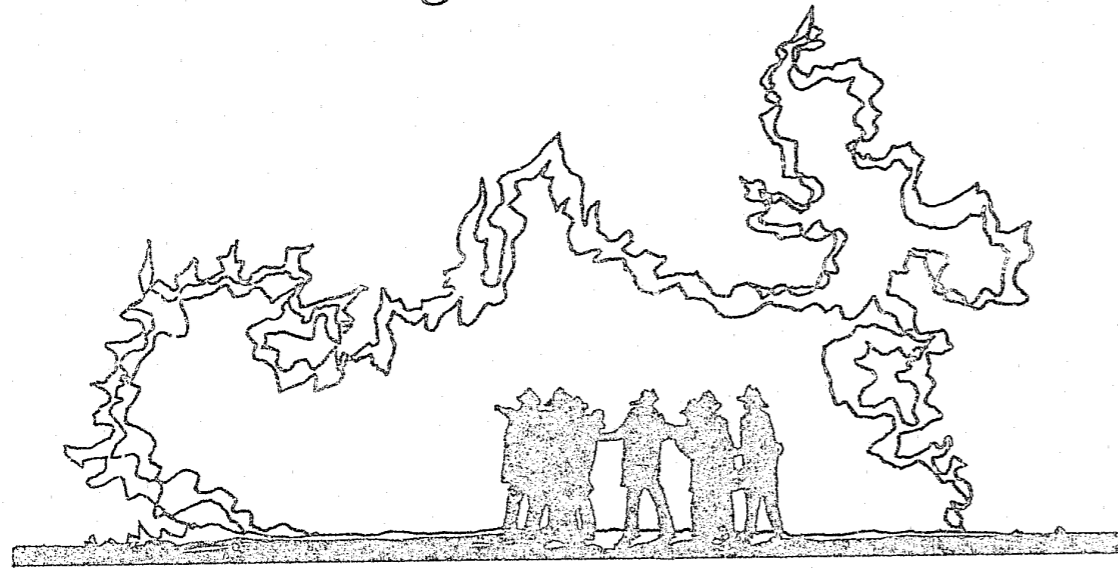




A Report to the Congress The National Anti-Arson Strategy Its Progress and Status



A Report Submitted to the Congress
by the
Federal Emergency Management Agency
in behalf of
The Federal Arson Task Force
September 1982



Federal Emergency Management Agency

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under the leadership of the National Institute of Justice.

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A Report to the Congress
The National Anti-Arson Strategy --
Its Progress and Status

Prepared by

- The Federal Arson Task Force
Composed of Representatives of
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - U.S. Fire Administration
 - Federal Insurance Administration
 - National Emergency Training Center
 - Department of Justice
 - Criminal Division
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - Department of Treasury
 - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
 - Internal Revenue Service
 - Department of Agriculture
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - Department of Commerce
 - National Bureau of Standards
 - Bureau of Census
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - Department of Health and Human Services
 - General Services Administration
 - U.S. Postal Service
 - ACTION

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A Report to the Congress
The National Anti-Arson Strategy --
Its Progress and Status

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A Report to the Congress The National Anti-Arson Strategy -- Its Progress
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Report to the Congress The National Anti-Arson Strategy -- Its Progress
and Status has been prepared by the Federal Arson Task Force. Fourteen
Federal agencies¹ with concerns and programs to prevent and control arson
are represented in this task force. Though arson is a Federal crime only
if it is committed against government property or if it involves violations
of Federal law, the Federal Government functions as a national advocate of
arson prevention and control.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was mandated by the Fire
Prevention and Control Act to monitor and assess the United States arson
problem. FEMA established the Federal Arson Task Force to serve as a forum
to facilitate exchange of information for coordination and enhancement of
national anti-arson efforts. The agencies within the Federal Arson Task Force
have geared their programs to assist states and localities to increase their
their anti-arson capabilities and to help fire service, law enforcement and
other agencies, private organizations, neighborhood groups and the private citizen
to work together to prevent and control the crime. To further this approach,
other public and private sector organizations have been encouraged to partici-
pate in a national anti-arson strategy based on four areas of action: improved
management of arson programs, investigation/prosecution of arson, removal of
economic incentives to arson, and management of psychologically motivated arson.

1

The member agencies of the Federal Arson Task Force are: ACTION; Bureau
of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Bureau of Census; Federal Bureau of Investiga-
tion; Federal Emergency Management Agency and the its Federal Insurance Admin-
istration, National Fire Academy, U.S. Fire Administration; General Services
Administration; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Housing
and Urban Development; Internal Revenue Service; Department of Justice; National
Bureau of Standards' Center for Fire Research and Law Enforcement Standards Lab-
oratory; U.S. Forest Service; and U.S. Postal Service.

This report reviews and assesses the status of current national efforts to prevent and control arson. It documents the Federal programs under the auspices of the Federal Arson Task Force and related public and private sector activities within the national anti-arson strategy.

The reports notes that while significant progress has been made by the programs of the National Anti-Arson Strategy, the United States is still the arson capital of the industrialized world. In the last year in some states and localities, there has been a decrease in the number of incendiary incidents reported and an increase in the apprehension of perpetrators, and in the conviction of the arsonists. Losses nationally, however, are still unacceptably high; arson continues to be on the rise in many areas. The crime is not solely an urban problem. Rural areas are equally vulnerable and incendiary incidents are on the increase.

The report found that there are a number of factors which enable this crime to perpetuate:

1. Arson is not recognized as a serious threat by many segments of the public on its extent, its seriousness, and its cost not only to victims but to the community at large.
2. There are high profits in arson.
3. The crime is associated with a low risk of apprehension and imprisonment.
4. The complexity of the crime makes it difficult to recognize and prevent.
5. Some judicial attitudes contribute to the low-risk factors:

- There is a tendency by some judges to view defendants in arson cases as non-violent, white collar criminals, in spite of the fact that arson kills people. This misconception often results in light or probationary sentences.
- There is a tendency for juries to believe that burning one's own property to defraud an insurance company is not as malicious as burning another's property -- or even that it should be punishable.
- Some prosecutors are not inclined to pursue civil as well as criminal complaints against defendants. Such attitudes lower the risk even for those convicted of arson.

6. Effective anti-arson programs are not as widely disseminated as they should be.
7. Police, fire, insurance officials and prosecutors are frequently hampered by turf jealousies and self-interest issues which hinder coordination and cooperation.
8. Arson statutes in the 50 states do not treat the problem and its consequences uniformly in terms of civil or criminal penalty.
9. Arson perpetrated by the emotionally disturbed is on the increase and offers additional aggravating problems. For example, resources and

facilities for treating disturbed adult or older juvenile firesetters are almost non-existent. Halfway houses, detention centers and prisons avoid incarcerating such persons.

10. Limited availability of credit and an unstable housing market in recessionary times can often turn a desperate property owner to arson. This result can occur when:

- Costs of maintaining a building exceed the income obtainable from the building;
- Economic conditions and poor maintenance cause a decline in the market value of a property;
- Poorly conceived housing assistance programs inadvertently become incentives for arson. For example, fire code enforcement programs which are not coupled with rehabilitation assistance for owners may cause undue hardship on people already in financial trouble. (This does not mean code enforcement should be abandoned, but such programs need to include measures to help owners improve the fire safety of their properties).

The Federal Arson Task Force report recognizes that there is no simple "cure" for arson. Arson, however, is a person-made crime and is, therefore, avoidable. The report concludes that the National Anti-Arson Strategy is making progress in preventing and controlling the crime. Some specific tactics and approaches are providing promising results and suggest broader dissemination and enhancement. These include:

- o Utilization of more effective management approaches such as:
 - Arson Task Forces
 - Arson Information Management Systems,
 - Involving the entire community, especially neighborhood groups, not only in public awareness but also in programs;
- o Collaboration among all Federal, public and private sectors;
- o Improved criminal, civil and insurance legislation so as to provide disincentives to arsonists;
- o Improved code enforcement;
- o Improved fire and arson data reporting and analysis;
- o Improved measurement technology of incendiary incidents;
- o Enhanced investigative services and resources;
- o Improved training opportunities for investigators, prosecutors, insurance underwriters and adjusters; and

- o Enhanced counseling opportunities for not only juvenile but adult firesetters.

Arson, the report says, is a crime that intersects sociological, economic, psychological and political considerations. It requires countermeasures based on collaboration of every sector of American life. The ultimate responsibility for stopping the crime rests with states, their entities, and with the cooperation of society, its organizations and individuals. Arson is a Federal crime only if it is committed against government-owned property, or if it involves violations of Federal law. The Federal government has functioned and will continue as an advocate of arson prevention and control. The National Anti-Arson Strategy is an integrated, cooperative campaign based on the concept of Federalism. The cooperation and programs encouraged and engendered by the National Anti-Arson Strategy are showing promising results and suggest that by all sectors working together American's malignant arson problem will be contained and reduced.

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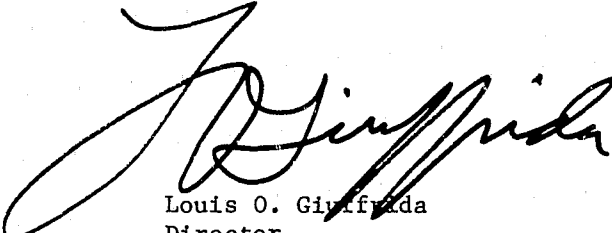
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FOREWORD

This report on the National Anti-Arson Strategy reviews the progress of national efforts and clearly indicates that we are making measurable advances in preventing and controlling the crime. Many states and communities, through the programs described, have experienced a significant decrease in the incidents of arson but, nevertheless, still have an undesirable number of incidents. More can and will be done to contain the crime. The National Anti-Arson Strategy follows the Federalism concept which recognizes that state and local jurisdictions can be more efficient and responsive to their own problems than can a Federal bureaucracy. The Federal anti-arson programs are geared to assist states, localities, and the private sector to increase their prevention and control capabilities. The successful collaboration among all sectors, as this report shows, convinces me that this nation can win the fight against arson.



Louis O. Giuffrida
 Director
 Federal Emergency Management Agency

I. INTRODUCTION

In a series of hearings in 1977 and again in 1978, the U.S. Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs focused attention on the fact that this country had become the arson capital of the industrialized world. The crime was devastating and costly -- annually, killing about 1,000 people, injuring more than 3,800, and causing direct property losses of over \$1.9 billion and indirect losses of up to \$15 billion.

A concerned Congress -- though recognizing that arson was not a Federal problem -- enacted PL 95-422 to provide a Federal focal point to be of assistance to states and local jurisdictions to improve their capabilities in arson prevention and control.

Specifically, PL 95-422 mandated FEMA to:

- assume a Federal focus on arson,
- assess the U.S. arson problem,
- assess state and local capabilities,
- assess the Federal Government's role in assisting states and localities,
- assess Federal and state laws affecting the crime,
- recommend programs to assist states and localities to reduce the crime of arson, and
- report to Congress on national endeavors to prevent, detect and control arson.

In response to this mandate, FEMA, in August of 1979, prepared a comprehensive report, Arson: The Federal Role in Arson Prevention and Control. The report delineated the nature and the magnitude of the

nation's arson problem and made 67 recommendations which fell into four areas of action:

- management of arson programs,
- investigation/prosecution of arson,
- removal of economic incentives to arson, and
- management of psychologically motivated arson.

This report with its 67 recommendations became the blueprint for a national anti-arson strategy, forming the basis for collaboration between the private sector, particularly the insurance industry, and various segments of the Federal and public sectors to work together to contain the arson problem.

In October 1980, at the direction of the White House, A Report to the President on Progress in Implementation of the National Arson Strategy was prepared to review activities and accomplishments of the national strategy. Of the 67 recommendations in the 1979 report to Congress, all but one in the interim, had been addressed.¹ Almost 200 separate items of activity by Federal, state and local agencies, by the insurance industry, and by organizations in the national and private sector had been initiated to prevent and control arson. Based on those results, the report concluded that significant progress had been made in the deterrence and control of arson.

¹

That issue had dealt with legislation to require insurance adjusters to be licensed and for development of standards for revocation of licenses. However, it should be noted that a number of state arson task forces are reviewing the feasibility of implementing this recommendation within their own jurisdictions.

In accordance with the mandate in the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act that arson be monitored and national capabilities and actions to reduce the crime be assessed, the present report has been prepared. The report is a joint effort of the member agencies in the Federal Arson Task Force which FEMA established in 1980. Agencies and departments represented in the Federal Arson Task Force are:

ACTION
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
Bureau of Census
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Federal Insurance Administration (FIA)
National Fire Academy (NFA)
U.S. Fire Administration (USFA)
General Services Administration (GSA)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Department of Justice (DOJ)
National Bureau of Standards (NBS)
Center for Fire Research (CFR)
Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL)
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
U.S. Postal Service (USPS)

The present report reviews and assesses the status of current national efforts to prevent and control arson. Following this Introduction, it reviews the coordinated Federal efforts under the auspices of the Federal Arson Task Force. Then the report presents four sections which conform to the elements of the National Anti-Arson Strategy: Management of Arson; Investigation/Prosecution of Arson; Removal of Economic Incentives to Arson; and Management of Behavioral Factors in Arson. A final section assesses the nation's progress in combatting the crime, offering observations and recommendations to advance the national offensive against arson. Various appendices of tables complete the report.

II. FEDERAL ANTI-ARSON INITIATIVES
THE FEDERAL ARSON TASK FORCE

Arson is a Federal crime only if it is committed against government-owned property, if it involves violations of Federal law, as in the case of an organized crime ring setting fires for insurance fraud, or when an explosive incendiary device is used against property affecting interstate or foreign commerce. Such violations involve the investigative responsibilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The Internal Revenue Service has the responsibility to search out those who conceal income resulting from arson, and the U.S. Postal Service investigates arson fraud schemes in which the mails are used. The U.S. Forest Service investigates incendiary fires in national forests and wildlands. Otherwise, arson is primarily a state and local responsibility.

Especially since the Senate Hearings of 1977-1978, the Federal Government has functioned as an advocate of arson prevention and control. Arson control touches and often intersects aspects of the legislated missions of a number of agencies and departments. (See Table 1). FEMA, in accordance with its mandate, is serving both as the focal point and as monitor of Federal and other national efforts. The purpose of the Federal Arson Task Force, which FEMA chairs, is to serve as a forum to facilitate exchange of information and the coordination and enhancement of arson prevention and control programs. With the 1979 Report to Congress serving as a blueprint, a national anti-arson strategy was developed.

The national strategy follows the Federalism concept which recognizes that state and local jurisdictions can be more efficient and responsive to their own problems than can a Federal bureaucracy. The agencies within the Federal Arson Task Force have geared their programs to assist states

and localities to increase anti-arson capabilities and to help the fire service, law enforcement and other agencies, private organizations, neighborhood groups and the private citizen to work together to prevent and control arson. To further this approach, non-Federal and private sector organizations and agencies have been invited to participate in the Federal Arson Task Force's bimonthly meetings. A number of cooperative programs within the national strategy have evolved.

The Federal Arson Task Force collaborative initiatives have included programs to detect and investigate arson rings, training of arson investigators and prosecutors, implementation of state and local arson task forces, establishment of juvenile firesetter counseling programs, revision of insurance application forms and underwriting practices for improving measures to combat arson fraud, and education of the public in its role in preventing and controlling arson. A review of Federal programs follows.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- o FEMA's Arson Task Force Assistance Program (with some financial support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) has helped more than 250 states and localities plan and establish arson task forces. (See Tables 2 and 3).

These units have had some significant successes. For example:

- The Las Vegas/Clark County, Nevada Arson Task Force apprehended the arsonist convicted of the Hilton Hotel fire within 20 hours.
- Knoxville, Tennessee has realized a 32 percent reduction in its arson case load, while achieving a 181 percent increase in adult arson felony arrests.
- In Salt Lake City, prosecution of arsonists increased by 180 percent since the Task Force was established.

- o FEMA has developed an Arson Information Management System (AIMS) which enables identification of arson early warning patterns and suggests strategies for intervention. If an arson occurs, its information facilitates detection, investigation, and prosecution activities. AIMS already has shown it can provide effective arson prevention and control planning and management. For example, in Phoenix, Arizona the Arson Task Force used AIMS to help apprehend and convict an arsonist responsible for 29 fires and \$2.5 million in losses. AIMS in Boston helped apprehend and convict a ring of 33 arsonists.
- o FEMA, through a grant to the NBS Center for Fire Research, is developing a planning tool, which uses decision analysis theory, for communities to select and apply the most cost-effective strategies to reduce the crime in high arson areas.
- o FEMA's Juvenile Firesetter Counseling Program assists communities in identifying and treating youthful fire-setters. FEMA has conducted 127 workshops for establishing programs in 33 states, in Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Montreal, Canada, with a total of 9,000 attendees. More than fifty communities in 21 states now have juvenile firesetter counseling programs, with impressive results.

