

OH, THE THINGS YOU CAN DO IN CUB SCOUTING!

Cub Scouting offers a wide world of experiences for boys and leaders. To maximize the fun and adventure, this section outlines the ins and outs of working with boys, as well as planning and conducting Cub Scout activities, including:

- ▶ Working with and disciplining boys
- ▶ Conducting great ceremonies, games, songs, and skits
- ▶ Planning and executing service projects
- ▶ Policies and practices for field trips, transportation, and multiunit activities
- ▶ Health and safety considerations and BSA policies



CUB SCOUT ACTIVITIES





Managing Boys

One of the developmental tasks of childhood is to learn appropriate behavior. Children are not born with an innate sense of propriety, and they need guidance and direction.

UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

Misbehavior by a single member in a Scouting unit may become an unreasonable burden on that unit and constitute a threat to the safety of those who misbehave as well as to other unit members.

Adult leaders of Scouting units are responsible for monitoring the behavior of the youth members and interceding when necessary. Parents of youth members who misbehave should be informed of the problem and asked for assistance in dealing with it.

The BSA does not permit the use of corporal punishment by unit leaders when disciplining youth members.

The pack committee should review repetitive or serious incidents of misbehavior in consultation with the parents of the child to determine a course of corrective action, including possible revocation of the youth's membership in the pack.

DEN DISCIPLINE

Young boys tend to be noisy, active, and full of energy. But you can keep your Cub Scouts under control and handle the noise they create.

The first step is to accept the fact that they will be noisy and active and to find a meeting location where that's not an issue. Beyond that, effective discipline is 90 percent preparation.

Part of that preparation is the awareness of what boys are like at various ages. Make assets out of their abilities and interests. Then as they mature, so do you—right along with them.

The other element of preparation is planning appropriate activities and having enough physical and human resources on hand to keep the group going for the entire meeting. Some people think that the best kind of control is inner control, but Cub Scouts are a long way from reaching such a goal. This does not mean that they are too young to try. You can put first- and second-graders' interest in fairness to work to create some operating rules that the group members agree to follow.

You can encourage positive behavior in many ways, including

- ▶ Expressing clear expectations of good behavior to the boy and his family
- ▶ Developing a den code of conduct with the boys
- ▶ Using two-deep leadership, especially on trips and outings
- ▶ Having trained den chiefs help with den activities
- ▶ Following the suggested Cub Scout den meeting structure outlined in BSA resources
- ▶ Using positive recognition or reinforcement aids such as good conduct candles, marble jars, and stickers

DEN CODE OF CONDUCT

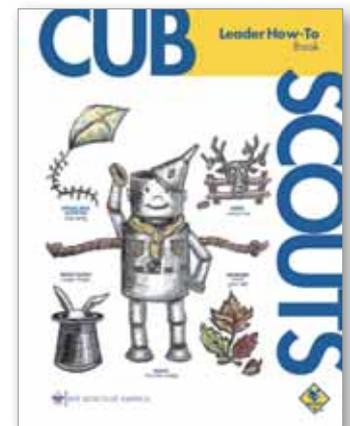
The den leader and the boys in the den should develop a den code of conduct—or set of group rules. Introduce the subject of a den code of conduct during an open discussion of how friends act toward one another. Boys will often contribute proposals that relate to safety, to respect for property, and to relationships with others. You can make suggestions along these lines if the boys don't bring them up.

A few rules are enough for a start, but the boys might need to add others from time to time. They also might want to write out their den rules and sign on a line at the end of the list. This is a way of sharing with parents and guardians the expectations of their sons.

Although groups of boys of this age will have their good days and bad days, they are most likely to try to live up to rules that they helped develop themselves. Boys need to learn to judge their behavior in terms of more than conformity to rules. They need to learn about caring, too. Just as they can make up rules, they can decide on some of the caring values that they want to represent their den.



For more on techniques like good conduct candles see the Leader How-To Book.





GUIDANCE USING VALUES

The ideas of fairness, helpfulness, and cooperation are all found in the Cub Scout Promise and Law of the Pack. These important values can be a good start for discussions about conduct. With guidance, even young Cub Scouts can discuss their actions and decide how they fit with the den's chosen values. Such exchanges not only reinforce these values but also help boys develop critical thinking skills.

Webelos Scouts are much more adept at developing rules and can generally be depended on to adopt reasonable ones for their group. They might want to change rules from time to time as circumstances change. By age 10, boys are beginning to understand that even public laws are made by people and that people can change them. They are ready to discuss rules in a fairly businesslike manner and will engage in a lot of bargaining with peers and adults.

Webelos Scouts also need active encouragement if they are to continue developing a caring orientation in their lives. They are ready to begin exploring the meaning of responsibility for the welfare of others. You can use their growing ability to see the perspective of others as a tool in your guidance. For example, encourage them to talk about the "whys" of the Scouting for Food Good Turn in terms of real human needs in their communities.

