Youth Firesetter Academy

YFPI Youth Firesetter Prevention & Intervention

A Program of Youth Violence Prevention Council in partnership with the Shasta Arson Task Force

11-14 Year Old Workbook

Student Name

Bring this workbook to each academy class with homework completed.

This Academy made possible by a generous donation from:

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Youth Firesetter Prevention and Intervention Academy

Class Behavior Agreement

I, _____, agree to attend the Academy classes of the Youth Firesetter Prevention and Intervention Academy. I further agree to abide by the following behaviors:

1. Upon entering the Academy grounds, I shall be free of any weapon, tool or contraband.
2. Minors are strictly prohibited from the use of and shall, at all times, be free of any tobacco products on the Academy grounds.
3. I shall not use any product that may inhibit my ability to learn in the class (i.e. alcohol, drugs). (If you are suspected to be under the influence, you will be removed immediately, as well as all of your family members attending the Academy).
4. I shall not speak disrespectfully of anyone or anything, and I will not use obscene or disrespectful language while attending the Academy.
5. I shall not touch another student or Instructor.
6. I shall wait my turn to speak during class time and avoid talking over others or speaking out of turn.
7. I agree to take part in class discussions and freely share my ideas and experiences regarding class subject matters.
8. I agree to immediately turn off all electronic devices (i.e. cell phones, pagers,) upon entering the Academy classroom.
9. I agree not to demonstrate any behavior that is deemed disruptive to the class.
10. I agree to do the homework assigned by the Academy Instructors.

Having read the above requirements set forth by the Youth Firesetter Prevention and Intervention Academy, I agree to the above and understand, if I violate these terms, I may be removed from the class and withdrawn from the Academy. I further understand that if I am removed from the Academy, all members of my family will also be removed due to the misconduct.

We are here to help you and we must do this in an atmosphere that is conducive to learning.

_____ ___/___/___

Youth Signature *Date*

BULLY-FREE

ZONE

Learn to persuade by convincing the other person with reasons why you should get what you're asking for.

Academy Instructor Information

Instructor 1:

Name: _____

Occupation: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Instructor 2:

Name: _____

Occupation: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Instructor 3:

Name: _____

Occupation: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Pre-Test

Circle T or F for each sentence.

1. Responsible decisions often prevent negative consequences. **T** **F**
2. Responsible decisions are always easy to make. **T** **F**
3. Your feelings can affect the way you make decisions. **T** **F**
4. Your conscience can affect decision-making. **T** **F**
5. Peer pressure can affect decision-making. **T** **F**
6. Thinking errors help you to take responsibility for your actions. **T** **F**
7. If you play with fire, you are breaking the law. **T** **F**
8. If you play with fire you could hurt yourself or someone else. **T** **F**
9. If you play with fire, you could damage property. **T** **F**
10. If you play with fire, you will probably save someone's life. **T** **F**

Children + Fire = Arrest

Read and follow any directions given.

"Without parental permission and adult supervision, all intentionally set fires by kids are illegal."

ARSON IS A FELONY. In California, if you are age 8 and up or with someone under the age of 18 who causes a fire or burns the property or another, you may be arrested for arson. Burning does not always include a flame; if you use heat to chemically change the composition of something and you are under 18, unsupervised and with no parental permission- you have committed a crime.

In California, a minor, a person under the age of 18 cannot own property: toys, clothes, Xbox, IPod, IPad, IPhone, jewelry, shoes, a diary or money - it all belongs to your legal guardian/parent.

Felonies can be punishable by incarceration in Juvenile Hall for children and prison for adults.

<u>IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS NOT A DEFENSE FOR BURNING OR STARTING FIRES.</u>
(Ignorance: Lack of knowledge)

In California, it is illegal for a minor to possess smoking materials, which means a child or youth can be cited for having matches or lighters.

Fill in the missing word:

1. The felony crime of causing a fire is called _____.

2. Intentionally set fires by youths, under 18, that burns someone else's property are known as_____.

3. Throwing a lit firework or match into a field and causing a fire is known as _____.

Stop Before You are Arrested!

Crimes Youths are Often Arrested for:

Penal Code 451- **Arson**

A person is guilty of arson when he or she willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning of, any structure, forest land, or property.