For example:

- In Bolingbrook, Illinois, 107 of 110 juveniles apprehended for setting fires and counseled have not set further fires.
 - In Upper Arlington, Ohio, only 11 out of 515 youngsters who were counseled repeated this firesetting behavior.
- o FEMA's Arson Resource Center offers the most comprehensive arson reference information service in the United States. The Center responds to inquiries and publishes the Arson Resource Exchange Bulletin, the Arson Resource Directory, and helpful manuals such as the Arson Control Guide for Volunteer Fire Departments.
 - o In a cooperative program with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, FEMA provided technical assistance to four pilot cities -- Baltimore, Maryland; Columbus, South Carolina; Dayton, Ohio, and East St. Louis, Illinois for developing program models for prevention and control of arson. Results include:
 - In East St. Louis, 106 arrests were made in a city where no arrests had previously occurred.
 - Baltimore has achieved a 96 percent conviction rate of arsonists.
 - Columbus is developing rehabilitation/therapy programs for juvenile firesetters and their families.

- o FEMA has recruited 20 fire-cause-and-origin experts to serve on ATF's National Response Teams. These specialists have proved instrumental in helping investigators identify arson evidence and in apprehending suspects.
- o FEMA's National Emergency Training Center has trained nearly 5,000 persons in Fire/Arson Investigation and Fire/Arson Detection courses available both on campus at the National Fire Academy, (NFA) Emmitsburg, Maryland and at local levels through the Academy's outreach program. The NFA's programs and resources includes:

- Emmitsburg, Maryland campus accommodations for 425 students:

<u>Course</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Fire/Arson Investigation	1981	414
	1982	475
	1983 (Planned)	500
Fire/Arson Detection	1981	345
	1982	250
	1983 (Planned)	200;

- A field delivery system in all 50 states in association with State Fire Training Directors:

<u>Course</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>No. of States</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Fire/Arson Detection	1981	22	1795
	1982	14	1500
	1983 (Planned)	12	1400

- An Arson Fire Scene Laboratory and an Arson Van at Emmitsburg Campus, providing "hands-on" training experience;
- Four advanced seminars directed to managers of arson squads or senior investigators in fiscal year 1983:
 - o Use of micro-computers in arson investigation,
 - o Scientific Technology and Equipment for the arson squad,

- o Two additional offerings are in planning stages;
 - Train-the-Trainers program in Fire/Arson Detection for approximately 135 state instructors.
 - Distribution to State Fire Training Directors of 3000 student work-books in Fire/Arson Detection; and
 - Provision of Instructor's Manual and training slides of Fire/Arson Detection course to all 50 states.
- o FEMA, through a grant to the Conservancy Group, has developed guidance material and strategies for historical preservation and neighborhood groups to combat arson, conserve and stabilize their neighborhoods.
- o FEMA has a cooperative anti-arson program with the American Bar Association to increase awareness of the legal profession and the judiciary about the serious ramifications of the crime of arson, as well as developing means for its control.

Activities include:

- Publication of a monthly newsletter, Arson Reporter which provides case law briefs and abstracts of legislation.
- Publication of a manual, Arson-for Profit: The Insurer's Defense.
- Holding yearly institute programs on case management of legal defense against fraudulent arson claims.

- Examination of special problems encountered by arson victims in the criminal justice system and developing means for alleviating the problems.

- o FEMA's, Federal Insurance Administration has encouraged FAIR Plans to adopt measures directed against arson fraud insurance claims. FAIR Plans are no longer considered easy avenues for arson-for-profit schemes.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

The Department of Justice has four major components concerned and involved in the arson problem: The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; the Criminal Division; the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS); and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The DOJ through its U.S. Attorneys and Criminal Division has the responsibility of enforcing and prosecuting Federal criminal offenses. Because arson is considered chiefly a local crime, DOJ limits its concerns to situations involving organized crime, professional "torches," the mails, interstate facilities, or complex fraud schemes. For the purpose of improving cooperation between Federal law enforcement and state and local law enforcement and for improving Federal assistance to appropriate state and local agencies, DOJ is in the process of establishing a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) in each of the 95 U.S. Attorney District Offices throughout the country. To the extent that arson is identified as a serious crime problem in an individual district, the LECC will increase its enforcement attention. DOJ's activities and concerns with arson include:

- o The Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime in its Final Report, August 17, 1981, recognized that arson was a serious crime wreaking violence on this nation and offered several recommendations for consideration.

- o The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the primary investigative agency of DOJ in arson matters, has instituted a strong arson program:
 - The focus of the FBI's investigations is arson-for-profit rings and organized crime involvement in arson, concentrating in large urban areas.
 - The FBI participates in 18 arson task forces via its regional offices.
 - The FBI has enhanced its forensic laboratory at Quantico, Virginia for training in the area of arson analysis. Furthermore, the facility in Quantico is engaged in arson analysis research.
 - The FBI Academy provides regular training in arson investigation not only for its own agents but also for state and local law enforcement officials.
 - Arson has been included in the Crime Index of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, with more than 11,048 law enforcement agencies representing 86% of the United States population reporting on arson incidents. UCR statistics for 1981 disclose arson offenses reported by law enforcement agencies decreased 7 percent from

1980 (UCR records only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set, including attempts, as arson). Arrests for arson, however, increased 4 percent over 1980.

- The FBI has revamped its procedure manual on investigation of arson under the purview of Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and Interstate Transportation Aid of Racketeering (ITAR) statutes, using it for more effective training.
- o The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of OJARS, which ceased to exist in early 1982, had an aggressive arson support program both to states and localities and to other Federal agencies which upgraded national arson prevention and control approaches and provided training of investigative personnel, prosecutors, and forensic laboratory technicians.
- o The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of OJARS does not fund arson projects directly but has encouraged states to make use of its funds to train fire marshals and law enforcement personnel concerned with juvenile firesetters.

Department of the Treasury
The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has extensive jurisdictional authority to combat arson at the Federal level and to assist state and local authorities. Its major function is to investigate violations and to enforce Federal statutes which prohibit possession and use of explosives and other destructive devices used by arsonists. Incorporated in this legislation is the statutory definition of "explosives" which includes various types of incendiary devices and flammable liquids. The violations fall under the purview of the Gun Control Act of 1968 and the Explosives Control Act of 1970. To fulfill this function ATF conducts training sessions in arson investigation not only for its own agents but also for state and local authorities, and it maintains forensic laboratories for analysis of arson evidence.

Currently ATF

- o Directs its arson investigations towards incidents involving industrial or commercial activities, in which suspects are white collar criminals or members of arson rings or organized crime groups,
- o Supports state and local arson authorities experiencing arson problems beyond their investigative jurisdiction or resource capabilities,
- o Provides training in detection and investigation of arson-for-profit schemes to state and local authorities. During the last 3 years, over 1,400 persons have received such training,

- o Helps develop and participates in arson task forces in major cities experiencing major arson problems, such as in Boston. These task-forces work closely with U.S. Attorneys and Strike Force Attorneys, as well as state and local prosecutors,
- o Operates four regional National Response Teams (NRT's) available on request by state and local authorities. The NRT's consist of highly trained special agents, explosives technology personnel and laboratory analysts. FEMA has recruited regional fire cause and origin experts to work with the NRT's. In fiscal year 1982, the NRT's were activated on 16 occasions in 12 states, in which damages exceeded \$25.6 million and in which 10 deaths occurred. Since inception in 1980, the four NRT's have responded to 40 incidents in 21 states in which there were 25 deaths and 135 injuries. Property damage for those 40 incidents was \$64.6 million. NRT's have achieved successful clearance in 60 percent of its investigations, a ratio far exceeding national averages.

- o The ATF Forensic Science Branch provides national leadership in developing effective methodology for the detection and identification of accelerants in arson debris. For example, in association with the National Bureau of Standards, the Forensic Science Branch is developing national consensus guidelines for accelerant detection in fire debris. Such a standard would raise the credibility of accelerant findings introduced in the courtroom as evidence of intentional burning in arson cases;
- o The Forensic Science Branch supplies training to state and local laboratory personnel in arson accelerant detection, having trained 65 analysts in the last two years;
- o ATF has developed an advanced arson-for-profit course directed to state and local law enforcement and fire service personnel, with funding being furnished by the Justice/Treasury State and Local Law Enforcement Training Program Committee; and
- o ATF, this past fiscal year, has published and disseminated 5,000 copies of Arson - Technical and Legal Considerations in Utilizing the 1968 Gun Control Act and the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act in the Federal Prosecution of Arson Crimes.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

The IRS investigates and cooperates with Federal and local agencies in the prosecution of persons who fail to report taxable income resulting from arson. In the last fiscal year, the IRS has participated in and helped gain convictions in the Indianapolis, Detroit and Dallas Districts. The IRS has identified the following problems in conducting arson-for-profit criminal tax investigations:

- o Critical documentary evidence is often destroyed in the arson fires.
- o Arsonists extensively use nominees and real estate trusts to hide ownership of property; real estate transactions are frequently negotiated with currency; many arson cases involve only one tax-year and the tax liability is too small to support a criminal recommendation.
- o Witnesses to arson transactions are difficult to find and are reluctant to cooperate, thereby making proof of income nearly impossible to establish.
- o If the crime of arson can be proven by another enforcement agency, criminal prosecution by IRS for tax related offenses would be barred.
- o There usually is no centralized processing point for data collected during an arson investigation to evaluate patterns of arsonists and arson-type fires.

United States Postal Service (USPS)

The Postal Inspection Service of the USPS has a supportive rather than direct role in regulating the crime of arson. When the mails are used in filing fraudulent insurance claims for losses sustained as a result of a fire, the Postal Inspection Service becomes involved under the Mail Fraud Statute. Referrals of insurance/arson related complaints are received from other Federal agencies, state and local authorities, consumer and business groups and the United States Attorneys. USPS works cooperatively not only with these groups but also has a program with the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute, aimed at identifying localities with suspected high incidents of arson so that investigation resources can be more efficiently allocated. During fiscal year 1981, the Inspection Service investigated 44 arson related allegations, resulting in 23 indictments, 23 arrests and 18 convictions.

Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Center for Fire Research (CFR)

P.L. 95-422 directed CFR to perform research on methods, procedures, and equipment for arson prevention, detection, and investigation. Current CFR activities are directed toward laboratory problems in arson investigation, based on the concept that better fire investigations will aid in obtaining convictions and hence deter arson. In furtherance of this objective, CFR has:

- o Published Fire Investigation Handbook with over 3,000 copies sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office;
- o Examined and assessed "sniffers" (portable instruments used on the fire scene by investigators to detect possible presence of accelerants). An article "Application of Portable Organic Vapor Detectors for Distinguishing Incendiary Fires," has been prepared for publication in Fire Safety Journal;
- o Developed means for modifying a commercial vapor generator to calibrate sniffers. This was published in NBS Special Publication 480-43, Hydrocarbon Vapor Standards for Performance Evaluation of Combustible Gas Detectors;
- o In association with the Forensic Science Branch of the ATF and the DOJ Federal Bureau of Investigation, CFR is developing a "consensus guideline" for laboratory analysis of accelerants. Such a standard would help establish validity of arson debris analysis results in court;
- o In association with the NBS Analytical Chemistry Division, the NBS Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, and the DOJ National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program, CFR is analyzing electrical ignition of fires to explore whether laboratory analysis of charred insulation can indicate whether incendiarism might be involved; and

- o In association with the NBS Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and the DOJ National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program, CFR has prepared a draft standard for portable organic vapor detectors.

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census conducts for the National Crime Survey which gauges the incidence of victimization from major crime. It developed two questionnaires for carrying out a field experiment designed to measure the incidence and cost of residential arson through sample surveys of the general population. A stimulus for this pilot project came from the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime Final Report which recommended that in view of limitations with systems that now measure the offense, "arson should be the subject of a special statistical study on a regular basis." Regrettably, budgetary considerations have precluded fielding the pilot survey.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD views arson prevention and control as important considerations affecting its mission to promote urban vitality and maintain the nation's housing stock. Because local communities are in the best position to develop and implement arson prevention and control strategies, the primary role of HUD's programs and research is to provide broad support and encouragement for local initiatives.

Specifically, in fiscal year 1982:

- o As part of its national study of public housing issues, HUD requested the 26 Public Housing Authorities (responsible for 557 projects and more than 147,641 housing units) for assessment of the role played by arson. Findings may be included in a report to Congress in Fall, 1982.
- o HUD has awarded a contract for the Preparation of a Concept Paper on Neighborhood-Based Anti-Crime and Anti-Arson Efforts. A research and demonstration agenda will be developed to address the issues raised in this paper.
- o HUD has issued a Request for Proposals for a demonstration program to assess Partnerships for Neighborhood Service Delivery. Anti-Arson Service Projects may be included.
- o Through its Community Development Block Grant Program, HUD supports a number of local arson control initiatives.

ACTION

ACTION is a government agency which mobilizes Americans for voluntary service through programs which help meet basic human needs and support self-help efforts of low income individuals and communities. ACTION and DOJ's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) cooperated in jointly designing, implementing, and administrating an Urban Crime Prevention Program (UCPP). The UCPP's principal goals are to increase neighborhood participation and problem-solving capacity and to forge a working partnership among neighborhood groups, criminal justice agencies, and other public/private sector institutions in implementing new community crime prevention efforts. Arson prevention is one of four program models receiving emphasis under the UCPP. The pilot anti-arson projects which received DOJ support were:

- o 116th Street Block Association
New York, NY 10020,
- o Bordersville Neighborhood Council
Houston, TX 77338,
- o Citizens to Bring Broadway Back
Cleveland, OH 44127,
- o Crown Heights Progress Council
Brooklyn, NY,
- o Edgewater Community Council
Chicago, IL 60660,
- o Flatbush Development Corporation
Brooklyn, NY 11226,
- o Hester House
Houston, TX 77020,
- o Near West Neighbors in Action
Cleveland, OH 44102,
- o Newark Coalition for Neighborhoods
Newark, NJ 07102, and
- o Tremont West Development Corporation
Cleveland, OH 44113.

All of these projects have strongly emphasized the use of community residents as volunteers in arson prevention and control, and have encompassed such activities as:

- o Research into the history of neighborhood buildings with development of arson profile information and early warning systems in areas with high arson-for-profit rates;
- o Liaison, cooperation and assistance with appropriate authorities working to prevent and respond to arson problems, including insurance companies, local fire and enforcement officials and investigative units;
- o Surveillance in high risk areas;
- o Public education as to the nature of arson and possible solutions;
- o Instituting arson hot-lines and neighborhood response units to report suspicious activities and solicit resident cooperation;
- o Monitoring housing enforcement actions which could affect those characteristics found to be related to a higher incidence of arson or which could lend incentive to arson-for-profit;
- o Working with business associations to monitor the sale of flammable materials and regularly report such sales to fire investigators; and
- o Establishing systems for identification and referral of abandoned or fire-damaged buildings to demolition or rehabilitation services available in the community or through the city.

The intent of the UCPP has been to fund organizations which are heavily neighborhood-based, working in specific neighborhood areas with strong voluntary resident involvement and which evidenced a good chance for institutionalization of UCPP efforts into continuing neighborhood activities after the end of grant funding.

Department of Health and Human Service (HHS)
Office of Facilities Engineering

The HHS does not have any mandated activities or initiatives in the arson areas. However, its Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) is concerned with this problem as it affects hospitals and nursing homes. Its measures concern planning for security and emergency action in case of various emergencies including arson fires. HHS has a strong occupational safety and health program which places emphasis on fire prevention and minimization of availability of flammable and combustible materials.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS)

The Forest Service is concerned with arson not only in the National Forests, totaling 190 million acres, but also in state and private forest lands, totaling 800 million acres. The Forest Service is involved in investigation, enforcement, cooperation, public education, and research related to arson. All of these activities contribute to arson prevention. Legislative authority for Forest Service involvement with arson stems from more than 20 Federal statutes.

In the last decade wildland arson fires have increased by nearly 50 percent. As the urban areas have spread into the rural areas, not only forest lands but homes and other structures have been damaged or lost as well as lives. On National Forest lands, staff specialists have program responsibility for preventing, detecting and investigating arson fires. The Forest

Service has 101 special agents and about 450 other forest officers trained in incendiary investigation. They conduct comprehensive investigations with the objective of arresting and prosecuting persons responsible for incendiary fires.

On state and private lands, Forest Service provides technical and financial assistance to state forester organizations through its Cooperative Fire Protection Program.

Several Regional Experiment Stations conduct arson prevention and control research as well as public education programs. The Forest Service is also involved in cooperative arson prevention and arson control training efforts. Included is development, with FEMA's assistance, of an 80-hour National Wildfire Investigation Program (NWITP) course for improving skills of Federal and state investigators of forest fires. Graduates of this NWITP course are serving as an interagency task force investigating forest fires on national, state and private lands.