Give boys responsibility to help them think more deeply about positive attitudes, beliefs, values, norms, and actions. Teach boys how to learn from experience and how to gain some mastery over the events in their lives. This approach will take effort at the beginning but will soon begin to take hold as the boys learn to discipline themselves.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR DEN DISCIPLINE

- 1. Use the Cub Scout sign to get attention.** When boys and adults see the sign, each should stop talking and raise his or her arm in the sign. Eventually, the room will be quiet. Don't shout or yell for attention. Wait until everyone is quiet before speaking.
- 2. Keep den and pack meetings fast-paced, and have many interesting activities.** Have activities for early arrivals, and alternate boisterous and more quiet activities. Keep in mind that you don't have to crowd everything into a single meeting. There's always the next meeting.
- 3. Try to get to know each boy.** Find out what he likes and dislikes. Don't be afraid to let the boy know something about yourself. Stay in contact with his family and be responsive to what might be going on in other aspects of his life.
- 4. Behave toward boys impartially, regardless of race, social class, religion, and any other difference.** Boys expect fair treatment, and the example of all leaders becomes their model. If you make promises as a leader, you must make every attempt to keep them; at the same time, point out that at times, promises must be broken for good reasons. Knowing that young boys don't have a clear idea of "maybe," you need to offer as much guidance as possible concerning indefinites.
- 5. Listen attentively and try to understand what is written or spoken.** If you have trouble understanding a boy, ask him to clarify. If possible, try to look at the situation from his point of view. Encourage him to tell how he feels, but resist the temptation to tell him how he should feel. Remember that boys are boys, and they do not yet have the maturity of an adult.
- 6. Don't criticize a boy in front of his den or pack; he will feel betrayed and humiliated.** Wait until you can talk with him alone (yet in view of other adults, in accordance with Youth Protection policies). Get him to tell you what went wrong from his perspective, and then explain how you interpret the situation. Make an effort to find some common ground and begin once more.
- 7. Focus on the positives and minimize the negatives.** Help boys to look for good in every situation. Remember to give praise when it is earned and even when it's not expected. Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting, said, "A pat on the back is a stronger stimulus than a prick with a pin. Expect a great deal from boys and you will generally get it."
- 8. Give boys opportunities to make choices.** Provide real options and involve them in the planning of group activities. Sharing the power as well as the fun gives boys a feeling of ownership of the group's success and responsibility for things that do not go well.

9. Provide boys with appropriate challenges. What is exciting to a 7-year-old might bore a 10-year-old. What is exciting to a 10-year-old might frighten a younger child. Focus on the strengths of each developmental stage, and develop the program with the boys. Remember that the youngster who tests your patience the most might need Cub Scouting the most.

10. Take some extra time to reflect on each meeting and learn from your own experience. Start with what went particularly well. What made it go? What part did you play? What parts did the boys and/or other adults play? How can this combination work again? Also focus on what didn't work well. What aspects of the meeting needed more planning, resources, and leadership? What could have been done to prevent problems? Could these ideas be put into action earlier the next time a problem comes up?

Not all areas of behavior can be treated as subjects for discussion, particularly when dangerous, intentionally hurtful, or offensive behaviors are involved. On some occasions, leaders must insist on obedience and save the dialogue for later. Boys sense when some behaviors or events are getting out of control. In these instances, they expect adult leaders to protect them and to restore order.

The best time to confront a crisis is when it occurs. Don't wait for it to resolve by itself. Afterward, the entire group might need time to calm down. If only one or two boys are involved, take them aside and talk to them tactfully. Recognize that some boys have difficulties that are too great to be solved in a Cub Scout den. Share your concerns with and seek assistance from the boy's parent or guardian or your pack committee or unit commissioner.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

Be positive. Figure out what is not working quite right. Is it the meeting? Is it the meeting place? Is it the activity? Is it the Cub Scouts, or a particular Cub Scout? Now is a good time to work with the boys on building group responsibilities and leadership skills.

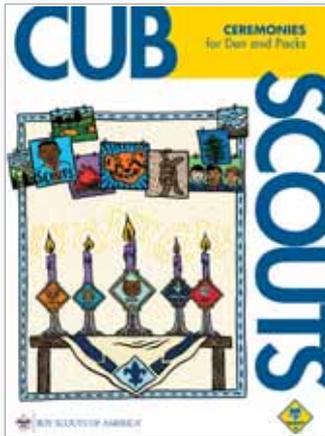
Use group problem-solving skills, which could help the Cub Scout throughout his life. Some boys have difficulty learning positive group skills. Try to support them by guiding them through some simple group decisions. If a plan or activity is not working, guide the Cub Scouts to use their ingenuity to create a different plan. As the boys become more accustomed to making group plans, they will also become better able to handle conflict with others.