Penal Code 451(a) - **Arson with Injury**

FELONY

Arson that causes great bodily injury is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

Penal Code 451(b) - **Arson of Inhabited Structure**

FELONY

Arson that causes an inhabited structure or inhabited property to burn is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or eight years.

Penal Code 451(c) - **Arson of Wildland/Grass**

FELONY

Arson of a structure or forest land is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

Penal Code 451(d) - **Arson of Property**

FELONY

Arson of property is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years. For purposes of this paragraph, arson of property does not include one burning or causing to be burned his or her own personal property unless there is an intent to defraud or there is injury to another person or another person's structure, forest land, or property.

Penal Code 452- **Reckless Burning**

A person is guilty of unlawfully causing a fire when he recklessly sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned, any structure, forest land or property.

Penal Code 455- **Attempted Arson of Property**

Any person who willfully and maliciously attempts to set fire to or attempts to burn or to aid, counsel or procure the burning of any structure, forest land or property, or who commits any act preliminary thereto, or in furtherance thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two or three years. The placing or distributing of any flammable, explosive or combustible material or substance, or any device in or about any structure, forest land or property in an arrangement or

preparation with intent to eventually willfully and maliciously set fire to or burn same, or to procure the setting fire to or burning of the same shall, for the purposes of this act constitute an attempt to burn such structure, forest land or property.

Penal Code 602- **Trespassing**

When you are on private property without the owner's consent.

Penal Code 182- **Conspiracy**

FELONY

An agreement to perform together an illegal, wrongful, or subversive act.

Welfare and Institutions Code 602- **Delinquent Minor**

FELONY

Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who is under the age of 18 years when he or she violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court.

Health and Safety Code 12667- **Possessing Dangerous Fireworks/ Possessing of Illegal Fireworks**

An agreement to perform together an illegal, wrongful, or subversive act.

Answer the Questions Below:

1. If you set fire to a structure that is occupied that is:
   a. Arson of Property
   b. Arson with Injury
   c. Arson of Inhabited Structure
   d. Attempted Arson of Property

2. An agreement to perform an illegal, wrongful, or subversive act is _____.

3. Arson of Property is when you set fire to your own property. T F

California Crime Categories

California has three categories of crime:

1. **Infraction:** The least serious of the three categories of crime. Infractions are crimes punishable by fine only. No jail time is usually applied for an infraction, but the defendant must appear in court and/or pay a fine. An example of an infraction is receiving a ticket for parking in a marked, handicapped, parking stall; jaywalking; or not stopping at a STOP sign.

2. **Misdemeanor:** The second level of crime. Misdemeanors are punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment in a county jail for no more than one year in most cases. An example of a misdemeanor is littering or throwing objects at or from a vehicle or driving without a license.

3. **Felony:** The third and most serious category of crime. Felonies are punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment in a state prison or death. An example of a felony is arson, kidnapping or grand theft auto.

Some crimes are punishable either as misdemeanors or as felonies. These crimes are called “wobblers” and are considered felonies until such time as judgment is imposed.

Fire Triangle

E.D.I.T.H – Exit Drills In the Home

People can survive fires in their homes if they are alerted to the fire and get our quickly and stay out!
How to Act Smart & Survive…

Install smoke alarms on every level and in each sleeping area of your home, including the basement. Remember to keep them in working order! Batteries should be tested once a month and replaced twice a year. Develop an escape plan for your home and practice it often with every member of your household. You may even consider installing an automatic fire sprinkler system in your home.

1. **Plan Your Escape Today!**
   Once a fire has started, there is NO time to plan how to get out. Sit down with your family TODAY and make a step-by step plan for escaping a fire.

2. **Draw a floor plan (birds-eye-view) of your home with clearly marked escape routes out of each room.**
   Indicate all doors and windows, as well as stairways, porches and porch roofs. Mark two ways out of every room, especially sleeping areas.