In association with FEMA and with funds allocated by LEAA, the Forest Service has a "person-to-person" contactor program model for arson prevention. The contactor program addresses the rural arson problem, particularly in the South where grazing fires and woodland burning have been considered necessary for agricultural purposes. Incendiarism or woods arson is the primary cause of fires in the South and accounts for 42 percent of total protected areas burned. Under the contactor method, local residents in areas where incendiarism is a serious problem meet with a well-respected, trusted, and personable member of the

community (the "contactor") who provides information on alternatives to woods burning. The contactor will suggest and make arrangements for prescribed burning on resident land, improve relations between landowners and forestry agencies, and provide general fire education information. In addition, the contactor plans educational activities within communities and helps implement fire education in elementary, secondary, and adult educational systems.

The Forest Service, in cooperation with FEMA, is preparing a contactor state-of-the-art handbook to combat incendiarism in southern forests. This handbook will serve as a basic source for training purposes.

In California, the Forest Service has made use of "We-Tip", a crime tip award program to solve several forest arson problems.

General Services Administration (GSA)

GSA does not have a mission which is specifically oriented toward anti-arson nor does it have specific authority to engage in anti-arson activities. As the owner and manager of Federal buildings, GSA has an inherent interest in preventing fires, regardless of cause, and to minimize their disruptive and destructive effects. GSA relies on well designed and judiciously implemented fire protection systems, including sprinkler protection, to prevent and reduce the effects of arson. These efforts are considered as effective anti-arson measures. Over the past five years, GSA losses attributable to deliberate and

suspicious fires have averaged under \$20,000 per year or 6 percent of GSA's total fire loss. GSA is aware, however, of the potential of arson problems from "reprisals" associated with discontent due to social and economic stress which might manifest as malicious mischief in the form of arson activity.

This concludes a review of Federal anti-arson initiatives within the framework of the Federal Arson Task Force. The next section of the report describes activities of the first of four elements of the National Anti-Arson Strategy, management approaches to combat arson. Specifically, Section III will cover Arson Task Forces, Arson Data Resources, Arson Public Education Programs, Anti-Arson Neighborhood Organizations, and Legislation.

III. MANAGEMENT OF ARSON

Arson is a universal crime, broad in scope and complexity. It can be a street crime, a white collar crime, a terrorist crime, a crime against property and against persons. It is perpetrated by rational and irrational minds, by children under five, by octogenarians, and by both sexes. The 1979 Report to Congress identified 24 widely ranged motives for arson. Organized crime involvement, human behavior, social change, business and economic trends, urban decay - all contribute to the national arson problem.

A number of management strategies have evolved to counter this complex crime. Foremost is the Arson Task Force concept with its subsets of state, county, and local organizational units. Other management tools include Arson Information Management Systems (AIMS) and Data Resources, Public Education Strategies, and Legislation.

Arson Task Forces

The arson task force is a management system that can be used by a state, county or locality to develop and implement strategies for controlling and preventing arson. It is a carefully planned strategy for mobilizing public and private resources for identifying and coordinating responsibilities, setting policies and priorities, and for integrating efforts to achieve a coherent anti-arson program. The arson task force facilitates coordination among fire and police departments, prosecutors offices, insurance companies, local, state and Federal authorities and community groups. The insurance industry often has played a role in providing resources to support state and local arson task force efforts.

Operational investigative subsets of the arson task force are the arson strike force and arson squad. The growth in arson has compelled many jurisdictions to make cooperative arrangements among the public safety departments. Those which have not adopted the community-wide arson task force approach have instituted a system of close working relationships between fire and police departments, and frequently the prosecutor's office. This arrangement is in the form of an arson squad. Tables 2 and 3 identify national arson task forces and arson squads, respectively.

Arson Data Resources

Valid arson data are a necessary tool for communities, state, and the Federal Government, as well as the private sector to develop effective strategies for prevention and control. Valid arson data help to

- o identify nature of the arson problem,
- o identify high arson risk areas and structures,
- o identify individuals repeatedly involved in fires (owners, tenants, bystanders, arsonists),
- o investigate fires,
- o coordinate interdepartmental anti-arson activities,
- o allocate resources to high risk areas,
- o determine suppression and prevention costs,
- o project future needs,
- o develop prevention and control programs,
- o document budget needs, and
- o evaluate operations and programs.

Most state fire marshals, arson task forces, and local fire prevention bureaus accumulate arson statistics among the fire data they record. There are several national efforts dedicated to collection and analysis of arson statistics.

Federal Data Programs

- o FEMA's National Fire Data Center (NFDC), through its National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), assists state and local governments to upgrade their fire reporting and analysis capabilities. There are 40 states and 19 localities cooperating with NFIRS. These data are aggregated into statewide reports which are sent to the National Fire Data Center (NFDA) for analysis. Arson data are among those collected and analyzed. Table 4 presents the NFDA's analysis of 1981 arson data.
- o The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Part I Crime Index has included arson since 1979 in its annual collection of major offenses. UCR records only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set, including attempts, as arson. Fires of suspicious origin are, therefore, not included in the UCR Crime Index. UCR statistics for the calendar year 1981 disclose that arson offenses decreased by 7 percent from 1980.

Arson Information Management Systems (AIMS)

Arson, particularly arson-for-profit, is to some extent a predictable and therefore preventable crime.

An approach currently receiving nationwide attention is the arson early warning system. FEMA is encouraging the development of this approach in its Arson Information Management Systems (AIMS) Program. AIMS is a tool used to predict the buildings most susceptible to arson, especially arson-for-profit, thereby permitting the development of specific prevention strategies.

Arson early warning systems are based on the assumption that buildings subjected to arson have certain patterns or characteristics in common that trigger the fire and are, therefore, predictable. Among these similar characteristics are a history of building and sanitary code violations, tax arrearage, a high frequency of change in ownership, fire-prone ownership, inflated property values, high vacancy rates preceding the fire, and rents under control. Much of this type of information is collected by or is available to municipal government agencies. Usually, for a municipality to inaugurate an arson early warning system, a commitment of cooperation is required from such agencies as building code enforcement, recorder's office, tax assessor's office, tax collector's office, department of health, police and fire departments, and certain private sector agencies such as banking and insurance.

FEMA provided seed monies to a number of communities to develop and demonstrate the feasibility of an arson information management system (AIMS) appropriate to their own individual needs.

The pilot projects in these localities have been synthesized into a model AIMS system, and elements have been added to make the model responsive to the needs of the legal profession, the insurance industry, the housing industry, preservation groups, community-based organizations, and fire and law enforcement officials.

Communities selected to pilot the AIMS Program were: Boston, New Haven, New York, Knoxville, San Francisco, Seattle, and Phoenix. Each devised an AIMS system using local data to combat specific local problems. Consequently, each AIMS system in the pilot communities has certain unique characteristics. Some communities concentrated on predicting which properties were arson prone, so that prevention efforts could be used. Other pilot test areas made use of the system's investigation and prosecution capabilities in order to react effectively to an arson incident after it had taken place.

Other cities which are or have developed AIMS programs are Chicago, Sioux City, Iowa, New York City, Brooklyn (People's Firehouse), Rochester, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Private Sector Data Programs

- o The National Fire Protection Association's Fire Information Systems Division is responsible for analysis and estimates of nationwide data related to fire types, numbers and losses. It produces yearly estimates. Coverage includes arson data.
- o The Property Insurance Loss Register (PILR) was developed by the American Insurance Association (AIA) to serve as a tool in the investigation of claims by supplying fire loss histories of insured

fire damaged property. PILR is a computer data system which identifies or "flags" suspicious factors or patterns of fraud usually associated with arson-for-profit. If enough suspicious factors are disclosed by the computer analytical program, the information is forwarded to the insurance claims manager for any appropriate action. Every fire damage claim of over \$1,000 filed with the 720 member companies (writing more than 90 percent of the nation's \$19 billion in annual fire insurance premiums) is now reported to PILR. All details of each incident are recorded: owner, owner's partners, tenant, location, mortgage holder, adjuster. The computer runs 466 combinations of cross checks. As a result, PILR registers more than 900 "hits" a month, incidents which the computer identifies multiple coverage, previous claims by the same person or on the same site, or some other reason for claims adjusters or arson investigators to examine more closely the circumstances of the fire.

Arson Public Education

Public education campaigns have proved to be effective tools in the fight against arson. A public education campaign involves informing the public of the seriousness of the crime and soliciting its involvement. Methods which have proven successful include: news conference held by a recognized public official, e.g. the Governor or mayor; press releases, newspaper articles, arson specials on television, lectures to civic, school and community groups. Table 5 identifies state and local jurisdictions with arson public education

The insurance industry has been very active in developing tools to educate the public on arson. Many provide communities, organizations and public safety agencies with literature, planning manuals, audio-visuals, media campaign materials and, at times, seed money for programs. Table 6 identifies insurance companies and trade associations with active anti-arson public education programs.

One of the most effective public education devices to control arson is a reward system for information which leads to arrest and conviction of an arsonist. These citizen Tipster or Hotline programs have aided not only in the apprehension and conviction of perpetrators of the crime of arson, but also are proving by their results to be an effective prevention strategy as well. Tipster/hotlines solicit help of the public by providing investigative leads to solving a particular arson case. The program consists of a telephone number, often open on a 24-hour basis, which citizens can call. Most tipster/hotline programs are statewide but local organizations have also begun to initiate programs. Many programs receive funding from the insurance industry. Some states appropriate funds for the rewards. Table 7 contains a list of hotline/tipster programs.

Anti-Arson Neighborhood Organizations

Neighborhood organizations in areas experiencing the brunt of the arson problem have become an effective factor in fighting this crime. The survival of their community and personal lives, they have found, depends on a systematic, organized effort by the neighborhood. Many of them have achieved results which are saving their neighborhoods and community. Table 8 identifies national anti-arson neighborhood groups and their range of activities in arson prevention and control.

ARSON LEGISLATION

Federal

S-294, 1/ The Anti-Arson Act of 1981

On June 17, 1982, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs reported out of Committee S.294 "The Anti-Arson Act of 1981," introduced by Senator John Glenn. As amended in the mark-up session, S.294 addresses only Section 3 of the original bill. It amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the FBI to classify arson as a Part I crime and directs the development and preparation of a special statistical report in cooperation with FEMA's National Fire Data Center on the crime of arson. The Director of the FBI is to give priority, as part of the special report, to the investigation of arson in housing supported by HUD.

S.2438, introduced on April 27, 1982 by Senator John Glenn, intends to provide enhanced penalties for arson affecting Federal property or interstate commerce. Same as HR. 6454 described below.

H.R. 6454 1/ Anti-Arson Act of 1982

On August 2, 1982 the House of Representatives passed H.R. 6454, "Anti-Arson Act of 1982," introduced by Congressman William Hughes to amend title 18, United States Code to clarify the applicability of offenses involving explosives and fire. This bill enables Federal jurisdiction on damage or destruction caused by fire, as well as by explosion, of property owned by the United States or property used in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or attempts on such property by these means.

1/ On September 22, 1982, the U.S. Senate Amended S.294 by adding it to its acceptance of HR 6454. On September 28, 1982, the House accepted the Senate's amendment into its Anti-Arson Act of 1982.

State

States currently operate under an array of divergent arson statutes, other laws relevant to arson, and case law. States even disagree on the definition of arson. The malicious burning of a dwelling of another is the common law definition of arson. To qualify as a dwelling, according to some state laws, the structure must have identifiable occupants sleeping or residing therein. Setting fire to a structure not having identifiable occupants sleeping or living therein would not be arson. In other states, a person cannot be charged with arson for burning his own property, provided he did not file an insurance claim. Some states have recently revised such legislation to make arson a crime against the state. Legislation clearly phrased and appropriately directed to remove economic incentives for arson, to tighten penal provisions and to improve participative measures of state agencies to combat arson is proving to be one of the more effective measures to manage the arson problem.

Tables 9 and 9A chart the current status of arson legislation in the states.

National Legislative Conference On Arson

The National Legislative Conference on Arson (NLCA) was formed in 1980 to provide state legislators across the country with the tools and information necessary to effectively combat arson. It has received support from the insurance industry and FEMA. The NLCA is governed by a Coordinating Task Force composed of a representative from the following organizations:

National Conference of State Legislatures
Council of State Governments
Conference of Insurance Legislators
National League of Cities
National Association of Attorneys General
National District Attorneys Association
National Conference of Lieutenant Governors
National Association of Insurance Commissioners
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Association of Fire Chiefs

The purposes of the Coordinating Task Force are to:

- o Identify the many facets of the arson problem and determine alternative means of attack;
- o Encourage the intercommunication of existing state legislative ideas;
- o Develop a resource network of individuals and organizations with expertise in the area of arson prevention;
- o Develop an inventory of enacted state arson legislation;
- o Act as a clearinghouse of information on statistical data, model bills, and resources available;
- o Coordinate workshops and seminars for the purpose of educating state legislators about the problem of arson and the potential legislative solutions available.

The NLCA provides technical assistance to states on legislative matters concerned with arson. This includes samples of model legislation enacted in other areas; and a resource network of individuals and organizations with expertise in the field of arson prevention, as well as legislative contacts in each of the fifty states.

Two national conferences have been held, one in 1980 and the other in 1981. These meetings brought together a cross-section of legislators, government officials, insurance executives, fire safety experts, arson task force members, community groups, and representatives of academic and research organizations studying the arson problem. The small group workshops and expert panelists promoted an exchange of ideas which has led to introduction and passage of anti-arson legislation in several states represented at these meetings.

NLCA has recently affiliated with the Conference of Insurance Legislators (COIL). An anti-arson workshop on rural arson will be held during the 1982 Annual Meeting of COIL in New York City, November 11-14, 1982. NLCA published in July 1982 an Inventory of Enacted State Arson Legislation, a compilation of state by state legislation addressing the crime of arson. It has also developed a State Legislator's Anti-Arson Manual.

IV. INVESTIGATION/PROSECUTION OF ARSON

The concerns of this section are the problems associated with investigation and prosecution of arsonists. Included are state and local arson detection and investigation training programs, prosecution of alleged arsonists and legal defense against fraudulent claims. Because the forensic laboratory has a critical role in establishing evidence of arson, information on this resource is also covered.

Many fires are not recognized as set fires and are simply assumed to be of accidental origin. Lack of detection permits the arsonist to remain at liberty to set other fires. In most cases in the past, the firesetter was never apprehended. In those instances when an arsonist was apprehended, prosecution frequently failed because arson is one of the most difficult crimes to prove. Frequently, the visible evidence of incendiarism is destroyed by the fire. Proof of arson almost always depends upon circumstantial or indirect evidence. Its validity, in the past, was often successfully challenged in the court.

The lack of success in prosecution was due to such factors as:

fire fighters, first on the scene, were untrained to detect the incendiary nature of the fire;

fire investigators who might have been called -- inadequate in number and often in training -- lacked time and experience fully to detect, accumulate, and preserve evidence;

prosecutors, also inexperienced with arson and having overburdened caseloads, shied away from what they considered difficult cases to win.

Detecting arson has not been part of the routine of the fire fighter. His primary responsibility when arriving at a fire, first, is to rescue endangered people and move to extinguish the fire, then salvage and overhaul the fire ground. The fire fighter has had to be retrained to

remember details and facts about the fire scene which could provide evidence of the cause and origin of the fire. The investigation process consists of two phases: on-scene investigation which establishes that the burning was of an incendiary nature and the follow-up investigation to identify the person who may have set the fire.

Successful prosecution is one of the most vital yet most difficult steps in combatting arson. Many district attorneys find it difficult to prosecute a crime in which it is believed that much of the evidence is burned up, and, generally, there are no witnesses. In the past, many prosecutors, because of heavy case loads have tended to let arson-for-profit be the insurance company's problem. In civil cases, until recently, insurance companies were unfamiliar with effective methods to prepare cases against suspected arsonists and allowed the criminal to profit.

Because accurate detection and competent investigation of incendiary fires are the first steps to a successful prosecution and deterrence of arson, the lack of adequately trained staff to perform these functions has been a factor in arson's being called the easiest crime to commit without fear of punishment. Federal, state, local and private sectors have recognized the need to improve the competency of fire fighters, investigators, prosecutors, and insurance defense attorneys in order to contain and deter the problem.

Federal training efforts include:

- o FEMA's National Fire Academy has trained more than 5000 personnel in methods of arson detection and investigation;
- o FEMA and ATF have trained fire service personnel to serve on ATF's National Response Teams as fire cause and origin specialists;

- o FBI trains state and local officials in arson investigation;
- o ATF has trained more than 1400 state and local officials in arson detection and investigation of arson-for-profit schemes;
- o ATF Forensic Science Branch has trained more than 65 state and local laboratory personnel in arson accelerant detection.
- o ATF developed an advanced arson-for-profit investigation course for state and local officials; and
- o U.S. Forest Service developed and is conducting an 80-hour course in wildfire investigation for Federal, state and other sector personnel.