Steps for Solving Problems

1. Define the problem.
2. Determine the difficulties the problem is causing.
3. Determine the kinds of solutions that could fix the problem or make it better.
4. Try a solution. If the solution doesn't work, try a different one.
5. Evaluate the solution. How did it work?

Having a defined way of working out difficulties or changes is a good skill to build in any boy. This method also allows development of leadership skills through discussion and decision-making among the Cub Scouts.





Den and Pack Activities

Cub Scout fun begins in the den and pack meeting, but it certainly doesn't end there. In addition to these meetings, Cub Scouts enjoy other types of activities, from pinewood derbies to service projects to family campouts. A well-rounded, yearlong program will keep boys growing strong in mind and body and having fun at the same time.

Whether done indoors or outdoors, in the den or in the pack, all activities should be done in a positive way that builds boys' self-esteem and self-confidence. Also, it's important that you refer to the *Guide to Safe Scouting* for BSA safety policies.

CEREMONIES

Ceremonies play an important part in Scouting. *Ceremonies for Dens and Packs*, No. 33212, offers detailed guidance and ceremony examples, but here's a quick introduction to ceremonies you can use in Cub Scouting.

Den Ceremonies

Use simple ceremonies to open and close den meetings and to mark important events in the lives of the boys and the den. Den ceremonies should be short—no longer than two or three minutes—and varied; the same opening and closing each week will become boring. Boys should have a chance to help plan and lead den ceremonies.

Typical den ceremonies include:

- ▶ Opening ceremonies, often flag ceremonies, which signal the beginning of the den meeting
- ▶ Progress Toward Ranks ceremonies, which acknowledge a boy's progress toward his rank advancement
- ▶ Denner installation ceremonies, which recognize a boy leader and the importance of this position in Cub Scout and Webelos dens
- ▶ Special recognition ceremonies, which mark special events such as birthdays and holidays
- ▶ Closing ceremonies, which emphasize Cub Scouting's ideals and bring a quiet, inspirational end to the den meeting

Pack Ceremonies

Ceremonies are also an important part of pack meetings and can be used to emphasize Cub Scouting's ideals. Use pack ceremonies to open and close meetings, promote advancement, and recognize boys, leaders, and family members for special achievements.

Typical pack ceremonies include:

- ▶ Opening ceremonies, which set the stage for the pack meeting
- ▶ Flag ceremonies, which teach boys how to handle and present the U.S. flag in a special way
- ▶ Induction ceremonies, which welcome new boys and their families into the pack
- ▶ Advancement ceremonies, which celebrate the completion of requirements for the Bobcat, Tiger Cub, Wolf, Bear, Webelos, and Arrow of Light ranks
- ▶ Graduation or transition ceremonies, which are used when boys transition from one program to another on the Scouting trail
- ▶ Recognition ceremonies, which recognize leaders, den chiefs, boys, or family members for special service, activities, or tenure
- ▶ Closing ceremonies, which bring the meeting to a close and send everyone home with inspirational ideas to remember

Advancement Ceremonies

New boys are constantly joining the pack, advancing through the ranks, earning badges and other awards, and graduating into Boy Scouting. All of these steps along the Cub Scout trail are occasions for recognition. Almost every pack meeting will have some type of induction, advancement, or graduation ceremony.

If a boy receives a badge in an exciting advancement ceremony, it will be even more meaningful to him. If the ceremonies are colorful and realistic and recognize a real achievement for a boy, they can be satisfying and memorable for every member of the pack. Advancement ceremonies may also serve as an incentive for boys who are not advancing.

Advancement ceremonies should be well-planned and related to the purposes of Cub Scouting. Each person involved should know what is expected, and parents or other family members should always be included. Badges are presented to them, and they in turn present the badges to the boys.

Advancement ceremonies, like all other Cub Scout activities, should be positive and meaningful experiences that reflect the values and aims of Scouting.

- ▶ Take care that all cultures and ethnic groups are portrayed in a positive manner.
- ▶ Show proper respect for religious beliefs.
- ▶ Refrain from imitating activities that might be interpreted as “hazing”—such as walking on hot coals, branding, or drinking blood.

Bobcat Ceremony

The Bobcat badge is the first badge Cub Scouts earn, so the ceremony should be especially exciting and memorable. Some packs have a special ceremony complete with artificial campfire. The parents should have an important role in this presentation.

Some packs have traditionally encouraged boys to wear the Bobcat badge upside down until they’ve done a Good Turn. Do not, however, pin on the badge by holding boys upside down. Any Bobcat ceremony in which boys are physically turned upside down contains significant potential for harm and should not be used.

TIPS FOR OUTDOOR CEREMONIES

Remember these points when planning outdoor ceremonies.

Weather. It’s difficult to keep candles lit in winds or light rain. Have a backup plan, with some type of protection.