3. **Establish a central meeting place outside your home.**
   After escaping a fire, immediately find the meeting place and wait for the Fire Department to arrive. This meeting place allows a count of everyone in the household and then you are able to inform the Fire Department if anyone is missing or trapped inside the burning house. ***Never go back into a burning house for any reason; let trained firefighters do their job!***

4. **Practice, Practice, Practice.**
   Appoint a "fire chief" (typically father, mother, grandparent, etc.) to hold 'realistic' fire drills in the home and have everyone participate. Speed is vital. So get out quickly and carefully. Pretend some exits are blocked by fire and practice alternative escape routes.
   - Test doors before opening them! While kneeling or crouching at the door, feel the crack between the door and its frame and then reach up as high as you can and touch the door with the back of your hand. If you feel any warmth at all, ***do not open*** the door and use an alternate escape route. If the door feels cool, wedge your foot so you can slightly open the door with caution. *Note: As a precaution, sleep with bedroom doors closed; it helps to hold back heat and smoke.*
   - As you exit the home, remain low to the ground on your hands and knees, crawling low under the smoke. Smoke contains deadly gases and heat rises; therefore, cleaner air will be near the floor.
   - If you are trapped, close all doors between you and the fire. Stuff cracks around the doors to keep smoke out. Wait at window and signal for help. If there is a phone in the room, call 9-1-1 and report exactly where you are.

5. Be Prepared!

Make sure everyone in the household can unlock all doors and windows quickly, even in the dark. Windows or doors with security bars need to be equipped with quick-release devices, and everyone, including small children, should know how to use them.

FIRE PREVENTION IS YOUR BEST FIRE PROTECTION! Be careful when using appliances and electrical outlets. Avoid misuses of electrical appliances and outlets. Have heating equipment cleaned and checked for repairs regularly. You can prevent fires and protect your loved ones by remembering that… **SMOKE ALARMS CAN SAVE LIVES!**

Quiz:

1. If your house is on fire, you should go back in for your belongings.
   True **False**

2. When your family gets to your meeting spot outside your house, you should leave.
   True **False**

3. When exiting the house, you should stay low to the ground.
   True **False**

4. Batteries should be tested once a month.
   True **False**

5. Security bars on windows should have a quick-release device.
   True **False**

Victim, Witness or Suspect?

A person can make some choices that are illegal. In illegal activities, people involved take on roles that can be categorized as victim, witness or suspect. Below are the definitions for three categories.

Victim: The person that is injured by another as a result of an occurrence and was not given a choice to participate by those that caused the injury; a person who suffers because of a trick.

Witness: See or have knowledge of some event, but has not (knowingly) been involved in the event or any preparation for the event; ethical and sometimes legal responsibility will require contacting/speaking to others who can stop the event if it is unsafe or illegal.

Suspect: An individual whose actions can be traced to the contribution of illegal or wrong activity.

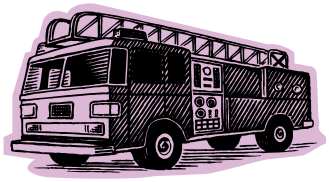
How Much it Costs

The average household income in three cities in the North Valley:

Redding	$41,866
Anderson	$35,144
Shasta Lake	$40,349

Fire Department

Fire Chief	$72/hr
Deputy Chief	$62/hr
Assistant Chief	$48/hr
Battalion Chief	$35/hr
Fire Captain	$31/hr
Fire Lieutenant	$42/hr
Investigator	$42/hr
Fire Engineer	$26/hr
Dispatcher	$24/hr



Court System

Judge	$65/hr
Lawyer	$50/hr
Court Clerk	$17/hr

TOTAL:

Structure response: $964.00

Vegetation fire: $864.00

How Much it Costs

With average North Valley income:

$39,119 a year - $3,259 a month

$2,868 a month after taxes

Rent or house payment $1500/month

Food for family of four $175/month

Car payment/insurance $400/month

Gas $150/month

Utilities $150/month

Toiletries $50/month

Medical $50/month

Clothing $50/month

Leftover each month **$343**

Minor House Fire – 8 hours
$964/hr * 8 = $7,712
Property Damage = $50,000

It would take 168 months or 14 years to pay for a minor house fire.

School Fire – 12 hours
$964/hr * 12 = $11,568
Property Damage = $2,000,000

It would take 5,864 months or 488+ years to pay for a school fire.

Simple Grass Fire – 4 hours
$864/hr * 4 = $3,456
Property Damage = $800

It would take 12.4 months to pay for a simple grass fire.