State and Local Arson Detection and Investigation Training

Responsibility for training in states is usually the function of the state fire training director and/or the state fire marshal. In cities with fire or police training academies, arson detection and investigation courses are often part of the training curriculum. Fire and police officials, alarmed by their arson problem, have recognized the need to improve the competency of their fire fighters and investigators to contain and deter the problem. Much progress has been made in the last several years, with emphasis on training the trainers to increase the availability of training opportunities. Training strengths and adequacy varies from state to state and often within localities. Lack of trained investigators is most critical in rural areas, where investigation often is the responsibility of the over-taxed state fire marshal and his small staff.

To help meet the need, many colleges and universities have begun to offer courses in arson detection and investigation. Table 10 lists by state the colleges with such courses.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a privately funded public service organization. It has developed an 11-unit slide series on all phases of arson investigation. NFPA has also produced a film on arson investigation. The most recent NFPA anti-arson training initiative is a five-book, mini-series designed to help fire and arson investigators identify their responsibilities and improve their skills.

Insurance Industry Programs

The insurance industry has long recognized the devastating impact of arson. To counteract the escalation of fraudulent claims from suspicious fires, individual companies and trade associations are offering arson investigation training programs for claims representatives. Companies also send their claims people to courses taught in colleges or by organizations such as the International Association of Arson Investigators. Courses are also being developed for underwriters to recognize potential risks.

Insurance Crime Prevention Institute (ICPI). The insurance industry has established an investigative agency to spearhead insurance fraud, the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute. ICPI's staff of 110 professional agents serves more than 350 companies that underwrite more than 80 percent of the insurance coverage in the U.S. Currently, ICPI has established both undercover and overt operations targeting arson-for-profit rings in most urban centers in the U.S. ICPI also produces and distributes training materials for use by law enforcement agencies

prosecutors, and insurance personnel, as well as conducting training seminars. ICPI investigative personnel work very closely with FBI, ATF, the U.S. Postal Service, IRS, and state and local authorities to apprehend and convict arson rings.

The National Automobile Theft Bureau is another organization funded by the insurance industry. Its purpose is to investigate cases involving arson and automobile theft. Its handbook, Manual for Investigating Auto Fires is used not only by insurance agencies but by various sector law enforcement officers.

International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI) is a professional society of public and private arson investigators. It publishes a quarterly magazine The Fire and Arson Investigator, containing instructional aids, the latest techniques, current trends and legislation related to fire and arson investigation. Members use the magazine for continued training and education. The IAAI is developing standards for certification of fire and arson investigators.

Prosecution/Legal Defense Against Arson Fraud

Prosecutors play an important role in curbing arson and punishing the perpetrator. As they have gained familiarity with and understanding of the crime, they have become active in fighting arson in the courts, serving on arson task forces, and mobilizing appropriate agencies to develop anti-arson strategies.

Federal, state and district attorneys and their organizations are taking a leading role in developing training programs to enable prosecutors to be more effective in prosecuting the arsonist. Table 11 lists prosecutor arson training programs.

American Bar Association Programs

The American Bar Association (ABA) has recognized that the legal system has a key role to play to control the arson problem. The crime presents many multi-faceted legal issues. The ABA, with some financial aid from FEMA, has developed a number of effective control programs to:

- o Educate and train advocates involved in criminal and civil arson adjudication;
- o Create judicial awareness of the extent and seriousness of the crime;
- o Improve legislative awareness of the crime and encourage legislative solutions to eliminate incentives to arson under state insurance and business codes and by developing model criminal and civil solutions. To further these objectives, the ABA through its organizational divisions has:

- Published a monthly newsletter, Arson Reporter which provides case law briefs and abstracts of legislation covering criminal and civil law;
- Held National Institutes on Arson, focusing on the defense to be used by insurance companies in claims related to arson-for-profit; and
- Published numerous articles in the legal media on arson related issues.

- o Developed, in association with the National College of the Judiciary, a program to increase the awareness of the judiciary on the serious implications on society of the crime of arson;
- o Examined the special problems encountered by arson victims in the criminal justice system and is developing means for alleviating those problems;
- o Cooperated with National Legislative Conference on Arson and with Congress on various Federal and state anti-arson legislation;
- o Sponsored a program on juvenile arson: The Legal Problems and Responses; and
- o Developed a Legal Resource Directory to assist practitioners in the field in locating experts on arson.

Forensic Laboratories

Forensic laboratories perform an important service in helping investigators establish physical evidence of arson in a fire. They perform scientific analysis of fire debris for evidence of flammable liquids, gas residues, fire bombs and their physical remains which enable determination of the cause and origin of the fire -- whether accidental or incendiary in nature -- and through their analyses, laboratory personnel serve as expert witnesses in prosecution cases of arsonists. Table 12 provides a listing of forensic laboratories which provide analysis of physical evidence submitted from fires of suspected arson cases.

V. ECONOMIC FACTORS IN ARSON

The concerns of this section are the complex economic factors of arson. Arson-for-profit is a meeting point for a variety of crimes and perpetrators. There have been spectacular, large-scale insurance frauds in which conspirator rings -- at times connected with organized crime -- have bought property at low market costs, where real estate values were unstable. These rings then "milk" the building for all it was worth by charging the highest rents possible, paying no taxes, and making no repairs until the tenants moved out. During this period, the property is transferred several times between fake or "straw" owners in order to raise the "apparent" value of the building on paper. The building is insured for the new paper value. Finally the ring burns the building to collect insurance proceeds. One of the more spectacular rings, consisting of 33 members, including lawyers, bankers, insurers, real estate agents and investigators, was smashed in Boston. More recently, the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute (ICPI), working with local and Federal authorities helped apprehend and convict rings in Sioux City, Iowa, Panama City, Florida, and Norfolk, Virginia.

Arson is used to destroy a building to create land for a new building or to expand an existing building adjacent to the parcel. This was the plan recently of a Cleveland real estate speculator and a ring of five conspirators. They were caught and convicted for 22 such fires. The ICPI played a role in this investigation.

In an effort to stop business losses and pay off indebtednesses, restaurant owners, retailers, car dealers, supermarkets and other business owners often turn to arson and insurance proceeds. For example, recently in Rockford, Michigan, a once prosperous dairy farmer concocted a frightening and bizarre scheme to burn his two cattle barns and murder his brother in the fire to collect \$3.5 million in insurance.

Small scale fraud, although less spectacular, probably occurs far more frequently. This type of arson might involve a kitchen fire set to obtain insurance funds to remodel, or an automobile fire as a means of getting rid of a gas guzzler so that insurance funds could purchase a new compact.

In the past, the insurance industry accepted arson losses as one of the expenses of underwriting fire insurance. This upsurge in arson-for-profit prompted the industry to vigorous arson prevention and control actions.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)

The NAIC are state officials regulating and supervising insurance within their states. The NAIC has an Arson Task Force to promote anti-arson activities appropriate to the commissioners' regulatory duties. The NAIC Arson Task Force has developed two model bills aimed at reducing the incentive to arson:

- o The two-tier Anti-Arson Application Bill requires the potential insured to provide sufficient underwriting information which could signal the necessity of further investigation of the applicant or property; and
- o The Tax Lien Bill establishes liens on proceeds of insurance claims for any unpaid taxes or assessments on a property.

The NAIC Arson Task Force is also examining:

- o The possible need for punitive damage regulations;
- o The role of the surplus line market in arson-for-profit fraud;

- o The role of public adjustors in arson frauds;
- o Possible improvements in valued policy laws;
- o Effectiveness of the Model Tax Lien Law to reduce arson;
- o The rights of mortgagees in payment of arson claims;
- o The possible use of the Property Insurance Loss Register (PILR) information in underwriting; and
- o The Role of the Two-Tier application in arson investigation.

National Committee on Property Insurance (NCPI)

The NCPI is a not-for-profit advisory organization whose membership embodies 325 Property-casualty companies writing 65 percent of the nation's property insurance. Through its Property Insurance Plans Service Office (PIPSO), it provides the Fair Access to Insurance Requirements (FAIR) Plans arson control guidance and instruction in the areas of claims and underwriting. NCPI established an Arson Task Force for the purpose of offering assistance to FAIR Plans in combating arson. Toward that purpose, the Arson Task Force developed and distributed a manual, Anti-Arson Action Plan. This manual compiled into a single document basic information and actions to take to combat arson-for-profit schemes.

Among other aids to combat arson-for-profit, NCPI has developed and distributed:

- o The Optimal Loss Settlement Endorsement,
- o A Mortgage Assignment-Nominee Trust Bulletin,
- o An Underwriting Manual,
- o A Functional Audit Manual, and
- o Actual Cash Val Guidelines.

The NCPI also works closely on anti-arson matters with the NAIC Arson Task Force and the Insurance Committee for Arson Control.

Insurance Committee for Arson Control (ICAC)

The ICAC is the umbrella organization of the insurance industry's anti-arson efforts. It serves as a clearinghouse of information and as a coordinator of numerous insurance company and trade association efforts to fight arson. The ICAC has several committees of insurance company arson experts which have responsibilities in areas of legislation, public relations, arson data, funding, and underwriting and claims. The Committee has established a national hotline to provide assistance to the hundreds of arson task forces across the country. ICAC publishes a directory, Arson Control: How and Why Who What Where, which contains information on arson task forces, national organizations concerned with arson, and a state-by-state listing of arson control organizations. Its newsletter, Target Arson: Update, keeps law enforcement, fire service, insurance industry and other officials current with the latest developments in the fight against arson.

A major effort of the ICAC is encouraging states to strengthen their legislation against arson. It has published a position paper Current Arson Issues which presents insurance industry recommendations for effective legislative and regulatory measures to fight the crime of arson and provides various model laws related to arson and insurance. Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia have now passed immunity laws with many immunity provisions based on or similar to the ICAC model law. (See Table 9A.) ICAC has provided support to the National Legislative Conference on Arson and the Conference of Insurance Legislators to help promote effective anti-arson legislation.

The ICAC has also been involved in encouraging and supporting organizations outside of the industry to develop and implement anti-arson training seminars. These include the American Bar Association's National Institutes on Arson, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National College of District Attorneys, as well as state and local arson task forces.

All-Industry Research Advisory Council (AIRAC)

AIRAC is the property casualty insurance industry's research organization. In March of 1982, it issued a report entitled, "Arson Incidence Claims Study," which examined claims in policies written by the voluntary insurance market and policies provided by FAIR Plans. The study found arson to be a serious problem. Among residential fires, 11 percent were judged to be incendiary when the insurance was obtained through the voluntary market and 30 percent among high risk homes insured through FAIR Plans. Similar patterns were discerned in commercial properties. Arson was suspected in 27 percent of the losses in the voluntary market and 40 percent in high risk commercial properties insured by FAIR Plan insurance. This study's findings also suggested that arson occurs most frequently in property held by multiple owners and in trusts, and least often in buildings owned by individuals when occupied by the owner.

The last element in the National Anti-Arson Strategy, Behavioral Factors in Arson, is covered in the next section.

VI. BEHAVIORAL FACTORS IN ARSON

Some estimates claim that as many as 60 percent of the fires in large cities are set by children and juveniles. Children who set fires can range in age from two to the late teens. The most prominent profile of the young firesetter is a seven to ten year old male from a broken home living with a single parent. Motives range from revenge and jealousy to peer pressure or a quest for attention.

When caught, these youngsters are usually punished but are seldom counseled. This has proved unfortunate, because the punishment does not change the behavior. The underlying problems are still there. Later the grown-up firesetter becomes more cunning to escape detection. Counseling is an effective counter strategy. Nearly all fire departments provide some type of counseling, but it is often improvised, with little more than a stern lecture on the danger of fire and a tour through the station house to see the engines and equipment.

For the past several years, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been developing a juvenile firesetter counseling program based on the efforts of the fire departments of Los Angeles County and Upper Arlington, Ohio, with assistance from the California State Psychological Association. FEMA's approach is not to make psychologists of fire service and law enforcement people, but to help them deal with these types of children and their parents. The program tries to help them see that it is not enough to take youngsters to court or assign them to a recreational program or put them in jail. Experience has shown there is a more effective alternative -- training. Through seminar sessions and the use of a manual entitled Interviewing and Counseling Juvenile Firesetters, The Child Under Seven Years of

Age, the FEMA program trains fire education specialists, fire investigators, counselors, law enforcement and juvenile authorities to:

- o interview firesetting children and their families;
- o recognize problems that may lead to recurrent firesetting;
- o identify children and families who need professional counseling;
- o select methods and strategies for educating firesetting children and their families; and
- o refer the family to professional counseling.

Since June 1979, FEMA has conducted 127 workshops in 33 states and in Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Montreal, Canada, with about 9,000 attendees. More than 50 communities in 21 states now have juvenile firesetter counseling programs. Very impressive results are being achieved, for example:

- o In Bolingbrook, Illinois, 107 of 110 juveniles apprehended for setting fires and then counseled have not set further fires.
- o In Upper Arlington, Ohio, only 11 out of 515 youngsters who were counseled repeated their firesetting behavior.

At present, a new manual for counseling juveniles from 7 to 14 years is being developed.

Table 13 lists states and communities with juvenile firesetter counseling programs.

VII. CONCLUSION

While significant progress has been made by the programs of the National Anti-Arson Strategy -- comprising all levels of government and the private sector -- the United States is still the arson capital of the industrialized world. Though in some states and localities there has been a decrease in the number of incendiary incidents reported, and an increase in the apprehension of perpetrators, and in the conviction of the arsonists, losses are still unacceptably high. New York City, for example, reported a drop of 8 percent in arson fires for 1981 and an increase of 16 percent in arrests. But New York City still had more than 7,000 arson fires in 1981. Arson is still on the rise in many areas. For example, in Montgomery County, Maryland, part of metropolitan Washington, D.C., incendiary incidents have more than tripled since 1977. Arson is not solely an urban crime. Rural areas are equally vulnerable, and incendiary incidents are on the increase.

Why Arson Continues to be a Problem

There are a number of factors which enable this crime to perpetuate:

1. Arson is not recognized as a serious threat by many segments of the public on the extent, the seriousness, and the cost of the crime.
2. There are high profits in arson.
3. The crime is associated with a low risk of apprehension and imprisonment.
4. The complexity of the crime makes it difficult to recognize and prevent.

. Some judicial attitudes contribute to the low-risk factors:

- There is a tendency by some judges to view defendants in arson cases as non-violent, white collar criminals in spite of the fact that arson kills people. This misconception often results in light or probationary sentences.
- There is a tendency for juries to believe that burning one's own property to defraud an insurance company is not as malicious as burning another's property or even that it should be punishable.
- Some prosecutors are not inclined to pursue civil as well as criminal complaints against defendants. Such attitudes lower the risk even for those convicted of arson.

6. Effective anti-arson programs are not as widely disseminated as they should be.
7. Police, fire, insurance officials and prosecutors are frequently hampered by turf jealousies and self-interest issues which hinder coordination and cooperation.
8. Arson statutes in the 50 states do not treat the problem and its consequences uniformly in terms of civil or criminal penalty.
9. Arson perpetrated by the emotionally disturbed is on the increase and offers additional aggra-

vating problems. For example, resources and facilities for treating disturbed adult or older juvenile firesetters are almost non-existent. Halfway houses, detention centers and prisons avoid incarcerating such persons.

10. Limited availability of credit and an unstable housing market in recessionary times can turn a desperate property owner to arson. These factors can result in arson when:

- Costs of maintaining a building exceed the income obtainable from the building;
- Economic conditions and poor maintenance cause a decline in the market value of a property;
- Poorly conceived housing assistance programs inadvertently become incentives for arson. For example, fire code enforcement programs which are not coupled with rehabilitation assistance for owners may cause undue hardship on people already in financial trouble. (This does not mean code enforcement should be abandoned, but such programs need to include measures to help owners improve the fire safety of their properties).

Arson has been frequently compared to cancer -- a malignancy, capable of infecting and spreading into every part of the body of the United States. Arson is complex and, like cancer, a collection of many difficult problems. Therefore, there is no one simple "cure" for arson. Arson, however, is a person-made crime and therefore avoidable.

What Successful Strategies Can be Implemented Against Arson

The National Anti-Arson Strategy is making progress in preventing and controlling the crime. Some specific tactics and approaches are providing promising results and suggest broader dissemination and enhancement. These include:

- o Utilization of more effective management approaches such as:
 - Arson Task Forces,
 - Arson Information Management Systems, and
 - Involving the entire community, especially neighborhood groups, not only in public awareness but also in programs;
- o Collaboration among all Federal, public and private sectors;
- o Improved criminal, civil and insurance legislation so as to provide disincentives to arsonists;
- o Improved code enforcement;
- o Improved fire and arson data reporting and analysis;
- o Improved methodological measurement of arson;
- o Enhanced investigative services and resources;

- o Improved training opportunities for investigators, prosecutors, insurance underwriters and adjusters; and
- o Enhanced counseling opportunities for not only juvenile but adult firesetters.

