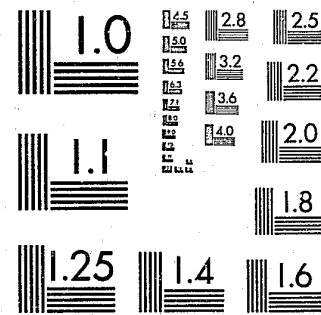


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 <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		<b>CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT</b>	
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
Urban Educational Systems, Inc.	80-CA-AX0023	9-30-81	Final
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
National Arson Prevention Action Coalition	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
NAPAC	\$101,000		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
Oct/Nov. 1980	September 1981		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		
<i>Ann D. Getman</i>	Ann Getman, Project Director		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			

Included herein is the final report of the work completed on the National Arson Prevention and Action Coalition project during the eleven months of its operation. To avoid unnecessary duplication of the four quarterly reports, this final report will summarize the operations of the project as generally as possible, following the format of project goals, objectives and target dates.

The project was conceived and funded with four program components:

1. The establishment of a national network of arson-impacted community groups.
2. Establishment of a central information clearinghouse for NAPAC members.
3. Creation of an arson materials circulating library.
4. Provision of ongoing technical assistance in arson prevention.

Goals 1, 2 and 4 were scheduled for regional implementation; the library operated autonomously but in conjunction with support needs for other program components.

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Goal I: Establish a national network of arson-impacted community groups.

Objectives:

1.1 Send letter to identified CBOs.

Three different strategies were used. In Region I, a blanket survey was undertaken to identify interested organizations. This strategy yielded a low response rate, and was further refined later. In Region II, outreach was targetted to a smaller number of cities and the host city was selected on the basis of greatest interest generated. In Region III, time and resource constraints restricted the outreach to a concentration on one city and required conference hosts to share the burden of outreach for a more geographically defined area.

In summary: 466 groups were contacted in Region I.  
27 groups were identified in Region II.  
9 groups were contacted in Region III.

A total of 502 groups were contacted throughout the country.

1.2 Collate responses.

In Region I, the response rate was disappointingly low. In Regions II and III, a more selective strategy yielded a higher response rate. In both the midwest and west coast regions, the initially small number of targeted groups was expanded as follow-up contacts through telephone and correspondence progressed, and relationships were established prior to convening the conferences.

In summary: 95 groups responded from Region I.  
82 groups responded from Region II.  
18 groups responded from Region III.

A total of 195 groups responded, nationally.

1.3 Identify sponsors.

The level of complexity of conference sponsorship changed from region to region, and different criteria for selection of sponsors was used in each case. In Region I, sponsorship required outreach and logistical support, as well as active liaison work in curriculum development and planning for the conference. In Region I, sponsorship also required donation of personnel for staffing the conference, and donated housing and logistical coordination for participants at the conferences. These unwieldy demands were not necessary in the second and third conferences, and standards were adjusted accordingly. Region II sponsors were responsible for assistance in site selection and preparing the facility, as well as for turning out the membership of their own groups; additional outreach was performed by NAPAC project staff. In Region III, sponsorship was undertaken by fewer groups but with more lead time, and the responsibilities of outreach, publicity and logistical preparations were assumed by those sponsors.

In summary: 12 CBOs sponsored the conference in Region I.  
5 CBOs sponsored the conference in Region II.  
2 CBOs sponsored the conference in Region III.

A total of 19 CBOs sponsored the NAPAC conferences.

1.4 Arrange meetings, places, locations.

As described above, sponsors bore varying amounts of responsibility for the logistical arrangements, depending on need and lead time. The first conference was held in one day with nine workshops running concurrently at three periods throughout the day. The second and third conferences were expanded over two days each, with fewer workshops aimed at more in-depth coverage of the issues; the continuity from the first to second day was good in both Regions II and III. In each case, a church facility in the neighborhood of the sponsoring organization(s) was donated for use as a conference site, and sponsoring CBOs worked closely with the network of participants to insure accessibility, comfort and readiness of the site. Preparations for the first conference required a total of 14 weeks; preparation for the second conference required only 6 weeks; preparation for the third conference required only three and a half weeks.

