



GUIDE TO

SAFE SCOUTING



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®

The BSA's Commitment to Safety

We want you to know that the safety of our youth, volunteers, staff, and employees is an important part of the Scouting experience. Youth develop traits of citizenship, character, fitness, and leadership during age-appropriate events when challenged to move beyond their normal comfort level and discover their abilities. This is appropriate when risks are identified and mitigated.

The Scouting program, as contained in our handbooks and literature, integrates many safety features. However, no policy or procedure will replace the review and vigilance of trusted adults and leaders at the point of program execution.

Commit yourself to creating a safe and healthy environment by:

- Knowing and executing the BSA program as contained in our publications
- Planning tours, activities, and events with vigilance using the tools provided



Chief Scout Executive Michael Surbaugh

- Setting the example for safe behavior and equipment use during program
- Engaging and educating all participants in discussions about hazards and risks
- Reporting incidents in a timely manner

Thank you for being part of Scouting and creating an exciting and safe experience for every participant.



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GUIDE TO SAFE SCOUTING



Get the Latest Information!

The online version of the *Guide to Safe Scouting* is updated quarterly.

Go to www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.



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SCOUTER CODE OF CONDUCT

On my honor I promise to do my best to comply with this Boy Scouts of America Scouter Code of Conduct while serving in my capacity as an adult leader:

1. I have completed or will complete my registration with the Boy Scouts of America, answering all questions truthfully and honestly.
2. I will do my best to live up to the Scout Oath and Scout Law, obey all laws, and hold others in Scouting accountable to those standards. I will exercise sound judgment and demonstrate good leadership and use the Scouting program for its intended purpose consistent with the mission of the Boy Scouts of America.
3. I will make the protection of youth a personal priority. I will complete and remain current with Youth Protection training requirements. I will be familiar with and follow:
 - BSA Youth Protection policies and guidelines, including mandatory reporting: www.scouting.org/training/youth-protection
 - The *Guide to Safe Scouting*: www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss
 - The Sweet Sixteen of BSA Safety:
www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss/sweet16
4. When transporting youth, I will obey all laws, comply with Youth Protection guidelines, and follow safe driving practices.
5. I will respect and abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Boy Scouts of America, BSA policies, and BSA-provided training, including but not limited to those relating to:
 - Unauthorized fundraising activities
 - Advocacy on social and political issues, including prohibited use of the BSA uniform and brand
 - Bullying, hazing, harassment, and unlawful discrimination of any kind

6. I will not discuss or engage in any form of sexual conduct while engaged in Scouting activities. I will refer youth with questions regarding these topics to talk to their parents or spiritual advisor.
7. I confirm that I have fully disclosed and will disclose in the future any of the following:
 - Any criminal suspicion, charges, or convictions of a crime or offense involving abuse, violence, sexual misconduct, or any misconduct involving minors or juveniles
 - Any investigation or court order involving domestic violence, child abuse, or similar matter
 - Any criminal charges or convictions for offenses involving controlled substances, driving while intoxicated, firearms, or dangerous weapons
8. I will not possess, distribute, transport, consume, or use any of the following items prohibited by law or in violation of any Scouting rules, regulations, and policies:
 - Alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, including marijuana
 - Concealed or unconcealed firearms, fireworks, or explosives
 - Pornography or materials containing words or images inconsistent with Scouting values
9. If I am taking prescription medications with the potential of impairing my functioning or judgment, I will not engage in activities that would put youth at risk, including driving or operating equipment.
10. I will take steps to prevent or report any violation of this code of conduct by others in connection with Scouting activities.

Preface

All participants in official Scouting activities should become familiar with the *Guide to Safe Scouting* and applicable program literature or manuals, and be aware of state or local government regulations that supersede Boy Scouts of America practices, policies, and guidelines. The *Guide to Safe Scouting* is an overview of Scouting policies and procedures gleaned from a variety of sources. For some items, the policy statements are complete. Unit leaders are expected to review the additional reference material cited prior to conducting such activities.

In situations not specifically covered in this guide, activity planners should evaluate the risk or potential risk of harm, and respond with action plans based on common sense, community standards, the Scout motto, and safety policies and practices commonly prescribed for the activity by experienced providers and practitioners.

Perhaps this quote by Sir Robert Baden-Powell from his 1914 book *Quick Training for War* is appropriate to include here: "... The books lay down definite principles and examples which serve to guide the leaders when applying their common sense to the situation before them. No two situations are ever precisely the same, and it is therefore impossible to lay down exact rules that should guide in every case, but a man who carries precedents and principles in his head has no difficulty in applying their teaching in supreme moments of sudden emergency ..."

Versions of the Guide

In addition to this printed version, the *Guide to Safe Scouting* is available online at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.

To obtain additional printed copies of this book, contact your local Scout shop, or order online at www.scoutshop.org.

Don't forget to check Scouting Safely information at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety.

Guide to Safe Scouting Updates

January 2019

Updated language throughout to reference “Scouts BSA” rather than “Boy Scouts.”

I. Youth Protection and Adult Leadership

Clarified language in the Adult Supervision and Accommodations sections.

III. Camping

Updated information about Webelos overnight camping. Corrected publication number for Pack Overnight Campout Site Appraisal Form and provided URL to access form.

VIII. Sports and Activities

Clarified Sea Scout participation in Climbing and Rappelling section.

XII. Animal and Insect Hazards

Replaced entire chapter.

XIII. Incident Reporting

Provided URL for incident reporting.

Appendix

Replaced Event Safety Checklist.

August 2019

VII. Activity Planning and Risk Assessment

Added Prohibited Activities section to replace Unauthorized and Restricted Activities section.

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I. Youth Protection and Adult Leadership

Scouting's Barriers to Abuse

The BSA has adopted the following policies for the safety and well-being of its members. These policies primarily protect youth members; however, they also serve to protect adult leaders. All parents and caregivers should understand that our leaders are to abide by these safeguards. Parents and youth are strongly encouraged to use these safeguards outside the Scouting program. Registered leaders must follow these guidelines with all Scouting youth outside of Scouting activities.

Registration Requirements

The chartered organization representative, or in their absence the executive officer of the chartered organization, must approve the registration of the unit's adult leaders.

Registration includes:

- Completion of application including criminal background check and mandatory Youth Protection training
- Volunteer Screening Database check

Current Youth Protection training is required for leaders when renewing their registration or at unit charter renewal.

Adult program participants must register as adults and follow Youth Protection policies.

Adult Supervision

Two registered adult leaders 21 years of age or over are required at all Scouting activities, including meetings. There must be a registered female adult leader 21 years of age or over in every unit serving females. A registered female adult leader 21 years of age or over must be present for any activity involving female youth. Notwithstanding the minimum leader requirements, age- and program-appropriate supervision must always be provided.

All adults accompanying a Scouting unit who are present at the activity for 72 total hours or more must be registered as leaders. The 72 hours need not be consecutive.

One-on-one contact between adult leaders and youth members is prohibited both inside and outside of Scouting.

- In situations requiring a personal conference, the meeting is to be conducted with the knowledge and in view of other adults and/or youth.
- Private online communications (texting, phone calls, chat, IM, etc.) must include another registered leader or parent.

The online version of the *Guide to Safe Scouting* is updated quarterly.

Go to www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.

- Communication by way of social media (Facebook, Snapchat, etc.) must include another registered leader or parent.

Discipline must be constructive.

- Discipline must reflect Scouting's values.
- Corporal punishment is never permitted.
- Disciplinary activities involving isolation, humiliation, or ridicule are also prohibited.

Responsibility

Leaders must ensure that all participating in Scouting activities abide by the Scout Oath and Scout Law.

Adult leaders and youth members share the responsibility for the safety of all participants in the program, including adherence to Youth Protection and health and safety policies.

- Adult leaders are responsible for monitoring behavior and intervening when necessary.
- Physical violence, sexual activity, emotional abuse, spiritual abuse, unauthorized weapons, hazing, discrimination, harassment, initiation rites, bullying, cyberbullying, theft, verbal insults, drugs, alcohol, and pornography have no place in the Scouting program and may result in revocation of membership.

All leaders are required to adhere to the Scouter Code of Conduct.

Accommodations

Separate accommodations for adult males and females and youth males and females are required.

Tenting

- Separate tenting arrangements must be provided for male and female adults as well as for male and female youth.
- Youth sharing tents must be no more than two years apart in age.
- In Cub Scouting, parents and guardians may share a tent with their family.
- In all other programs, youth and adults tent separately.
- Spouses may share tents.

Lodging/Cabin Accommodations

Whenever possible, separate cabins or lodging should be provided for male and female adults as well as for male and female youth. Where separate accommodations cannot be provided due to group size or limited availability,

modifications may be made. Where completely separate accommodations are not available, additional supervision is required.

- If adults and youth of the same gender occupy single-room accommodations, there must be a minimum of two adults and four youth, with all adults being Youth Protection trained.
- Physical separation by other means, including temporary barriers or space, should be used only when no other arrangements are possible.
- These modifications are limited to single-gender accommodations.

Restrooms

Separate shower and latrine facilities should be provided for male and female adults as well as for male and female youth. If separate facilities are not available, separate times should be scheduled and posted.

Privacy of youth is respected.

- Adults and youth must respect each other's privacy, especially in situations such as changing clothes and taking showers at camp.
- Adult leaders should closely monitor these areas but only enter as needed for youth protection or health and safety reasons.

Program Requirements

The buddy system should be used.

The use of smartphones, cameras, mirrors, drones, etc., in places or situations where privacy is expected is prohibited.

All aspects of the Scouting program are open to observation by parents and leaders. The BSA does not recognize any secret organizations as part of its program.

Hazing and initiations are prohibited and have no part during any Scouting activity.

All forms of bullying and harassment including verbal, physical, and cyberbullying are prohibited.

Inappropriate public displays of affection are prohibited.

Sexual activity is prohibited.

Appropriate attire is required for all activities.

Reporting Requirements

Adult leaders and youth members have a responsibility to recognize, respond to, and report Youth Protection violations and abuse.

Reporting

Youth Protection Policy Violations

- Serious Youth Protection policy violations or behaviors that put a youth's safety at risk must be reported to the Scout executive.
- Alternatively, policy violations may be reported to the Scouts First Helpline when the Scout executive is not available.
- Online reporting is also available at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/incident-report/.

Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse

- All persons participating in Scouting programs are mandated reporters of child abuse.
- Reports must be made to local law enforcement and child protective services. State law may require additional reporting.
- This reporting duty cannot be delegated to any other person.
- Reporting to the Scout executive or Scouts First Helpline ensures that follow-up can occur for the safety of our youth. Scout executives and Scouts First coordinate follow-up actions.

Scouts First Helpline

As part of its "Scouts First" approach to the protection and safety of youth, the BSA has established a dedicated 24-hour helpline to receive reports of known or suspected abuse or behavior that might put a youth at risk.

1-844-SCOUTS1 (1-844-726-8871)

When to use it:

- Anytime you believe a youth has been harmed or their safety and well-being is at risk, and you cannot immediately reach your Scout executive or local council.
- If a youth is bullied because of race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability, and local help is unable to resolve the problem.

If someone is at immediate risk of harm, always call 911.

BSA Incident Reporting Resources:

www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/incident-report/

Additional Resources:

Youth Protection Webpage

Youth Protection Training

Guide to Safe Scouting

Scouter Code of Conduct

State-by-state mandatory reporting information: www.childwelfare.gov

The online version of the *Guide to Safe Scouting* is updated quarterly.

Go to www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.

II. Aquatics Safety

Resource Material

Aquatics Supervision, No. 34346, is the primary resource for aquatics at the unit level. Aquatics activities at district and council day and resident camps should follow appropriate National Camp Accreditation Program (NCAP) standards.

Aquatics Leadership Training Programs

Safe Swim Defense and **Safety Afloat** training programs are available online at my.scouting.org and may be offered locally by instructors approved by the council aquatics committee or other council authority.

Aquatics Supervision: Swimming and Water Rescue and **Aquatics Supervision: Paddle Craft Safety** cover skills needed for Safe Swim Defense and Safety Afloat policies at the unit level. These training courses are provided locally by qualified instructors who are authorized by the local council.

BSA Lifeguard provides professional-level training for lifeguards at unit or summer camp swimming activities and is provided locally by qualified instructors who are authorized by the local council.

BSA Aquatics Instructor prepares adults for leadership roles in year-round aquatics programs and is recommended for at least one member of the council aquatics committee. Those with BSA Aquatics Instructor training may serve as aquatics directors at Scouts BSA or Cub Scout summer camps. The training is available at National Camping Schools.

Responsibilities of Supervisory Personnel

Safe Swim Defense and Safety Afloat govern BSA swimming and boating activities. Both specify that the activities are supervised by a mature and conscientious adult age 21 or older who:

- Understands and knowingly accepts responsibility for the well-being and safety of youth members in his or her care
- Is experienced in the particular activity
- Is confident in his or her ability to respond appropriately in an emergency
- Is trained and committed to the nine points of BSA Safety Afloat and/or the eight points of Safe Swim Defense.

Unit leadership that accompanies the unit on an outing handles the first and last bulleted points above. However, under appropriate circumstances, the unit leader may delegate responsibility to trained individuals within the unit or to on-site professionals for the second and third bulleted points above. For example, a Scouts BSA troop at a water park with trained lifeguards on duty need not assign separate unit personnel to perform water rescue. A Venturing crew on a whitewater excursion may rely on a licensed outfitter to provide the necessary equipment and trained guides.

Every possible contingency will not be covered with a hard-and-fast rule, and rules are poor substitutes for experience. Ultimately, each responsible adult leader must personally decide if he or she understands the risk factors associated with the activity and is sufficiently experienced and well-informed to make the rational decisions expected of a “qualified supervisor.” The BSA training programs listed above help provide the skills, experience, and guidance for making such a determination.

Safe Swim Defense

BSA groups shall use Safe Swim Defense for all swimming activities. Adult leaders supervising a swimming activity must have completed Safe Swim Defense training within the previous two years. Safe Swim Defense standards apply at backyard, hotel, apartment, and public pools; at established waterfront swim areas such as beaches at state parks and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes; and at all temporary swimming areas such as a lake, river, or ocean. Safe Swim Defense does not apply to boating or water activities such as waterskiing or swamped boat drills that are covered by Safety Afloat guidelines. Safe Swim Defense applies to other nonswimming activities whenever participants enter water over knee deep or when submersion is likely, for example, when fording a stream, seining for bait, or constructing a bridge as a pioneering project. Snorkeling in open water requires each participant to have demonstrated knowledge and skills equivalent to those for Snorkeling BSA in addition to following Safe Swim Defense. Scuba activities must be conducted in accordance with the BSA Scuba policy found in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*. Because of concerns with hyperventilation, competitive underwater swimming events are not permitted in Scouting.

Safe Swim Defense training may be obtained from my.scouting.org, at council summer camps, and at other council and district training events. Additional information on various swimming venues is provided in the *Aquatics Supervision* guide available from local council service centers.

1. Qualified Supervision

All swimming activity must be supervised by a mature and conscientious adult age 21 or older who understands and knowingly accepts responsibility for the well-being and safety of those in his or her care, and who is trained in and committed to compliance with the eight points of BSA Safe Swim

Defense. It is strongly recommended that all units have at least one adult or older youth member currently trained in BSA Aquatics Supervision: Swimming and Water Rescue or BSA Lifeguard to assist in planning and conducting all swimming activities.

2. Personal Health Review

A complete health history is required of all participants as evidence of fitness for swimming activities. Forms for minors must be signed by a parent or legal guardian. Participants should be asked to relate any recent incidents of illness or injury just prior to the activity. Supervision and protection should be adjusted to anticipate any potential risks associated with individual health conditions. For significant health conditions, the adult supervisor should require an examination by a physician and consult with the parent, guardian, or caregiver for appropriate precautions.

3. Safe Area

All swimming areas must be carefully inspected and prepared for safety prior to each activity. Water depth, quality, temperature, movement, and clarity are important considerations. Hazards must be eliminated or isolated by conspicuous markings and discussed with participants.

Controlled Access: There must be safe areas for all participating ability groups to enter and leave the water. Swimming areas of appropriate depth must be defined for each ability group. The entire area must be within easy reach of designated rescue personnel. The area must be clear of boat traffic, surfing, or other nonswimming activities.

Bottom Conditions and Depth: The bottom must be clear of trees and debris. Abrupt changes in depth are not allowed in the nonswimmer area. Isolated underwater hazards should be marked with floats. Rescue personnel must be able to easily reach the bottom. Maximum recommended water depth in clear water is 12 feet. Maximum water depth in turbid water is 8 feet.

Visibility: Underwater swimming and diving are prohibited in turbid water. Turbid water exists when a swimmer treading water cannot see his feet. Swimming at night is allowed only in areas with water clarity and lighting sufficient for good visibility both above and below the surface.

Diving and Elevated Entry: Diving is permitted only into clear, unobstructed water from heights no greater than 40 inches. Water depth must be at least 7 feet. Bottom depth contours below diving boards and elevated surfaces require greater water depths and must conform to state regulations. Persons should not jump into water from heights greater than they are tall, and should jump only into water chest deep or greater with minimal risk from contact with the bottom. No elevated entry is permitted where the person must clear any obstacle, including land.

Water Temperature: Comfortable water temperature for swimming is near 80 degrees. Activity in water at 70 degrees or less should be of limited duration and closely monitored for negative effects of chilling.

Water Quality: Bodies of stagnant, foul water, areas with significant algae or foam, or areas polluted by livestock or waterfowl should be avoided. Comply with any signs posted by local health authorities. Swimming is not allowed in swimming pools with green, murky, or cloudy water.

Moving Water: Participants should be able to easily regain and maintain their footing in currents or waves. Areas with large waves, swiftly flowing currents, or moderate currents that flow toward the open sea or into areas of danger should be avoided.

Weather: Participants should be moved from the water to a position of safety whenever lightning or thunder threatens. Wait at least 30 minutes after the last lightning flash or thunder before leaving shelter. Take precautions to prevent sunburn, dehydration, and hypothermia.

Life Jacket Use: Swimming in clear water over 12 feet deep, in turbid water over 8 feet deep, or in flowing water may be allowed if all participants wear properly fitted, Coast Guard-approved life jackets and the supervisor determines that swimming with life jackets is safe under the circumstances.

4. Response Personnel (Lifeguards)

Every swimming activity must be closely and continuously monitored by a trained rescue team on the alert for and ready to respond during emergencies. Professionally trained lifeguards satisfy this need when provided by a regulated facility or tour operator. When lifeguards are not provided by others, the adult supervisor must assign at least two rescue personnel, with additional numbers to maintain a ratio of one rescuer to every 10 participants. The supervisor must provide instruction and rescue equipment and assign areas of responsibility as outlined in *Aquatics Supervision*, No. 34346. The qualified supervisor, the designated response personnel, and the lookout work together as a safety team. An emergency action plan should be formulated and shared with participants as appropriate.