In summary, arson is a crime that intersects sociological, economic, psychological and political considerations. It requires countermeasures based on collaboration of every sector of American life. The ultimate responsibility for stopping the crime rests with states, their entities, and with the cooperation of society, its organizations and individuals. Arson is a Federal crime only if it is committed against government-owned property, or if it involves violations of Federal law. The Federal government has functioned and will continue as an advocate of arson prevention and control. The National Anti-Arson Strategy is an integrated, cooperative campaign based on the concept of Federalism. The cooperation and programs encouraged and engendered by the National Anti-Arson Strategy are showing promising results and suggest that by all sectors working together America's malignant arson problem will be contained and reduced.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Federal Arson Task Force Members

Appendix B. Tables

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Chief, Victimization Studies Branch
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Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

POTTER, Henry
Fire Prevention Engineer
Public Building Services
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Washington, DC 20405

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Bureau Supervisor, Arson Program
Federal Bureau of Investigation
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TABLE 1

FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH ARSON ACTIVITIES OR PROGRAMS

AGENCY	Prevention	Investigation and Detection	Enforcement	Training	Conducts Research	Supports Research	Data & Statistics	Legislative Authority	Cooperative Activities	Assists States and/or Localities	Discretionary Funds	Laboratory Service	Task Force	Public Awareness Program	Other Services
ACTION	•			•					•	•				•	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (USFA; FIA; NFA)	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•
Bureau of Census							•								
U.S. Department of Justice			•			•		•		•			•		•
Department of Health and Human Services	•														
Department of Housing and Urban Development	•				•					•					
Federal Bureau of Investigation		•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•	•		
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•	•		•
General Services Administration	•														
U.S. Postal Service		•	•				•	•	•				•		
Internal Revenue Service		•	•					•	•						
U.S. Forest Service U.S. Department of Agriculture	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	
National Bureau of Standards, Center for Fire Research; Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory					•	•		•			•				

TABLE 2
STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>ALABAMA</u>		
State Farm Fire and Casualty Company Birmingham, AL		
<u>ALASKA</u>		
Ad-Hoc Arson Committee Anchorage, AK		
<u>ARIZONA</u>		
Arizona Arson Team Office of State Fire Marshal Phoenix, AZ		City of Phoenix Arson Task Force Phoenix, AZ
Arizona Advisory Committee On Arson Prevention Tucson Police Department Arson Unit Tucson, AZ		
<u>ARKANSAS</u>		
Arkansas Arson Advisory Committee Little Rock, AR		Arson Task Force Little Rock Fire Department Little Rock, AR
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Arson Task Force California District Attorney's Association Sacramento, CA		
	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department Santa Barbara, CA	
		Mayor's Arson Suppression Task Force Los Angeles, CA
California Arson Prevention Committee Ontario, CA		
	Yolo County Arson Investigation Unit Woodland, CA	

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
		San Diego Metro Arson Strike Team San Diego, CA
		San Francisco Arson Task Force San Francisco, CA
<u>COLORADO</u>		
Colorado Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Denver, CO		
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>		
The Governor's Arson Task Force Hartford, CT		Arson Task Force City of Hartford Fire Department Hartford, CT
		Enfield Arson Task Force Enfield, CT
		City of New Haven Arson Task Force New Haven, CT
		Arson Task Force Stamford Fire Department Stamford, CT
		Arson Task Force City of Waterbury Waterbury, CT
<u>FLORIDA</u>		
Florida Advisory Committee On Arson Prevention State Fire Marshal's Office Orlando, FL		
	Dade County Arson Control Committee Office of Date-Miami Criminal Justice Council Miami, FL	
Florida Arson Control Council Division of State Fire Marshal Tallahassee, FL		

Table 2 cont'd

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
	Broward County Project M-A-T-C-H (Mutual Anti-Arson Task Coordination Hdqts.) Ft. Lauderdale, FL	
		Arson Task Force City of Clearwater Clearwater, FL
		Mayor's Arson Task Force Jacksonville, FL
<u>GEORGIA</u>		
		Columbus Arson Task Force Columbus, GA
<u>ILLINOIS</u>		
Illinois Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention c/o Leahy & Eisenberg, Ltd. Chicago, IL		
	Champaign County Urbana Fire Department Urbana, IL	
		Eight City Arson Co-Op Bloomington Fire Department Bloomington, IL
Illinois Fire Inspectors Association Mt. Prospect, IL		
	Kankakee County Court Kankakee, IL	
		Bolingbrook Arson Task Force Bolingbrook, IL
Governor's Arson Advisory Board Illinois Department of Law Arson Control Program Springfield, IL		
	Lake County Sheriff's Department Waukegan, IL	
		Arson Task Force-City Hall East St. Louis, IL

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	McHenry County Arson Task Force Woodstock, IL	Arson Task Force Harvey, IL
	Winnebago County Office of the State Fire Marshal Rockford, IL	Rockford Police Department Rockford, IL
<u>INDIANA</u>	Indiana Arson and Crime Association, Inc. Indianapolis, IN	
	Lake County Prosecutor's Arson Task Force Crown Point, IN	
<u>IOWA</u>	Arson Alert Program of Iowa c/o Iowa FAIR Plan Des Moines, IA	Des Moines Arson Task Force Des Moines, IA
	<u>KANSAS</u>	
	Kansas Arson Advisory Committee Inc. Salina, KS	
<u>LOUISIANA</u>		Baton Rouge City Arson Task Force Baton Rouge, LA
		Baton Rouge Arson Task Force Baton Rouge, LA
		New Orleans Arson Task Force New Orleans, LA
<u>MARYLAND</u>	Arson Control Association of Maryland c/o State Farm Insurance Co. Rockville, MD	

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCE

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>MARYLAND</u>	Governor's Anti-Arson Advisory Committee Baltimore, MD	Montgomery County Arson Task Force Rockville, MD
		Baltimore City Mayor's Arson Task Force Baltimore, MD
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	Lieutenant Governor's Arson Task Force Boston, MA	
	<u>MICHIGAN</u>	
	Michigan Arson Committee East Lansing, MI	
<u>MINNESOTA</u>	Minnesota Insurance Advisory Committee--Arson Minneapolis, MN	
	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	
	Mississippi Arson Advisory Committee Office of the Fire Marshal Jackson, MS	
<u>MISSOURI</u>	Missouri Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention St. Louis, MO	
	<u>MONTANA</u>	
		Billings Fire Department Arson Division Billings, MT
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	New Jersey Advisory Committee-- Arson Prevention Irving Fire Department Irvington, NJ	

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
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NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Division of
Criminal Justice
Statewide Arson Project
Princeton, NJ

Atlantic County Prosecutor's
Office
Atlantic City, NJ

Bergen County Prosecutor's
Office
Hackensack, NJ

Essex County Prosecutor's
Office
Newark, NJ

Camden County Prosecutor's
Office
Camden, NJ

Cape May County Prosecutor's
Office
Cape May Court House, NJ

Middlesex County Arson Task
Force
New Brunswick, NJ

Monmouth County Prosecutor's
Office
Freehold, NJ

Passaic County
Union County Prosecutor's
Office
Elizabeth, NJ

NEW YORK

New York State Office of Fire
Prevention and Control
Albany, NY

Broome County Arson
Task Force
Office of the District
Attorney
Binghamton, NY

New York City Arson
Strike Force
New York, NY

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
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NEW YORK

Arson Committee of Independent
Insurance Agents Association
of New York
Setauket, NY

Chenango County Arson
Task Force
Norwich, NY

Delaware County Arson
Task Force
Sidney, NY

Dutchess Bureau of Fire
Dutchess County Arson
Planning Committee
Poughkeepsie, NY

Livingston County Arson
Task Force
Geneseo, NY

Onondaga County Arson
Task Force
Syracuse, NY

Orange County Arson
Council
Goshen, NY

Suffolk County Arson
Action Committee
Yaphank, NY

Sullivan County Arson
Task Force
Monticello, NY

Westchester County Arson
Task Force
c/o Westchester County
Criminal Justice Planning
Office
White Plains, NY

Yates County Arson Task
Force
Penn Yan, NY

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
North Carolina Arson Awareness Council Raleigh, NC		
North Carolina Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Charlotte, NC		
	Careret County County Fire Marshal's Office Beaufort, NC	
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>		Fargo Arson Task Force Fargo, ND
<u>OHIO</u>		
Ohio Blue Ribbon Arson Committee Columbus, OH		
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>		
Oklahoma Arson Advisory Council Oklahoma City, OK		
<u>OREGON</u>		
Task Force on Fire Cause and Arson Investigation Salem, OR		
	Klamath County Klamath Area Arson Task Force Klamath Falls, OR	
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>		
Governor's Interagency Committee on Arson Harrisburg, PA		
Pennsylvania Arson Committee c/o State Farm Fire and Casualty Company Springfield, PA		
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>		Town of Coventry Arson Task Force Coventry, RI

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>		Tiverton Arson Task Force Tiverton Fire Department Tiverton, RI
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>		
Governor Arson Task Force Columbia, SC		
<u>TENNESSEE</u>		
Tennessee Advisory Committee on Arson, Inc. Knoxville, TN		Knoxville Arson Strike Force Department of Public Safety Knoxville, TN
<u>TEXAS</u>		
A Texas Advisory Council on Arson Dallas, TX		
<u>UTAH</u>		Salt Lake County Anti-Arson Task Force Salt Lake County Attorney's Office Salt Lake City, UT
<u>VIRGINIA</u>		
Virginia Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Richmond, VA		
<u>WASHINGTON</u>		
Washington Insurance Council Seattle, WA		Seattle Arson Task Force Seattle, WA
Arson Alarm Foundation Bellevue, WA		
	Whatcom County Arson Task Force Bellingham, WA	

Table 2 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN TASK FORCES		
STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>		
Arson Control Association of West Virginia, Inc. Charleston, WV		
<u>WISCONSIN</u>		
	Racine County Arson Control Unit Office of District Attorney Racine, WI	Mayor's Greater Madison Area Arson Task Force Madison, WI
		Milwaukee Arson Control Program Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission Milwaukee, WI
<u>WYOMING</u>		
Wyoming Advisory Council on Arson Prevention Casper, WY		Arson Task Force City of Casper Casper, WY

TABLE 3

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>ALABAMA</u>		
	Lauderdale County Florence Lauderdale Major Felony Squad Florence, AL	Alexandria City Arson Squad Alexandria, AL
		Arson Strike Force Huntsville, AL
		Bureau of Fire Prevention Mobile, AL
<u>ALASKA</u>		
		Anchorage Fire Investigation Unit Anchorage, AK
<u>ARIZONA</u>		
		Tucson Police/Fire Arson Unit Tucson, AZ
<u>ARKANSAS</u>		
	Criminal Investigation Division of the Arkansas Police Little Rock, AR	Arson Task Force Little Rock Fire Department Little Rock, AR
	Criminal Investigation Division of the Arkansas State Police Jonesborough, AR	
	Criminal Investigation Division of the Arkansas State Police Sheridan, AR	
	Criminal Investigation Division of Arkansas State Police Hope, AR	
	Criminal Investigation Division of Arkansas State Police East Camden, AR	

TABLE 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
Criminal Investigation Division of Arkansas State Police Fayetteville, AR		
Criminal Investigation Division of Arkansas State Police Atkins, AR		
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Arson and Bomb Investigation Unit Sacramento, CA		
Department of Forestry Sacramento, CA		
	Alameda County Arson Unit Fremont, CA	
	Kern County Fire Department Arson Unit Bakersfield, CA	
	San Bernardino County Fire-Arson Investigators Association San Bernardino, CA	
	Ventura County Fire Department Camarillo, CA	
		Fountain Valley Fire Department Fountain Valley, CA
		Fullerton Fire Department Fullerton, CA
		Huntington Beach Huntington Beach, CA
		Los Angeles Fire Department Los Angeles, CA
		Long Beach Fire Department Long Beach, CA
		Fire Investigative Unit Oakland, CA

TABLE 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY, AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
		City of Stockton Fire/Police Arson Unit Stockton, CA
<u>COLORADO</u>		
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Denver, CO		Fire Investigation Division Denver, CO
		Aurora Fire Department Aurora, CO
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>		
		Fire Arson Investigation Unit Hartford Fire Department Hartford, CT
		New Haven Police/Fire Arson Squad New Haven, CT
		Stamford Arson Strike Force Stamford, CT
		Arson Squad Waterbury, CT
<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>		
		D.C. Fire Department Washington, D.C.
		Metropolitan Police Department Fire/Police Arson Squad Washington, D. C.
<u>FLORIDA</u>		
Bureau of Fire Investigations Tallahassee, FL		Pompano Beach Fire Department Pompano Beach, FL

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>HAWAII</u>		
	Kauai Fire Department County of Kauai Lihue, HI	
		Fire Investigation Honolulu Fire Department Honolulu, HI
		Federal Fire Department Honolulu, HI
<u>ILLINOIS</u>		
	Rock Island County Arson Task Force Rock Island, IL	Metropolitan Arson Unit Rock Island County Rock Island, IL
		Bolinbrook Fire Department Bolingbrook, IL
		Chicago Fire Department Chicago, IL
		Criminal Investigation Section Chicago, IL
		Rockford Fire and Police Department Arson Unit Rockford, IL
		Metro Arson Squad Springfield, IL
<u>INDIANA</u>		
	Fire Arson Specialized Team of Allen County Fort Wayne, IN	Fort Wayne Fire Department Fort Wayne, IN
	Clark County Arson Task Force Clarksville, IN	
	Fire Investigation Team of Grant County Marion, IN	
	Hendricks County Fire Investigation Team, Inc. Danville, IN	

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>INDIANA</u>	Tipton County Fire Investigation Unit Tipton, IN	
		Evansville Fire Investi- gation Unit Evansville, IN
		Gary Arson Investigation Unit Gary Indiana Fire Department Gary, IN
		Arson Squad Indianapolis, IN
		New Albany Arson Unit New Albany, IN
<u>IOWA</u>		
		Marshalltown Fire Investigation Unit Marshalltown, IA
		Sioux City Fire and Arson Investigation Unit Sioux City, IA
<u>KANSAS</u>		
		Wichita Police Arson Unit Wichita, KS
		Wichita Fire Department Wichita, KS
<u>KENTUCKY</u>		
	Jefferson County Police Department Arson Squad Louisville, KY	
<u>LOUISIANA</u>		
		Jefferson Parish Arson Investigation Unit Metairie, LA

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>LOUISIANA</u>		New Orleans Police Department Arson Squad New Orleans, LA
<u>MAINE</u>		Hazardous Device Squad Portland Police Department Portland, ME
<u>MARYLAND</u>	Fire Investigation Division Anne Arundel County Fire Department Millersville, MD	
	Baltimore County Arson Fire Investigation Division Brentwood, MD	
		Arson Investigation and Prosecution Unit State Attorney's Office Baltimore, MD
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>		Boston Fire and Police Arson Squad Boston, MA
		Fall River Fire Investigatio Unit-Fire Department Fall River, MA
		Springfield Arson Squad Police Department Springfield, MA
		Springfield Fire Department Springfield, MA
		Worcester Fire Department Worcester, MA
<u>MICHIGAN</u>		Detroit Fire Department Detroit, MI
		Flint Police/Fire Arson Squa Flint, MI

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>MINNESOTA</u>		Minneapolis Fire Department Minneapolis, MN
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>		Gulfport Fire/Police Department Arson Squad Gulfport, MS
		Jackson Fire Department Jackson, MS
<u>MISSOURI</u>	St. Louis County Police Department Clayton, MO	Kansas City Fire Department Kansas City, MO
		Arson Control Assistance Program Springfield, MO
<u>MONTANA</u>	Cascade County Sheriff's Great Falls, MT	Great Falls, Arson Investigation Team Fire Department Great Falls, MT
	City/County Arson Investigation Team Miles City, MT	
		Billings Fire Department Billings, MT
		City Arson Investigation Bozeman Fire Department Bozeman, MT
	Daniels City/County Arson Investigation Team Scobey, MT	
	Dawson County/City Arson Investigation Team Glendive, MT	
	Deer Lodge County City Arson Team Anaconda, MT	

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>MONTANA</u>		
	Fallon County/City Arson Investigation Team Baker, MT	
	Fergus County Arson Investigation Team Lewistown, MT	
	Flathead County Arson Squad Kalispell, MT	
	Gallatin County Arson Investigation Team Bozeman, MT	
	Hill County/City Arson Investigation Team Havre, MT	City County Arson Squad Havre, MT
	Lincoln County Arson Investigation Team Libby, MT	
	City/County Arson Investigation Team Missoula, MT	Missoula City-County Arson Team Missoula, MT
	Park County/City Arson Investigation Team Livingston, MT	
	Ravalli County/City Arson Investigation Team Hamilton, MT	
	Richland County/City Arson Investigation Team Sidney, MT	
	Roosevelt County/City Arson Investigation Team Wolf Point, MT	
	Sheridan County/City Arson Investigation Team Plentywood, MT	