Problem-Solving

The definition of the word “problem” is below:

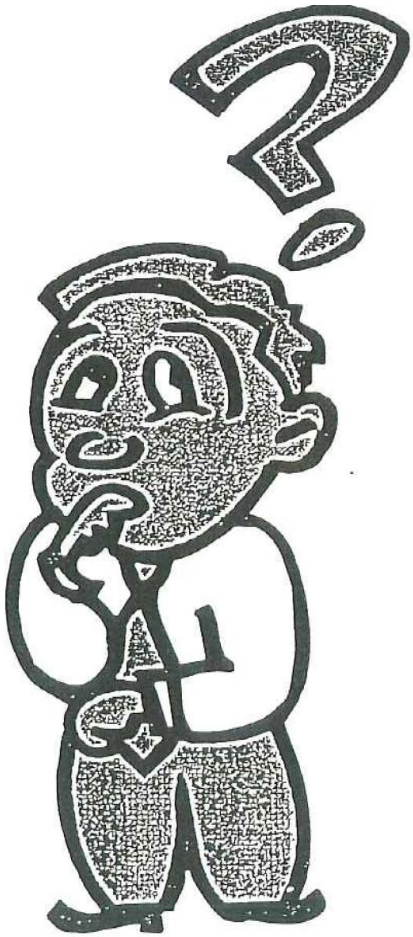
1. Something you want.
2. A question.
3. A mathematical equation.

People solve problems every day using the below problem-solving steps or specific math formulas:

1. In a sentence, say or write the problem (the thing you want to change).
2. Make a list of the positive things that will happen if the problem is changed/solved, and make a list of the negative things that will happen if the problem is changed/solved.
3. Weigh the positive things against the negative. Decide if you still want to solve the problem or do you need more input from others.
4. If you choose to get input from others, ask about their past experiences or knowledge of the problem, and then make your choice to continue on in solving the problem.
5. If you are going to solve the problem, make an action plan: Exactly what will you need to do for change to happen?
6. Do the things listed in your action plan.
7. Evaluate - figure out if your action plan worked or can work. Are all the steps listed? Retry/add/change any parts of the plan so that the plan leads to the change you want.
8. Continue with Step 7 until you are successful.

Thinking Errors

Excuses people use to get out of being responsible for their actions



Thinking Errors Handout

1. **Anger**: One way to get out of an uncomfortable situation is to get angry or blow up. This is also a way to cover other feelings you don't want to feel or show.
2. **Assuming**: When you assume something, you take for granted that it is true without having the facts. If you missed a ball game because you assumed it would be called off due to rain when, in fact, it was not, you used the thinking error "assuming."
3. **Blaming**: Blaming is putting the blame on others. "My mother forgot to remind me" or "He made me do it."
4. **Closed Channels**: This means being closed about your feelings and thoughts; not telling people what's on your mind and what you're feeling.
5. **Excuse Making**: "I forgot." "I had so much on my mind." "I wasn't sure what to do." These are kinds of excuses used to get out of doing things and not taking responsibility.
6. **Image**: One way to hide your true thoughts and feelings is to build an image and hide behind it. You might take on the image of a tough, hard, "macho" person, or you might act like a wary, defeated victim.
7. **I'm Unique**: When you see yourself as being able to live by different rules than others because you're somehow different or special, you're using the thinking error "I'm unique." For example, you might see stealing as wrong for others, but not yourself.
8. **Lack of Empathy for Others**: To have empathy is to feel what others feel. To lack empathy is to refuse to take responsibility for others. If you see a situation only in terms of your needs, then you lack empathy for others.
9. **Lying**: Saying something which is not the truth.
10. **Lying by Omission**: It is a lie when you tell someone the truth and leave out important parts. For example, if you told your school counselor that you were at school all day, but didn't say you weren't in any classes, you'd be lying by omission.
11. **Minimizing**: Minimizing is making things sound smaller or less important than they really are "I only did it once." "I hardly ever do it." "It was just a small one."
12. **Redefining**: You redefine a situation when you change the way it seems in order to avoid responsibility. Example: "I wasn't running down the hall, I was just keeping time to my music." "I didn't steal it; I was doing him a favor by taking it off his hands."
13. **Vagueness**: Vagueness means not being clear. If no one can understand what you mean, how can they hold you responsible?
14. **Victim Playing**: If you're the victim, how can you be at fault? If people are feeling sorry for you, they won't hold you responsible. Example: "If my parents had only understood me, I might not have done it." "No one understands me, so why try it?"