5. Lookout

The lookout continuously monitors the conduct of the swim, identifies any departures from Safe Swim Defense guidelines, alerts rescue personnel as needed, and monitors the weather and environment. The lookout should have a clear view of the entire area but be close enough for easy verbal communication. The lookout must have a sound understanding of Safe Swim Defense but is not required to perform rescues. The adult supervisor may serve simultaneously as the lookout but must assign the task to someone else if engaged in activities that preclude focused observation.

6. Ability Groups

All youth and adult participants are designated as swimmers, beginners, or nonswimmers based on swimming ability confirmed by standardized BSA swim classification tests. Each group is assigned a specific swimming area with depths consistent with those abilities. The classification tests must be renewed annually, preferably at the beginning of the season even if the youth has earned the Swimming merit badge.

Swimmers pass this test: Jump feetfirst into water over the head in depth. Level off and swim 75 yards in a strong manner using one or more of the following strokes: sidestroke, breaststroke, trudgen, or crawl; then swim 25 yards using an easy resting backstroke. The 100 yards must be completed in one swim without stops and must include at least one sharp turn. After completing the swim, rest by floating.

Beginners pass this test: Jump feetfirst into water over the head in depth, level off, and swim 25 feet on the surface. Stop, turn sharply, resume swimming, and return to the starting place.

Anyone who has not completed either the beginner or swimmer tests is classified as a nonswimmer.

The nonswimmer area should be no more than waist to chest deep and should be enclosed by physical boundaries such as the shore, a pier, or lines. The enclosed beginner area should contain water of standing depth and may extend to depths just over the head. The swimmer area may be up to 12 feet in depth in clear water and should be defined by floats or other markers.

7. Buddy System

Every participant is paired with another. Buddies stay together, monitor each other, and alert the safety team if either needs assistance or is missing.

Buddies check into and out of the area together. Buddies are normally in the same ability group and remain in their assigned area. If they are not of the same ability group, then they swim in the area assigned to the buddy with the lesser ability.

A buddy check reminds participants of their obligation to monitor their buddies and indicates how closely the buddies are keeping track of each other. Roughly every 10 minutes, or as needed to keep the buddies together, the lookout, or other person designated by the supervisor, gives an audible signal, such as a single whistle blast, and a call for “Buddies.” Buddies are expected to raise each other’s hand before completion of a slow, audible count to 10. Buddies who take longer to find each other should be reminded of their responsibility for the other’s safety.

Once everyone has a buddy, a count is made by area and compared with the total number known to be in the water. After the count is confirmed, a signal is given to resume swimming.

8. Discipline

Rules are effective only when followed. All participants should know, understand, and respect the rules and procedures for safe swimming provided by Safe Swim Defense guidelines. Applicable rules should be discussed prior to the outing and reviewed for all participants at the water's edge just before the swimming activity begins. People are more likely to follow directions when they know the reasons for rules and procedures. Consistent, impartially applied rules supported by skill and good judgment provide steppingstones to a safe, enjoyable outing.

BSA Aquatics Play Structure Policy

The BSA's Aquatics Play Structure Policy applies to all play structures operated in Scouting whether inflatable, floatable, or fixed structures. It includes, but is not limited to, slides, swings, mats, logs, rockers, and climbing or bouncing devices. Key components of the policy include: program hazard analysis, location, operating procedures, installation/construction, participant safety equipment, safety checks, and emergency action plans. Details on how to implement this policy can be found at www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/Aquatics.

Classification of Swimming Ability

The swimmer and beginner classification tests defined in Safe Swim Defense may be administered at the unit level following procedures specified in *Aquatics Supervision*, No. 34346.

Distance Swimming in Open Water

The following policies apply when distance swimming is conducted outside the confines of a normal Safe Swim Defense area.

- The environment for an open-water swim must conform to Safe Swim Defense guidelines regarding hazards such as submerged trees, currents, and boat traffic, as well as water quality, depth, and clarity.
- Each individual swimmer, or at most a buddy pair, may be accompanied by a rowboat with two people onboard—one skilled in controlling the boat and the other trained in basic water rescue—equipped with a reaching device and flotation aid, continuously watching the swimmers.
- Alternatively, a closed circuit may be established where all swimmers are constantly in reach of safety personnel strategically positioned at fixed points on anchored boats, the shore, or piers. Each participant swims with

a buddy, and the number and spacing of the swimmers in the water should not exceed the capacity of the watchers to easily count the swimmers as they move from one zone to another.

- Some competitive swimming events, such as triathlons, also cover long distances. Long-distance swimming races are not approved for Cub Scouts or members of Scouts BSA, but Venturers may participate in triathlon training and competitive events. All swimming activities conducted by Venturing crews must conform to Safe Swim Defense guidelines. Individual Venturers may participate in outside triathlon events sanctioned by USA Triathlon.

Snorkeling in Open Water

All ability groups may use snorkeling equipment within confined areas when following all Safe Swim Defense policies, including visibility for underwater swimming.

Snorkeling is a swimming activity in which one must abide by Safe Swim Defense policies, but the following additions to Safe Swim Defense apply when snorkeling is conducted in open water. “Open water” denotes a temporary swimming area of flexible extent in a natural body of water that may or may not be close to shore.

Qualified Supervision: In addition to Safe Swim Defense training and the 21-year-old minimum age, the supervisor must be an experienced snorkeler. At a minimum, the supervisor must possess skills and knowledge matching the Snorkeling BSA Award and have experience with environments similar to those of the planned activity.

Participant Ability: All participants in open-water snorkeling must either complete Snorkeling BSA requirements or be a certified scuba diver.

Equipment: All snorkeling equipment must be properly fitted and in good repair. Use of individual flotation devices (inflatable snorkeling vests or life jackets) is required whenever there is a noticeable current or swells, when the bottom is not visible from the surface due to vegetation or limited visibility beyond 8 feet, or when the activity is greater than 50 yards from shore or craft. A dive flag is required in areas shared by boats. Local regulations specifying the size of the flag and how far snorkelers may be from it must be followed. Weight belts may not be worn unless the participant has scuba certification. Dive boats should be equipped with radios and first-aid kits, and should deploy safety lines.

Additional guidance on application of Safe Swim Defense principles to snorkeling may be found in *Aquatics Supervision*, No. 34346, and *Snorkeling Safety*, No. 19-176, at www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/19-176.pdf.

BSA Scuba Policy

The BSA scuba policy recognizes scuba industry standards and implements them by using outside agencies for training and certification.

Training and Supervision

Any person possessing, displaying, or using scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) in connection with any Scouting-related activity must be either currently certified by a recognized agency or enrolled in an instructional scuba program, such as Scuba BSA or Scuba Diving merit badge, which must be conducted by an insured recreational diving instructor in good standing with a recognized agency and approved by the council.

Recreational diving activities by BSA groups must be supervised by a responsible adult currently certified (renewed) as a divemaster, assistant instructor, or higher rating from a recognized agency. Dive environments, equipment, depths, procedures, supervision, and buddy assignments must be consistent with each individual's certification.

Because dives by recreational divers may be infrequent, the divemaster or instructor supervising a BSA scuba activity should screen participants prior to open-water activities and provide remedial instruction and practice as appropriate. Such remedial instruction and practice should be in accordance with the policies and standards of the divemaster's or instructor's agency for Scuba Review, Scuba Refresher, or similar program.

Diving using surface-supplied air systems is not authorized in connection with any BSA activity or facility except when done under contract by commercial divers.

Age-Appropriate Restrictions

Youth members in Cub Scouting, including Webelos Scouts, are not authorized to use scuba in any activity.

Members of Scouts BSA may participate in the introductory Scuba BSA program and may obtain open-water certification as part of the Scuba Diving merit badge.

Venturing groups may participate in introductory and certification scuba programs conducted by recognized agencies appropriate to their age and current level of certification.

Standards of the recognized scuba agencies require students for open-water certification programs to be at least 15 years of age but allow special certification programs for younger students. Since all instruction for BSA scuba programs must be conducted by professionals certified by a recognized agency, additional agency-specific, age-related restrictions and protocols apply to students under 15 years of age.

Members of Scouts BSA and Venturers may participate in recreational group dives as unit, district, or council activities, provided such dives are consistent with their certifications and under direct, on-site supervision of a responsible adult currently certified as a divemaster, assistant instructor, or higher rating from a recognized agency.

The divemaster or instructor supervising a recreational dive by a BSA group must implement the following policies for all divers under 15 years of age, as well as any additional junior diver restrictions and protocols adopted by that person's certifying agency:

- Depths are limited to 40 feet for divers under 12 years of age and to 60 feet for divers 12 to 14 years of age.
- Each diver under 15 years of age must have an adult buddy certified as an open-water diver who is either the junior diver's parent or an adult approved by the parent.
- Additional divemasters or instructors are present to maintain a ratio of one trained supervisor to four buddy pairs (eight divers) containing one to four divers under 15 years of age.

Medical Contraindications

Each scuba training agency recognized by the BSA requires a specific health history form prior to enrollment in a certification program. The BSA requires review and approval of the completed form by a physician even if the scuba agency itself does not require physician approval. Various risk factors identified on the forms may exclude a person from scuba training, either temporarily or permanently. Risk factors include, but are not limited to, ear and sinus problems, recent surgery, spontaneous pneumothorax, asthma or reactive airway disease (RAD), seizure disorders, diabetes, leukemia, sickle-cell disorder, pregnancy, panic disorders, and active psychosis.

The divemaster or instructor supervising a BSA recreational scuba activity must review the health information for each participant that is required annually of all BSA members and evaluate risk conditions using medical standards consistent with those used by his or her certifying agency. Additional tests or physician consultations may be required to confirm fitness for diving. Consultation with medical specialists knowledgeable about diving medicine also may be needed for participants taking psychotropic drugs for treatment of attention deficit disorder, depression, or other conditions.

Scuba diving is prohibited for the following conditions.

- Use of medication to control seizures or seizure occurrence within the past five years
- Use of insulin to control diabetes
- History of asthma or RAD unless resolution confirmed by methacholine testing (Persons who have been asymptomatic and medication free for the previous five years are exempt from the methacholine testing requirements.)

The scuba agencies recognized by the BSA may allow exceptions to general medical prohibitions based on individual diving fitness evaluations by a medical specialist who is knowledgeable about diving medicine. Youth, parents, dive supervisors, and physicians with questions or concerns about diving with specific medical conditions should consult the Recreational Scuba Training Council (RSTC) Guidelines for Recreational Scuba Diver's Physical Examination and the Divers Alert Network (DAN) at www.diversalertnetwork.org. DAN medical professionals are available for nonemergency consultation by telephone at 919-684-2948 during business hours or via email.

Council Programs

When scuba diving is taught in connection with any local council program, instructors should provide the training on a contract basis. Such instructors should have dive store or other commercial affiliation that provides liability insurance coverage. Direct employment of scuba instructors is not recommended.

Local council programs may not compress or sell air for scuba use, or sell, rent, or loan scuba equipment (scuba cylinders, regulators, gauges, dive computers, weights, or BCDs). All air and equipment for local council program use must be obtained from professional sources (dive stores, resorts, dive boats, etc.) affiliated with a scuba agency recognized by the BSA.

Scuba equipment may be used by certified summer camp aquatics program personnel for installation and maintenance of waterfront equipment, or for search and recovery operations. Search and recovery could include lost equipment, as well as rescue efforts.

Recognized Agencies

Recognized agencies are:

- PADI: Professional Association of Diving Instructors
- NAUI: National Association of Underwater Instructors
- SSI: Scuba Schools International
- IDEA: International Diving Educators Association

- PDIC: Professional Diving Instructors Corporation
- SDI: Scuba Diving International
- YMCA Scuba Program (discontinued in 2008, but certification cards are still recognized)
- NASDS: National Association of Scuba Diving Schools (merged with SSI, but certification cards are still recognized)

In addition to the agencies listed by name, any current member of the World Recreational Scuba Training Council (WRSTC), which includes all RSTC members, is also recognized.

Safety Afloat

BSA groups shall use Safety Afloat for all boating activities. Adult leaders supervising activities afloat must have completed Safety Afloat training within the previous two years. Cub Scout activities afloat are limited to council, district, pack, or den events that do not include moving water or float trips (expeditions). Safety Afloat standards apply to the use of canoes, kayaks, rowboats, rafts, floating tubes, sailboats, motorboats (including waterskiing), and other small craft, but do not apply to transportation on large commercial vessels such as ferries and cruise ships. Parasailing (being towed airborne behind a boat using a parachute), kite-surfing (using a wakeboard towed by a kite), and unit-level recreational use of personal watercraft (small sit-on-top motorboats propelled by water jets) are not authorized BSA activities.

Safety Afloat training may be obtained from my.scouting.org, at council summer camps, and at other council and district training events. Additional guidance on appropriate skill levels and training resources is provided in the *Aquatics Supervision* guide available from council service centers.

1. Qualified Supervision

All activity afloat must be supervised by a mature and conscientious adult age 21 or older who understands and knowingly accepts responsibility for the well-being and safety of those in his or her care and who is trained in and committed to compliance with the nine points of BSA Safety Afloat. That supervisor must be skilled in the safe operation of the craft for the specific activity, knowledgeable in accident prevention, and prepared for emergency situations. If the adult with Safety Afloat training lacks the necessary boat operating and safety skills, then he or she may serve as the supervisor only if assisted by other adults, camp staff personnel, or professional tour guides who have the appropriate skills. Additional leadership is provided in ratios of one trained adult, staff member, or guide per 10 participants. For Cub Scouts, the leadership ratio is one trained adult, staff member, or guide per five participants. At least one leader must be trained in first aid including CPR. Any swimming done in conjunction with the activity afloat must

be supervised in accordance with BSA Safe Swim Defense standards. It is strongly recommended that all units have at least one adult or older youth member currently trained in BSA Aquatics Supervision: Paddle Craft Safety to assist in the planning and conduct of all activities afloat.

2. Personal Health Review

A complete health history is required of all participants as evidence of fitness for boating activities. Forms for minors must be signed by a parent or legal guardian. Participants should be asked to relate any recent incidents of illness or injury just prior to the activity. Supervision and protection should be adjusted to anticipate any potential risks associated with individual health conditions. For significant health conditions, the adult supervisor should require an examination by a physician and consult with parent, guardian, or caregiver for appropriate precautions.

3. Swimming Ability

Operation of any boat on a float trip is limited to youth and adults who have completed the BSA swimmer classification test. Swimmers must complete the following test, which must be administered annually.

Jump feetfirst into water over the head in depth. Level off and swim 75 yards in a strong manner using one or more of the following strokes: sidestroke, breaststroke, trudgen, or crawl; then swim 25 yards using an easy, resting backstroke. The 100 yards must be completed in one swim without stops and must include at least one sharp turn. After completing the swim, rest by floating.

For activity afloat, those not classified as a swimmer are limited to multiperson craft during outings or float trips on calm water with little likelihood of capsizing or falling overboard. They may operate a fixed-seat rowboat or pedal boat accompanied by a buddy who is a swimmer. They may paddle or ride in a canoe or other paddle craft with an adult swimmer skilled in that craft as a buddy. They may ride as part of a group on a motorboat or sailboat operated by a skilled adult.

4. Life Jackets

Properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard–approved life jackets must be worn by all persons engaged in boating activity (rowing, canoeing, sailing, boardsailing, motorboating, waterskiing, rafting, tubing, and kayaking). Type III life jackets are recommended for general recreational use.

For vessels over 20 feet in length, life jackets need not be worn when participants are below deck or on deck when the qualified supervisor aboard the vessel determines that it is prudent to abide by less-restrictive state and federal regulations concerning the use and storage of life jackets, for example, when a cruising vessel with safety rails is at anchor. All participants not classified as swimmers must wear a life jacket when on deck underway.

Life jackets need not be worn when an activity falls under Safe Swim Defense guidelines—for example, when an inflated raft is used in a pool or when snorkeling from an anchored craft.

5. Buddy System

All participants in an activity afloat are paired as buddies who are always aware of each other's situation and prepared to sound an alarm and lend assistance immediately when needed. When several craft are used on a float trip, each boat on the water should have a "buddy boat." All buddy pairs must be accounted for at regular intervals during the activity and checked off the water by the qualified supervisor at the conclusion of the activity. Buddies either ride in the same boat or stay near each other in single-person craft.

6. Skill Proficiency

Everyone in an activity afloat must have sufficient knowledge and skill to participate safely. Passengers should know how their movement affects boat stability and have a basic understanding of self-rescue. Boat operators must meet government requirements, be able to maintain control of their craft, know how changes in the environment influence that control, and undertake activities only that are within their personal and group capabilities.

Content of training exercises should be appropriate for the age, size, and experience of the participants, and should cover basic skills on calm water of limited extent before proceeding to advanced skills involving current, waves, high winds, or extended distance. At a minimum, instructors for canoes and kayaks should be able to demonstrate the handling and rescue skills required for BSA Aquatics Supervision: Paddle Craft Safety. All instructors must have at least one assistant who can recognize and respond appropriately if the instructor's safety is compromised.

Anyone engaged in recreational boating using human-powered craft on flatwater ponds or controlled lake areas free of conflicting activities should be instructed in basic safety procedures prior to launch, and allowed to proceed after they have demonstrated the ability to control the boat adequately to return to shore at will.

For recreational sailing, at least one person aboard should be able to demonstrate basic sailing proficiency (tacking, reaching, and running) sufficient to return the boat to the launch point. Extended cruising on a large sailboat requires either a professional captain or an adult with sufficient experience to qualify as a bareboat skipper.

Motorboats may be operated by youth, subject to state requirements, only when accompanied in the boat by an experienced leader or camp staff member who meets state requirements for motorboat operation. Extended cruising on a large power boat requires either a professional captain or an adult with similar qualifications.

Before a unit using human-powered craft controlled by youth embarks on a float trip or excursion that covers an extended distance or lasts longer than four hours, each participant should either receive a minimum of three hours training and supervised practice or demonstrate proficiency in maneuvering the craft effectively over a 100-yard course and recovering from a capsize.

Self-guided unit trips on Class III whitewater may only be done after all participants have received American Canoe Association or equivalent training for the class of water and type of craft involved. Unit trips on whitewater sections of rivers rated Class IV are only allowed in rafts with a professionally trained guide in each raft. Trips above Class IV are not allowed.