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
	Silver Bow County/City Arson Investigation Team Butte, MT	
	Valley County/City Arson Investigation Team Glasgow, MT	
	Yellowstone County Arson Investigation Team Billings, MT	
		Helena Arson Squad Helena, MT
		Miles City Fire and Police Arson Squad Miles City, MT
		Omaha Fire Division Arson Bureau Omaha, NE
<u>NEBRASKA</u>		
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>		
	New Jersey State Police Arson Unit West Trenton, NJ	
	Mercer County Arson Unit Court House Trenton, NJ	Trenton Arson Unit Police Department Trenton, NJ
	Cape May County Arson Unit Cape May, NJ	
	Gloucester County Arson Unit Woodbury, NJ	
	Ocean County Arson Unit Court House Square Toms River, NJ	
	Morris County Arson Unit Court House Morristown, NJ	
	Somerset County Arson Unit Somerset, NJ	
		Bayonne Arson Squad Fire Department Bayonne, NJ

Table 3 con'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>		
		East Orange Arson Unit East Orange, NJ
		Irvington Arson Squad Irvington, NJ
		Newark Arson Squad Newark, NJ
		Passaic Arson Unit Police Department Passaic, NJ
		Patterson Police Arson Unit Patterson, NJ
		Vineland Arson Unit Fire and Arson Investigation Unit Vineland, NJ
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>		
New Mexico State Fire Marshal's Office Santa Fe, NM		Fire Investigation Unit Albuquerque, NM
<u>NEW YORK</u>		
	Chautauqua County Fire Investigation Team Mayville, NY	
	Chenango County Arson Squad Unit Norwich, NY	Division of Fire Investi- gation New York City Fire Department Queens, NY
	Delaware County Arson Task Force Sidney, NY	

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>NEW YORK</u>		
	Erie County Arson Task Force Buffalo, NY	
	Montgomery County Arson Task Force Fonda, NY	
	Fire Marshal's Office County of Nassau Uniondale, NY	
	Nassau County Police Department Arson Squad Uniondale, NY	
	Onondaga County Arson Squad Syracuse, NY	Fire & Police Arson Investigation Unit Syracuse, NY
	Oswego County Cause and Origin Team Oswego, NY	
	Putnam County Fire Investigation Unit Mahopal Falls, NY	
	Saratoga County Fire Investigation Unit Ballston Spa, NY	
	Schuyler County Fire Investigation Unit Watkins Glen, NY	
	Warren County Arson Squad Lake Grove, NY	
	Washington County Arson Squad Salem, NY	
	Wyoming County Fire Investigation Task Force Warsaw, NY	
	Yates County Fire Investi- gation Team Penn Yan, NY	

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
		Division of Fire Investigation New York City Fire Department Brooklyn, NY
		Division of Fire Investigatic New York City Fire Department New York, NY
		Division of the New York City Police Department New York, NY
		Niagara Falls Fire Department Niagara Falls, NY
		Rochester Fire Department Program Rochester, NY
		Fire and Police Arson Investigation Unit Syracuse, NY
		Yonkers Arson Squad Yonkers, NY
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		
State Bureau of Investigation Raleigh, NC	Forsyth County Fire Department Winston-Salem, NC	Winston-Salem Fire Department Winston-Salem, NC
<u>OHIO</u>		
Arson Bureau, Division of State Fire Marshal Reynoldsburg, OH		Akron Fire Department Akron, OH
		Cincinnati Fire Department Cincinnati, OH
		Dayton Fire Department Dayton, OH
		Lima Fire Department Lima, OH
		Arson Prevention Unit Toledo, OH

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS

STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
<u>OREGON</u>		
Department of State Police Salem, OR		Fire and Arson Investi- gation Squad Portland, OR
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>		
		Philadelphia Fire Department Philadelphia, PA
		Ross Township Bureau of Fire and Regulation Pittsburg, PA
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>		
		Narragansett Arson Squad Narragansett, RI
		Department of Attorney General - Arson Unit Providence, RI
<u>TENNESSEE</u>		
Arson Investigation Section State Fire Marshal's Office Nashville, TN		Metro Nashville Arson Squad Nashville, TN
		Metro Arson Squad Memphis, TN
<u>TEXAS</u>		
	Bell County Fire Marshal's Office Belton, TX	
	Harris County Fire Marshal's Office Pasadena, TX	
	Tarrant County Arson Task Force Ft. Worth, TX	Ft. Worth Fire Department Ft. Worth, TX
	Travis County Investi- gation Unit Fire Marshal's Office Austin, TX	Austin Fire Department Austin, TX

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS		
STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
		Arlington Fire Department Arlington, TX
		Beaumont Fire Department Arson Division Task Force Beaumont, TX
		Arson and Fire Investi- gation Division Dallas Fire Department Dallas, TX
		Fire Marshal's Office El Paso, TX
		Houston Arson Bureau Houston, TX
		Killeen Fire Department Killeen, TX
		Fire Prevention Bureau Odessa Fire Department Odessa, TX
		San Antonio Fire Department San Antonio, TX
		Texarkana, Texas Fire Department Texarkana, TX
		Tyler Fire Department Tyler, TX
		Wichita Falls Fire Prevention Bureau Wichita Falls, TX
<u>UTAH</u>		
		Special Arson Fire Enforcement Salt Lake City, UT
<u>VERMONT</u>		
		Vermont State Police Fire Investigation Unit Montpelier, VT
<u>VIRGINIA</u>		
		Richmond, Virginia Bureau of Fire Richmond, VA

Table 3 cont'd.

STATE, COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN ARSON SQUADS		
STATE	COUNTY	METROPOLITAN
		Arson/Fire Investigation Unit Hampton, VA
		Central Virginia Regional Arson Investigation Squad Lynchburg, VA
		Portsmouth Fire Department Portsmouth, VA
		Virginia Beach Fire Department Virginia Beach, VA
<u>WASHINGTON</u>		
		Fire Investigation Bureau Wenatchee, WA
		Fire Investigation Unit Seattle Fire Department Seattle, WA
<u>WISCONSIN</u>		
		Joint Fire-Police Arson Squad Madison, WI
<u>WYOMING</u>		
		Arson Task Force-Fire Prevention Bureau Casper, WY

Table 4: 1981 INCENDIARY-SUSPICIOUS NATIONAL ESTIMATES
With Unknowns Allocated Proportionately

	FIRES		DEATHS		INJURIES		PROPERTY LOSS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount Thousands	Percent
RESIDENTIAL	91,648	12.8	794	13.0	2,290	11.4	645,817	21.8
Dwellings	55,873	10.7	456	11.0	1,191	8.6	362,209	22.6
Apartments	27,849	19.3	284	26.2	784	17.5	138,771	33.7
Mobile Homes	2,649	10.3	20	3.5	67	7.4	101,802	12.1
Hotel, Motel	2,987	24.6	17	10.4	192	35.4	30,579	39.7
Other Residential	2,290	22.9	17	13.9	56	18.4	9,065	30.6
PUBLIC-MERCANTILE	45,370	31.5	52	30.6	919	26.3	796,878	56.5
Public Assembly	3,826	36.9	2	25.0	84	25.0	84,945	44.3
Eating, Drinking	3,659	19.7	19	50.0	213	26.9	96,616	48.6
Education	11,849	59.2	0	0.0	114	15.9	177,529	80.2
Institutions	8,372	30.6	15	23.0	328	51.0	19,095	46.7
Stores, Offices	17,664	26.1	16	28.1	180	17.9	418,693	55.3
INDUSTRY, OTHER	39,955	27.4	31	13.3	386	9.4	449,349	29.2
Basic Industry	1,180	10.4	0	0.0	15	8.1	19,929	15.8
Manufacturing	3,412	9.2	0	0.0	106	5.0	177,173	24.3
Residential Garage	8,958	34.6	10	22.2	82	12.3	55,621	45.2
Storage	8,462	28.8	0	0.0	106	15.3	143,856	32.7
Vacant Construction	13,025	60.1	21	55.9	66	53.6	38,963	74.5
Outside Structure, Unknown	4,918	24.5	0	0.0	11	3.2	13,807	20.4
TOTAL STRUCTURE	176,937	17.6	877	13.5	3,595	13.0	1,892,044	32.0
VEHICLE	76,095	16.5	28	3.6	197	6.3	102,780	17.7
OUTSIDE	555,973	40.8	69	21.1	45	15.5	3,229	29.6
GRAND TOTAL	809,005	28.6	974	12.8	3,873	12.3	1,998,053	30.7

A-30

SOURCE: FEMA's analysis of 1981 NFPA survey data and 1981 NFIRS (36,457 fires; 139 deaths; 1,032 injuries; and \$457.4 million in property losses from reported incendiary/suspicious fires) and 1981 Death Certificate Information.

TABLE 5

STATE PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

ARKANSAS, Little Rock	Arkansas State Police Little Rock, AR
CONNECTICUT, Hartford	The Governor's Arson Task Force Hartford, CT
FLORIDA, Tallahassee	Bureau of Fire Investigations Tallahassee, FL
ILLINOIS, Chicago	Illinois Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Chicago, IL
ILLINOIS, Mt. Prospect	Illinois Fire Inspector Association Mt. Prospect, IL
ILLINOIS, Springfield	Illinois Department of Law Enforcement Springfield, IL
NEW JERSEY, Princeton	New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice Princeton, NJ
NEW YORK, Albany	New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control Albany, NY
NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh	North Carolina State Fire Commission Raleigh, NC
TEXAS, College Station	Fire Protection and Training Texas A&M University College Station, TX

TABLE 5A

LOCAL ARSON PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

ALASKA, Anchorage	Anchorage Fire Investigation Unit Anchorage, AK
ARIZONA, Phoenix	Fire Department Phoenix, AZ
CONNECTICUT, Hartford	Hartford Fire Department Hartford, CT
CONNECTICUT, New Haven	New Haven Fire Department New Haven, CT
CONNECTICUT, Stamford	Stamford Arson Strike Force Stamford, CT
FLORIDA, Miami	Dade/Miami Criminal Justice Council Arson Control Committee Miami, FL
GEORGIA, Atlanta	Atlanta Fire Bureau Atlanta, GA
GEORGIA, Columbus	Columbus Arson Task Force Columbus Fire Department Columbus, GA
ILLINOIS, Bolingbrook	Bolingbrook Fire Department Bolingbrook, IL
ILLINOIS, Chicago	Department of Public Safety Chicago, IL
ILLINOIS, Rockford	Rockford Fire & Police Departments Rockford, IL
INDIANA, Clarksville	Clark County Arson Task Force Clarksville, IN
INDIANA, Gary	Gary Fire Department Gary, IN
INDIANA, Marion	Fire Investigation Team of Grant County Marion, IN
IOWA, Sioux City	Sioux City Fire & Arson Investigation Unit Sioux City, IA
KANSAS, Wichita	Wichita Police Arson Unit Wichita, KS

Table 5A cont'd.

MARYLAND, Baltimore	Fire Prevention Bureau Baltimore, MD
	Baltimore City Mayor's Arson Task Force Baltimore, MD
MARYLAND, Brentwood	Prince George's County Fire Department Brentwood, MD
MICHIGAN, Detroit	Detroit Fire Department Detroit, MI
MONTANA, Billings	Billings Fire Departments Billings, MT
MONTANA, Helena	Helena Fire Department Helena, MT
NEBRASKA, Omaha	Omaha Fire Department Omaha, NE
NEW YORK, Buffalo	Buffalo Fire Department Buffalo, New York
NEW YORK, Fonda	Montgomery County Arson Task Force Fonda, NY
NEW YORK, Mayville	Chautauqua County Fire Investigation Team Mayville, NY
NEW YORK, New York	New York City Arson Strike Force New York, NY
NEW YORK, Penn Yan	Yates County Arson Task Force Penn Yan, NY
NEW YORK, Rochester	Rochester Fire Department Rochester, NY
NEW YORK, Syracuse	Federal and State Aid Coordination Arson Control Project Syracuse, NY
NEW YORK, Yaphank	Suffolk County Arson Action Committee Yaphank, NY
NORTH CAROLINA, Winston-Salem	Winston-Salem Fire Department Winston-Salem, NC
OHIO, Akron	Akron Fire Department Arson Bureau Akron, OH
OHIO, Dayton	Dayton Fire Department Dayton, OH

Table 5A cont'd.

OHIO, Toledo	Arson Prevention Unit Toledo, OH
OKLAHOMA	Tulsa Fire Department Tulsa, OK
RHODE ISLAND, Coventry	Town of Coventry Arson Task Force Coventry, RI
TEXAS, Dallas	Texas Advisory Council On Arson Dallas, TX
VIRGINIA, Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach Fire Department Virginia Beach, VA
WASHINGTON, Seattle	Seattle Fire Department Seattle, WA
WISCONSIN, Madison	Joint Fire Police Arson Squad Madison, WI
WISCONSIN, Milwaukee	Milwaukee Arson Control Program Milwaukee, WI

TABLE 6

INSURANCE INDUSTRY ANTI-ARSON PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

CONNECTICUT, Hartford	Aetna Life and Casualty Hartford, CT
	Hartford Insurance Group Hartford, CT
COLORADO, Denver	Uniguard Insurance Group Denver, CO
ILLINOIS, Chicago	Alliance of American Insurers Chicago, IL
	Insurance Committee for Arson Control Chicago, IL
ILLINOIS, Bloomington	State Farm Fire & Casualty Company Bloomington, IL
ILLINOIS, Northbrook	Allstate Insurance Company Northbrook, IL
MASSACHUSETTS, Boston	National Committee on Property Insurance Boston, MA
MASSACHUSETTS, Norwood	Factory Mutual Engineering Norwood, MA
MINNESOTA, St. Paul	St Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company St. Paul, MN
NEW YORK, New York	Insurance Information Institute New York, NY
	New York Property Insurance New York, NY
OKLAHOMA, Tulsa	National Association of Insurance Women (International) Tulsa, OK
VIRGINIA, Alexandria	Professional Insurance Agents Alexandria, VA
WASHINGTON, Seattle	SAFECO Insurance Companies Seattle, WA

TABLE 7
HOTLINE/TIPSTER PROGRAMS

ALASKA, Anchorage	Anchorage Fire Investigation Unit Anchorage, AK
ARIZONA, Phoenix	City of Phoenix Arson Task Force Phoenix, AZ
ARKANSAS, Statewide	Arkansas Arson Advisory Committee Little Rock, AR
CALIFORNIA, Ontario	"We Tip," Inc. - "War on Arson" Ontario, CA
COLORADO, Statewide	Colorado Bureau of Investigation Denver, CO
FLORIDA, Statewide	Florida Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention, Inc. Winter Park, FL
GEORGIA, Statewide	Georgia Arson Control Program, Inc. Atlanta, GA
ILLINOIS, Chicago	Metropolitan Chicago Loss Bureau Chicago Arson Award Committee Chicago, IL
ILLINOIS, Kankakee	Kankakee County Arson Task Force Kankakee, IL
ILLINOIS, Springfield	Illinois Arson Alert Program Springfield, IL
ILLINOIS, Waukegan	Lake County Arson Task Force Waukegan, IL
INDIANA, Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne Fire Department Fort Wayne, IN
INDIANA, Statewide	Indiana Arson and Crime Association Indianapolis, IN
IOWA, Statewide	Arson Alert Program of Iowa Des Moines, IA
KANSAS, Statewide	Kansas Arson Committee, Inc. Salina, KS
LOUISIANA, New Orleans	New Orleans Arson Task Force New Orleans, LA
	with
	Property Insurance Association of Louisiana New Orleans, LA

Table 7 cont'd.

HOTLINE/TIPSTER PROGRAMS

MAINE, Statewide	Maine Arson Information Award Program Augusta, ME
MARYLAND, Rockville	Arson Control Association of Maryland Rockville, MD
MARYLAND, Statewide	Maryland State Fire Marshal's Office Baltimore, MD
MICHIGAN, Statewide	Michigan Arson Committee East Lansing, MI
MISSOURI, St. Louis	Missouri Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention St. Louis, MO
MONTANA, Anaconda	Anaconda/Deer Lodge County Police Department Anaconda, MT
MONTANA, Billings	Billings Fire Department Billings, MT
	Crime Stoppers Program Billings, MT
MONTANA, Bozeman	Crime Stoppers Program Montana Crime Prevention Association Bozeman, MT
MONTANA, Butte	Butte Crime Stoppers Program Butte, MT
MONTANA, Dillon	Dillon Police Department Dillon, MT
MONTANA, Glendive	Dawson County Crime Stoppers Program Glendive, MT
MONTANA, Hardin	Big Horn County Crime Stoppers Program Hardin, MT
MONTANA, Kalispell	Flathead County Crime Stoppers Program Kalispell, MT
MONTANA, Libby	Crime Stoppers Program Libby, MT
MONTANA, Missoula	Fire Valleys Crime Stoppers Program Missoula, MT
MONTANA, Polson	Lake County Crime Stoppers Program Polson, MT

Table 7 cont'd.