Victimization/Thinking Errors Worksheet

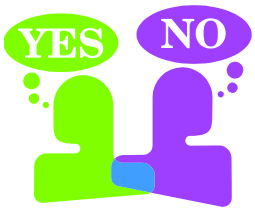
1. Chris steals Tony's watch. Who is the victim?
    a. Chris
    b. Tony
    c. Both Chris & Tony
    d. Neither Chris nor Tony

2. What might Tony feel after the watch was stolen?
   (Put a check by the possible feelings)
    _____ Angry
    _____ Bored
    _____ Confused
    _____ Guilty
    _____ Happy
    _____ Helpless
    _____ Sad

3. Describe how you might feel if someone stole from you.

4. Put the letter before the correct thinking error to the left of each statement.

_____ Saying something that is not true	a. Assuming
_____ Playing "poor me"	b. Blaming
_____ Not being clear	c. I'm unique
_____ Changing the meaning	d. Minimizing
_____ Putting on a false front	e. Vagueness
_____ "My dog ate my homework!"	f. Lying
_____ "He made me!"	g. Victim playing
_____ "Yeah, but I'm special."	h. Redefining
_____ "It was just a little one."	i. Image
_____ "I figured they liked it."	j. Excuse making



PEER PRESSURE

The Right to Resist

Your classmates keep asking you to have them over because you have a pool. Everyone at school is wearing silly hats, so you do too. Your best friend begs you to go running with her because you both need more exercise, so you go.
These are all examples of Peer Pressure.
Don't get it yet?

Pressure is the feeling that you are being pushed toward a choice - good or bad.

A peer is someone in your own age group.

Peer pressure is – you guessed it- the feeling that someone your own age is pushing you toward making a choice, good or bad. If someone is pressuring you to do anything that's not right or good for you, you have the right to resist. You have the right to say no, the right to not give a reason why and the right to just walk away from a situation.

Have you ever given into peer pressure? Like when a friend begs to borrow something you don't want to give up or to do something your parents say is off limits?

How did it feel to give into peer pressure? If you did something you wish you hadn't, then most likely you didn't feel too good about it. You might have felt:

- Sad
- Anxious
- Guilty
- Like a wimp or pushover
- Disappointed in yourself

Resisting pressure can be hard for some people. **Why?**

They…

- Are afraid of being rejected by others.
- Want to be liked and don't want to lose a friend.
- Don't want to be made fun of.
- Don't want to hurt someone's feelings.
- Aren't sure of what they really want.
- Don't know how to get out of the situation.

Peer Pressure Can BE Good, Too.
Peer pressure isn't all bad. You and your friends can pressure each other into something that will improve your health and social life and make you feel good about your decisions. Think of a time when a friend pushed you to do something good for yourself or to avoid something that would've been bad. Here are some good things friends can pressure each other to do:

- Be Honest
- Avoid alcohol
- Avoid drugs
- Not smoke
- Be nice
- Respect others
- Work hard
- Exercise together

You and your friends can also use good peer pressure to help each other resist bad peer pressure. If you see a friend taking some heat, try some of these lines…

- We don't want to drink.
- We don't need to drink to have fun.
- Let's go do something else.
- Leave her alone. She said she didn't want any.

The word "we" holds power.
Use it to rescue friends from peer pressure.

The Right to Resist Spoken Pressure

Spoken pressure -- when someone pressures you with words -- can be difficult to resist. Most people don't want to risk making others feel bad, but it's important to stand up for yourself. Check out these strategies for dealing with spoken pressure.

DO:	***DON'T:***
• Say no assertively • Stay alcohol free • Suggest something else to do • Stand up for others • Walk away from the situation • Find something else to do with other friends	• Attend a party unprepared to resist alcohol • Be afraid to say no • Mumble • Say no too aggressively • Act like a know-it-all when saying no

The Right to Resist Unspoken Pressure

Sometimes you can feel pressure just from watching how others act or dress, without them saying a word to you. This "unspoken pressure" is especially hard to resist because instead of standing up to a friend, you're standing up to how you feel inside.

<u>Unspoken pressure may come from role models:</u>

- Your parents
- Your older siblings
- Teachers
- Coaches
- Celebrities you see in movies and on TV

<u>Unspoken pressure may also come from:</u>

- Peers - your friends or other people your age.

