property crimes.

Learning Objective:

- Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for:
 - Theft [\[6.1.A.1\]](#)
 - Vehicle theft [\[6.1.A.2\]](#)
 - Defrauding and innkeeper [\[6.1.A.3\]](#)
- Recognize the crime classification as misdemeanor or felony [\[6.1.B\]](#)

Session Time: 1 Hour

Resources:

- Classroom with tables
- Overhead projector
- Computer with multimedia software and Microsoft PowerPoint

Session Summary: The instructor will lead a facilitated discussion accompanied with learning activities with the whole class.

Outline	Instructor's Notes
I. Theft Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Proposition 47 [LAPD] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On 11/5/14, Prop 47 took effect, making numerous drug and theft-related crimes that were previously felonies or wobblers, now misdemeanors, unless suspect is Prop 47 ineligible (or misdemeanor disqualified) 2. Ineligible for Prop 47/Misdemeanor Disqualifiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex registrants b. Those with a super strike, serious prior convictions including murder, attempt murder, sexually violent offenses, felony child molestation, & others listed under 667(e)(2)(c)(iv). B. Theft PC 484 [1] [6.1.A.1] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The taking and b. Carrying away of 	<p style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">PowerPoint Slides # 1 - 8</p> <p>Explain Prop 47</p>

- c. Personal property of another
- d. Without consent
- e. With intent to permanently deprive the owner
- 2. Intent to deprive must exist at the time of taking
- 3. Classification [6.1.B]
 - a. Grand theft- felony (value greater than \$950) PC 487 and others listed in Ch 1
 - 1) Agricultural & Aquacultural products over \$250
 - 2) Property taken over 12 consecutive months over \$950
 - 3) Property taken from person over \$950
 - 4) Certain livestock of any value (horse, cattle, sheep)
 - 5) Motor vehicles greater than \$950
 - 6) Firearms greater than \$950
 - b. Petty theft-misdemeanor
 - 1) Motor vehicles less \$950 or less
 - 2) Firearms \$950 or less
 - 3) Petty thefts w/ prior related conviction (unless Prop 47 ineligible/misdemeanor disqualified)
- 4. Most access card thefts follow the felony if greater than \$950/misdemeanor if \$950 or less except
 - a. Possession to use, sell, transfer w/out consent
 - b. Possession of incomplete card w/ intent to complete w/out consent of issuer
 - c. Publish card numbers
- C. Vehicle Theft PC 10851 [6.1.A.2]
 - 1. Elements
 - a. The driving or taking of
 - b. A vehicle not the person's own
 - c. Without consent

Run Learning Activity # 1 in conjunction with PowerPoint Slides # 9 – 17.

Note: See last page for learning activity # 1

- d. With intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the owner
- e. Of title or possession of such vehicle.
2. Misdemeanor unless value is greater than \$950 or suspect is not Prop 47 eligible
3. Vehicle Theft (10851) vs Grand Theft Veh (487(d)(1))
 - a. Veh theft, vehicle is taken on a temporary or permanent basis
 - b. Grand theft veh, intent is to permanently deprive the owner
 - c. Both are misdemeanors unless suspect is not Prop 47 eligible
4. Non-criminal explanations for missing vehicles
 - a. "Borrowed" by family members without the permission
 - b. Owners forgot that they gave permission
 - c. Taken in conjunction with domestic disputes
 - d. Repossessed
 - e. In storage or impounded
 - f. Misplaced/forgot where parked
5. Unlawful false reports: Some vehicles may be intentionally reported stolen
 - a. Collect money fraudulently through insurance
 - b. Cover up another offense (e.g., hit-and-run)
6. To determining if vehicle is actually stolen, find out if
 - a. Vehicle payments are up to date
 - b. Owner has received any warnings regarding late payments
 - c. Owner is involved in a family related dispute (e.g., divorce, child custody, or support, etc.)
 - d. Family members often use the vehicle
 - e. Friends or family members have duplicate keys to the vehicle

7. Investigating Vehicle Theft
 - a. Interview owner/witnesses
 - 1) Identification of the:
 - a) Vehicle's registered owner
 - b) Reporting party
 - c) Individual who first noticed the vehicle missing
 - d) Person who had possession of the vehicle at the time it was reported stolen
 - 2) Location of any additional keys to the vehicle
 - 3) Similar thefts in the area
 - 4) Suspicious vehicles or individuals in the area prior to the theft
 - b. Obtain vehicle related info
 - 1) Vehicle year, make, style, model, and color
 - 2) Registration/license plate numbers
 - 3) Vehicle identification number
 - 4) Title documentation
 - 5) Description of accessories (e.g., fog lights, trailer hitches, tinted windows, etc.)
 - 6) Unique markings (e.g., bumper stickers, dents, scratches, etc.)
 - c. Comply w/ mandatory reporting
 - 1) Stolen vehicle: ensure entry into stolen vehicle system (SVS)
 - 2) Upon recovery, ensure Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) and license plate match and remove from SVS
 - d. Note vehicle contents
 - e. Other
 - 1) Name of finance company and the account number
 - 2) Insurance information
 - 3) Name of carrier
 - 4) Account number