7. Planning

Proper planning is necessary to ensure a safe, enjoyable exercise afloat. All plans should include a scheduled itinerary, notification of appropriate parties, communication arrangements, contingencies in case of foul weather or equipment failure, and emergency response options.

Preparation. Any boating activity requires access to the proper equipment and transportation of gear and participants to the site. Determine what state and local regulations are applicable. Get permission to use or cross private property. Determine whether personal resources will be used or whether outfitters will supply equipment, food, and shuttle services. Lists of group and personal equipment and supplies must be compiled and checked. Even short trips require selecting a route, checking water levels, and determining alternative pull-out locations. Changes in water level, especially on moving water, may pose significant, variable safety concerns. Obtain current charts and information about the waterway and consult those who have traveled the route recently.

Float Plan. Complete the preparation by writing a detailed itinerary, or float plan, noting put-in and pull-out locations and waypoints, along with the approximate time the group should arrive at each. Travel time should be estimated generously.

Notification. File the float plan with parents, the local council office if traveling on running water, and local authorities if appropriate. Assign a member of the unit committee to alert authorities if prearranged check-ins are overdue. Make sure everyone is promptly notified when the trip is concluded.

Weather. Check the weather forecast just before setting out, and keep an alert weather eye. Anticipate changes and bring all craft ashore when rough weather threatens. Wait at least 30 minutes before resuming activities after the last incidence of thunder or lightning.

Contingencies. Planning must identify possible emergencies and other circumstances that could force a change of plans. Develop alternative plans for each situation. Identify local emergency resources such as EMS

systems, sheriff's departments, or ranger stations. Check your primary communication system, and identify backups, such as the nearest residence to a campsite. Cell phones and radios may lose coverage, run out of power, or suffer water damage.

8. Equipment

All craft must be suitable for the activity, be seaworthy, and float if capsized. All craft and equipment must meet regulatory standards, be properly sized, and be in good repair. Spares, repair materials, and emergency gear must be carried as appropriate. Life jackets and paddles must be sized to the participants. Properly designed and fitted helmets must be worn when running rapids rated Class II and above. Emergency equipment such as throw bags, signal devices, flashlights, heat sources, first-aid kits, radios, and maps must be ready for use. Spare equipment, repair materials, extra food and water, and dry clothes should be appropriate for the activity. All gear should be stowed to prevent loss and water damage. For float trips with multiple craft, the number of craft should be sufficient to carry the party if a boat is disabled, and critical supplies should be divided among the craft.

9. Discipline

Rules are effective only when followed. All participants should know, understand, and respect the rules and procedures for safe boating activities provided by Safety Afloat guidelines. Applicable rules should be discussed prior to the outing and reviewed for all participants near the boarding area just before the activity afloat begins. People are more likely to follow directions when they know the reasons for rules and procedures. Consistent, impartially applied rules supported by skill and good judgment provide steppingstones to a safe, enjoyable outing.

Tow Sports

All participants in towed activity afloat (waterskiing, wakeboarding, kneeboarding, tubing, etc.) must have successfully completed the BSA swimmer classification test and must wear a life jacket with an impact rating consistent with the activity. Supervision must include both a skilled boat driver currently trained in Safety Afloat and a separate observer. Participants should observe the Water-Skiers Safety Code and the Boat Drivers Safety Code found in *Aquatics Supervision*, No. 34346. Use only floats specifically designed for towing that provide secure handholds for each rider.

AGE-APPROPRIATE GUIDELINES FOR CAMPING						
National High Adventure						✓
Council High Adventure						✓
Wilderness and Backcountry						✓
Jamboree					12-year-olds	✓
Weekend Campouts					✓	✓
Camporees				Day Visit Only	✓	✓
Cold-Weather Camping	Council-Designated Locations Only (verify with local council)				✓	✓
Den Overnights				✓		
Council-Organized Family Camp	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Day Camp	Not Summer	✓	✓	✓		
Pack Overnights	Council-Designated Locations Only					
Family Camping	Council-Designated Locations Only (verify with local council)			✓	✓	✓
Resident Camp	Not Summer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lock-ins (museums, sports facilities, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Age Guidelines

The Boy Scouts of America has established the following guidelines for its members' participation in camping activities:

- Overnight camping by Lion, Tiger, Wolf, or Bear Cub Scouts as dens is prohibited. Webelos dens may participate in overnight camping.
- Lions, with their adult partner, may participate in child-parent excursions, pack overnighters, and council-organized family camping.
- Tigers, with their adult partner, may participate in child-parent excursions, day camps, pack overnighters, council-organized family camping, or resident camping.
- Tiger, Wolf, and Bear Cub Scouts, and Webelos Scouts may participate in a resident overnight camping program operating under BSA National Camping School-trained leadership and managed by the council.
- Den leaders, pack leaders, and parents are expected to accompany the youth on approved trips.
- All youth registered in troops are eligible to participate in troop or patrol overnight campouts, camporees, and resident camps.

- Youth ages 12 through 17 are eligible to participate in national jamborees. Youth ages 13 through 17 may be eligible to participate in world jamborees and high-adventure programs. (See below.)
- All youth registered in Venturing are eligible to participate in crew, district, council, and national Venturing activities as well as national high-adventure programs and national and world jamborees.
- All youth registered in Sea Scouts are eligible to participate in ship, district, council, area/flotilla, region, and national Sea Scouting activities as well as national high-adventure programs and national and world jamborees.

If a well-meaning leader brings along a child who does not meet these age guidelines, disservice is done to the unit because of distractions often caused by younger children. A disservice is also done to the child, who is not trained to participate in such an activity and who, as a nonmember of the group, may be ignored by the older campers or be at risk from activities that are not age appropriate.

Family Camping

Family camping is an outdoor experience, other than resident camping, that involves Cub Scouting, Scouts BSA, Sea Scouting, or Venturing program elements in overnight settings with two or more family members, including at least one BSA member of that family. Parents are responsible for the supervision of their children, and Youth Protection policies apply.

Recreational Family Camping

Recreational family camping occurs when Scouting families camp as a family unit outside of an organized program. It is a nonstructured camping experience, but is conducted within a Scouting framework on local council-owned or -managed property. Local councils may have family camping grounds available for rent. Other resources may include equipment, information, and training.

Reference: *Cub Scout Outdoor Program Guidelines*, No. 510-631

Cub Scout Overnight Opportunities

Cub Scouts may experience overnight activities in venues other than accredited resident camping. There are two categories of Cub Scout overnights.

Council-Organized Family Camp

Council-organized family camps are overnight events involving more than one pack. The local council provides all of the elements of the outdoor experience, such as staffing, food service, housing, and program. These are often referred to as parent/pal or adventure weekends. Council-organized family camps should be

conducted by trained leaders at sites approved by the local council. Each youth member will be under the supervision of a parent or legal guardian.

In special circumstances, a Cub Scout whose parent or legal guardian is not able to attend an overnight camping trip may participate under the supervision of another registered adult member of the BSA who is a parent of a Cub Scout who is also attending. The unit leader and a parent or legal guardian must agree to the arrangement, and all Youth Protection policies apply. At no time may another adult accept responsibility for more than one additional “non-family member” youth.

Overnight activities involving more than one pack must be approved by the council. Council-organized family camps must be conducted in accordance with established standards.

Pack Overnights

These are pack-organized overnight events involving more than one family from a single pack, focused on age-appropriate Cub Scout activities and conducted at council-approved locations (councils use Pack Overnight Campout Site Appraisal Form, No. 430-902, www.scouting.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/430-90218-PackOvernightForm_Fillable.pdf). If nonmembers (siblings) participate, the event must be structured accordingly to accommodate them. BSA Health and Safety and Youth Protection policies apply. In most cases, each youth member will be under the supervision of a parent or guardian. In all cases, each youth participant is responsible to a specific adult.

At least one adult on a pack overnighter must have completed Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (*BALOO*, No. 34162) to properly understand the importance of program intent, Youth Protection policies, health and safety, site selection, age-appropriate activities, and sufficient adult participation.

Reference: *Cub Scout Outdoor Program Guidelines*, No. 510-631

Scouts BSA Camping

What are typical Scouts BSA outdoor activities? For younger members, less-rugged activities are more appropriate as they begin to acquire outdoor knowledge and skills. These may include:

Day Camps—Council-run programs without an overnight component that follow NCAP standards for staffing, training, and program equipment.

Day Hikes—Reasonably short hikes (three to 10 miles) in terrain without a lot of elevation gain or loss.

Patrol Activities—A Scouts BSA patrol may participate in patrol activities. Two-deep adult leadership is required.

Weekend Overnights—Troops that plan and carry out outings once a month attract and retain youth at a much higher level than those that have fewer outings during the year.

Camporees—Councils and districts plan camporees and other outings during the year that give youth an opportunity to test their knowledge and skills in competitive events with other troops and patrols.

Summer Camp—Summer camp is what many Scouts BSA members enjoy most. Camp programs provide numerous opportunities for youth to earn merit badges along their advancement trail. Resident camping includes at least five nights and six days of fun outdoor activities.

Jamborees—Every four years, the Boy Scouts of America hosts a national Scout jamboree. More than 30,000 youth and leaders from across the country participate in this 10-day event filled with the most popular and highest-quality outdoor activities youth enjoy. To participate, youth must be at least 12 years of age by July 1 of the jamboree year and be a First Class Scout.

Council High Adventure—A high-adventure experience includes at least three consecutive nights of trekking in wilderness and other rugged, remote locations. Trekking may include backpacking, canoeing, mountain biking, horse packing, mountain climbing, ski touring, rafting, kayaking, or a host of other outdoor adventures. Participants must be at least 13 years old by September 1 of the year of participation.

National High Adventure—The BSA operates unique and exciting national high-adventure bases and programs. With locations in the Florida Keys, the Bahamas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Florida National High Adventure Sea Base offers a variety of aquatics and boating programs. The Northern Tier National High Adventure Program, based in northern Minnesota with two satellite bases in Canada, provides a variety of canoe treks and programs. Philmont Scout Ranch, located in the mountains of New Mexico, provides excellent backpacking treks and backcountry programs. The newest national high-adventure base, the Summit Bechtel Reserve in West Virginia, provides activities such as whitewater rafting, BMX, skateboarding, mountain biking, zip lines, canopy tours, challenge courses, climbing, and shooting sports. Age requirements for these programs vary, but most programs are rugged and designed for older youth.

Unit High Adventure—The highest level of challenge for a troop is to plan and carry out its own high-adventure experience. These activities for more experienced youth are planned and implemented by youth members with coaching from their adult leaders.

Venturing Camping

Venturing camping can include high-adventure activities, such as scuba diving, water skiing, rock climbing/rappelling, caving, horseback riding, and more, but can also include many avocation/hobby interests. Venturing members can participate in national and world jamborees.

Venturing camping should not be just an extension of a Scouts BSA resident camp. Venturers need a more teenage-oriented experience. Having Venturers involved in this planning process is a must. Council-run day camps without an overnight component should follow NCAP standards for staffing, training, and program equipment.

Important differences in outdoor programs for Venturers include:

- Venturing outdoor activities must include experiences beyond those available to younger youth.
- Consideration of coed involvement.
- Venturers should have a voice in choosing and planning activities.
- Venturing outdoor programs should be patterned after types of activities that appeal to adults and teenagers.
- The camp experience should not be overly structured, and should allow Venturers the opportunity to choose their own activities.

Sea Scout Camping

Sea Scout camping can include high-adventure activities, such as sailing, motor boating, paddle sports, scuba diving, and water skiing, as well as rock climbing/rappelling, caving, horseback riding, shooting sports, and other adventures. These events can also include avocation/hobby interests, especially related to the maritime industry and military career opportunities. Sea Scouts can participate in national and world jamborees.

Sea Scout camping may be unique, since they may camp on land or on a boat in the water. Having Sea Scouts involved in the planning process is a must. Council-run day camps without an overnight component should follow NCAP standards for staffing, training, and program equipment.

Important differences in outdoor programs for Sea Scouts include:

- Sea Scout outdoor activities must include experiences beyond those available to younger youth.
- Consideration of coed involvement.
- Sea Scouts should have a voice in choosing and planning activities.
- Sea Scout outdoor programs should be patterned after types of activities that appeal to adults and teenagers.

- The camp experience should not be overly structured and should allow Sea Scouts the opportunity to choose their own activities.
- Special attention should be paid to including activities centered in, on, around, and under the water, but land activities can be included as well.

Trek Safely

Trek Safely is designed to help Scouting groups be fully prepared for a backcountry trek. It will help each youth member and adult leader recognize situations that could develop in which the group will have to adjust its schedule or route, or even make camp for the night because of weather circumstances or an injured or ill crew member. Crews that address possible scenarios in advance are less likely to be surprised on the trail. Contingency planning is critical to the success of every trip.

For additional information, go to www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/430-125.pdf.

Reference: Trek Safely flier, No. 430-125

Lightning Risk Reduction

In many parts of the country, Scouting activities in the outdoors will be at risk to thunderstorms and lightning strike potential. In a thunderstorm, there is no risk-free location outside.

First, to be prepared for your outdoor adventure, it is important to know the weather patterns of the area. Weather patterns on the Florida coast differ greatly from the mountains of New Mexico and the lakes of Minnesota or the rivers of West Virginia. In addition to patterns, monitor current weather forecasts and conditions of the area you plan to visit to modify your plans if needed.

The National Weather Service recommends that when the “*Thunder Roars, Go Indoors! The only completely safe action is to get inside a safe building or vehicle.*” When a safe building or vehicle is nearby, the best risk-reduction technique is to get to it as soon as possible. Move quickly when you:

- First hear thunder,
- See lightning, or
- Observe dark, threatening clouds developing overhead.

Stay inside until 30 minutes after you last hear the last rumble of thunder before resuming outdoor activities.

Shelter—two forms:

- **Safe Building**—one that is fully enclosed with a roof, walls, and floor, and has plumbing or wiring. Examples of safe buildings include a home, school, church, hotel, office building, or shopping center.

The online version of the *Guide to Safe Scouting* is updated quarterly.

Go to www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.

- **Safe Vehicle**—any fully enclosed, metal-topped vehicle such as a hard-topped car, minivan, bus, truck, etc. If you drive into a thunderstorm, slow down and use extra caution. If possible, pull off the road into a safe area. Do NOT leave the vehicle during a thunderstorm.

Risk Reduction (when no safe building or vehicle is nearby):

- If camping, hiking, etc., far from a safe vehicle or building, avoid open fields, the top of a hill, or a ridge top.
- Spread your group out 100 feet from each other if possible.
- Stay away from tall, isolated trees; flag poles; totem poles; or other tall objects. If you are in a forest, stay near a lower stand of trees.
- If you are camping in an open area, set up camp in a valley, ravine, or other low area, but avoid flood-prone areas. Remember, a tent offers NO protection from lightning.
- Stay away from water, wet items (such as ropes), and metal objects (such as fences and poles). Water and metal are excellent conductors of electricity.
- If boating and you cannot get back to land to a safe building or vehicle: On a small boat, drop anchor and get as low as possible. Large boats with cabins, especially those with lightning protection systems properly installed, or metal marine vessels offer a safer but not risk-free environment. Remember to stay inside the cabin and away from any metal surfaces.

If lightning strikes, be prepared to administer CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) so that you can tend to lightning victims quickly (they do not hold an electrical charge). Take anyone who is a victim of a lightning strike or near-strike to the nearest medical facility as soon as possible, even if the person appears to be unharmed.

For additional information on lightning and weather services, visit www.noaa.gov.

IV. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs

An important way adult leaders can model healthy living is by following the policies on alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. Leaders should support the attitude that they, as well as youths, are better off without tobacco in any form and may not allow the use of tobacco products at any BSA activity involving youth participants. This includes the use of electronic cigarettes, personal vaporizers, or electronic nicotine delivery systems that simulate tobacco smoking.

All Scouting functions, meetings, and activities should be conducted on a smoke-free basis, with smoking areas located away from all participants.

Reference: *Troop Leader Guidebook, Volume 1*, No. 33009

As outlined in the Scouter Code of Conduct, Scouting activities are not a place to possess, distribute, transport, consume, or use any of the following items prohibited by law or in violation of any Scouting rules, regulations, and policies: alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, including marijuana.

In addition, the Code of Conduct specifies that if you are taking prescription medications with the potential of impairing any functioning or judgment, you will not engage in activities that would put youth at risk, including driving or operating equipment.

Reference: Scouter Code of Conduct

V. Medical Information and First Aid

Personal Health and the Annual Health and Medical Record



Find the current Annual Health and Medical Record by using this QR code or by visiting www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/ahmr.

The Scouting adventure, camping trips, high-adventure excursions, and having fun are important to everyone in Scouting—and so are your safety and well-being. Completing the Annual Health and Medical Record is the first step in making sure you have a great Scouting experience. **So what do you need?**

All Scouting Events

All participants in all Scouting activities complete Part A and Part B. Give the completed forms to your unit leader. This applies to all activities, day camps, local tours, and weekend camping trips less than 72 hours. Update at least annually.

Part A is an informed consent, release agreement, and authorization that needs to be signed by every participant (or a parent and/or legal guardian for all youth under 18).

Part B is general information and a health history.

Going to Camp?

A pre-participation physical is needed for resident, tour, or trek camps or for a Scouting event of more than 72 hours, such as Wood Badge and NYLT. The exam needs to be completed by a certified and licensed physician (MD, DO), nurse practitioner, or physician assistant. If your camp has provided you with any supplemental risk information, or if your plans include attending one of the four national high-adventure bases, share the venue's risk advisory with your medical provider when you are having your physical exam.

Part C is your pre-participation physical certification.

Planning a High-Adventure Trip?

Each of the four national high-adventure bases has provided a supplemental risk advisory that explains in greater detail some of the risks inherent in that program. All high-adventure participants **must** read and share this information with their medical providers during their pre-participation physicals. Additional information regarding high-adventure activities may be obtained directly from the venue or your local council.

Prescription Medication

Taking prescription medication is the responsibility of the individual taking the medication and/or that individual's parent or guardian. A leader, after obtaining all the necessary information, can agree to accept the responsibility of making sure a youth takes the necessary medication at the appropriate time, but the BSA does not mandate or necessarily encourage the leader to do so. Standards and policies regarding administration of medication may be in place at BSA camps. If state laws are more limiting than camp policies, they must be followed. The AHMR also allows for a parent or guardian to authorize the administration of nonprescription medication to a youth by a camp health officer or unit leader, including any noted exceptions.

Risk Factors

Scouting activities can be physically and mentally demanding. Listed below are some of the risk factors that have been known to become issues during outdoor adventures.