1.5 Prepare conference agenda.

Conference curricula (content) was in each case tailored to the needs of the participating organizations (sponsors and those pledged to attend), and considered several criteria: level of organizational development in the issue; existence of ongoing or nascent arson prevention programs; capabilities of participating organizations for providing staff time and resources; nature of the arson problem in the cities hosting or sending representatives.

The east coast conference was the largest and most complex, geared to organizations at three distinct levels of capability and development. Workshops at each level were run concurrently, with the same participants attending within each level.

The midwest conference offered fewer, and more basic workshops, focussed on developing a better awareness of the issues and more elemental methods of research and program development. Held over two days, the conference was geared toward introductions on the first day (a weekday) and programmatic/strategic responses the second day (a weekend day).

The west coast conference offered a slightly larger number of workshops, all at a homogeneous level, slightly more advanced in methods and analysis than the midwest but less so than the east coast; participants were better briefed for the conference, partly in response to a special publication prepared by the NAPAC staff as a background reader in the issue. (PROFILES: A Handbook on Community Arson Prevention)

In summary: 9 workshops were offered at the conference in Region I.  
5 workshops were offered at the conference in Region II.  
8 workshops were offered at the conference in Region III.



#### 1.6 Mail invitations.

A widely varying number of invitations were sent out for the three conferences. The first conference was a more regionally representative conference and drew the largest crowd. Existing contacts and a more developed network in the east produced the largest mailing list. The ability to do more localized follow-up reduced that number significantly (compared to the original outreach list) as we had advance knowledge of those organizations which would not be able to attend. In Region II, a larger geographical area required a more extensive mailing list, although it was unknown what percent could be expected to attend; in Region III, mailing was handled by the sponsoring organizations, and targeted to their own networks for maximum ability to follow-up and promote attendance.

In summary: 165 CBOs were invited to the conference in Region I.  
249 CBOs were invited to the conference in Region II.  
180 CBOs were invited to the conference in Region III.

A total of 594 CBOs were invited to the three NAPAC conferences.

#### 1.7 Conduct conferences.

Regional differences in level of interest, geographical distance and receptivity to attend a conference for sharing information were evident in the diverse attendance patterns of the three conferences. The widest representation was evidenced at the east coast conference, attended by representatives from 43 organizations in 9 states; Region II attendance was more localized to the state of Ohio, with some representation from Chicago, and Region III was attended by Bay area residents, principally from San Francisco.

In summary: 130 people from 43 CBOs attended the conference in Region I.  
75 people from 23 CBOs attended the conference in Region II.  
50 people from 27 CBOs attended the conference in Region III.

A total of 265 people from 93 CBOs attended the NAPAC conferences.

#### 1.8-1.11 Follow-up meetings of participants at NAPAC conferences and establishment of a series of regional councils.

This strategy revealed itself as too ambitious for the time and resource constraints of the project early on (see 2nd quarter report), and was abandoned as a formal component of the first goal. Unexpectedly, NAPAC staff discovered that the process of developing an interest was the longest and most time-consuming implementation phase in every region, and the conducting of the conferences was the beginning, rather than the culmination of the process of developing the commitment and capability to commit resources to a regional or national council. Re-evaluation indicated that this process will also require a regional implementation schedule, and should be expected to lag behind the first conference by 9-15 months.

#### Goal II: Establish a

file  
Wrong

inghouse (skill bureau).

This program goal was first conceived as a formalized clearinghouse which would meticulously identify, survey, record and cross-reference data from every CBO contacted for the NAPAC network. Within the first four months of the project it became evident that the structures set out in the proposal were both too cumbersome and too draining of scarce resources to be very functional, and the program component was abandoned as a formal structure at the end of the second quarter. (See 2nd quarter report)

Record keeping was maintained for each regional outreach and contact implementation phase, but was kept informally, by means of a central file in which all contacts were summarized and recorded for each CBO with which a relationship was developed.