Here are some tips for resisting unspoken pressure:

- ✓ Take a reality check - most teens don't drink.
- ✓ Remember it's risky - alcohol can be dangerous.
- ✓ Walk away from the situation.
- ✓ Find something else to do with other friends.

Quick Tips:

You can resist alcohol or anything else you may feel pressured into. These tips will make resisting a little easier. Print it, cut it out and stash it somewhere safe where you can peek at it if you need a refresher.

Quick Tips on Resisting Pressure

<u>Say no</u> and let them know you mean it.

- ✓ **Stand up straight**
- ✓ **Make eye contact**
- ✓ **Say how you feel**
- ✓ **Don't make excuses**
- ✓ **Stick up for yourself**

Homework Assignment Form

Name: _____

_____= Parent Signature area.
_____= Instructor initial area.

This form and each homework assignment must be signed by your parent after they read your homework assignments. Homework that is turned in and is correct will be initialed by your Instructor on this form. All homework must be completed and initialed to pass.

- _____ **Assignment #1**: (pg.23 - 24) House Rules - Fill in all blank areas.
- _____ **Assignment #2**: (pg. 25) Write a way you can show respect to your parents, adults/ teachers, siblings, friends and peers.
- _____ **Assignment #3**: (pg. 26) Work with your family to plan an escape plan out of your home.
- _____ **Assignment #4**: (pg. 27 - 28) List the three steps that determine someone is a witness rather than a suspect.
- _____ **Assignment #5**: (pg. 29 - 32) "My Fire" Report- answer all questions. You may not answer, "I don't know." Ask parents, Probation Officer or call the Fire Department (non-emergency line) or school that responded to your fire and get the answer.
- _____ **Assignment #6**: (pg. 33 - 34) Problem-Solving Homework- circle and/or provide the answer to all the problem-solving steps.
- _____ **Assignment #7**: (pg. 35 - 37) Apology Letter- Write an apology letter to one of the victims of your fire. Follow the guidelines given in the handout.
- _____ **Assignment #8**: (pg. 38 - 39) How to give back to the community- bring in any two of the following: news article, notice, brochure or flyer that describes how or why you should volunteer.

- **Parent Signature**: _____
  (Parent may sign after seeing the above homework is completed.)
- _____ The student must show this paper with all sections filled in before a certificate of completion can be given out.

House Rules

On the next page, add on 10 rules you follow at home.

Examples of House Rules:

- Before I leave the house, I ask my parent's permission and say where I am going.
- If I want to go someplace different than what I told my parent, I call or come home to get permission to go to the new place.
- To show respect, all phone calls are answered "(your last name) residence, this is (your first name)."
- I will come straight home after school unless I have obtained permission to do otherwise.
- Homework is started approximately _____ minutes after coming home from school.
- If there is not any homework, then 20 words from the dictionary will be chosen and the definitions written down on paper or 30 minutes of reading will be done from a book magazine and/or newspaper.
- When homework is done, it will be shown to the adult in charge.
- At the designated bedtime, I will be in bed and all electrical appliances, toys and devices in my room will be turned off and I will remain quiet until I fall asleep.

Parent Signature: _____

My House Rules

1. _____
   _____
2. _____
   _____
3. _____
   _____
4. _____
   _____
5. _____
   _____
6. _____
   _____
7. _____
   _____
8. _____
   _____
9. _____
   _____
10. _____
    _____

Parent Signature: _____

List ways to show respect to...

To your parents:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To adults/teachers:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To your siblings:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To your friends:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To your peers:

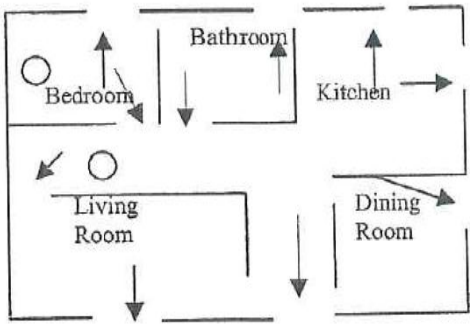
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Parent Signature: _____

The _____ Family Escape Plan

Print your last name here

Fire Department or Emergency # _____



Meeting Area

Draw a plan of your house showing all exits (windows & doors)

Directions for drawing your family escape plan (work with your family on this):

Look to page 9 for information to help complete this assignment.