- Excessive body weight (obesity)
- Cardiac or cardiovascular disease
- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Seizures
- Asthma
- Sleep apnea
- Allergies or anaphylaxis
- Musculoskeletal injuries
- Psychological and emotional difficulties

More in-depth information about risk factors can be found by using this QR code or by visiting www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/risk-factors.



Questions?

Q. Why does the BSA require all participants to have an Annual Health and Medical Record?

A. The AHMR serves many purposes. Completing a health history promotes health awareness, collects necessary data, and provides medical professionals critical information needed to treat a patient in the event of an illness or injury. It also provides emergency contact information.

Poor health and/or lack of awareness of risk factors have led to disabling injuries, illnesses, and even fatalities. Because we care about our participants' health and safety, the Boy Scouts of America has produced and required the use of standardized health and medical information since at least the 1930s.

The medical record is used to prepare for high-adventure activities and increased physical activity. In some cases, it is used to review participants' readiness for gatherings like the national Scout jamboree and other specialized activities.

Because many states regulate the camping industry, this Annual Health and Medical Record also serves as a tool that enables councils to operate day and resident camps and adhere to state and BSA requirements. The Boy Scouts of America Annual Health and Medical Record provides a standardized mechanism that can be used by members in all 50 states.

For answers to more questions, use this QR code or visit the FAQ page at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/ahmr/medical-formfaqs/.



Medication Use in Scouting

With an increasing number of youth taking prescription medication, leaders need some basic tools and guidance to help them *Be Prepared* to support youth in the safe use of their medication. The BSA understands that a leader, regardless of how diligent he or she may be, may not know or understand every health-related issue of the youth members in his or her unit. Remember that the taking of prescription medication is the responsibility of the individual taking the medication or that individual's parent or guardian.

Good planning, preparedness, and having some knowledge about handling a youth member's medication is essential in keeping youth safe and healthy. The Medication Use in Scouting guidance is one of those tools, along with the individual's Annual Health and Medical Record.

This tool is primarily used for outings when medication is or may be needed when a parent or guardian is not present. We encourage you to review the guidance periodically—it has eight basic elements:

- Annual Health and Medical Record
- Plan
- Supervision of medication administration
- Labeling
- Storage
- Emergency medication
- Nonprescription (OTC) medications
- Accountability

References: www.scouting.org/filestore/HealthSafety/pdf/SAFE_USE_OF_MEDICATION_IN_SCOUTING.pdf and www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/guidelines-policies

Immunizations

The Boy Scouts of America encourages all members of the Scouting community to use available vaccines to fully protect themselves from infectious diseases that are dangerous for children and adults living in the United States. Participants who are not immunized are subject to identification so that they may be located in case of a necessity for isolation or quarantine as required by local public health official directives. Based on risk, a valid (within last 10 years) tetanus immunization is required to participate. State or local requirements for resident camping may be more restrictive.

Local Council Membership/Participation Guidelines Regarding Life-Threatening Communicable Diseases

The BSA policy regarding communicable diseases (acute or chronic) is as follows:

Local Scouting units and their chartered organizations traditionally determine their own membership and participation, absent any legal constraints. Accordingly, units and chartered organizations allow youth or adult members who have, or are suspected of having, a communicable disease to continue to participate in Scouting activities.

The chartered organization and/or a local Scouting unit may request local council assistance if needed, absent any legal restraints. (See Local Council Membership/Participation Guidelines Regarding Communicable Diseases, No. 680-453, for the steps in that process.)

First Aid and CPR Training

First aid is the first help given to someone who has had an accident or other health emergency. If more attention is needed, first-aid treatment helps keep an injured or ill person as safe as possible until medical personnel arrive. Wilderness first aid (WFA) is the assessment of and treatment given to an ill or injured person in a remote environment when a physician and/or rapid transport are not readily available.

First aid and WFA are important to participants in BSA programs. The BSA strongly recommends that participants avail themselves of CPR with automatic external defibrillator (AED) training, along with first-aid and wilderness first-aid training. For certain program participation, there may be requirements for first aid, wilderness first aid, and CPR/AED. There are no unit-centric requirements at this time.

First aid, WFA, CPR/AED may be taught by instructors currently trained by a nationally certified provider such as the American Red Cross, American Heart Association, Emergency Care and Safety Institute, or American Safety and Health Institute. Cub Scouts can even be taught this valuable skill in a family-type setting. Online-only courses are not accepted if a certification is required. The BSA will accept nationally recognized blended courses—such as from the American Heart Association, American Red Cross, Emergency Care and Safety Institute—where competency can be demonstrated to an instructor.

Further information and advancement in first aid may include wilderness first responder (WFR) and wilderness emergency medical technician (WEMT).

For more information, see the Scouts BSA handbooks and the *First Aid* merit badge pamphlet.

VI. Chemical Fuels and Equipment

Purpose

This policy directs Boy Scouts of America members how to safely store, handle, and use chemical fuels and equipment. Safety and environmental awareness concerns have persuaded many campers to move away from traditional outdoor campfires in favor of chemical-fueled equipment used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Be aware that chemical fuels and equipment create very different hazards than traditional wood, charcoal, and other solid fuels; this policy defines how to address those hazards.

Before any chemical fuels or chemical-fueled equipment is used, an adult knowledgeable about chemical fuels and equipment, including regulatory requirements, should resolve any hazards not specifically addressed within this policy.

Definitions

Chemical fuels—Liquid, gaseous, or gelled fuels.

Approved chemical-fueled equipment—Commercially manufactured equipment, including stoves, grills, burners, heaters, and lanterns that are designed to be used with chemical fuels.

Prohibited chemical-fueled equipment—Equipment that is handcrafted, homemade, modified, or installed beyond the manufacturer's stated design limitations or use. Examples include alcohol-burning "can" stoves, smudge pots, improperly installed heaters, and propane burners with their regulators removed.

Recommended chemical fuels—White gas (Coleman fuel); kerosene; liquefied petroleum gas fuels, including propane, butane, and isobutane; vegetable oil fuels; biodiesel fuel; and commercially prepared gelled-alcohol fuel in original containers.

Chemical fuels not recommended—Unleaded gasoline; liquid alcohol fuels, including isopropyl alcohol, denatured ethyl alcohol, and ethanol; and other flammable chemicals that are not in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for chemical-fueled equipment.

Storing, Handling, and Using Chemical Fuels and Equipment

An adult knowledgeable about chemical fuels and equipment should always supervise youths involved in the storage, handling, and use of chemical fuels and equipment.

Operate and maintain chemical-fueled equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions and in facilities or areas only where and when permitted.

Using liquid fuels for starting any type of fire—including lighting damp wood, charcoal, and ceremonial campfires or displays—is prohibited.

No flames in tents. This includes burning any solid, liquid, gel, or gas fuel—including tents or teepees that feature or support stoves or fires; and any chemical-fueled equipment or catalytic heaters.

Store chemical fuels in their original containers or in containers designed for immediate use. Securely store any spare fuel away from sources of ignition, buildings, and tents.

During transport and storage, properly secure chemical fuel containers in an upright, vertical position.

Why Is This Important?

In a review of reported burn incidents, some trends were observed. These trends are inconsistent with the Policy on the Storage, Handling, and Use of Chemical Fuels and Equipment. Please don't put participants at risk by doing similar activities. Incident reviews on burns and fires can be found at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/incident-report/incident-reviews.

VII. Activity Planning and Risk Assessment

Policy Regarding Prohibited and Unauthorized Activities

The Boy Scouts of America's Charter and Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, policies, and program guidelines help provide a safe and consistent program. Council and unit charters as well as individual registration are conditioned upon adherence to those requirements.

Adult volunteer leaders and units that allow youth or units to engage in prohibited or unauthorized activities in contravention of program requirements, and leaders who fail to take steps to stop any such activities, put youth and the organization at risk.

Only leaders possessing the educational, emotional, and moral qualities necessary for leadership are permitted to register and serve as Scouters. Actions which put youth or the organization at risk call into question the suitability of a Scouter for leadership.

If it is determined that youth were allowed to participate or engage in unauthorized or prohibited activities, a leader's registration and/or the unit's charter may be subject to adverse action, including revocation.

Approved by the National Executive Committee, February 13, 2018

Prohibited Activities

The Scouting program incorporates common activities such as swimming, climbing, cycling, archery, and snowboarding that, depending on the details, may include both real and perceived risks to participants. Those risks are managed by BSA policies, procedures, and guidelines that set limits and incorporate specific features such as safety equipment or qualified supervision. Guidance is provided by, but not limited to, the Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities, Safe Swim Defense, Safety Afloat, Climb on Safely, Belay On, and the BSA shooting sports program. Activity components outside of BSA program guidelines are prohibited as follows:

1. Nonadherence to the Scouter Code of Conduct
2. Any activity that is not aligned with the current *Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities* (<https://filestore.scouting.org/filestore/HealthSafety/pdf/680-685.pdf>)

3. Aquatic activities that fail to comply with Safe Swim Defense and/or Safety Afloat
4. Activities related to COPE or climbing that fail to comply with Climb on Safely and/or Belay On. This includes activities on courses that are not constructed to comply with standards set by the Association for Challenge Course Technology (ACCT) and/or are not inspected annually for integrity.
5. Flying—use of hang gliders, ultralights, experimental aircraft, or nontethered hot-air balloons, or flying in an aircraft as part of a search-and-rescue mission (*exceptions: transportation to Scouting events by commercial airlines; flying or tethered hot-air balloon flights following completion of the Flying Plan Checklist*)
6. Motorized vehicles used as program or activities—including all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off-road vehicles, motorized personal watercraft (PWC), and motorized speed events (*exceptions: council-approved ATV and PWC programs that comply with National Camp Accreditation Program [NCAP] standards; go-karting conducted at a commercial facility that provides equipment and supervision of cart operation; youth completing the Motorboating merit badge*)
7. Shooting or throwing sports outside of BSA program literature and guidance. Examples of prohibited activities (with exceptions in italics) include:
 - Anvil shooting, flintlocks, exploding targets, and devices regulated by the National Firearms Act
 - Blow guns, boomerangs, and ballistae
 - Homemade firearms and air cannons, potato cannons, and tennis ball cannons
 - Throwing of shovels, torpedoes, spikes, or stars
 - Inappropriate ammunition such as pumpkins, hard slingshot ammo, and tracers
 - Cannons (*exception: council camp ceremonies, which must follow the BSA's guidelines for cannon use*)
 - Crossbows (*except at the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve*)
 - Reloading ammunition, and using reloaded ammunition (*except at Philmont Scout Ranch*)
 - Spears, including atlatls, pole spears, and spear guns (*except at Philmont Scout Ranch*)

8. Open or concealed carry or use of firearms at any Scouting activity, *with the following exceptions:*

- *Law enforcement officers who are required to carry firearms within their jurisdiction*
- *Use as part of an official BSA shooting sports program*
- *Appropriate hunting in Venturing*

Some activities considered by youth and leaders are not compatible with the Scouting program. Some have unacceptable risks that have been confirmed by serious or even fatal consequences. Others are not compatible with the Scout Oath and Scout Law. The activities listed below are strictly prohibited as part of any Scouting program.

The list is not comprehensive, but it serves as a definitive list of prohibited activities and it offers a broad sense of what is **not allowed** as a Scouting activity. Scouting leaders should refer to this list when deciding on activities, and they should reflect vigorously on how any activity outside our published program would resonate with the Scout Oath and Scout Law.

The Boy Scouts of America prohibits the following activities (with exceptions in italics):

9. Extreme or action sports and associated activities that involve an unusually high degree of risk and often involve speed, height, a high level of exertion, and specialized gear or equipment. These activities include but are not limited to

- Parkour
- Cliff diving or jumping
- Whitewater paddling on rapids rated Class V or above
- Tree climbing
- Free or solo climbing
- Aerobatics while snowboarding, skiing, wakeboarding, or mountain biking
- Parachuting, BASE jumping, or wingsuiting
- Parasailing or any activity in which a person is carried aloft by a parachute, parasail, kite, flying tube, or other device
- Participation in amateur or professional rodeo events, council or district sponsorship of rodeos, and use of mechanized bulls or similar devices
(This restriction does not apply to bicycle safety rodeos.)

- Jumping with bungee-cord devices (sometimes called shock-cord jumping)
 - Bubbleball, Knockerbball®, zorbing, Battle Balls™, bubble soccer, bubble football, and similar orb activities where participants collide or roll around on land or water
 - Flyboarding/jet-boarding
 - Highlining
 - XPOGO
 - Trampolines and trampoline parks (*exception: commercial facilities that meet or exceed current ASTM Standard F2970-15*)
10. Use of accelerants, chemicals, or pyrotechnics to start fires or in ceremonies (*exception: solid fire starters designed and manufactured for this purpose*)
 11. Using homemade or modified equipment that fails to comply with the BSA Chemical Fuels and Equipment policy
 12. Burning any solid, liquid, gel, or gas fuel in a tent—including tents or teepees that feature or support stoves or fires
 13. Activities where participants strike at each other, including martial arts, boxing, combat games, gladiator games, and reenactment activities such as live action role-playing games (LARP) and Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA) activities (*exception: tai chi*)
 14. Activities where participants shoot or throw objects at each other, such as rock-throwing, paintball, laser or archery tag, sock fights, or dodgeball
 15. Service projects that fail to comply with federal, state, or local laws regarding the safety of youth (For more information, visit www.youthrules.gov and www.dol.gov/general/topic/youthlabor/hazardousjobs/.)
 16. Use of power tools by youth, including chainsaws, log splitters, wood chippers, and power saws or mills (*Youth may use age-appropriate tools following tool manufacturers' guidelines.*)
 17. Exploration of abandoned mines
 18. Fireworks, including selling of fireworks (*exception: fireworks displays by a certified or licensed fireworks control expert*)
 19. Water chugging, and eating or drinking competitions such as “chubby bunny” or hot dog eating contests

20. Hunting (*Venturing crews may conduct hunting trips, and councils may host special adult hunting expeditions provided that all participants have obtained necessary permits and/or licenses from state or federal agencies and have completed a hunter safety education course.*)

21. Intramural, interscholastic, or club sport competitions or activities

You can use this Safety Moment on prohibited activities to help explain the policies at your meetings: www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/safety-moments/unauthorized-restricted-activities/.

Approved by the National Leadership Council May 30, 2019

Activity Planning and Risk Assessment

No organization, including the Boy Scouts of America, can anticipate every possible activity that could be conducted as part of a unit, district, or council event. As such, it is neither the intent nor the desire of the BSA to provide specific guidance on subjects that are not core to the program or part of our literature.

For those activities that support the values of the Boy Scouts of America, there are several tools available for participants that will help them plan for a fun and safe tour, activity, or event. Good planning and preparedness prior to executing the activity is key to success. This guide is one of those tools. Other such resources are the Program Hazard Analysis, safety checklists, and the PAUSE card.

As you use these tools, reflect on the words of Robert Baden-Powell: *Be Prepared ... the meaning of the motto is that a Scout must prepare himself by previous thinking out and practicing how to act on any accident or emergency so that he is never taken by surprise.*

Program Hazard Analysis

This tool is primarily used for program areas within camps or high-adventure bases. It covers specific risks to the program areas. This tool has a defined way of assessing probability and severity of risks. This tool assesses risks initially, as if there are no protective measures in place, then looks at the risks again with protective measures.

Reference: www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/680-009.pdf

Safety Checklists

These tools are used to inspect a vehicle or a meeting place when you have small events or campouts. Checklists are a “body of knowledge” for running Scouting activities safely. Like an airline pilot who uses a checklist before takeoff, these tools help to make sure critical things are in place in order to conduct a safe Scouting activity. Many safety-related program materials include checklists; Sweet 16 of BSA Safety, Safe Swim Defense, Safety Afloat, and Climb on Safely are examples.

Reference: www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/guidelines-policies/

Safety PAUSE

The Safety PAUSE process stresses the importance of a last-minute safety check in the field. By encouraging each youth or adult leader to pause and reflect on the tasks at hand just before beginning, you have an opportunity to take necessary precautions to prevent any present or potential hazards.

Reference: www.scouting.org/filestore/healthsafety/pdf/680-046.pdf

The Sweet 16 of BSA Safety

These 16 safety points, which embody good judgment and common sense, are applicable to all activities:

- 1. Qualified Supervision.** Every BSA activity should be supervised by a conscientious adult who understands and knowingly accepts responsibility for the well-being and safety of the children and youth in his or her care. The supervisor should be sufficiently trained, experienced, and skilled in the activity to be confident of his or her ability to lead and teach the necessary skills and to respond effectively in the event of an emergency. Field knowledge of BSA programs and a commitment to implement and follow BSA policy and procedures are essential parts of the supervisor’s qualifications.
- 2. Physical Fitness.** For youth participants in any potentially strenuous activity, the supervisor should receive a complete health history from a health-care professional, parent, or guardian. Adult participants and youth involved in higher-risk activities (e.g., scuba diving) may have to undergo professional evaluation in addition to completing the health history. The supervisor should adjust all supervision, discipline, and protection to anticipate potential risks associated with individual health conditions. Neither youth nor adults should participate in activities for which they are unfit. To do so would place both the individual and others at risk.
- 3. Buddy System.** The buddy system has a dual purpose: You ensure your buddy’s safety during activities, and your buddy ensures your safety. You are never alone and vulnerable.

4. **Safe Area or Course.** A key part of the supervisors' responsibility is to know the area or course for the activity and to determine that it is well-suited and free of hazards.
5. **Equipment Selection and Maintenance.** Most activity requires some specialized equipment. The equipment should be selected to suit the participants and the activity and to include appropriate safety and program features. The supervisor should also check equipment to determine whether it is in good condition for the activity and make sure it is kept properly maintained while in use.
6. **Personal Safety Equipment.** The supervisor must assure that every participant has and uses the appropriate personal safety equipment. For example, activity afloat requires that each participant properly wear a life jacket; bikers, horseback riders, and whitewater kayakers need helmets for certain activities; skaters need protective gear; and all need to be dressed for warmth and utility as the circumstances require.
7. **Safety Procedures and Policies.** For most activities, common-sense procedures and standards can greatly reduce any risk. These should be known and appreciated by all participants.
8. **Skill Level Limits.** Every activity has a minimum skill level, and the supervisor must identify and recognize this level and be sure that participants are not put at risk by attempting any activity beyond their abilities. A good example of skill levels in Scouting is the swim test, which defines conditions for safe swimming on the basis of individual ability.
9. **Weather Check.** The risks of many outdoor activities vary substantially with weather conditions. Potential weather hazards and the appropriate responses should be understood and anticipated. Weather Hazards training should be up to date for at least one leader on the outing.
10. **Planning.** Safe activity follows a plan that has been conscientiously developed by the experienced supervisor or other competent source. Good planning minimizes risks and also anticipates contingencies that may require an emergency response or a change of plan.
11. **Communications.** The supervisor needs to be able to communicate effectively with participants as needed during the activity. Emergency communications also need to be considered in advance for any foreseeable contingencies.
12. **Plans and Notices.** Council office registration, government or landowner authorization, and any similar formalities are the supervisor's responsibility when such are required. Appropriate notification should be directed to parents, enforcement authorities, landowners, and others as needed, before and after the activity.