An early attempt at a survey instrument yielded both a low response rate and ambiguity of information. It became evident that, prior to holding conferences in which information could be exchanged, CBOs' definitions were not uniform or consistent. For example: some east coast organizations defined an arson prevention program as a comprehensive research, analysis and intervention study with demonstrable results; some CBOs in the midwest defined it as neighborhood discussion groups aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency. More confoundingly, research itself was a variable with widely diverse interpretations: some CBOs defined it as simple observation, others as complex computer technology. The challenge of creating a questionnaire instrument capable of making all the fine distinctions required by the groups' diversity would still have been useless in the absence of conventions about the meanings of the words and their applications.

Notwithstanding, extensive referrals within the network were made as a routine part of the outreach and contacts conducted in identifying recipients of technical assistance and participants in the regional conferences. The follow-up technical assistance reports (especially those in the 3rd and 4th quarterly reports) evidence the extent to which the referrals succeeded in building local coalitions which then went on to develop programs and to receive proposal funding from sources for which they would otherwise have been in competition.

Goal III: Create an Arson Resource Center (Circulating Library)

Creation of a specialized library to acquire, catalogue and circulate printed and audio-visual materials relating to community arson prevention was accomplished quickly, smoothly and creatively. Beginning with uncatalogued materials on hand at the inception of the project, the library grew to a comprehensive resource center capable of serving the needs of in-house personnel, community groups, professionals in the insurance, law enforcement and development fields, public officials, trainers, and the media.

Objectives:

3.1-3.5 Start-up. Draft operations plan; draft job description; advertise; interview; hire.

Status: Completed in the first quarter. A librarian was hired who holds an M.L.S. degree and is experienced in public relations, specialized resources and community organizing issues. She revised operation plans drafted by the project director.

3.6 Draft working plans and acquisition criteria.

Status: Completed in the first quarter.

Decisions were made to pursue print and A-V materials, as well as books and periodicals, which would most advance the understanding of the client populations described above. A U.E.S. resource network was mobilized to acquire materials quickly and cost-efficiently. In later months, special attention was paid to acquiring self-help materials which would be suitable for a basic curriculum package for community organizations just beginning to explore arson prevention programs.

Each time organizations, institutions or businesses were contacted as part of the project's ongoing outreach strategy, requests were made to forward printed materials to the resource library. This strategy produced a wealth of information pertinent to the program models of CBOs in the NAPAC network.

3.7 Collect and catalogue on-hand materials.

Status: Completed. The process required the full term of the project so that newly-acquired materials could be assimilated into the cataloguing procedure as they came in. All cataloguing was done manually, producing one card and four cross-references for each item in the library.

The cataloguing system (of which a copy follows) utilized 36 classification categories, with 15 catalogue subject descriptions, each with numerous subcategorical descriptions.

The listing of categories is as follows:

CATEGORY TITLE	NUMBER OF SUBCATEGORIES WITHIN
Academic Subjects	7
Arson	25
Finance	15
Fire	14
Format (physical form of item)	22
Function	51
Funding Sources	5
Geographic Area	7
Government Depts. & Services	67
Housing and Development	26
Information Management Systems and Arson Early Warning System Research	13
Insurance	22
Miscellaneous	13
Organizations and Organizing	29
People (Demographics)	16

The catalogue will be kept active for in-house use of U.E.S. and visiting staff, pending refunding of the library component.

3.8 Acquisition of Materials.

Status: Completed throughout the project. In addition to the hundreds of print items on hand at the inception of the project, the following acquisitions were made during the project:

4 Slide Shows (slides and tapes)  
2 Video Tapes  
10 Periodicals  
450 Print Items  
225 Press Clippings

### 3.9 Establish borrowing procedures and card file.

Status: Completed in second quarter. An informal system was used, utilizing a pre-printed form specifying the term of circulation and tracking the course of the materials. In the hundreds of circulation transactions, no materials failed to be returned, almost all were returned within the specified time, and none required a follow-up notice from the library staff.