HOTLINE/TIPSTER PROGRAMS

NEW JERSEY, Hackensack	Bergen County Prosecutor's Office Hackensack, NJ
NEW YORK, Hawthorne	Westchester County Police Department Hawthorne, NY
NEW YORK, Penn Yan	Yates County Arson Task Force Penn Yan, NY
NEW YORK, Rochester	Rochester Fire Department Rochester, NY
NEW YORK, Sidney	Delaware County Arson Task Force Sidney, NY
NEW YORK, Syracuse	Fire and Police Combined Arson Investigation Unit Syracuse, NY
NEW YORK, Yaphank	Suffolk County Department of Fire Safety Yaphank, NY
NORTH CAROLINA, Statewide	North Carolina Arson Awareness Council Raleigh, NC
NORTH CAROLINA, Winston-Salem	Winston-Salem Fire Department Winston-Salem, NC
OHIO, Statewide	Ohio Blue Ribbon Arson Committee Columbus, OH
OHIO, Dayton	Arson Abatement Unit Dayton, OH
OKLAHOMA, Statewide	Oklahoma Arson Advisory Council Oklahoma City, OK
RHODE ISLAND, North Providence	State Fire Marshal's Office North Providence, RI
TENNESSEE, Knoxville	Tennessee Advisory Committee on Arson, Inc. Knoxville, TN
TEXAS, Austin	Independent Insurance Agents of Austin Austin, TX
TEXAS, Dallas	Independent Insurance Agents of Dallas Dallas, TX
UTAH, Salt Lake City	Utah Hands Up Salt Lake City, UT
VIRGINIA, Statewide	Virginia Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Richmond, VA

Table 7 cont'd.

HOTLINE/TIPSTER PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON, Statewide	Uniguard Insurance Company Seattle, WA
WISCONSIN, Statewide	Wisconsin Arson Insurance Council Milwaukee, WI
WISCONSIN, Racine	Office of District Attorney Racine, WI
WYOMING, Casper	Natrona County Sheriff's Office Casper, WY

TABLE 8

ANTI-ARSON ACTIVITIES OF NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS

	General Research	Dissemination of Literature and/or Education	Identifying Potential Arson-for-Profit Targets	Foot Patrols/Block Watches	Demolition of Vacant Buildings and/or Rehabilitation	Use of Audiovisual Equipment and/or Media	Developing Arson Information Management System	Checking for Housing Code Violations/Enforcement	Working With Private Sector for Neighborhood Stabilization	Community Organization and/or Investigation or Lawsuits	Involvement in Legislation Investigation or Lawsuits	Working With City-Wide Arson Task Force
Bridgeport East Side Together Bridgeport, CT										•		
North Flatbush Arson Research Project Brooklyn, NY	•	•	•				•	•				
Community Anti-Crime Program in the Michigan Ave. Comm. Detroit, MI												
Community Teamwork, Inc. Lowell, MA												
Conservancy Group Washington, DC	•	•	•			•	•		•	•		
Crown Height Progress Center Brooklyn, NY		•	•			•			•	•	•	
Edgewater Community Council Arson and Fire Prevention Program Chicago, IL		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•
Fire Survival Center Buffalo, NY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Hartford Areas Rally Together Hartford, CT	•	•	•	•	•	•				•		
Heart of Uptown Block Clubs Chicago, IL												
Interrfaith Adopt-A-Building New York City, NY						•	•	•	•			•
LaRaza En Accion Local San Francisco, CA	•	•	•									
Morris Heights Neighborhood Improvement Bronx, NY												
National Training and Information Center Chicago, IL												
Near West Side Neighbors in Action Cleveland, OH												
Newark Coalition of Neighborhoods Newark, NJ	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•	•
New York Neighborhood Anti-Arson Center New York, NY	•	•	•			•	•	•		•		•
Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Bronx, NY					•			•	•			•
Northwest Community Organization Chicago, IL		•										
People Acting Through Community Effort Providence, RI												

TABLE 8

	General Research	Dissemination of Literature and/or Education	Identifying Potential Arson-for-Profit Targets	Foot Patrols/Block Watches	Demolition of Vacant Buildings and/or Rehabilitation	Use of Audiovisual Equipment and/or Media	Developing Arson Information Management System	Checking for Housing Code Violations/Enforcement	Working With Private Sector for Neighborhood Stabilization	Community Organization and/or Investigation or Lawsuits	Involvement in Legislation Investigation or Lawsuits	Working With City-Wide Arson Task Force
People's Firehouse Brooklyn, NY	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Salt Lake City Hands Up Salt Lake City, UT												
San Francisco Tenant Union San Francisco, CA												
Shelterforce Collective & East Orange Tenants Assn East Orange, NJ	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	
Somerville United Neighbors Somerville, MA												
South Columbia Neighborhood Clubs Newark, NY												
Springfield Project for a United Neighborhood Springfield, MA	•				•			•		•		•
Symphony Tenants Organizing Project, All-City Coalition Boston, MA	•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•
The Woodlawn Organization Chicago, IL												
Union Sarah Development Corporation St. Louis, MO	•	•			•			•	•	•		
Uptown Chicago Commission Chicago, IL												
Worcester Fair Share Worcester, MA												
Worcester Tenant Association Worcester, MA												

Table 9
Status of Arson Legislation in the States

	Economic Disincentives					Penal Disincentives			Incentive to Improve Participatory Management of State Agencies	
	Insurance Immunity Reporting	Time Extension for Claims Settlement	Overinsurance Control/ Techniques	State Review of Claims	Tax Lien Laws	Revision of Criminal Codes	Double Damage Reimburse	Liability for Damage by Minors	Encourage Interaction	Clarify Responsibility
ALABAMA	1979					1978		NTE \$2,000		
ALASKA	1981		X			1977		NTE \$ 500		
ARIZONA	1979					1977		NTE \$ 500		
ARKANSAS	1981					1976	1976	NTE \$ 300		
CALIFORNIA	1978		X			1979	1979	NTE \$1,000	pending	
COLORADO	1979					1963		NTE \$1,000		
CONNECTICUT	1977					1979		NTE \$1,500		
DELAWARE	1980					1953		NTE \$ 150		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1982									
FLORIDA	1978					1979		NTE \$1,000		
GEORGIA	1977					X		not stated		
HAWAII	1979					1973				
IDAHO	1982					X		NTE \$ 300		
ILLINOIS	1977		X		X	1977		NTE \$ 500		
INDIANA	1979					1977		NTE \$ 750		
IOWA	1979					1977		NTE \$1,000		
KANSAS	1979							NTE \$ 500		
KENTUCKY	1980				X	X		NTE \$ 500		

*States which do not have the immunity law, but which do require insurance companies to report fire losses to the State.

Table 9 cont'd.

Status of Arson Legislation in the States

	Economic Disincentives					Penal Disincentives			Incentive to Improve Participatory Management of State Agencies	
	Insurance Immunity Reporting	Time Extension for Claims Settlement	Overinsurance Control/Techniques	State Review of Claims	Tax Lien Laws	Revision of Criminal Codes	Double Damage Reimburse	Liability for Damage by Minors	Encourage Interaction	Clarify Responsibility
LOUISIANA	1978					1977		NTE \$25,000		
MAINE	1978					1977		NTE \$ 250		
MARYLAND	1978							NTE \$ 1,000		
MASSACHUSETTS	1978		X		X			NTE \$ 300		
MICHIGAN	1978				1978	1971		NTE \$ 1,500		
MINNESOTA	1979					1979		NTE \$ 100	X	
MISSISSIPPI	1981					X		NTE \$ 300		
MISSOURI					X	X		NTE \$ 300		
MONTANA	1979					X		NTE \$ 300		
NEBRASKA	1979							NTE \$ 1,000		
NEVADA								NTE \$ 2,000		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1979					1975		NTE \$ 500		
NEW JERSEY			X		X	1979		NTE \$ 250		
NEW MEXICO	1979					X		NTE \$ 1,000		
NEW YORK	1977	60 days			X	1979		NTE \$ 500	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA	1977					1973		NTE \$ 500		
NORTH DAKOTA	1979					1978		NTE \$ 300		
OHIO	1976				X	1976		NTE \$ 2,000		

*States which do not have the immunity law, but which do require insurance companies to report fire losses to the State.

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Table 9 cont'd.

Status of Arson Legislation in the States

	Economic Disincentives					Penal Disincentives			Incentive to Improve Participatory Management of State Agencies	
	Insurance Immunity Reporting	Time Extension for Claims Settlement	Overinsurance Control/Techniques	State Review of Claims	Tax Lien Laws	Revision of Criminal Codes	Double Damage Reimburse	Liability for Damage by Minors	Encourage Interaction	Clarify Responsibility
OKLAHOMA	1979					1967				X
OREGON			X					NTE \$ 300		
PENNSYLVANIA	1979	45 days				1976		NTE \$ 300 to 1,000		
RHODE ISLAND	1978				X			NTE \$ 250		
SOUTH CAROLINA						X		NTE \$ 1,000		
SOUTH DAKOTA	1979					1977		NTE \$ 300		
TENNESSEE	1979					X		NTE \$ 2,500		
TEXAS	1977					1979		Actual or \$ 5,000		
UTAH	1979					1973				
VERMONT	1981							NTE \$ 250		
VIRGINIA	1979					1975		NTE \$ 200		
WASHINGTON	1979					1976		NTE \$ 1,000		
WEST VIRGINIA	1978							NTE \$ 300		
WISCONSIN	1978					1978		NTE \$ 1,000		
WYOMING	1981							NTE \$ 300		

*States which do not have the immunity law, but which do require insurance companies to report fire losses to the State.

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TABLE 9A STATUS OF ARSON IMMUNITY LEGISLATION

	CIVIL IMMUNITY	AGENCIES GET INFORMATION WITHOUT SUBPOENA	AGENCIES GET INFORMATION COMPANIES MUST REPORT RECIPROCIITY	INSURERS GET INFORMATION	REQUIRE AUTHORITIES NOTIFY ONE AGENCY	AGENCIES SHARE INFORMATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA <i>pub. officers & emp. 36-19-40 thru 36-19-44</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—
ALASKA <i>Insurance code § 21.89.050</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
ARIZONA <i>Ins. code §§ 20-1901 thru 20-1907</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
ARKANSAS <i>§ 66-5601 thru 5605</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	X
CALIFORNIA <i>Ins. code §§ 1878 thru 1878.5</i>	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X
COLORADO <i>Ins. code §§ 10-4-1001 thru 10-4-1008</i>		X*	X	X	—	X	X	X
CONNECTICUT <i>Ins. code § 38-114h (a)-(g)</i>	X	X	4*	X	X	X	X	X
DELAWARE <i>Chapter 68, Title 16, §§ 6810-6814</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA <i>D.C. Law 4-119 6/19/82</i>	X	*	X	X	—	X	—	X
FLORIDA <i>Ins. code § 633.175 (1)-(7)</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
GEORGIA <i>Public Safety § 92A-734.1 (a)-(g)</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HAWAII <i>Fire Protection § 132-4.5 (a)-(e)</i>	X	X	4*	X	X	X	X	—
IDAHO <i>Chap. 2, Title 41, Sec. 41-270 thru 41-274</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ILLINOIS <i>Ins. code 73 § 1153 (a)-(h)</i>	X	X	4*	X	3*	—	X	—
INDIANA <i>Ins. code §§ 27-2-13-1 thru 27-2-13-4</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
IOWA <i>St. Fire Marshal chap 100A (1) thru (6)</i>	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
KANSAS <i>Kansas Stat. Ann 31-401</i>	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
KENTUCKY <i>Ins. Code 304.22-150 thru 190 & 304.99 - 080</i>	X	X	4*	X	X	X	X	X
LOUISIANA <i>Public Health & Safety 40§ 1568.2</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—
MAINE <i>25 § 2411 thru 2413</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MARYLAND <i>article 38.A, §§ 56-57</i>	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS <i>chap. 148 Sec. 32</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MICHIGAN <i>St. Fire Marshal § 29.4 (1)-(B)</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—
MINNESOTA <i>St. Fire Marshal §§ 299F.052 thru 299F.057</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	X
MISSISSIPPI <i>Code An. 1972, Sec 83-13-21 (Supp. 1981)</i>	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
MISSOURI <i>Ins. Code Chap. 379.176 thru 179</i>	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	X

This two page chart was developed by the All Industry Research Advisory Council (AIRAC) to aid in tracking the status of arson reporting - immunity legislation.

TABLE 9A STATUS OF ARSON IMMUNITY LEGISLATION

	CIVIL IMMUNITY	AGENCIES GET INFORMATION WITHOUT SUBPOENA	AGENCIES SHARE INFORMATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES	COMPANIES GET INFORMATION RECIPROCITY	COMPANIES MUST REPORT	INSURERS GET INFORMATION	INSURERS NOTIFY ONE AGENCY	REQUIRE AUTHORITIES TESTIFY	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
MONTANA Title 50, ch. 63, Part IV	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	
NEBRASKA 81-5, 115 et seq	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NEVADA									
NEW HAMPSHIRE Public Safety & Welfare §§ 153:13 thru 153:13a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NEW JERSEY Chap. 17:36-14 thru 21	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NEW MEXICO Torts §§ 41-8-1 thru 41-8-6	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	
NEW YORK Ins. Laws § 336 (1) - (6)	X	X	X	X	3*	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA Fire Pro. § 69-7.1(a) - (e)	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	
NORTH DAKOTA Fires § 18-01-05.1	X	X	X	2*	X	X	—	—	
OHIO Fire Marshal § 3737-16	X	X	4*	X	X	X	X	—	
OKLAHOMA Ins. 36 §§ 6301 thru 6306	X	X	X	X	3*	X	X	X	
OREGON ORS476.090 and 270 and 731.418	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	
PENNSYLVANIA 1980 P.L.340 (#85)	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	
RHODE ISLAND Ins. §§ 27-8.1-2 and 27-8.1-3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SOUTH CAROLINA									
SOUTH DAKOTA Ch. 3432A§3432A(1) thru (10)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
TENNESSEE Health & Safety § 53-2415 (a) - (g)	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	
TEXAS Ins. Code Art. 5.45 thru 5.46	X	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	
UTAH St. Affairs in Genl § 63-29-24	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	
VERMONT 8 V.S.A., chap. 101 subchapter 12A, §3671 thru 3673	X	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	
VIRGINIA Fire Protection § 27-85.3 et seq	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	
WASHINGTON Insurance § 48.80.1 et seq	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WEST VIRGINIA Misc B. & O. § 29-3-11 thru 29-3-12a		X*	X	X	—	X	X	—	
WISCONSIN Police Reg. § 165.55 (14)	X	X	X	2*	X	—	—	—	
WYOMING stat 6-7-111 thru 6-7-113	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	
PUERTO RICO									

* grants limited immunity, but does not use the terms criminal or civil
 2* does not require insurance companies to report suspicious claims but states that the y"may report"
 3* provides that insurance companies may ask agencies for information but does not specifically state that release of the information by the agencies is mandatory.
 4* When investigating cases of "potential" arson, agencies may request information from insurers

TABLE 10

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ARSON TRAINING PROGRAMS

ALABAMA, Alexander City	Alexander City State Junior College (Arson Investigation)
ALASKA, Anchorage	Anchorage Community College of the University of Alaska (Fire Investigation)
ARIZONA, Kingman	Mohave Community College (Fire Investigation)
ARIZONA, Tempe	Arizona State University (Arson Investigation)
ARKANSAS, Camden	Southern Arkansas University Tech (Fire Investigation)
ARKANSAS, Little Rock	University of Arkansas (Criminal Justice Law Enforcement)
CALIFORNIA, Alta Loma	Chaffey Community College (Fire Investigation)
CALIFORNIA, Barstow	Barstow Community College (Fire Investigation)
CALIFORNIA, San Francisco	City College of San Francisco (Fire Investigation)
CALIFORNIA, San Luis Obispo	Cuesta College (Fire Investigation)
CALIFORNIA, Wilmington	Los Angeles Harbor College (Fire Technology)
CALIFORNIA, San Marcos	Palomar College (Fire Investigation)
CALIFORNIA, Suisun City	Solano Community College (Fire Investigation)
CONNECTICUT, Hartford	Connecticut State Technical Colleges Hartford Norwalk Thames Valley Waterbury New Haven (Fire Investigation)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	George Washington University (Forensic Science 202, 220) (Forensic Chemistry I and II)

Table 10 cont'd.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ARSON TRAINING PROGRAMS