- 13. First-Aid Resources.** The supervisor should determine what first-aid supplies to include among the activity equipment. The level of first-aid training and skill appropriate for the activity should also be considered. An extended trek over remote terrain obviously may require more first-aid resources and capabilities than an afternoon activity in a local community. Whatever is determined to be needed should be available.
- 14. Applicable Laws.** BSA safety policies generally parallel or go beyond legal mandates, but the supervisor should confirm and assure compliance with all applicable regulations or statutes.
- 15. CPR Resource.** Any strenuous activity or remote trek could present a cardiac emergency. Aquatic programs may involve cardiopulmonary emergencies. BSA strongly recommends that a person (preferably an adult) trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) be part of the leadership for any BSA program. This person should be available for strenuous outdoor activity.
- 16. Discipline.** No supervisor is effective if he or she cannot control the activity and individual participants. Youth must respect their leaders and follow their directions.

Reference: The Sweet 16 of BSA Safety,
www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss/sweet16/

VIII. Sports and Activities

Shooting Sports

The Boy Scouts of America adheres to its longstanding policy of teaching its youth and adult members the safe, responsible, and intelligent handling, care, and use of firearms, air rifles, BB guns, and archery equipment in planned, carefully managed, and supervised programs.

Except for law enforcement officers required to carry firearms within their jurisdiction, firearms shall not be brought on camping, hiking, backpacking, or other Scouting activities except those specifically planned for target shooting under the supervision of a currently certified BSA national shooting sports director or National Rifle Association firearms instructor.

All shooting sports activities held during a council resident camp will follow the current NCAP standards. All shooting sports activities held outside of a council's resident camp will follow the program as outlined in the BSA National Shooting Sports Manual, No. 430-938, or other shooting sports guides. The BSA manual can be downloaded at www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/Shooting-Sports/.

The BSA National Shooting Sports Manual includes all of the information you will need pertaining to appropriate guns used at each level of Scouting, the required range supervision, and training that youth need to safely participate in the shooting sports program.

References: National Camp Standards, No. 430-056, and BSA National Shooting Sports Manual, No. 430-938

Cannons and Large-Bore Artillery

Units are not authorized, under any circumstances, to use a cannon or any other large-bore artillery device. See www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/alerts/cannons/ for further information.

Knife and Tomahawk Throwing

These are age-appropriate activities for Scouts BSA members and Venturers following the Sweet 16 of BSA Safety.

Reference: BSA National Shooting Sports Manual, No. 430-938

Caving

Caving is a specialized activity requiring advanced planning and technical skills. Scouting units participating in caving must follow the guidelines set forth in Cave Safely Cave Softly (www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/COPE/).

Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts are encouraged to visit commercially operated caves and lava tubes. For commercial operations, leaders should follow the guidelines set by the operators and reference Cave Safely Cave Softly for more information. Non-commercial “easy caves” with no access control, such as those in parks where people of all abilities are allowed uncontrolled access, may also be suitable for Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts.

Scouts BSA–age youth are generally mature enough to enter “easy wild caves,” which means easily accessible, non-technical/non-vertical caves. A “wild cave” is anything that is not commercially operated with a professional tour guide.

Older Scouts BSA members, Sea Scouts, and Venturers should be ready to explore more technical wild caves.

Canyoneering

Canyoneering is a specialized activity requiring advanced planning and technical skills. Scouting units participating in canyoneering must follow the guidelines set forth in Canyoneering Safely (www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/COPE/).

The American Canyoneering Association has developed a rating system for canyons that can be found at www.canyoneeringusa.com/utah/introduction-understanding-canyon-ratings/.

Cub Scouts may hike ACA-rated Class 1 canyons with age-appropriate bouldering over obstacles or other steep faces without going more than a few feet off the ground with trained adult spotters. Cub Scouts may not participate in canyoneering activities in ACA Class 2 or higher canyons.

Webelos Scouts may hike in ACA-rated Class 1 and Class 2 canyons with age-appropriate bouldering over obstacles or other steep faces without going more than a few feet off the ground with trained spotters. Webelos Scouts may not participate in canyoneering activities in ACA Class 3 or higher canyons.

Scouts BSA members may participate in canyoneering activities in ACA-rated Class 1 and Class 2 canyons with age-appropriate bouldering obstacles and trained spotters. They may also participate in canyoneering activities in ACA-rated Class 3 technical canyons. All bouldering moves should have appropriate spotters. Scouts BSA members may not participate in canyoneering activities in ACA-rated Class C canyons.

Older Scouts BSA members, Sea Scouts, and Venturers may participate in canyoneering activities in ACA-rated Class 1 and Class 2 canyons with age-appropriate bouldering obstacles with trained spotters. They may also participate in canyoneering activities in ACA Class 3 and Class C canyons. All bouldering moves should have appropriate spotters.

Participation in canyoneering activities in ACA-rated Class 4 canyons is not allowed for any BSA units.

Climbing and Rappelling

The requirements applicable to climbing and rappelling listed in *National Camp Standards*, No. 430-056, apply to district and council activities.

- Climbing activities in which the participant's feet are more than 6 feet off the ground must be top-rope belayed.
- All rappelling activities must be properly belayed (see NCAP standard PS-206).

Climb On Safely (see www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/COPE/) applies to climbing activities operated by a unit.

- BSA units conducting their own climbing activities must follow the requirements set forth in Climb On Safely.
- Leaders who supervise unit climbing activities must have current Climb On Safely training (available at my.scouting.org).

Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts can do the following:

- Participate in bouldering (climbing on boulders or bouldering walls) no higher than the climber's shoulder height with adults (or camp staff with adult supervision) who are trained to provide spotting for bouldering activities.

In addition, Webelos Scouts can:

- Rappel with a trained adult belayer and backup.

In addition, Scouts BSA members can:

- Belay with supervision and a backup.

In addition, older Scouts BSA members (age 13 and older), Sea Scouts, and Venturers may participate in lead climbing, and snow and ice climbing, subject to the following:

- All participants must be at least 13 years old.

- Qualified instructors must have training from a nationally recognized organization that trains climbing instructors in the appropriate special activity. **Note:** BSA National Camping School does not train climbing directors and instructors in lead climbing, or snow and ice climbing.
- Lead climbing without a top-rope belay is prohibited as part of a council or district activity.
- Units may conduct activities involving lead climbing with adult supervision and qualified instructors.

References: *Climb On Safely*, No. 430-099, and *Belay On*, No. 430-500

COPE Activities

Challenging Outdoor Personal Experience (COPE) activities are defined as low or high challenge course activities, including but not limited to those listed in Chapter 20: Low-Course Activities or Chapter 21: High-Course Activities in *Belay On*, No. 430-500 (www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/cope/). They are to be used only in conjunction with council or district activities that meet the current NCAP standards.

Units may participate in age-appropriate initiative games. These are group challenge activities that do not involve constructed facilities, such as Blind Square, Couples Tag, Hoops Around the Circle, and Traffic Jam. See Chapter 3: Warm-Ups and Initiative Games in *Belay On*. Units shall not construct low- or high-course elements, including zip lines.

Individual participation is based on the judgment of the COPE director or Level II instructor for facilities operated by districts and councils, and jointly by the facility operator/owner and unit leader for commercial facilities. Cub Scout units may not participate in COPE, zip line, canopy tour, or aerial adventure park activities unless those activities are specifically designed for Cub Scout-age youth participation, such as climbing facilities or obstacle courses. Refer to the age-appropriate guidelines chart in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.

Zip Lines, Canopy Tours, and Aerial Adventure Parks

Commercial adventure facilities are becoming more popular as activity destinations for BSA units. There also has been an increase in incidents, some of them serious. For this reason, special care should be taken before participating in these activities.

Members of troops, ships, and crews may conduct unit outings involving zip line, canopy tour, and aerial adventure park activities when such facilities are operated according to Association for Challenge Course Technology (ACCT) or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) operating standards. Unit leaders shall verify current compliance to these standards with facility

operators/owners prior to scheduling the activity. Councils with COPE or climbing programs have access to the ACCT standards, and the local council COPE and climbing committee can assist unit leaders in evaluating such facilities. Councils that do not have COPE or climbing programs should contact their COPE and climbing area advocate for this information.

Unit leaders shall verify that the operators of commercial facilities will comply with the following BSA NCAP standards from PS-206.C:

8. Measures are in place to provide for the safety of everyone at the program site, including observers. Everyone must be belayed or anchored when within 8 feet of an edge where a fall of more than 6 feet could occur.
9. A consistent process is used by all COPE and climbing staff to ensure that clothing, head protection, environment, connections, and knots are double-checked in any belayed events for staff members and participants.

Use of COPE Activities and Initiative Games in Training and Other Events

Use of low or high COPE activities in council or district training or other programs shall comply with NCAP standards.

Many training programs, such as Wood Badge, NYLT, and unit leader training, have adopted initiative games in their curriculum to strengthen group experiences. This can be a valuable addition to the training curriculum or activity when handled properly. Course and activity directors should make certain that the following important concerns are addressed:

- **Proper supervision.** Participants should be properly supervised during an activity to make sure they are following safety procedures throughout the activity. Activity areas/facilities should be monitored or disabled when not in use so that participants do not utilize them on their own without proper supervision.
- **Discipline.** Leaders should determine that participants have sufficient maturity and self-control to participate in the activities that are planned.
- **Trained instructors.** All activity instructors/leaders must be properly trained to operate whatever initiative games they use in a safe and effective manner. The council COPE and climbing committee is an excellent resource to assist with obtaining proper training to operate the activities safely and effectively.

Slacklining

Slacklining is an adventure program growing in popularity. As with any activity involving height and motion, there is risk involved. Before units, districts, or councils decide to promote or host slacklining activities and other adventure sports, they must follow the Sweet 16 of BSA Safety.

Staff members for these types of events are responsible for learning proper setup, operational guidelines, and safety techniques. Equipment used for these activities must be designed for the adventure sport industry and will be exposed to extreme forces. Therefore, it should not be used for other purposes. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Fall precautions should include spotters or crash pads. Stepping off the line safely is recommended when a participant feels he or she is about to fall. Trees used for anchors should be protected from damage and be at least 8 inches in diameter. The line should never be more than 3 feet high. Never allow more than one participant on the line at a time. Acrobatics (any time your head is lower than your torso) are prohibited.

Knives

A sharp pocketknife with a can opener on it is an invaluable backcountry tool. Keep it clean, sharp, and handy. The BSA believes choosing the right equipment for the job at hand is the best answer to the question of what specific knife should be used. We are aware that many councils or camps may have limits on the type or style of knife that should be used. The BSA neither encourages nor bans fixed-blade knives nor do we set a limit on blade length. Since its inception, the BSA has relied heavily on an outdoor program to achieve its objectives. This program meets more of the purposes of Scouting than any other single feature. We believe we have a duty to instill in our members, youth and adult, the knowledge of how to use, handle, and store legally owned knives with the highest concern for safety and responsibility.

Remember—knives are not allowed on school premises, nor can they be taken aboard commercial aircraft.

References: Scouts BSA handbooks, *Fieldbook*,
Bear Handbook, and *Wolf Handbook*

Parade Floats and Hayrides

The BSA's prohibition on the transportation of passengers in the backs of trucks or on trailers may be tempered for parade floats or hayrides, provided that the following points are strictly followed to prevent injuries:

1. Transportation to and from the parade or hayride site is not allowed on the truck or trailer.
2. Those persons riding, whether seated or standing, must be able to hold on to something stationary.
3. Legs should not hang over the side.
4. Flashing lights must illuminate a vehicle used for a hayride after dark, or the vehicle must be followed by a vehicle with flashing lights.

The online version of the *Guide to Safe Scouting* is updated quarterly.

Go to www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.

Unit Fundraisers

Include these safety considerations when planning a unit fundraiser:

1. Money-earning projects should be suited to the ages and abilities of youth participants.
2. Proper adult supervision should be provided.
3. Youth should engage in money-earning projects only in neighborhoods that are safe and familiar and should use the buddy system.
4. Leaders must train youth members to never enter the home of a stranger and to know whom to contact in case of an emergency.
5. Youth participants should be familiar with safe pedestrian practices and participate during daylight hours only.
6. Compliance requirements:
 - a. Check local statutes regarding solicitation rules and permits.
 - b. A Unit Money-Earning Application must be obtained from the local council service center.

Bicycle Safety

Bicycle riding is fun, healthy and a great way to be independent. But it is important to remember that a bicycle is not a toy; it's a vehicle! Be cool—follow these basic safety tips when you ride.

- **Sweet 16 of BSA Safety.** As with all Scouting activities, these principles should be applied in your cycling event.
- **Wear a properly fitted helmet.** Protect your brain; save your life! Bicycle helmets can reduce head injuries by 85 percent, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).
- **Adjust your bicycle to fit.** Make sure you can stand over the top tube of your bicycle.
- **Assure bicycle readiness.** Make sure all parts are secure and working well. Assure that tires are fully inflated and brakes are working properly.
- **See and be seen.** Wear clothing that makes you more visible, such as bright neon or fluorescent colors. Wear reflective clothing or tape. **Avoid riding at night.**
- **Watch for and avoid road hazards.** Stay alert at all times. Be on the lookout for hazards, such as potholes, broken glass, gravel, puddles, leaves, animals, or anything that could cause you to crash. If you are riding with friends and you are in the lead, call out and point to the hazard to alert the riders behind you.

- **Follow the rules of the road.** Check and obey all local traffic laws. Always ride on the right side of the road in the same direction as other vehicles. Go with the flow—not against it! Yield to traffic and watch for parked cars.

For more information on bicycle safety, visit the NHTSA website at www.nhtsa.gov.

Skating Safety

Skating, which includes ice skating, skateboarding, roller-skating, and in-line skating (rollerblading), is fun and healthy. But it is important to remember the safety concerns, primarily risks of falls and collisions, while participating in any of these skating activities. These safety tips emphasize prevention, and are meant to cover all BSA skating programs.

- **Sweet 16 of BSA Safety.** As with all Scouting activities, these principles should be applied in your skating event.
- **Always skate within your ability.** If you don't know how to skate, seek instruction. If you haven't skated in a while, take it slow and easy. Don't try to skate too fast or do fancy tricks. Know how to stop safely.
- **Skate at a safe and comfortable speed.** Avoid dangerous pranks.
- **Watch where you skate!** When skating indoors, keep in mind that others have varying abilities of expertise. Skating into people can cause serious injury.
- **Racing, hockey, or similar activities** are to be held only in areas free of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and hazardous objects. No skating activity is authorized on streets that have not been blocked off to traffic.
- **Skate on a smooth surface or terrain.** A skating center is best because the surface is well maintained. When you skate outdoors, check the surface. Any small rock, pothole, or crack could cause you to lose your balance and fall. Iced surfaces should be rigid and completely frozen.
- **Do not skate at night.** Others can't see you and you can't see obstacles or other skaters.
- **Wear full protective gear (helmets, knee and elbow pads, and wrist protectors) when skating outdoors.** The gear is optional when skating indoors at a skating center as risk of injury is reduced when the skating surface is smooth and well maintained, and discipline is enforced. Protect your brain; save your life! Helmets can reduce head injuries by 85 percent, according to the NHTSA. Visit their website at www.nhtsa.gov.
- **Wear properly fitting equipment and assure equipment readiness.** Make sure all parts are secure and working well. Before permitting equipment to be used in a BSA activity, the supervisor should determine that all skates and/or skateboards are well maintained and in good repair, consistent with

the manufacturer's recommendation. Actual maintenance and repair are the responsibility of the owner.

- **See and be seen.** Wear clothing that makes you more visible, such as bright neon or fluorescent colors. Wear reflective clothing or tape. **Avoid skating at night.**
- **Watch for and avoid road hazards. Stay alert at all times.** Be on the lookout for hazards, such as potholes, broken glass, gravel, puddles, leaves, animals or anything that could cause you to crash. If you are skating with friends and you are in the lead, call out and point to the hazard to alert the skaters behind you.
- **Follow the rules of the road. Check and obey all local traffic laws.** Yield to traffic and watch for parked cars. NEVER "hitch a ride" on any vehicle.

For more information, go to www.safekids.org/safetytips.

Horsemanship Activities

Horsemanship activities in Scouting include merit badge activities, arena rides, multi-day trips (including treks and cavalcades), and Cub Scouting familiarization rides.

Each sponsoring council should take care to design age- and activity-appropriate procedures and guidelines for each particular equine activity. **Policies and procedures should include routine horse care, participant guidelines, staff policies, and emergency plans.**

Requirements must also be met if the horseback riding program is provided by or at an off-site facility. The council must enter a contractual agreement as outlined in the resident camp standards.

IX. Insurance

Consider the possibility that an accident could occur involving your unit. Take proper steps in advance, not only to eliminate potential hazards, but to fully protect yourself and others responsible for the outing. An adequate emergency fund will cover minor emergencies. A review of *Scouting Safety Begins With Leadership* will prepare you for the potential hazards faced during outdoor activities.

Comprehensive General Liability Insurance

This coverage provides primary general liability coverage for registered volunteer Scouters with respect to claims arising out of an official Scouting activity, which is defined in the insurance policy as consistent with the values, Charter and Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, the operations manuals, and applicable literature of the Boy Scouts of America. This coverage responds to allegations of negligent actions by third parties that result in personal injury or property damage claims that are made and provides protection for Scouting units and chartered organizations.

The BSA general liability insurance program provides volunteers additional excess coverage for automobiles above a local council's automobile liability policy or a volunteer's watercraft liability policy. The owner's vehicle or watercraft liability insurance is primary. The excess insurance, whether it is the local council auto or BSA general liability, is available only while the vehicle or watercraft is in the actual use of a Scouting unit and being used for a Scouting purpose.

The insurance provided to unregistered Scouting volunteers through the general liability insurance program is excess over any other insurance the volunteer might have to his or her benefit, usually a homeowners, personal liability, vehicle, or watercraft policy.

The general liability policy *does not* provide indemnification or defense coverage to those individuals who commit intentional and/or criminal acts. The Boy Scouts of America does not have an insurance policy that provides defense for situations involving allegations of intentional and/or criminal acts.