Card files were produced manually, as described above. (3.7)

### 3.10 Develop outreach materials describing purpose of library and procedures for borrowing.

Status: Completed in the second and third quarters of the project. Several informational and descriptive flyers were created relating to library operations (see third quarter report), and periodic informational bulletins regarding special funding programs, pertinent legislation, and availability of curriculum packages were developed and circulated.

### 3.11 Librarian fulfills borrowers' requests.

Status: Completed, second, third and fourth quarters. The second quarter start-up was slow (7 requests), but the development of outreach materials and marketing yielded a dramatic increase in the number of incoming requests successfully met. Coinciding with the production of regional conferences, requests tended to increase dramatically with the wrap-up of outreach efforts to prepare for conferences, and again immediately following conferences as CBOs began to develop their research, analysis and program development strategies.

Borrowers' requests came from a wide geographic range, mostly coinciding with conference and technical assistance outreach efforts, supplemented by requests arising from feature articles in regional and national publications (e.g. Shelterforce, Preservation Magazine, City Limits) and broadcasts (e.g. 20/20, regional newscasts, NOVA).

In summary: the fulfilled requests during ten months' operation are as follows:

- 65 Audio-Visual Presentations (slide shows, videotapes, films; with an average audience of 35 people).
- 103 Requests for materials from community groups, agencies, professionals.
- 196 Requests for assistance from NAPAC and UES staff (including support for conferences, technical assistance training seminars, program and grant development work, as well as other ongoing UES intervention and education programs).
- 55 Requests for circulation of print materials to NAPAC affiliates for their own program support.

A total of 419 transactions fulfilled borrowers' requests.

### Goal IV: Provide ongoing technical assistance in arson prevention.

Technical assistance was provided to a large number of organizations, individuals and professionals, and covered a wide range of activities in problem analysis, basic education, follow-up support and network building. The three regional conferences were the most intensive forms of technical assistance, providing both analysis and research training, with both preparatory and follow-up assistance offered on-site to participants as part of the broader picture. In addition, several smaller, more localized training seminars (mini-conferences) were developed and produced around the country.

Some of the technical assistance requests were initiated by community groups already working in the field, but the great majority were developed by NAPAC project staff with organizations previously unaware that resources were available to support their community arson prevention. (Because each instance of technical assistance was conducted as part of the greater effort of building a self-supporting network of effective organizations, the distinctions among the types of technical assistance are somewhat artificial, but the following report format maintains consistency with the quarterly reports, keeping the six categorical distinctions.)

#### Objectives:

#### 4.1 Identify groups for training and outreach.

Status: Completed. Modifications in strategy for identifying groups were made for each regional implementation, due to variations in the kinds of organizations, their receptivity to training, differences in geographic, demographic and housing stock natures, and the nature of the arson problem. Early decisions were made on the criteria for selecting organizations to which to apply NAPAC's scarce resources. CBOs eligible for technical assistance were those which

- a- demonstrated need; indicated by number of arson fires, residential displacement figures, social and economic indicators;
- b- were referral alternatives; if a NAPAC affiliate was geographically close to the group requesting assistance, a referral was made; where groups were relatively isolated, they were required to coordinate other interested parties as much as possible to maximize effectiveness of training (e.g. city officials, tenant organizations, preservationists, etc.);
- c- pledged commitment of organizational resources (staff time, personnel and facilities) needed to adequately cover the issue;
- d- showed consistency with coalition goals: commitment to working with other NAPAC affiliates to advance public awareness and to develop arson prevention programs (versus an academic interest).

In Region I, a loosely formed network of New York City-based CBOs, consisting of 16 organizations presented itself and requested technical assistance. In addition, another 50 CBOs responded to the initial survey and outreach with requests.