- Mark smoke alarms with a dark circle ●
- Mark all exits with an arrow ↗
- Select a meeting place outside the home where everyone in your household can gather in the event of a fire

Parent Signature: _____

Victim, Witness or Suspect?

To place yourself into the witness category, you must do the following upon realizing the actions of others are wrong:

1. Upon realizing the actions are wrong, make a statement that you cannot continue/stay, and…

2. Leave the scene/area immediately, and…

3. Find a responsible adult, and report the wrong activity.

Parent Signature: _____

Victim, Witness or Suspect?

Read the page 12, "Victim, Witness or Suspect?" from the workbook and write in the space below the three steps that determine if someone is a witness rather than a suspect.

Parent Signature: _____

Describing My Fire

You are not allowed to leave any question unanswered or answer with I don't know: ask your parent, Academy Instructor or Probation Officer for assistance.

If you are involved in the Youth Firesetter Prevention and Intervention Academy, you are expected to admit to the wrong doing that brought you and your family here. It is important that you recognize the choices you made, so that you can avoid them in the future. The old saying is true "If you fail to remember the past, you will repeat it."

Below, in sentence format, explain/list the who, what, where, why and how of your fire.

A. The Who

1. Who was present at the fire? _____

   _____

2. Whose idea was the fire? _____
3. What was said or discussed before the fire was started? _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

B. The What

1. What was used to light the fire? _____

   _____

2. What was burned by the fire? _____

   _____

   _____

3. What did you tell your parents about where you were going and what you would be doing before the fire was started? _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. What made you think using fire was okay? _____

   _____

   _____

5. What are your family's rules regarding matches, lighters and flammable liquids? _____

_____

_____

C. The Where

1. Where did you meet your friends before the fire? *(Only answer if fire was set with others)*

_____

_____

   a. Did you have permission to be at that spot or with those friends? _____

   b. Who gave you permission to be at that spot or with those friends? _____

2. Where did the items come from that started the fire? _____

_____

   a. Did anyone have permission to have those items? _____

D. The When

1. When did the fire occur? Date: _____ Time: _____
2. When were you caught and/or confessed to the fire? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. When did you find out the consequences to the fire? _____

_____

   a. What were the consequences? _____

_____

_____

_____

   b. What other family members have had to share some or part of your consequences?

_____

_____

_____

c. What have you done to show your thanks to those who have had to share the consequences of your illegal actions regarding the fire? _____

_____

_____

_____

E. The How

1. How did the fire start? _____
2. How did you come to think it was okay to start a fire? _____

   _____

   _____
3. How was the fire put out? _____

   _____

   _____
4. How were you identified as being part of the group starting the fire? _____

   _____

   _____

   _____
5. How will you tell others to not play with fire? _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____
6. How could you have gotten yourself out of being involved in the fire? (Look at all the choices you made from the answers you have already written to the who, what, why, when and how questions. Explain how you could have made different choices). _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

F. The Why

1. Why did you choose all these negative consequences for yourself and your family? ____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Parent Signature: _____

Problem-Solving Homework

You are asked to write in the answers for the following on the next page:

1. Define the problem-what is needed/wanted?

2. Brainstorm- write down all possible solutions you can think of to fix/solve the problem.

3. From what was written down in the brainstorming step, place a (+) plus sign next to the ideas that you think are reasonable for you to do. These ideas are also known as "Pro" ideas.

   Place a (-) minus sign next to the ideas that you think will not be reasonable for you to do. These ideas are called "Con" ideas. Con ideas will give a negative result because a workable plan cannot be made.

4. Choose one item from the brainstorming step and write a step-by-step plan on how to achieve or make your plan happen.

5. Write two reasons why you think your plan will work- Start your answer for #5 with the phrase, "My plan will work because…"

BEWARE- Do not treat number 4 as a brainstorming step. This is the most common error on this assignment; so please make sure that the answers in number 2 and number 4 do not look alike. Confusing brainstorming with making a plan will cause a redo of the assignment.

Problem-Solving Homework

Using the problem solving format, complete the following:

Your best friend's family is going to Hawaii this summer and you have been invited to go with them. Even though it will cost you around $550 to go, your parents have agreed that it would be a great trip for you. They have offered to pay for half of the cost ($275), but you need to pay the other $275. How will you do this?