Automobile Liability Insurance

All vehicles whether owned or non-owned MUST be covered by a liability insurance policy. The amount of this coverage must meet or exceed the insurance requirement of the state in which the vehicle is licensed. (It is recommended, however, that coverage limits are at least \$100,000 combined single limit.) Any vehicle carrying 10 or more passengers should have limits of \$1,000,000 single limit. All vehicles used in travel outside the United States must carry a liability insurance policy that complies with or exceeds the requirements of that country.

Effective September 1, 2015, the use of 15-passenger vans manufactured before 2005 was no longer allowed in connection with Scouting programs and activities. Any 2005 or later 15-passenger vans may be used if equipped with Electronic Stability Control and seat belts for all passengers as well as the driver. This applies to all vehicles, regardless of ownership.

Chartered Organizations for Scouting Units

The general liability policy provides primary liability insurance coverage for all chartered organizations on file with the BSA for liability arising out of their chartering a traditional Scouting unit. Automobile and watercraft liability coverage is provided on a secondary or excess basis. All vehicles used in Scouting activities must be covered by automobile liability insurance with limits that meet or exceed the requirements of the state in which the vehicle is licensed. All watercraft used in Scouting must be insured by the owner for liability exposures. The amount of coverage is determined by the size and usage of the boat; \$1 million is recommended.

Chartered organizations do not need a certificate of insurance. The chartered organization endorsement is a part of the insurance policy contract and is enforceable under the policy contract.

Accident and Sickness Coverage

(Optional coverage for council or units)

Accident and sickness insurance (also known as accident and health insurance) coverage for Scouts and Scouters furnishes medical reimbursement in case of death, accident, or sickness within the policy amounts. Information regarding unit accident coverage is available through the local council. The coverage provided has maximum limits it pays and a maximum benefit period, usually 52 weeks from the date of the incident.

Coverage is excess of all other insurance or health care plans in force. This policy is excess to any and all other available sources of medical insurance or other health care benefits.

All registered youth and seasonal staff are eligible, as well as registered leaders and volunteer leaders.

The coverage provided has maximum limits it pays, and a maximum benefit period, usually 52 weeks from the date of the incident. The plans do not “take care of everything.” Claims should be filed with the accident and sickness carrier as soon as possible along with any other source of medical insurance or other health care benefits.

Scouts and guests who are being encouraged to become registered Scouts and volunteers are automatically insured while in attendance at a scheduled

activity. Other guests are not covered. Each council also will be able to elect to cover family members of registered Scouts while these family members are in attendance at BSA-sponsored events. This is optional coverage.

Accident and sickness plans and insurance companies have specific procedures for processing claims. Volunteers need to check with their local council to verify which plan/policy their council provides or is available.

Coverage for Non-Owned Boats Used in Scouting Activities

Only general liability insurance coverage is available; no hull damage insurance is provided.

Owners (chartered organizations or others) **must** carry their own liability coverage. Boats under 26 feet and donated for use in Scouting activities need to have at least \$300,000 in coverage. Boats 26 feet and over should have \$500,000 in coverage. Risk Management will provide certificates of insurance up to \$2 million. The BSA's coverage is excess of the liability coverage (\$300,000 or \$500,000) carried by the owner.

The following are examples of watercraft/boats that need not be insured by the chartered organization and others if they are to be used in an official Scouting activity: canoes, kayaks, rafts, catamarans, and sailboats (under 26 feet). However, if these watercraft are to be used for non-Scouting activities, the chartered organization or others should provide liability insurance as there is no liability coverage for chartering organizations or others for non-Scouting activities.

Watercraft owned by local councils, chartered organizations, and others should be licensed by the U.S. Coast Guard, and the operator should be licensed if required.

Unauthorized and Restricted Activities

The Boy Scouts of America's general liability policy provides coverage for a bodily injury or property damage claim that is made and arises out of an official Scouting activity. The *Guide to Safe Scouting* contains a listing of unauthorized and restricted activities. Unauthorized activities are not considered official Scouting activities.

Volunteers (registered and unregistered), units, chartered organizations, and local councils are jeopardizing insurance coverage for themselves and their organization by engaging in unauthorized activities.

Please do not put yourself at risk.

X. Transportation

Established public carriers—trains, buses, and commercial airlines—are the safest and most comfortable way for groups to travel. Chartered buses usually are the most economical transportation for groups of 20 or more. It may be necessary for small groups to travel in private automobiles, SUVs, and vans; however, the use of chartered equipment from established rail, bus, and airline companies is strongly recommended. The advantages are many. These companies have excellent safety records because of their periodic inspections and approved health and safety procedures.

References: *Cub Scout Leader Book*, *Troop Leader Guidebook, Volume 1*, *Troop Committee Guidebook*, and *Exploring Reference Book*

Automobiles, SUVs, and Vans

It is essential that adequate, safe, and responsible transportation be used for all Scouting activities. Because most accidents occur within a short distance from home, safety precautions are necessary, even on short trips.

Effective September 1, 2015, the use of 15-passenger vans manufactured before 2005 will no longer be allowed in connection with Scouting programs and activities. Any 2005 or later 15-passenger vans may be used if equipped with Electronic Stability Control and seat belts for all passengers including the driver. This applies to all vehicles, regardless of ownership.

General guidelines are as follows:

1. Seat belts are required for all occupants.
2. All drivers must have a valid driver's license that has not been suspended or revoked for any reason. If the vehicle to be used is designed to carry more than 15 people, including the driver (more than 10 people, including the driver, in California), the driver must have a commercial driver's license (CDL).
3. The drivers must be currently licensed and at least 18 years of age. **Scouting youth (under age 18) are not insured under the Boy Scouts of America commercial general liability policy.**
4. Trucks may not be used for transporting passengers except in the cab.

5. All vehicles must be covered by automobile liability insurance with limits that meet or exceed requirements of the state in which the vehicle is licensed. It is recommended, however, that coverage limits are at least \$100,000 combined single limit. Any vehicle designed to carry 10 or more passengers should have limits of \$1,000,000.
6. Obey all laws, including the speed limit.
7. Driving time is limited to a maximum of 10 hours in one 24-hour period regardless of the number of drivers available. Driving time must be interrupted by frequent rest, food, and/or recreation stops. The intention is to include sleep and thorough rest breaks while traveling long distances. Don't drive while drowsy. Stop for rest and stretch breaks as needed. Fatigue is a major cause of highway accident fatalities.
8. Drivers must refrain from using hand-held cell phones while driving. Text messaging while driving is prohibited. Hands-free units are acceptable, but must be used sparingly while driving.

The commercial general liability policy is excess over any insurance, including local council owned, non-owned, hired, or leased automobile liability insurance, which may be available to a volunteer for loss arising from ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle while engaged in an official Scouting activity.

Campers, Trailers, and Trucks

Trucks are designed and constructed to transport materials and equipment, not people. Under no circumstances are passengers to be carried in the bed of or towed behind a pickup truck. Trailers must never be used for carrying passengers.

Use caution in towing trailers or campers, as a vehicle's performance, steering, and braking abilities will be altered. Consider these safety tips:

1. Get the correct trailer for the vehicle and the correct hitch for the trailer. Distribute and anchor the load.
2. Allow extra time to brake. Changing lanes while braking can jackknife the trailer.
3. Add safety equipment as dictated by common sense and state laws (mirrors, lights, safety chains, brakes for heavy trailers, etc.).
4. Park in designated areas.

Buses

A driver of a bus or any vehicle designed to carry more than 15 people (including driver; more than 10 people, including the driver, in California) is required to have a commercial driver's license. A person shall not drive a commercial motor vehicle unless he/she is qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle. Possession of a license, however, does not mean that a person is capable of driving a bus safely. It is essential that unit leaders and volunteers be thoroughly familiar with the bus or vehicle they will be driving, including knowing the location of emergency exits and fire extinguishers and how to operate them. A driver must be prepared to handle and brake a full bus, which weighs significantly more than an empty bus. Other safety tips are:

1. Regular and thorough maintenance program
2. No more passengers than there are seating locations
3. Luggage and equipment fastened securely to prevent being thrown around in case of sudden stop
4. Emergency exits clear of people or things
5. Pretrip inspection of critical systems (signals, fuel, tires, windshield wipers, horn, etc.)

The safety rules for automobiles apply to bus travel, with the exception of seat belts. In special cases, chartered buses may travel more than nine hours a day. On certain occasions, night travel by public carrier bus is appropriate—it should be considered permissible when conditions are such that rest and sleep for passengers are possible with a reasonable degree of comfort. However, night travel on buses should not be planned for two successive nights.

Commercial Driver's License Compliance

Most Scouting drivers fall into a category of nonbusiness PMCPs. Nonbusiness private motor carrier of passengers (PMCPs) provide private, interstate transportation that is not in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise. However, nonbusiness PMCPs are required to have a current commercial motor vehicle driver's license.

A private motor carrier of passengers does not offer transportation services for hire, but (a) transports passengers in interstate (some state regulations apply to intrastate) commerce; and (b) uses a vehicle designed to carry more than 15 passengers, which includes the driver, or a vehicle that has a gross vehicular weight greater than 10,000 pounds.

Two such examples that would be considered a PMCP are:

- Scouting units that use vehicles designed to carry more than 15 passengers, such as buses. The driver, in this case, is often a volunteer driver of a "Scout

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Go to www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/gss.

bus” that is owned or leased. This category is referred to as nonbusiness private motor carrier of passengers and is probably the most frequent Scouting usage subject to the requirements of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

- Councils that operate camps and include transportation fees in their program are subject to the rule when using buses or other vehicles designed to carry more than 15 passengers or that have a gross vehicular weight of more than 10,000 pounds.

All vehicle operators who are required to have a commercial driver’s license are subject to drug and alcohol testing. There are no exemptions within the nonbusiness private motor carrier of passengers category, which includes Scouting volunteer drivers. Local councils should establish guidelines for volunteer drivers based on the requirements of the state where they are located.

The U.S. Department of Transportation number is required if you are an interstate PMCP, regardless of business or nonbusiness state. To obtain a USDOT number, go to www.transportation.gov.

For-Hire Motor Carriers of Passengers (Charter Buses)

There are licensing and insurance requirements for for-hire motor carriers of passengers operating commercial motor vehicles in interstate commerce. These requirements are outlined by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), part of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The insurance guidelines established a minimum level of financial responsibility. For vehicles designed or used to transport 16 or more passengers (including the driver), \$5 million of insurance is required. For vehicles designed or used to transport nine to 15 passengers (including the driver), \$1.5 million of insurance is required.

The FMCSA provides information about carriers online. The system is called SAFER and is part of the Motor Carrier Analysis and Information Resources. SAFER combines current and historical carrier-based safety performance information to measure the relative (peer-to-peer) safety fitness of interstate commercial motor carriers and intrastate commercial motor carriers that transport hazardous materials. This information includes federal and state data on crashes, roadside inspections, on-site compliance review results, and enforcement history. To check the records of a for-hire motor carrier of passengers, go to <https://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx>.

XI. Winter Activities

Winter Camping Safety

There is magic to camping in winter. It is one of the most challenging of outdoor adventures. The Boy Scouts of America operates the National Cold-Weather Camping Development Center at Northern Tier through the Okpik program. Visit www.ntier.org for comprehensive winter camping preparation information. Special considerations for winter camping are:

- 1. Qualified Supervision.** It is vital that a leader be an experienced winter camper with strong character and common sense.
- 2. Equipment.** Be completely outfitted for cold weather. Equipment should be checked to ensure good condition for the activity and proper maintenance while in use. Youth should be adequately clothed, and blankets should be a suitable quality and weight.

TIP: Use alkaline batteries in flashlights, as standard batteries deteriorate quickly in cold weather.

TIP: Encourage youths to wear brightly colored clothing so they are more visible during severe weather.

- 3. Physical Fitness.** Youth should be suitably fit for the activity. Periodic rests while building snow caves and engaging in other strenuous cold-weather activities will help prevent accidents and overheating.

TIP: Pulling a load over snow on a sled or toboggan is generally easier than carrying a backpack.

- 4. Buddy System.** Having Youth paired aids in monitoring each other's physical condition and observation of surroundings and circumstances.

- 5. Planning.** Safe activities follow a plan that has been conscientiously developed. In winter, plan to cover no more than 5 miles per day on snowshoes or 10 to 12 miles on cross-country skis. Allow ample time to make it to camp at the end of the day.

TIP: Always bring a bit more food, water, and clothing than what you think you'll need.

- 6. Safe Area.** Leaders should determine whether an area for winter camping is well-suited and free of hazards.

TIP: Always test the thickness of ice before venturing any distance from shore. The ice should be at least 3 inches thick for a small group.

TIP: Look for dead branches hanging in the trees overhead.

TIP: Avoid ridge tops and open areas where wind can blow down tents or create drifts.

7. **Weather Check.** Weather conditions, potential hazards, and the appropriate responses should be understood and anticipated. Go to my.scouting.org for Hazardous Weather training.
8. **Burning.** Never use flames in tents, teepees, or snow shelters. This includes burning any solid, liquid, gel, or gas fuel; using features of tents or teepees that support stoves or fires; and use of chemical-fueled equipment and catalytic heaters.
9. **Discipline.** Rules are effective only when followed. All participants should know, understand, and respect the rules and procedures for a safe winter camping experience. Applicable rules should be discussed prior to the outing and reviewed for all participants when leaving for the winter campout.

Winter Sports Safety

Beyond camping, a number of cold-weather activities present challenges to the youth and leader, such as cross-country skiing, ice skating, sledding, snowmobiling, ice fishing, and snowshoeing. Essential ingredients for fun include skill training and an awareness of the hazards unique to these activities. Snow conditions, hazardous terrain, special clothing needs, and emergency survival are important issues for a safe and successful experience.

Be sure your winter outdoor activities always follow these guidelines:

1. All winter activities must be supervised by mature and conscientious adults (at least one of whom must be age 21 or older) who understand and knowingly accept responsibility for the well-being and safety of the youth in their care, who are experienced and qualified in the particular skills and equipment involved in the activity, and who are committed to compliance with the seven points of BSA Winter Sports Safety. Direct supervision should be maintained at all times by two or more adults when youth are in the field. The appropriate number of supervisors will increase depending on the number of participants, the type of activity, and environmental conditions.
2. Winter sports activities embody intrinsic hazards that vary from sport to sport. Participants should be aware of the potential hazards of any winter sport before engaging in it. Leaders should emphasize preventing accidents through adherence to safety measures and proper technique.
3. Appropriate personal protective equipment is required for all activities. This includes the recommended use of helmets for all participants engaged in winter sports, such as sledding and riding other sliding devices. The use of helmets is required for the following activities: downhill skiing, snowboarding and operating snowmobiles (requires full face helmets).

4. Winter sports activities often place greater demands on a participant's cardiopulmonary system, and people with underlying medical conditions (especially if the heart or lungs are involved) should not participate without medical consultation and direction. For participants without underlying medical conditions, the annual health history and physical examination by a licensed health-care practitioner every year is sufficient. The adult leader should be familiar with the physical circumstances of each youth participant and make appropriate adjustments to the activity or provide protection as warranted by individual health or physical conditions. Adults participating in strenuous outdoor winter activity should have an annual physical examination. It is recommended that the medical assessment be performed by a licensed health-care practitioner knowledgeable of the sport and the particular physical demands the activity will place on the individual.
5. For winter sports such as skiing, snowboarding, snowmobiling, etc., that utilize specialized equipment, it is essential that all equipment fit and function properly.
6. When youth are engaging in downhill activities such as sledding or tobogganing, minimize the likelihood of collision with immobile obstacles. Use only designated areas where rocks, tree stumps, and other potential obstacles have been identified and marked, cleared away, shielded, or buffered in some way.
7. All participants should know, understand, and respect the rules and procedures for safe winter activity. The applicable rules should be presented and learned before the outing, and all participants should review them just before the activity begins. When youth know and understand the reasons for the rules, they will observe them. When fairly and impartially applied, rules do not interfere with fun. Rules for safety, plus common sense and good judgment, keep the fun from being interrupted by tragedy.

XII. Animal and Insect Hazards

Much of Scouting occurs in the out of doors where we are the visitors and the animals, insects, and other creatures are at home. The following guidance will help protect us from infections and other risks that we can encounter and that may lead to serious illness.

Be Aware

Know what risks are possible. Mosquitos, ticks, mammals, and other creatures can spread disease to people. The CDC has detailed information on animal and insect/arachnid risks and what you can do to help prevent them.

Know the area you will be visiting. Is it wooded? Near a swamp? Known to have a high population of deer, raccoons, or bats? Has it been populated with mice and rats that may have left behind a virus or bacteria in fleas or feces? Each environment has its own potential concerns. Learn about an area before you leave for a campout or trek. Landowners, rangers, and other sources can be used to learn of risks before arrival. Reminding youth to be mindful of warning signs posted in hazardous areas is an important aspect of a safety minute on arrival.

Know that many animals and insects spread diseases that may not produce immediate symptoms. Parents and guardians should be aware of possible exposures before and after an event when youth are at risk. Encourage and teach avoidance of all wild animals. This can also mean domesticated animals that are not familiar.

Be Prepared

Know the area you will be visiting. Is it swampy or filled with dense underbrush? For example, avoid camping around lowlands during the wet season. Because it may not be possible to change a reserved site at a campground or other environment, preparation and prevention are critical.

Bring repellents and netting, and set good policy around checking for ticks and bites. Make sure repellents are used and reapplied.

Avoid places where rodents have been living. If cleaning an area or enclosure (cabin, hut, etc.), be prepared by making sure qualified personnel and proper personal protective equipment are used.

Resources

- CDC mosquito prevention information: www.cdc.gov/features/stopmosquitoes/index.html
- CDC tick and mosquito protection: www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dvbd/about/prevent-bites.html
- CDC tick information: www.cdc.gov/ticks/index.html
- CDC wildlife information: www.cdc.gov/healthypets/pets/wildlife.html
- CDC rodent information: www.cdc.gov/rodents/index.html
- CDC rabies information: www.cdc.gov/rabies/

XIII. Incident Reporting

Timely, clear, concise, and complete incident reports allow for an appropriate response and an opportunity for analysis while promoting continuous improvement of our programs.

You can now report accidents, near misses, and membership infraction incidents to your local council or enter them yourself at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/incident-report.



Incident Reviews

One of the benefits of incident reports is that they can be used to help prevent similar occurrences. While rare, serious and even fatal incidents have impacted the Scouting family.

The BSA has begun posting a series of review sheets based on incidents that have actually occurred. These reviews can be downloaded at www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/incident-report/incident-reviews along with a how-to sheet to help you discuss what can be learned from the incidents and how you can execute the Scouting program safely as designed.