In Region II, an initial core of 27 CBOs generated a network of 48 groups requesting technical assistance in one form or another.

In Region III, 18 CBOs responded to outreach with requests for technical assistance, from a geographically small and homogeneous area.

In summary: 66 CBOs were identified by outreach in Region I.  
48 CBOs were identified by outreach in Region II.  
18 CBOs were identified by outreach in Region III.

A total of 132 CBOs were identified by outreach in the initial stages of contact.

#### 4.2 Hold training session on property research and analysis.

Status: Completed. The largest number of people and organizations reached in training sessions was in the East Coast (Region I), due to geographic accessibility and to a more advanced development in understanding and implementing arson prevention programs.

In the first quarter, training in research was offered to 25 people from 18 organizations, all in Region I. In the second quarter, training was provided for 47 people from 27 organizations, combining individualized site visits and East Coast Conference workshops: all training was within Region I. In the third quarter, training was given to 76 people from 14 CBOs in Boston, Chicago and Buffalo. In the fourth quarter, people from 27 CBOs received training through the West Coast conference.

In summary: 88 people from 50 CBOs in Region I.  
79 people from 26 CBOs in Region II.  
50 people from 27 CBOs in Region III.

A total of 217 people from 103 CBOs received direct property research training.

#### 4.3 Develop plans for community based organizations.

Status: Completed. This responsibility was shared by the Arson Researcher and the Senior Resource Person, both as direct assistance to CBOs and in a liaison capacity with public officials, consultants, professionals supporting the programs and plans of local CBOs.

In the first quarter, development assistance was provided to 17 CBOs on four occasions. In the second quarter, assistance was given to 34 CBOs in addition to the ongoing support for the 17 CBOs (above), both as direct assistance and in the course of the Region I conference. In the third quarter, assistance in development was given to 18 CBOs

from the east (following the conference), as well as continued follow-up on those previously noted. In the fourth quarter, assistance was given to 23 CBOs at the midwest conference, and to 6 CBOs at the West Coast conference.

In summary: CBO development assistance was provided for

69 CBOs in Region I.  
23 CBOs in Region II.  
6 CBOs in Region III.

A total of 98 CBOs were assisted during the project.

#### 4.4 Provide direct training in data collection to CBOs.

Status: Completed. Direct data collection training was provided to groups and individuals by both the Arson Researcher and the Senior Resource Person throughout the project, both in on-site visits and in the course of the regional conferences.

In the first quarter, training was given to several groups in the course of delivering property research training (see above, section 4.2). In the second quarter, training was given to 19 people from 8 CBOs, directly and through the first conference, and to 3 people from 1 CBO in St. Louis, (under a separate contact, by NAPAC staff). In the third quarter, training was given to 9 people from 7 CBOs as part of the technical training seminars in Milwaukee and Chicago. In the fourth quarter, training was given to 2 people from one organization prior to the Midwest conference, and to 10 people from 5 CBOs prior to the West Coast conference.

In summary: direct data collection training was provided for

19 people from 8 CBOs in Region I.  
8 people from 9 CBOs in Region II.  
10 people from 5 CBOs in Region III.

A total of 37 people from 22 CBOs were given data collection training.

#### 4.5 Ongoing consultations with CBOs.

General follow-up in research and program development was provided by the Arson Researcher, the Senior Resource Person and the Project Director, both individually and in the context of the regional conferences.

In the first quarter, consultations were provided to the 16 CBOs mentioned above (4.2). In the second quarter, consultations were given to 49 CBOs on six occasions, including the conference workshops. In the third quarter, consultations continued with 5 CBOs previously supported and, in the fourth quarter, two of those CBOs continued to receive consultations.

A total of 50 separate CBOs received consultations during the project.