ILLINOIS, Malta	Kishwaukee College (Fire Investigation)
KENTUCKY, Richmond	Eastern Kentucky University (Arson Investigation Advanced Arson Investigation Explosives, Incendiary, Toxics and Devices Chemistry of Fire and Fire Behavior)
LOUISIANA, Eunice	Louisiana State University at Eunice (Principles and Techniques of Arson Investigation Arson Laboratory, Advanced Arson Fire Protection Law)
MASSACHUSETTS, Beverly	North Shore Community College (Arson Investigation)
MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield	Springfield Technical Community College (Fire Causes and Detection-Arson I & II)
MICHIGAN, Dearborn Heights	Henry Ford Community College (Fire Science Arson)
MICHIGAN, Livonia	Madonna College (Arson Investigation)
MONTANA, Bozeman	Montana Law Enforcement Academy (Fire Cause Determination Arson Investigation)
NEW JERSEY, Mays Landing	Atlantic Community College (Arson Investigation)
NEW YORK, Auburn	Cayuga Community College (Arson Awareness and Recognition)
NEW YORK, Orchard Park	Erie Community College (Fire Investigation Arson Workshop)
NEW YORK, Batavia	Genesee Community College (Arson Investigation)
NEW YORK, Mayville	Jamestown Community College (Fire Investigation)
NEW YORK, New York	John Jay College of Criminal Justice (Arson Investigation)
NEW YORK, Schenectady	Schenectady County Community College (Fire Investigation)
NEW YORK, Selden	Suffolk County Community College (Arson and Fire Investigation)

Table 10 cont'd.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ARSON TRAINING PROGRAMS

NEW YORK, Valhalla	Westchester Community College (Arson Investigation)
NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh	Department of Community Colleges (Fire Detection and Investigation)
OHIO, Cleveland	Cuyahoga Community College (Fire Technology)
OHIO, Cincinnati	University of Cincinnati (Fire Causes and Detection)
PENNSYLVANIA, Edinboro	Edinboro State College (Arson Detection and Investigation)
RHODE ISLAND, Providence	Providence College (Arson Fire Law)
SOUTH CAROLINA, Florence	Francis Marion College (Fire/Arson Investigation)
TENNESSEE	Roane State Community College (Arson Detection and Investigation Fire Protection Law)
TEXAS, El Paso	El Paso Community College (Fire Investigation)
TEXAS, Houston	Houston Community College System (Arson Investigation Fire Insurance Fundamentals)
TEXAS, College Station	Texas A&M University System (Fire Cause Detection and Arson Investigation)
UTAH, Provo	Utah Technical College at Provo/Orem (Fire/Arson Detection and Investigation)
VIRGINIA, Lynchburg	Central Virginia Community College (Arson Detection and Investigation)
WEST VIRGINIA, Parkersburg	Parkersburg Community College (Fire Investigation)

TABLE 11
PROSECUTOR ARSON TRAINING PROGRAMS

CALIFORNIA, Sacramento	California District Attorneys Association
FLORIDA, Orlando	Florida Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Seminar for Attorneys and Insurance Personnel
FLORIDA, Tallahassee	Bureau of Fire Investigation Florida Arson Prosecution Training Program
MARYLAND, Baltimore	State Attorney's Office Arson Investigation and Prosecution Unit
NEW YORK, Albany	Office of Fire Prevention and Control
NEW YORK, New York	Bureau of Prosecution and Defense Services
TEXAS, Houston	National College of District Attorneys University of Houston

TABLE 12
FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

ALABAMA

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Auburn, AL 36830

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Birmingham, AL 35205

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Enterprise, AL 36330

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Florence, AL 35630

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Huntsville, AL 35804

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Jacksonville, AL 35265

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Mobile, AL 36602

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Montgomery, AL 36103

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Selma, AL 36701

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Tuscaloosa, AL 35403

ARIZONA

Crime Detection Laboratory
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Southern Regional Crime Laboratory
Tucson, AZ

CALIFORNIA

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Eureka, CA 95501

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Fresno, CA 93710

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Goleta, CA 93017

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

CALIFORNIA

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
San Rafael, CA 94903

Orange County Sheriff/Coroner
Department
Corensic Science Service
Santa Ana, CA 92702

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Santa Rosa, CA 95405

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
San Francisco Field Laboratory
Treasure Island, CA 94130

Ventura County Crime Laboratory
Ventura, CA 93009

COLORADO

Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Forensic Laboratory
Denver, CO 80222

Denver Police Department
Bureau of Laboratories
Denver, CO 80204

CONNECTICUT

Toxicological Services Laboratory
Hartford, CT 06101

Connecticut State Police Forensic
Service Laboratory
Meriden, CT 06450

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Laboratory Division
Washington, D. C. 20535

FLORIDA

Broward County Sheriff's Office
Crime Laboratory
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33310

Regional Crime Laboratory at Indian
River Community College
Ft. Pierce, FL 33452

Jacksonville Regional Crime Laboratory
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Monroe County Sheriff's Department
Key West, FL 33040

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Los Angeles, CA 90057

Sheriff-Coroner Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Martinez, CA 94553

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Modesto, CA 95351

Criminalistics Section
Oakland Police Department
Oakland, CA 94607

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Oroville, CA 95965

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Redding, CA 96001

San Mateo County Crime Laboratory
Redwood City, CA 94063

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Riverside, CA 92509

California Department of Justice
Bureau of Forensic Sciences
Sacramento, CA 95816

Sacramento County Crime Laboratory
Sacramento, CA 95817

Department of Justice
Criminalistics Laboratory
Salinas, CA 93901

San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office
Criminalistics Laboratory
San Bernardino, CA 92401

Sheriff's Regional Crime Laboratory
San Diego, CA 92110

Laboratory of Criminalistics
San Jose, CA 95112

Criminalistics Laboratory
San Leandro, CA 94578

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

FLORIDA

Crime Laboratory Bureau
Miami, FL 33125

Florida Division of State Fire
Marshall Laboratory
Ocala, FL 32670

Sanford Regional Crime Laboratory
Sanford, FL 32771

Tallahassee Regional Crime Laboratory
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Tampa Regional Crime Laboratory
Tampa, FL 33684

Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office
Crime Laboratory
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

GEORGIA

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Division of Forensic
Atlanta, GA 30371

Augusta Branch of the Division of
Forensic Sciences
Augusta, GA 30903

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation
Laboratory - CONUS
Ft. Gordon, GA 30905

Applied Technical Services, Inc.
Marietta, GA 30067

Columbus Branch of the Division of
Forensic Sciences
Midland, GA 31820

Moultrie Branch of the Division of
Forensic Sciences
Moultrie, GA 31768

Georgia State Crime Laboratory
Savannah, GA 31401

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Atlanta Field Laboratory
Atlanta, GA 30340

HAWAII

Honolulu Police Department Crime Laboratory
Honolulu, HI 96814

IDAHO

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Forensic Section
Boise, ID 83702

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

ILLINOIS

Crime Laboratory, Chicago Police Department
Chicago, IL 60605

DeSoto Forensic Laboratory
DeSoto, IL 62924

Fairview Heights Forensic Laboratory
Fairview Heights, IL 62208

Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory
Highland Park, IL 60035

Bureau of Scientific Services
Training and Applications Laboratory
Joliet, IL 60432

Joliet Forensic Laboratory
Joliet, IL 60432

Maywood Forensic Laboratory
Maywood, IL 60153

Bureau of Scientific Services
Morton Laboratory
Morton, IL 61550

Rockford Forensic Laboratory
Rockford, IL 61101

Bureau of Scientific Sciences
Springfield Forensic Laboratory
Springfield, IL 62703

Illinois Department of Law Enforcement
Bureau of Scientific Services
Springfield, IL 62706

Du Page County Sheriff's Office
Crime Laboratory
Wheaton, IL 60187

INDIANA

Ft. Wayne Police Crime Laboratory
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802

Indiana State Police Laboratory
Indianapolis, IN 46219

Barker Analytical Laboratories, Inc.
New Haven, IN 46774

IOWA

Division of Investigation, Criminalistics
Laboratory
Des Moines, IA 50319

KANSAS

Kansas Bureau of Investigation Laboratory
Topeka, KS 66611

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

KANSAS

Wichita Police Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Wichita, KS 67202

KENTUCKY

Kentucky State Police
Forensic Laboratory Section
Frankfort, KY 40601

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Police Crime Laboratory
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

Southwest Regional Crime Laboratory
Lake Charles, LA 70601

Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory
New Iberia, LA 70506

New Orleans Police Department Crime
Laboratory
New Orleans, LA 70119

North Louisiana Crime Laboratory
Shreveport, LA 71101

MAINE

Public Health Laboratory
Chemistry Section
Augusta, ME 04333

Young Laboratories
Bangor, ME 04401

Demers Laboratory
Springfield, ME 04083

MARYLAND

Baltimore City Police Department
Chemistry Laboratory
Baltimore, MD 21202

Maryland State Police Crime Laboratory
Pikesville, MD 21208

Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms
Forensic Science Branch
Rockville, MD 20853

MASSACHUSETTS

Chemical Laboratory of the Department
of Public Safety
Boston, MA 02215

K-Chem Laboratories
Boston, MA 02122

Eastern Forensic Laboratories, Inc. (EFL)
Burlington, MA 01803

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

MICHIGAN

Bridgeport Crime Laboratory
Bridgeport, MI 48722

Detroit Fire Department Laboratory
Detroit, MI 48226

Department of State Police
Forensic Science Division
East Lansing, MI 48823

Michigan Department of State Police
Holland, MI 49923

Michigan Department of State Police
Negaunee Forensic Laboratory
Negaunee, MI 49866

Michigan State Police
Northville, MI 48167

MINNESOTA

Crime Laboratory
St. Paul Police Department
St. Paul, MN 55104

MISSISSIPPI

Forensic Sciences, Inc.
Jackson, MS 39204

Mississippi Crime Laboratory
Jackson, MS 39206

MISSOURI

Southeast Missouri Regional Crime
Laboratory
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

St. Louis County Crime Laboratory
Clayton, MO 630105

University of Missouri at Columbia
Columbia, MO 65201

Department of Pathology
University of Missouri-Health Sciences
Center
Columbia, MO 65212

Jefferson County Crime Laboratory
Hillsboro, MO 63050

Kansas City Regional Criminalistics
Laboratory
Independence, MO 64050

Independence Police Department Laboratory
Independence, MO 64050

Table 12 cont'd.

MISSOURI

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Technical Laboratory Section
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Region IX Crime Laboratory
Joplin, MO 64801

Division of Law Enforcement
Northeast Missouri Regional Crime Laboratory
Kirksville, MO 63501

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Troop B - Satellite Laboratory
Macon, MO 63552

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Troop H Satellite Laboratory
St. Joseph, MO 64506

Forensic and Environmental Pathology
St. Louis, MO 63104

Metropolitan Police Department
Police Laboratory
St. Louis, MO 63103

Springfield Regional Crime Laboratory
Springfield, MO 65802

MONTANA

Department of Justice
Forensic Science Division
Missoula, MT 59801

NEBRASKA

Nebraska State Patrol
Criminalistics Laboratory
Lincoln, NB 68509

NEVADA

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Las Vegas, NV 89101

Washoe County Sheriff's Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Reno, NV 89505

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Forensic Laboratory
Concord, NH 03301

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County Forensic Science
Laboratory
Mt. Holly, NJ

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

MISSOURI

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Technical Laboratory Section
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Region IX Crime Laboratory
Joplin, MO 64801

Division of Law Enforcement
Northeast Missouri Regional Crime Laboratory
Kirksville, MO 63501

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Troop B - Satellite Laboratory
Macon, MO 63552

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Troop H Satellite Laboratory
St. Joseph, MO 64506

Forensic and Environmental Pathology
St. Louis, MO 63104

Metropolitan Police Department
Police Laboratory
St. Louis, MO 63103

Springfield Regional Crime Laboratory
Springfield, MO 65802

MONTANA

Department of Justice
Forensic Science Division
Missoula, MT 59801

NEBRASKA

Nebraska State Patrol
Criminalistics Laboratory
Lincoln, NB 68509

NEVADA

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Las Vegas, NV 89101

Washoe County Sheriff's Department
Criminalistics Laboratory
Reno, NV 89505

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Forensic Laboratory
Concord, NH 03301

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County Forensic Science
Laboratory
Mt. Holly, NJ

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

NEW JERSEY

Police Criminal Laboratory
Newark, NJ 07106

New Jersey State Police
Regional Crime Laboratory System
West Trenton, NJ

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Police Department
Criminalistics
Albuquerque, NM 87112

NEW YORK

New York State Police Crime Laboratories
Albany, NY 72226

Central Police Services Laboratory
Buffalo, NY 14202

Division of Medical Legal Investigation
and Forensic Sciences
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Niagara County Sheriff Department
Forensic Laboratory
Lockport, NY 14094

Scientific Investigation Bureau
Mineola, NY 11501

New York State Police Mid-Hudson
Regional Crime Laboratory
Newburgh, NY 12550

New York City Police Department
Police Laboratory
New York, NY 10003

New York State Police
Southern Tier Regional Crime Laboratory
Port Crane, NY 13833

Monroe County Public Safety Laboratory
Rochester, NY 14614

Syracuse Police Crime Laboratory
Syracuse, NY 13202

Department of Laboratories and Research
Valhalla, NY 10595

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Bureau of Investigation
Laboratory
Raleigh, NC

OHIO

Hamilton County Coroner's Laboratory
Cincinnati, OH 45219

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

OHIO

Trace Evidence Department
Cuyahoga County Coroner's Laboratories
Cleveland, OH 44106

State of Ohio Arson Crime Laboratory
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Oklahoma City, OK 73136

Tulsa Police Department
Forensic Laboratory
Tulsa, OK 74103

PENNSYLVANIA

Bethlehem Crime Laboratory
Pennsylvania State Police
Bethlehem, PA 18001

Pennsylvania State Police
Southwest Regional Laboratory
Greensburg, PA 15601

Pennsylvania State Police
Bureau of Technical Services
Laboratory Division
Harrisburg, PA 17109

Philadelphia Police Department
Laboratory Division
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Allegheny County Crime Laboratory
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

RHODE ISLAND

State Crime Laboratory
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Law Enforcement Crime
Laboratory
Columbia, S.C. 29221

Department of Chemistry and Physics
Francis Marion College
Florence, SC 29501

Department of Chemistry
Furman University
Greenville, SC 29613

Southeastern Research Laboratories, Inc.
Quinby, SC 29501

Table 12 cont'd.

FORENSIC LABORATORIES WHICH PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF
PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIRES

<u>TEXAS</u>	Texas Department of Public Safety Laboratory Austin, TX 78751
	AID Consulting Engineers, Inc. Dallas, TX 75229
	Houston Police Department Crime Laboratory Houston, TX 77002
	Bexar County Medical Examiner's Office San Antonio, TX 78207
<u>UTAH</u>	Weber State Crime Laboratory Ogden, UT 84408
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	Bureau of Forensic Science Richmond, VA 23208
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	Western Washington State Crime Laboratory Seattle, WA 98104
	Western Washington State Crime Laboratory Seattle, WA 98104
	Eastern Washington State Crime Laboratory Spokane, WA 99201
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	West Virginia State Police Laboratory South Charleston, WV 25309
<u>WISCONSIN</u>	Wisconsin Crime Laboratory System Madison, WI 53702
	State of Wisconsin Department of Justice Regional Crime Laboratory New Berlin, WI 53151
<u>WYOMING</u>	Wyoming State Crime Laboratory Cheyenne, WY 82001

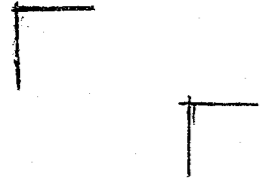
TABLE 13

STATES AND COMMUNITIES WITH JUVENILE FIRESETTER COUNSELING PROGRAMS

ARIZONA	Mesa
CALIFORNIA	Bakersfield Fountain Valley Huntington Beach (2-programs) Los Angeles County City of Los Angeles San Francisco San Bernadino Hayward
COLORADO	Denver Breckenridge
CONNECTICUT	Hartford New Haven
DELAWARE	Christiana
FLORIDA	Hollywood Largo Ocala
ILLINOIS	Chicago Bolingbrook Mt. Prospect Naperville Rockford Waukegan Libertyville Bloomington
MARYLAND	Baltimore Brentwood
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston
MONTANA	Billings
NEW JERSEY	Vineland
NEW YORK	Fonda Rochester Syracuse Walton Onondaga County
NORTH CAROLINA	Raleigh Durham
OHIO	Dayton Upper Arlington

Table 13 cont'd

OREGON	Aloha
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia Lancaster
SOUTH CAROLINA	Columbus
TEXAS	Dallas Houston
VIRGINIA	Burke Chesterfield Virginia Beach
WASHINGTON STATE	Seattle Olympia
WISCONSIN	Madison Racine



END