A Scout Is Trustworthy: Be Sure to Report

Remember: ANY incident that requires the intervention of medical personnel, involves emergency responders, or results in a response beyond youth-rendered first aid must be reported.

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Motor Vehicle and Driver Checklist

Parents transporting their own children to and from Scouting activities typically take care to do so safely. They expect the same care to be used during group transportation including using private or unit-owned vehicles. This checklist is designed to help you manage the risks associated with that transportation. The basic safety checklist is particularly fitting in those states that do not require periodic auto safety inspections. Information on insurance and drivers is appropriate for all states.

Date _____ Unit _____ Activity (if specific) _____

Owner's name / Driver's License Expiration _____ / _____

Cell phone (_____) _____ Make/model of vehicle _____ Model year _____

Color _____ Tag no. _____ Registration Current? _____

Other drivers of same vehicle driver's license expiration: _____ / _____

Driver(s) has reviewed the Transportation section of the *Guide to Safe Scouting*, the Risk Zone Driver's Pledge, the Risk Zone Transporting Scouts Safely, and the BSA Driver's Pledge at
https://filestore.scouting.org/filestore/HealthSafety/pdf/632-006_WB.pdf

Y/N _____

Basic Safety Check (required)	OK	Not OK		OK	Not OK
1. Safety belts for every passenger?			13. Tail lights, brake lights, turn signals?		
2. Safety belts operational?			14. Exhaust system?		
3. Tire tread, sidewalls and pressure?			15. Trailer system if used (hitch, lights, chain, etc.)		
4. Tires less than six years old?			16. Insurance meets BSA minimums		
5. Spare tire and jack present?			Additional Safety Check (optional)		
6. Brakes? Emergency brake?			1. Triangle reflectors and flares?		
7. Windshield wipers operate (good blades)?			2. First-aid kit and fire extinguisher?		
8. Fluid levels (washer fluid, oil, leaks)?			3. Flashlight, emergency contact list?		
9. Defroster operational?			4. Emergency water, food, blankets?		
10. Horn operational?			5. Emergency repair items, cell phone? (gloves, tools, jumper cables, fluids)		
11. Mirrors: Rear view			6. Weather emergency equipment? (shovel, chains, sand, etc.)		
Side view			7. Emergency procedures		
12. Headlights: Low beam			8. BSA Incident Report Forms		
High beam					

It is essential that adequate, safe, and responsible transportation be used for all Scouting activities. Any "Not OK" item checked in the Basic Safety Check section should be cause to not use that vehicle for transporting Scouts.

MEETING PLACE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

For Packs, Troops, Teams, and Crews

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Unit No.	_____
Meeting night	_____
Name of organization	_____
Location	_____
District	_____

NOTE TO INSPECTORS: A responsibility of the unit's chartered organization is to provide adequate meeting facilities. Unit committee members should make the inspection. Findings should be shared with the head of the institution, and plans should be made to correct hazards if any are found.

THE BUILDING

Name _____ Address _____

Construction: frame brick metal other _____

Type of roofing: shake composition metal other _____

Type of heating plant: gas oil wood electric other _____

Meeting room location: basement ground above first floor

Telephone location: _____ Accessible yes no Emergency numbers posted yes no

THE ROOM

YES	NO	YES	NO
____	____	Large enough?	Adequate lighting?
____	____	Well-heated? (between 62 and 70 degrees)	Hand-washing facility?
____	____	Well-ventilated?	Clean toilet facility?
____	____	Dry?	Sanitary drinking facility?
____	____	Clean?	Emergency flashlights on hand?
____	____	Windows in good condition?	First-aid kits on hand?
____	____	Floor in good condition?	

EXITS

YES	NO	YES	NO
____	____	Two or more emergency exits available?	Exit signs installed?
____	____	Unlocked and easily accessible?	Exit signs lighted?
____	____	Sufficiently far apart?	All doors swing out?
____	____	Crash bar on doors?	

IF ROOM IS ABOVE FIRST FLOOR:

YES	NO	YES	NO
____	____	Close to stairs (less than 100 feet)?	Carpet or treads secure?
____	____	Doors and stairs unobstructed, litter-free?	Stairway enclosed?
____	____	Stairs in good repair?	Enclosures fitted with fire doors?
____	____	Stair handrail provided?	Outside fire escape installed?
____	____	Stairway lighted?	Fire escape in good repair?
____	____	Stairs wide enough for two persons?	Fire escape used for fire drills?

FIRE PROTECTION

YES	NO		YES	NO	
_____	_____	Portable extinguisher available and properly located?	_____	_____	Heating system inspected within a year?
_____	_____	Extinguisher is suitable for the following types of fires:	_____	_____	Walls, ceilings, floors protected from stoves or pipes overheating?
_____	_____	A. Ordinary combustibles	_____	_____	Open fireplaces protected by screens?
_____	_____	B. Flammable liquids	_____	_____	Electric wiring, switches, extension cords in good repair?
_____	_____	C. Electrical equipment	_____	_____	Accessible telephone in building?
_____	_____	Extinguisher ready for use? (should be tagged to show inspection within one year)	_____	_____	Fire department number posted?
_____	_____	Any hazard from rubbish or flammable material?	_____	_____	Location of nearest fire alarm known to all members?
_____	_____	Any hazard from oily rags or mops? (spontaneous combustion)	_____	_____	Alarm procedure taught to members?
_____	_____	Smoke alarm system installed and tested?	_____	_____	

FIRE DRILL

YES	NO		YES	NO	
_____	_____	Has the unit an organization plan for conducting fire drills?	_____	_____	Are members able to evacuate building if filled with smoke or if lights go out?
_____	_____	Is a fire plan posted on the unit bulletin board?	_____	_____	Do training drills include use of alternate exits?
_____	_____	Are fire evacuation drills practiced frequently?	_____	_____	Are members trained in home fire safety plan and exit drill?
_____	_____	Was a drill demonstrated or taught to members at inspection time?	_____	_____	

RECOMMENDATIONS

Write your detailed recommendations below (or on a separate sheet attached to this report). Please note any other conditions that are hazardous to health, personal safety, or fire safety.

INSPECTORS' SIGNATURES

Date of inspection _____ Unit leader in attendance _____ name _____

CHARTERED ORGANIZATION RECORD

Did the chartered organization representative participate in the inspection? Yes No

Report reviewed by:

Chartered organization representative _____ Head of organization _____ Unit committee _____
Action taken: _____

Flying Plan Checklist

The program of the BSA and LFL does not include any requirements to fly. However, we realize that some units, Scouts working on the Aviation merit badge, and Aviation Explorers may wish to experience flight. This checklist defines the requirements for a flight to be considered an official Scouting or Learning for Life activity. The Flying Plan checklist is restrictive by design to manage the identified risks.

Leader: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

Unit/Post No.: _____ City or town: _____ District: _____

Is planning Basic Advanced orientation Flight on: _____
 Tethered balloon Aviation Exploring Date _____

Authorized Flight Restrictions

Basic orientation flight. This flight will be within 25 nautical miles of the departure airport, with no stops before returning. The pilot must have at least a private pilot's certificate, at least 250 hours of total flight time, be current under FAR 61 to carry passengers, and have a current medical certificate under FAR 61. *Cub Scouts and Scouts are limited to this type of flight.*

Advanced orientation flight. This flight will be within 50 nautical miles of the departure airport, and the plane may land at other locations before returning. The pilot must have at least a private pilot's certificate and 500 hours of total flight time. The pilot must be current under FAR 61 to carry passengers and have a current medical certificate under FAR 61. *Only Aviation Explorers, Venturers, and Venturing leaders may participate in advanced orientation flights.*

Tethered balloon flight. Flights will be conducted in an open area of at least 200 feet by 200 feet clear of obstructions, utility lines, fences, trees, etc. Permission to use the property has been secured. The maximum above ground limit (height) is 70 feet. The flight must occur between sunrise and sunset.

Name of the airport where the flight will originate and terminate: _____

Describe the area where tethered ballooning will occur: _____

Permission from the landowner to go tethered ballooning has been secured. Yes No

Total number of participating youth: _____ Total number of participating adults: _____

- A parent or guardian consent form for each youth participant is attached.
- All required aircraft, insurance, and pilot documentation is satisfied.

We certify that appropriate planning has been conducted using the [Sweet Sixteen of BSA Safety](#), qualified trained supervision is in place, permissions are secured, health records have been reviewed, and adult leaders have read and are in possession of a current copy of the [Guide to Safe Scouting](#) and other appropriate resources.

Signature of committee chair or chartered organization representative

Signature of adult leader

**Keep this checklist on file following your chartered organization's or post's retention plan.
If any incident occurs, provide a copy of the plan and incident report to your council.**

Aircraft/Balloons to be used

Owner(s): _____ Date of last annual inspection: _____

Make and model: _____ Number: _____

Standard airworthiness certificate category (normal/utility/etc.): _____

Note: Only aircraft with standard airworthiness certificates may be used for orientation flights. Restricted, limited, light sport, and experimental category airworthiness certificates are not authorized.

Reproduce this page as needed for additional aircraft/pilots.

Insurance

All aircraft owners must have at least \$1 million aircraft liability coverage, including passenger liability with sublimits of no less than \$100,000. List all insurance policies that in combination satisfy the insurance requirement.

Insurance company: _____

Amount: \$ _____ Policy number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Insurance company: _____

Amount: \$ _____ Policy number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) Young Eagle Flights (ages 8–17): For those EAA members who choose to insure at \$100,000 per passenger seat, the EAA automatically provides an additional \$1 million liability umbrella policy with sublimits of no less than \$100,000. This coverage is in effect only while participating in Young Eagle Flights. The EAA's insurance telephone number is 800-236-4800, ext. 6106.

EAA member number: _____ We strongly recommend that all orientation flights be conducted in collaboration with local EAA chapter Young Eagle Flights. To find a local chapter, visit www.eaa.org/chapters/locator.

Pilot-In-Command

Name: _____ Age: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Type of pilot certificate: _____ (Attaching a copy of current pilot certificate is recommended. Balloon pilots must hold a commercial certification.)

Ratings: _____

Pilot medical certificate: First Second Third class (Attaching a copy of current medical certificate is recommended. Applicable to ALL flights.)

Medical valid until: _____ (date)

Limitations: _____

Pilot's total number of flight hours: _____ (250 hours minimum for basic orientation flights; 500 hours minimum for advanced orientation flights)

Balloon pilot's total number of flight hours: _____ (100 hours minimum)

Notes and FAQs for Completing Flying Plan Checklist

Leader

You are responsible for completing this checklist, obtaining parental consent for all participants, and gathering required insurance information and support material from the aircraft owner and pilot. Leaders are responsible for obtaining approval by unit/post leadership.

Pilot, Aircraft Owner, and Insurance Information

Attach additional copies of this information for each aircraft or balloon that will be used, each pilot-in-command, and applicable insurance information. Pilot information may include copies of the pilot's current certificate and medical certificate.

Parents/Guardians

A consent form, [No. 680-673](#), for each youth or adult participant under 21 years of age must be completed by the youth's parent or guardian.

Chartered Organization/Post Checklist

Review that all requested information (listed below) has been provided on the checklist. Sign off on affirmation.

- Parent or guardian consent form for each youth participant attached
- Verified each pilot's certificate and medical certificate
- Verified total pilot hours required (250 hours for basic orientation flights; 500 hours for advanced orientation flights; 100 hours for tethered ballooning)
- Aircraft or balloon insurance requirements satisfied
- This checklist completed

Tethered balloon guidelines and FAQs can be found [here](#).

FAQs

Q: Our pilot only has the new sport pilot rating. Can he be a pilot-in-command of the orientation flight?

A: No. Sport pilot certificates are not authorized.

Q: Our unit has been offered an orientation flight by the U.S. military, but not all the information required on the checklist can be obtained. May we still conduct the orientation?

A: Commissioned officers and warrant officers of any armed service may act as pilot-in-command of a military airplane or helicopter in which they are current as the aircraft commander for either a basic or advanced orientation flight. Only the aircraft portion identifying the aircraft as military and a parent or guardian consent form for each youth participant are required.

Q: Since we encourage Young Eagle Flights, can we utilize experimental aircraft?

A: No. Only aircraft with standard airworthiness certificates may be used on orientation flights.

Q: Is an aviation medical required?

A: Yes. For consistency, a valid medical is required, beyond BasicMed.

UNIT MONEY-EARNING APPLICATION

Applications are not required for council-coordinated money-earning projects such as popcorn sales or Scout show ticket sales.

Please submit this application to your council service center at least two weeks prior to committing to your money-earning project. Read the eight guidelines on the other side of this form. They will assist you in answering the questions below.

Pack Troop No. _____ Chartered Organization _____
 Team Crew

Community _____ District _____

Submits the following plans for its money-earning project and requests permission to carry them out.

What is your unit's money-earning plan? _____

About how much does your unit expect to earn from this project? _____ How will this money be used? _____

Does your chartered organization give full approval for this plan? _____

What are the proposed dates? _____

Are tickets or a product to be sold? Please specify. _____

Will your members be in uniform while carrying out this project? (See items 3–6 on other side.) _____

Have you checked with neighboring units to avoid any overlapping of territory while working? _____

Is your product or service in direct conflict with that offered by local merchants? _____

Are any contracts to be signed? _____ If so, by whom? _____

Give details. _____

Is your unit on the budget plan? _____ How much are the dues? _____

Does your unit participate in the council product sale? Yes No Family Friends of Scouting? Yes No

How much does your unit have in its treasury? _____

Signed _____ Signed _____
(Chartered Organization Representative) (Unit Leader)

Signed _____ _____
(Chairman, Unit Committee) (Address of Chairman)

FOR USE OF DISTRICT OR COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE: Telephone _____

Approved by _____ Date _____

Approved subject to the following conditions _____



GUIDES TO UNIT MONEY-EARNING PROJECTS

A unit's money-earning methods should reflect Scouting's basic values. Whenever your unit is planning a money-earning project, this checklist can serve as your guide. If your answer is "Yes" to all the questions that follow, it is likely the project conforms to Scouting's standards and will be approved.

1. Do you really need a fundraising project?

There should be a real need for raising money based on your unit's program. Units should not engage in money-earning projects merely because someone has offered an attractive plan. Remember that individual youth members are expected to earn their own way. The need should be beyond normal budget items covered by dues.

2. If any contracts are to be signed, will they be signed by an individual, without reference to the Boy Scouts of America and without binding the local council, the Boy Scouts of America, or the chartered organization?

Before any person in your unit signs a contract, he/she must make sure the venture is legitimate and worthy. If a contract is signed, he/she is personally responsible. He/she may not sign on behalf of the local council or the Boy Scouts of America, nor may he/she bind the chartered organization without its written authorization. If you are not sure, check with your district executive for help.

3. Will your fundraiser prevent promoters from trading on the name and goodwill of the Boy Scouts of America?

Because of Scouting's good reputation, customers rarely question the quality or price of a product. The nationwide network of Scouting units must not become a beehive of commercial interest.

4. Will the fundraising activity uphold the good name of the BSA? Does it avoid games of chance, gambling, etc.?

Selling raffle tickets or other games of chance is a direct violation of the BSA Rules and Regulations, which forbid gambling. The product must not detract from the ideals and principles of the BSA.

5. If a commercial product is to be sold, will it be sold on its own merits and without reference to the needs of Scouting?

All commercial products must sell on their own merits, not the benefit received by the Boy Scouts. The principle of value received is critical in choosing what to sell.

6. If a commercial product is to be sold, will the fundraising activity comply with BSA policy on wearing the uniform?

The official uniform is intended to be worn primarily for use in connection with Scouting activities. However, council executive boards may approve use of the uniform for any fundraising activity. Typically, council popcorn sales or Scout show ticket sales are approved uniform fundraisers.

7. Will the fundraising project avoid soliciting money or gifts?

The BSA Rules and Regulations state, "Youth members shall not be permitted to serve as solicitors of money for their chartered organizations, for the local council, or in support of other organizations. Adult and youth members shall not be permitted to serve as solicitors of money in support of personal or unit participation in local, national, or international events."

For example: Boy Scouts/Cub Scouts and leaders should not identify themselves as Boy Scouts/Cub Scouts or as a troop/pack participate in The Salvation Army's Christmas Bell Ringing program. This would be raising money for another organization. **At no time** are units permitted to solicit contributions for unit programs.

8. Does the fundraising activity avoid competition with other units, your chartered organization, your local council, and the United Way?

Check with your chartered organization representative and your district executive to make certain that your chartered organization and the council agree on the dates and type of fundraiser.

The local council is responsible for upholding the Charter and Bylaws and the Rules and Regulations of the BSA. To ensure compliance, all unit fundraisers MUST OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL from the local council NO LESS THAN 14 DAYS before committing to the fundraising activity.

For additional details, please reference the *Product Sales and Policy Issues Manual* on www.scouting.org/financeimpact.

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Incident Reporting Tool

(Events or allegations of injury, illness, or property damage, including employment and directors and officer's issues)

General Incident Details

*Required Fields

*Incident Date: _____ Incident Time (in 24-hour format): _____

*Report Date: _____

Date Reported to Council/BSA Location: _____

Reported by Name: _____

Reported by Primary Phone: _____ Reported by Secondary Phone: _____

Reported by Email: _____

Reported by Address: _____

Reported by City: _____ Reported by State: _____ Reported by Zip Code: _____

*Council/BSA Location: _____ *Location of Incident: _____

Specific area where incident occurred: _____

Incident Address: _____

Incident City: _____ *Incident State: _____ Incident Zip Code: _____

*Description of Incident (clear/concise/complete facts): _____

Was an Agency or Authority Notified? Yes No Whom: _____

Injury/Illness/Damage Information

*Claimant Name: _____

Claimant Address: _____

Claimant City: _____ *Claimant State: _____ Claimant Zip Code: _____

Claimant Primary Phone: _____ Claimant Secondary Phone: _____

Claimant Email: _____

Claimant Date of Birth: _____ Age of Claimant: _____

General Classification (Cub Scout/Registered Leader/etc.): _____

Chartered Organization: _____

Property Damage? Yes No Describe: _____

Adventure/Program/Event: _____

Cause/Nature/Injury Detail: _____

Severity Rating: Catastrophic-I Critical-II Marginal-III Negligible-IV Unknown

If medical treatment was provided, please describe: _____

If transported by air/ambulance, please describe: _____

*Are Accident and Sickness forms provided or filed? Yes No Unknown

If certificate of insurance has been provided, please describe: _____

If there is/was a contract for this event, please describe: _____

Did the event occur while transporting to/from activity? Yes No Unknown

Vehicle Involved (Duplicate if needed)

*Owner of vehicle: _____ VIN: _____

License State: _____ Vehicle make/model/year: _____

Description of Vehicle Damage:

Weather Conditions: _____

Driver Name: _____

Driver Address: _____

Driver City: _____ Driver State: _____ Driver Zip Code: _____

Driver Phone: _____ Driver Email: _____

Witnesses (Duplicate if needed)

*Witness Name: _____

Witness Address: _____

Witness Email: _____ Witness Primary Phone: _____

Witness Secondary Phone: _____

Witness Type: Adult Youth Unknown

*Witness Name: _____

Witness Address: _____

Witness Email: _____ Witness Primary Phone: _____

Witness Secondary Phone: _____

Attachments such as photos, statements, and this incident report form can be added during online entry and are helpful.