4.6 Provide assistance in developing prevention strategies for CBOs.

Status: Completed. The three principal staff people on the NAPAC project (Arson researcher, senior resource person and project director) each provided strategic assistance in every intermediate and advanced contact situation with all CBOs actively pursuing prevention programs. Again, these applications were both direct and generalized within a conference context.

Organizations receiving specific strategic assistance include:

63 CBOs in Region I.  
34 CBOs in Region II.  
8 CBOs in Region III.

A total of 105 CBOs received specific strategic planning assistance.

SUMMARY:

One of the four program components was eliminated due to inappropriate timing and its lack of necessity for completing the education, services and network building of the National Arson Prevention and Action Coalition. The remaining three components operated within schedule, and were coordinated for maximum continuity; that is, outreach and education for conferences, as a part of technical assistance, and through the library's resource center, all combined to create a unified effort to bring the NAPAC network to a higher level of efficiency and mutual support. These three program components each had strong evidence of success, both in terms of the effectiveness of the process and the numbers of people and organizations served.

Goal I. Establish a national network of arson-impacted community groups.

Using a regional implementation strategy, the project succeeded in making contact with 502 groups throughout the country; of these, 195 were closely followed up with correspondence, telephone calls and site visits. Of this number, 19 organizations took leadership roles in network building by acting as sponsors of the three regional conferences. The conferences offered a wide variety of workshops tailored to participants' needs, and provided intensive training in research, analysis and intervention to 265 people from 76 organizations across the country.

Goal II. Establish a skills bureau.

This component was eliminated after careful attempts to construct the formal apparatus were evaluated by the project director, staff and advisory board, due to reasons explained more fully in the 2nd quarterly report. All record-keeping procedures necessary for effective network building, information gathering, and referral, were maintained through project files and library storage.

Goal III. Create an arson resource center, a circulating library. The library function rapidly grew from a passive storage facility to a strong supportive and outreach arm of network building and technical assistance. Acquisition and circulation strategies, as well as the development of public information materials, marketing brochures and curriculum packages, show that a specialized resource center of this type is capable of supporting itself by maintaining a high demand for its services and efficiently complying with all requests. Most of the organizations participating in the NAPAC network utilized the resource center for one or more requests for print, A-V or other instructional sources. The library's ability to expand the demand for its services from 7 requests in the first quarter to a total of over 400 completed transactions in the final two quarters is evidence of its usefulness and capabilities.

Goal IV. Provide ongoing technical assistance. Technical assistance takes a multitude of forms, including: referrals; circulation of relevant materials; on-site demonstrations of data collection methods; ongoing, problem-solving consultations and development work. NAPAC has surpassed its own expectations by combining the resources of all project staff and by dovetailing different



media for providing assistance, from individualized training to teaching seminars to regional conferences. Although there is some overlap in the number provided in section 4.1-4.6 of the preceeding summary (e.g. some of the organizations receiving property research training also received on-site data collection instruction), the volume of people and organizations served through technical assistance is, in any case, impressive. Over 100 organizations received training and follow-up, and have been brought to the point of self-sufficiency or beyond. Some of the people trained in the early phases of the project became speakers and trainers for other organizations, creating a snow-balling effect of the network which fairly assures its continuation beyond the NAPAC project funding period.

#### Implementation Problems:

As has been summarized in the quarterly reports, there were only three substantive problems in implementing the project as proposed. These were: delays in implementing start-up of technical assistance and scheduling the conferences; establishment of regional NAPAC councils, and creation of a formalized skill bureau.

Delays were necessitated by the lack of a pre-existing network or communication channel among CBOs who were either active in or likely candidates for arson prevention programs; this problem required longer lead time to find, contact and recruit organizations into the network. As suggested above, an unexpected finding was that the issue of arson prevention did not "sell itself"--that is, it was no easy task to persuade CBOs that the problem was within their jurisdiction and that they could mobilize their resources to intervene. The visceral response evoked in most people by the threat of fire, especially deliberately set fires, made many groups, which seemed to NAPAC staff logical constituents, reluctant to face the problem squarely and assume some responsibility. This is a very common organizing problem which demands an organizer's response. In short, NAPAC spent more time and resources developing an interest than had been anticipated, as it had been assumed that there was a natural constituency for the kinds of consulting skills offered by the program.