- 5) Amount of coverage
 - f. If applicable, initiate crime broadcast
- 8. Criminal Motive
 - a. Joyride
 - b. Transportation
 - c. Instrument of a crime
 - d. Profit
- 9. Recognizing Stolen Vehicles
 - a. Location: parked illegally or in same place for long time
 - b. License Plate
 - 1) Poorly attached
 - 2) Clean plates on dirty vehicle
 - 3) DMV registration shows salvage vehicle, but vehicle appears otherwise
 - c. Appearance (broken window, broken steering column, etc)
 - d. Other
 - 1) Veh operated by shaved key or other device
 - 2) Suspicious behavior of occupants
- 10. VIN- Vehicle Identification Number, a generally 17 –digit number unique to each veh
- 11. Other means of identification
 - a. License plate
 - b. Engine number
 - c. Hidden or component part number
 - d. NHTSA (National Highway Transportation Safety Act) labels
 - e. Customized parts
- 12. Officers can access other agencies' databases to investigate veh thefts
- 13. Physical evidence collection
 - a. Veh's should be preserved as crime scenes
 - b. Care should be taken to preserve fingerprints and other evidence
- 14. Modus Operandi
 - a. Method of entry

EV05 - Property Crimes
Session 05 - Theft Crimes
LD06 - Property Crimes

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Unlocked door2) Broken, forced, pried window3) Tools (slim jim, lock pick, spark plug piece)4) Keyb. Method of starting engine<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Ignition key2) Broken ignition lock3) Hot wirec. Method of removal<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Drive way2) Tow/haul away with truck <p>D. Defrauding an Innkeeper PC 537 [6.1.A.3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Elements<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The obtaining ofb. Food, services, or accommodationsc. At a designated facility without payingd. With intent to defraud the proprietor or manager2. Misdemeanor unless value of service is over \$9503. Designated facilities, such as restaurants and hotels, does not include gas stations | |
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Learning Activity # 1 - Vehicle Theft Crimes

Purpose: To explore in detail vehicle theft and its related crimes.

Description:

1. Divide the class into learning teams of 6 - 8 recruits.
2. Show vehicle theft video clips 1 - 5 and discuss each one.
 - a. Vignette # 1: Depicts an escapee who stole keys off of a sleeping gas station attendant and took his pick-up truck, but due to the steering wheel's locking device, the suspect was only able to drive in circles. The suspect eventually stopped the vehicle and ran away.
 - 1) Attempt vehicle theft
 - 2) Although he was able to move the vehicle, he did not secure dominion over it because the steering wheel was locked (refer to elements of theft)¹
 - b. Bait Car 1:
 - 1) Straight vehicle theft
 - 2) Officers were unable to establish that the suspect intended to permanently deprive the owner. Suspect drove the vehicle around the immediate area, was stopped by police at the same area where the vehicle was taken, and the suspect made spontaneous statements that she was taking the vehicle back where she "found" it.
 - c. Bait Car 2:
 - 1) Grand theft auto
 - 2) Based on the suspect's organization and teamwork it appeared that they took the vehicle for the purposes of either chopping it for parts or transporting it to Mexico.
 - d. Bait Car 3:
 - 1) Grand theft auto
 - 2) Based on the distance the suspect travelled from the area where the vehicle was taken and on the fact that he was currently on probation for GTA.
 - e. Vignette # 2: depicts a car that was reported stolen by the wife of a couple in the process of a divorce
 - 1) No crime. Although the wife was the registered owner of the vehicle, her husband was primary driver. The vehicle was reported stolen due to a domestic dispute.
 - 2) The wife may possibly be guilty of falsely reporting a criminal offense.
 - 3) Officers may be involved in vehicle theft investigations where they are presented with false information. Conduct thorough investigations to prevent false reports.
 - a) Insurance scam
 - b) Cover up other offense (hit & run)
 - c) False report of criminal offense [LD 39, Crimes Against Justice System]
 - d) False ID to police officer [LD 39, Crimes Against Justice System]

3. Utilizing CAPRA, allow the learning teams to discuss the video clips and determine an investigative response. [LD 3, Community Policing]
4. After each clip, conduct a facilitated discussion and ensure to discuss: [6.1.A.2]
 - a. Vehicle theft (10851 VC)
 - b. Grand theft auto (GTA 487(d)PC)
 - c. Difference between vehicle theft and GTA (GTA is permanent, like chop shops)
 - d. Attempt vehicle thefts
 - e. LAPD ethics and Constitutional requirements [LD 1, Ldrshp/Proff/Ethics]
 - 1) Apply core values
 - 2) Thorough investigations ensure proper due process

Resources needed:

- Classroom
- Projector
- PowerPoint Presentation

Handouts:

- None

Time required: 1 Hour