Return this completed form to your council's designated user for entry, or upload into Riskonnect.

Near Miss Reporting Tool

(A near miss does not result in injury, illness, or damage, by definition, but it had the potential to do so.
This form is a tool to gather information. If an injury has occurred, use the incident reporting tool.)

General Incident Details

*Required Fields

*Incident Date: _____ Incident Time (in 24-hour format): _____

*Report Date: _____

Date Reported to Council/BSA Location: _____

Reported by Name: _____

Reported by Primary Phone: _____ Reported by Secondary Phone: _____

Reported by Email: _____

Reported by Address: _____

Reported by City: _____ Reported by State: _____ Reported by Zip Code: _____

*Council/BSA Location: _____ *Location of Incident: _____

Specific area where incident occurred: _____

Incident Address: _____

Incident City: _____ *Incident State: _____ Incident Zip Code: _____

*Description of Incident (clear/concise/complete facts):

Was an Agency or Authority Notified? Yes No Whom: _____

Near Miss Details

Adventure/Program/Event: _____

General Classification (Cub Scout/Registered Leader/etc.): _____

*Lessons Learned (what could be done to prevent future occurrences):

Severity Rating: Catastrophic-I Critical-II Marginal-III Negligible-IV Unknown

Witnesses

(Use back of form to record other details and witness contact information)

Youth Protection/Membership Infraction Incident Information Form

(Allegations of abuse, violations of BSA guidelines or policies, inappropriate behavior by a Scout/Scout leader/parent/other)

Return the completed form to your council's designated user for entry, or upload to Riskconnect.

Submitting this form (in hard copy or through the online reporting system) does not eliminate your responsibility to immediately stop the behavior at issue and to protect the youth nor your obligations under BSA's mandatory reporting of child abuse and any other obligations imposed by state law.

Incident date: _____ Date incident reported to council: _____

Council/BSA location where incident occurred (if applicable): _____

Incident address: _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Report type: Suspicion/allegation of abuse BSA policy or guideline violation(s)
 Other inappropriate behavior by a Scout/Scout leader/parent/other

Details of incident: What alleged victim/target/injured party said, what reporter observed/was told, similar or past incidents involving the victim(s)/target(s)/injured party (parties) or violator(s)/offenders(s), etc.

PERSON FILLING OUT THIS FORM: _____

Scouting position: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone(s): Primary _____ Alternate _____

Email: _____

PERSON WHO REPORTED THIS INCIDENT: _____

Scouting position: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone(s): Primary _____ Alternate _____

Email: _____

Duplicate as needed.

CONFIDENTIAL

Alleged Victim/Target/Injured Party Information:

Adult Youth Registered Other

Council _____ Unit _____ Chartered organization _____

Name _____ DOB _____ Age _____ Gender _____

If a youth, parent(s) information: _____ Name _____

Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone(s): _____ Primary _____ Alternate _____ Email: _____

Parent notified? Yes No if yes, by whom? _____ Date/Time _____

Alleged Policy Violator/Offender Information:

Adult Youth Registered Other

Council _____ Unit _____ Chartered organization _____

Name _____ DOB _____ Age _____ Gender _____

If a youth, parent(s) information: _____ Name _____

Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone(s): _____ Primary _____ Alternate _____ Email: _____

Parent notified? Yes No if yes, by whom? _____ Date/Time _____

Reports:

Was this incident reported to law enforcement? Yes No I don't know

Name of law enforcement agency: _____

Date reported: _____ Approximate time reported: _____

If applicable, was appropriate children and family services/Child Protective Services agency notified?

Yes No I don't know

Name of agency: _____

Date reported: _____ Approximate time reported: _____

Attachments such as photos, statements, and this incident report can be added during online entry and are helpful. Return this completed form to your council's designated user for entry into the BSA's online reporting system, or upload into Riskonnect.

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Service Project Planning Guidelines

These guidelines can be utilized for all Scouting service projects, not just those for an Eagle Scout service project. The guidelines must not be construed to be additional requirements for an Eagle Scout service project, but they do represent elements that should appear on the Eagle Scout candidate's final project plan from the *Eagle Scout Service Project Workbook*, No. 512-927. The next revision of the workbook will incorporate these guidelines.

Service Project Safety Planning Process

- 1. Take the necessary steps.** Define the scope of the project, assess the skill levels of the participants, indicate supervision and discipline needed, identify the equipment and personnel needed (including first-aid kits), and plan for proper tool instruction.
- 2. Review the site.** Make sure you know how to get there and have access, where to park, and what the access is for emergency vehicles. Include weather concerns and how to notify local emergency help. Identify overhead and underground utilities. Know which jurisdictional codes and ordinances will apply.
- 3. Determine suitable hours in which the service project will be performed.** For example, they could be daylight hours or from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., including short rest breaks every two hours, plus lunch with rest period for one hour. It is recommended that service projects do not exceed eight hours per day. Please keep in mind that youth attention spans may be a limitation.
- 4. Establish a service project review process.** Monitor work and tool usage, and ensure a leadership review of the project at its conclusion.

Use this section as a checklist for providing details about your service project plans.

Hazard Analysis and Recognition

1. **List possible hazards**, for example, overhead or underground utilities; overgrowth of trees, bushes, and grasses; or the animals, bugs, and reptiles present in the area.

2. **Consider the weather**. What are the forecasted conditions during the time of the project?

3. **Monitor tool usage**. Identify supervision, who has access, the proper handling of tools, and power supplies, etc.

4. **Prepare for emergencies** (access, shelters, weather monitoring, communications).

Tools and Equipment

See *Age Guidelines for Tool Use and Work at Elevations or Excavations, No. 680-028*, for guidance.

1. List the type and number of hand and power tools necessary for the project and the skills required for their usage.

Tool	Quantity Needed

2. What skill level, training/certification, age, and physical conditions are necessary?

Tool	Age-Appropriate Certification Needed (Adult/Youth)	Training Needed/Completed (Y/N?)

3. List the personal protective equipment (PPE) needed (see Age Guidelines for Tool Use for guidance).

Tool	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Needed

4. Check the condition of all tools. Never use tools that are broken, needing repair, or missing safety features.

Tool	Condition—Acceptable?

5. Determine the clearances and barriers needed between users or for specific tools or equipment.

Tool/Work Area	Clearance/Barriers/Safety Circle

6. Where and how will tools be stored?

7. Review the proper use of tools.

Weather Considerations

1. Heat (heat index, periods of work, periods of rest, use of shade, water):

2. Cold stress (wind chill, periods of work, rest, water, heated area):

3. Weather forecasting information and evaluations:

4. List weather emergency procedures (for tornadoes, hurricanes, lightning, etc.) and training/awareness (first-aid kit, trained first-aid personnel). See the Hazardous Weather online training at My.Scouting.org.

Health/Sanitation Considerations

1. Health risks to participants (possible problems such as poison ivy, rodents, and mosquitoes):

Check the following:

- Annual Health and Medical Record forms are available.
- Participants with allergies or other health risks are identified.
- Are medications/EpiPens® on hand?
- Are parental permissions (for youth) secured?

2. Will snacks or foods be available? (List types, where they are positioned, etc.)

Type of Snacks/Foods (Note Allergies)	Where Food Will Be

3. Sanitation needs and provisions (restrooms, hand sanitizers):

4. Will you need sunscreen, insect repellent, etc.?

Assessment and Monitoring

- Who will provide supervision, monitoring of participants? _____
- What conditions will cause a Start, Stop, Continue process to occur?

What will define project success? Why?

If there are any accidents or injuries, complete a BSA Incident Information Report, No. 680-016. Submit it to the council service center as soon as possible. Immediately notify the council service center or Scout executive of any serious incidents requiring emergency or medical response. If there was a near miss, complete a BSA Near Miss Incident Information Report, No. 680-017, and submit it to the council service center.



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®

680-027
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Age Guidelines for Tool Use and Work at Elevations or Excavations

Training and Supervision

The use of tools, by any youth or adult, requires training in the proper use of those tools before a project starts and continuous, qualified adult supervision and discipline during the project. Manufacturers' literature and age and skill restrictions shall supersede the recommendations on the chart below. If there is a conflict, leaders shall follow the most restrictive guidelines. The table below is not comprehensive; if in doubt, adults should be recruited for all tool use or job functions that might be dangerous.

Note on Personal Protective Equipment

Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must be used at all times when using hand or power tools. Types of personal protective equipment include the following:

- Work gloves
- Safety glasses
- Safety helmets
- Earplugs or muffs
- Steel-toed shoes
- Protective aprons
- Safety face shields
- Other personal safety equipment as defined by OSHA standards

Hand Tools

Type of Tool	Youth Up to Age 14	Youth 14 Years and Older	Youth 16 Years and Older
Leaf/grass rake			
Hoe			
Shovel			
Hand clipper (small)			
Screwdrivers			
Nail hammer			
Handsaw			
Trowel			
Hose spray washer			
Wood sanding block (handheld)			
Wood chisel (Scouts with Totin' Chip)			
Pocketknife (Scouts with Whittling Chip or Totin' Chip)			
Pickaxe			
Mattock			
Posthole digger			
Wheel cart (1-, 2-, or 4-wheeled)			
Paint roller with extension pole			

Note: Shaded areas indicate age-appropriate use.

Power Tools

Type of Tool	Youth Up to Age 14	Youth 14 Years and Older	Youth 16 Years and Older
Screwdriver (electric)			
Handheld sander (small)			
Cutting tools (e.g., Dremel®, small)			
Paint sprayer (small, less than 50 psi)			
Residential lawn mower (self-propelled, riding)			
Commercial lawn mower (push, self-propelled, riding)			
Line trimmer (electric, gas-powered)			
Edger (electric, gas-powered)			
Leaf/grass blower (electric, gas-powered)			
Hedge trimmer (electric, gas-powered)			
Belt sander (electric, cordless)			
Pressure washer (>50 but <100 PSI)			
Circular, reciprocating, jig, or radial saw			Age 18 and older
Band and scroll saws			Age 18 and older
Router/planer			Age 18 and older
Chain saws			Age 18 and older
Log splitters			Age 18 and older
Wood chippers			Age 18 and older

Note: Shaded areas indicate age-appropriate use.

Working at Heights and Elevations

Heights and elevations are measured from the bottom of the shoes or boots above the ground level or floor.

Elevation of Work	Youth Up to Age 14	Youth Age 14 or Older
Up to 4 feet	Step stools*	
Above 4 feet	Not permitted	A 6-foot ladder is permissible with the manufacturer's recommended practices.
On scaffolds (above 4 feet)	Not permitted	Age 18 or older
Open platforms (above 4 feet) with proper fall protection**	Not permitted	Age 18 or older

Fall Protection Requirements According to OSHA Standards

29 CFR—Subpart M, 1926.500, 1926.501, 1926.502, and 1926.503

*Step stools, with one or two steps, are permissible for use by youth if the total height is 4 feet or less.

**Proper fall protection would require the use of full-body harnesses, helmets, and the ability to be anchored to a stable object. Refer to safety practices from the BSA's Project COPE and climbing national standards.

Note: Pioneering projects, such as monkey bridges, have a maximum height of 6 feet. Close supervision should be followed when Scouts are building or using pioneering projects.

Excavations

Youth or adults are not permitted to work in any excavation areas greater than 4 feet in depth, such as trenches for plumbing, digging wells, or building foundation work.

Youth can work on hiking and biking trails or other similar work where the depth of digging is not greater than 4 feet. Digging postholes for fences, gates, etc., is permissible if the depth is limited to 48 inches (4 feet) and the width is limited to 18 inches (1.5 feet).

It is critical to locate all underground utilities (e.g., water, gas, electric) at the site before any work begins. Most states have "call before you dig" call centers to assist with this effort.



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®

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Campout Safety Checklist

Campout Description: _____

Campout Dates: _____ Campout Location: _____

Unit Single Point of Contact (not a participant in the campout)

Name: _____ Cell: _____ Email: _____

The following checklist provides guidance on safety issues that you may encounter at a Scouting campout. Along with the *Guide to Safe Scouting*, this tool will help you in having conversations with both Scouts and adult leaders on identifying risks that need to be mitigated or eliminated.

Documentation Needed

General (common for nearly all outings)

- [Guide to Safe Scouting](#)
- Permission slips
- Medical records
- Maps of campsite
- Maps to and from campsite
- Other _____

Specialized (less common)

- Float plan
- [Flying Plan Checklist](#)

Training

General (needed for nearly all programs)

- Youth Protection Training
- Hazardous weather
- First aid/CPR
- Drivers/[Risk Zone](#)
- Safe Swim Defense
- Safety Afloat
- BALOO

Program or Activity Specific
(Boy Scouts and Venturers)

- [Wilderness First Aid](#)
- [Climb On Safely](#)
- Trek Safely
- NRA instructor
- Range safety officer
- Other _____

Planning (Has the following been confirmed?)

- Weather conditions
- Route conditions
- Drivers licensed
- Drivers insured
- BSA swim check
- Service project guidelines
- Other _____

Equipment (If the following equipment will be used, is it in good order/inspected?)

- Trailer
- Personal vehicles
- First aid kit
- Fire extinguisher
- Tools
- Road emergency kit
- Other _____

Emergency Planning (Are plans in place for the following?)

- Local police/fire/EMS
- Local hospital
- Lightning
- Severe weather
- Lost Scout
- Active shooter
- Other _____

Program (Have the following program areas been addressed?)

- [Age-appropriate activities](#)
- Adult supervision
- Safety equipment
- Hazards identified and discussed
- Other _____

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Event Safety Checklist

The following checklist provides guidance on safety issues that you may encounter at a Scouting event. This is a tool designed to create conversations among event organizers around risks and ways to mitigate or eliminate them.

Event Name: _____ Event Date(s): _____

Event Location: _____ Total Number of Attendees Expected: _____

Event Organizer: _____ Event Day On-site Contact: _____

Venue Contact: _____ Event Day On-site Contact: _____

Planning (Venue)

Have the following been conducted or discussed with venue owners?

- Initial meeting conducted Venue rules/requirements Site walk-through conducted Event map constructed

Risk Management

Are the following items needed?*

- Insurance requirements met Contracts/indemnification Participant liability waivers Supplemental insurance

*Note: Communication with the council or the council ERM Committee can help in this area.

Communications

Has the following information been conveyed to event attendees?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logistics (time, place, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Parking plan/area(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety/venue requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Areas where vehicles are not permitted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meals provided or not | <input type="checkbox"/> Items prohibited at the event |

Setup/Teardown

Has the process for setup and teardown been established?

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Setup/teardown dates and times | <input type="checkbox"/> Storage areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Tools needed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Special equipment needed | <input type="checkbox"/> Barricaded areas/fencing | |

Structures

Have hazards been identified for the following areas?*

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Large assembly tents | <input type="checkbox"/> Stages | <input type="checkbox"/> Adult supervision for areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inflatables | <input type="checkbox"/> Booths | |

*Note: In some municipalities, permits may be needed for setting up temporary structures

General Safety

Have the following safety issues been addressed?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attendee safety moment planned? | <input type="checkbox"/> Road closures/barricaded areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water at the event |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tripping hazards (cords, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk assessments done | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PPE (gloves, vests, etc.) needed | <input type="checkbox"/> Pest control | |

Fire**Have fire hazards been identified and addressed?***

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguishers in place | <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation process |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sources of heat/sparks/open flames | <input type="checkbox"/> Muster locations established |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency vehicle access | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire exits/access clear |

*Note: In some municipalities, permits may be needed for open flames or fires.

Medical**Are the following medical protocols or equipment in place?**

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> First-aid kit/AED | <input type="checkbox"/> On-site EMT or medical officer | <input type="checkbox"/> AHMRs unit-held or collected |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical lodge/center/tent | <input type="checkbox"/> Closest ER or hospital identified | |
-

Utilities**Have all utilities for the event been identified, discussed, and approved with the venue owner?**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical/generators | <input type="checkbox"/> Compressed gases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Propane | <input type="checkbox"/> Water |
-

Hygiene and Sanitation**Is basic sanitation being provided?**

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilets | <input type="checkbox"/> Janitorial staffing | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash disposal |
|---|--|---|
-

Food Handling**Have the following food safety issues been addressed?***

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Licensed caterers used | <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves for servers | <input type="checkbox"/> Handwashing stations/sinks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food properly covered | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside serving under cover/tent | |

*Note: In some municipalities, food service permits may be needed for selling, preparing, or distribution of food.

Security**Have the following security issues been addressed?**

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scout check-in/out process | <input type="checkbox"/> Armed intruder/suspicious person | <input type="checkbox"/> Security guards/police needed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Missing Scout | <input type="checkbox"/> Bomb threat/suspicious package | |
-

Severe Weather**Have plans for weather emergencies been addressed?**

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go/no-go criteria for event | <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning/thunderstorms | <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shelters identified | <input type="checkbox"/> Tornadoes/windstorms | <input type="checkbox"/> Flooding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Method to notify attendees | <input type="checkbox"/> Snow/cold weather | |
-

Miscellaneous**Have any unique hazards been evaluated?**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Live animals | <input type="checkbox"/> Performers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise/neighbors | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

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Notes

TRANSPORTING SCOUTS SAFELY

Don't Get Caught in the Risk Zone

Be aware of killer fatigue and distractions while you are driving! Mental and physical fatigue and distractions, such as texting and using your smartphone, are two of the leading causes of highway crashes and fatalities. Motor vehicle accidents are also the most costly, in lives and claims, in the BSA.

Drivers are generally poor judges of their own level of fatigue and their driving skills. They are unable to predict just how tired they actually are, and they think they can operate a vehicle while using their smartphones. These two things can amount to a deadly combination!

What Can You Do to Help?

The new Risk Zone campaign materials have been put together in a roundtable format for leaders, volunteers, and anyone else in Scouting.

The materials are in a PDF format on www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/. Go to the "Training" section. The Risk Zone materials include everything leaders need to print off, including presentation materials, posters, a quiz, the Driver's Pledge, and pocket-sized verification cards.

When one person avoids the Risk Zone, someone makes it home safely.



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