1. Define the Problem.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Brainstorm: List at least four possible solutions. Be creative and write down all the ideas that you can.
   1.)
   2.)
   3.)
   4.)
3. Read through your brainstorming list above. Which ones do you think will work? Narrow your options by putting a plus (+) sign before each solution that you feel is reasonable and a minus (-) sign before those that you feel are not reasonable for you.
4. Build a plan. List the steps you have decided are necessary to reach your goal.
   1.)
   2.)
   3.)
   4.)
5. Evaluate your plan. Why do you think it will work for you?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

Parent Signature: _____

My Apology

To Apologize: Ask for forgiveness, admission of error, regret, act of remorse.

Write a letter of apology on the next page.
The letter will be reviewed next class by the Instructor to see if it contains all the items listed below.

This letter does not have to be any specific length. It does, however, have to convey your message of apology. Each of us has, at one time or another, said or done something that we wish we hadn't said or done. Rather than dwell on the mistake, we should take action that might actually help improve a relationship. This short article will give you several reasons for writing an apology letter and offer a few important suggestions to help you write a good one.

Timing: Write the apology letter as soon as possible.
Actions: Rather than focusing on the damage you have caused, write about things you will do to fix the situation.
Brief: Keep your apology letter to the point.
Sincerity: No one wants to read overly dramatic language. Choose your words carefully and express yourself
Tone: Your apology letter should be considerate and respectful. Remember, you are trying to rebuild a damaged relationship.
Blame: Take full responsibility for what you have done.
Follow Up: Try to set up a time when you can apologize in person, then back up your apology with considerate behavior in the future.

Apology Letter Tips:

For Betrayed Trust:
Write this apology as soon as possible after the incident. Don't apologize unless you plan to take full responsibility. Focus your comments on the actions you are taking to fix the situation; not on the damage done. A sincere, well-worded apology, coupled with action, can go a long way toward repairing the damaged relationship. In this situation, it is usually best to apologize with a handwritten note or face-to-face.

For Hurt Feelings:
Write this apology as soon as possible after the incident. Assume your reader has a good reason for being offended. Express your regret with deep sincerity. In this situation, it is usually best to apologize with a handwritten note or face-to-face.

For Offensive Behavior
Write this apology as soon as possible after the incident. This apology is best expressed with a handwritten note. Back up your apology with considerate behavior in the future.

For Someone Else
Normally, you should only apologize for your own offenses. However, if you are in some way accountable for the offender's behavior—as a parent or youth leader might be for example, it would be a good idea to write an apology, even if the offender also writes

one (under your guidance). Write a sincere apology as soon as possible after the incident.

Summary

In order to make a letter of apology effective, always write is as soon as possible after the offensive action takes place. Write a brief letter that is carefully worded and sincere. Whenever possible, make suitable restitution and assure the offended party that you will not repeat your regrettable behavior in the future. Back up your apology letter with appropriate behavior at the next available opportunity.

My Apology Letter

Parent Signature: _____

Places to find opportunities to give back to family and community...

Find and turn in two articles, flyer, brochures or handouts about a volunteer organization or project which describes how or why you should participate in an activity that does a free service for someone else.

In this assignment, you are pretending to look for community service work for yourself and providing your Instructor with proof of your search.

Assignment Tips: 1 and 2 below must be obvious in the two materials you submit for the assignment.

1. The flyer, brochure or handout must be from a volunteer organization or about a volunteer project.

   A volunteer organization is where 80% of those involved in the organization or project are not paid and do not receive something in return before agreeing to do the work. Example volunteer organizations: Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

   A volunteer project is a project run by volunteers (at least 80% must be volunteers), and a volunteer project may be substituted for a volunteer organization when 80% of those working on behalf of the project and/or others who are involved (but will not receive the benefits of the project) are not being paid and are not donating money to perform a free service for others.

   Volunteer: Somebody who works for nothing: somebody who works without being paid; to do charitable or helpful work without pay.

   When people raise or give money to buy something that will benefit others that are not related to the money exchange, these actions are called fundraising and the giving of money is considered donations. Because the giving of money is not considered work, people who give money for a good cause are called donators, but they **are not** volunteers.

2. In addition to the two articles, flyer, brochure or handouts, you are to turn in and must describe how or why you should participate in an activity that **does a free service for someone else.**

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

Parent Signature: _____