Consequently, more time and effort was put into organizing for the regional conferences, as these emerged as the first step in developing interest, rather than the culmination. Expanded outreach effort involved repeated calls and correspondences to develop an understanding of the issue and to provide assistance to groups in marketing the issue and the solutions to their own membership, so that our time at the conferences could be used most efficiently in defining the common problems and the common resources of organizations. Notwithstanding this hurdle, the conferences were held close to the original scheduled dates in the proposal: the eastern conference was delayed by only six weeks, and although similar problems pertained in the regions where our outreach effort was even more difficult, refinements in our outreach strategies kept the resulting delays in the second and third conferences to the same six week delay. All conferences were produced and none of the aspects of this program component were sacrificed.

Regional Councils required a longer period of organizational development and regional coalition-building than had been anticipated, and this aspect of the national network-building effort was determined to be premature in the first year of the program goals. As indicated above, the largest part of the time spent in setting up conferences was in establishing credibility of the issue of community intervention, and it was evident in the second quarter that the CBOs in the network would not be able to look beyond their own neighborhood crises to the broader issues, nor to divert personnel and resources to a broader-scale coalition-building effort until their own organizational structures were fully competent in running prevention programs. After evaluating the problems involved, and consulting with the NAPAC advisory board, it was decided that the commitment of resources to build a regional organizational structure was simply too much to ask of NAPAC affiliates at this point in their development.

By the end of the third quarter, it was apparent that the intention of the regional council structure was in any case being followed up by the NAPAC affiliates, although they still rejected formalized structures. Following the first regional conference, contacts made were pursued by most of the CBOs, and citywide and sub-regional coalitions began to form. The most successful example of this process was the formalization of a central resource in New York City which will hire staff to continue the broader-based coalition efforts of NAPAC at the City level, reproducing many of the skills and resources NAPAC has offered.

The Skill Bureau also proved to be an unnecessarily cumbersome structure and was abandoned after preliminary attempts, refinements and re-evaluation of the need for and utility of a formal bureau demonstrated that it was basically redundant, since the coordination of outreach and referral was adequately covered by other program components and objectives. As has been detailed in the 3rd and 4th quarterly reports, and above in section 2.0, NAPAC's ability to cross-reference and exchange information was in no way hampered by the elimination of the levels of detailed data management the skill bureau would have required.

In summary, there have been some program modifications required as a result of problems in implementing the objectives exactly as defined in the proposal. These modifications have evolved naturally and were made after careful exploration and determination that the overall intent of the program to inform, train and advance the understanding of community arson prevention was not compromised by these modifications.

#### Bonus

A final program modification involved the creation of a handbook on community arson prevention, produced with the resources of the arson researcher, program director, and an intern contracted to draft stages of the publication. The result, PROFILES: A HANDBOOK ON COMMUNITY ARSON PREVENTION, is a 40-page introduction to the issues, generic types and community responses to arson for profit, incorporating both research techniques and community organizing tactics appropriate to the needs and resources of a wide range of CBOs. Finalized in the fourth quarter of the project, this publication's need was evident from the outset. From early outreach contacts, it was apparent that most community organizations had some experience with either research and analysis or with organizing, but very few--including the most sophisticated--really understood the interrelationships. A basic component of the curriculum training program included presentations on the complementary nature of research and organizing, but the overview had never been explored in a publication geared toward community organizations.

PROFILES addresses that need by looking at four levels of analysis, and twelve case examples of kinds of arson for profit, ranging from insurance fraud to gentrification in a straightforward, readable format. A first press run of 300 copies has been produced, to be distributed within the NAPAC network as a resource to supplement ongoing work and to provide technical assistance in training organizations which will be becoming involved in the issue over the next few years.

**END**