Acoustics. The wind sometimes carries voices in the wrong direction. Make sure speakers can be heard.

Natural Surroundings. Make the most of the surroundings to furnish background. Lakefronts or open areas in the woods make good ceremony sites.

Length. Make ceremonies short, especially if the audience is standing.

Flag. Be certain that the U.S. flag and other flags are adequately anchored. A flag holder will usually require extra security on a windy day. Insist on respect for the U.S. flag, indoors or outdoors.

Ceremonial Equipment

Ceremonial equipment such as awards boards, costumes, and other props add color and interest to ceremonies. Most packs use ceremony boards, cutouts of badges, artificial campfires, recognition charts, advancement ladders, candles, spotlights, and costumes to make ceremonies more exciting for the boys.

Before using candles for indoor ceremonies, be sure their use is permissible, and take any necessary safety precautions. Some areas have laws restricting the use of open flames in public buildings. Electric or battery-operated candles or small pen-type flashlights can be used as substitutes for lighted candles.

MEETING ACTIVITIES

What goes on in den and pack meetings, combined with outdoor activities, is the reason that boys join Cub Scouting and stay in the program. Making these activities fun is paramount to the program’s success.



Remember that boys come from a variety of family backgrounds; plan ceremonies that reflect a broad interpretation of family.





PICKING CEREMONIAL EQUIPMENT

Ceremonial equipment should be:

- ▶ *Simple*
- ▶ *Inexpensive*
- ▶ *Adaptable*
- ▶ *Easy to store and transport*

Crafts

Crafts are an important part of Cub Scouting because they help a boy:

- ▶ Learn new skills.
- ▶ Follow directions.
- ▶ Work with his hands.
- ▶ Appreciate and value materials.
- ▶ Use and care for tools.

Crafts and projects in Cub Scouting may relate to achievements, electives, or activity badges. Completed craft projects may be displayed at the pack meeting for all to see.

Teach boys the proper use and care of tools and provide a suitable working area. Inadequate tools and dull tools are dangerous. Tools are replaceable—boys are not. Use only simple hand tools and avoid power equipment when working with Cub Scout-age boys.

Boys need freedom to create individual designs. This generally rules out the use of kits and preformed materials. At times, each boy may choose those things that interest him most. There will be other times when all boys in the den are working on the same project, each in his own way.

Den Yells

Den yells, created by the boys and their leaders, help develop and maintain den spirit. The yells provide a way for boys to be united with their den and express themselves at a pack meeting or pack activity.

When making up a den yell with the boys, remember to make it simple and rhythmic. Yells should end in a word or phrase that the boys can shout. Many high school and college cheers can be adapted to den yells. Here are two examples:

Two, four, six, eight,
Who do we appreciate?
Den One! Den One! Den One!

One, two, three, four,
What den do you cheer for?
Which den can you hear more?
Den Four! Den Four! Den Four!

Games

Mention the word game to most boys, and their eyes light up with anticipation. Games are an important part of Cub Scouting because they help boys:

- ▶ Develop skills, body control, and coordination.
- ▶ Learn good sportsmanship, self-confidence, and patience.
- ▶ Develop consideration for others.
- ▶ Learn to follow rules, to wait their turn, and to respect the rights of others.
- ▶ Play fair.

Den chiefs can be a big help leading games in both den and pack meetings. They will have some good ideas to help stimulate the imaginations of the younger boys. Remember that when teaching and leading games, rules should be followed so that everyone will enjoy the game more.

The choice of games is determined by the number of players, the space available, and the desired outcome. Some games, with a small number of players, are best for den meetings. Other games, with larger numbers of players, are more suitable for pack meetings. Boys enjoy seeing their families involved in pack games.

Some games require plenty of room and are best played outdoors. Some games are just for fun and allow boys to use excess energy. Others are quiet games that require concentration.

See the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* for ideas, as well as other BSA resources, such as the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide*, the *Webelos Leader Guide*, the *Den Chief Handbook*, and *Group Meeting Sparklers*.

The Den Game Chest

Some dens have a den game chest that holds equipment for a variety of different games. Begin accumulating odds and ends for the den game chest now. As you try new games, boys can bring scrap items from home to be used in the game and then stored in the game chest for future use.

Keep game instructions on 3-by-5-inch index cards for easy reference and store them in the game chest, too. To keep the cards clean and in good condition, laminate them, punch a hole in one corner, and store them on a split-ring or key chain.

Suggested Items for a Den Game Chest

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| ▶ Ball of string | ▶ Playing cards | ▶ Foil | ▶ Toothpicks |
| ▶ Balloons | ▶ Craft feathers | ▶ Plastic spoons | ▶ Tossing boards |
| ▶ Beanbags | ▶ Golf tees | ▶ Rope | ▶ Umbrella |
| ▶ Chalk | ▶ Marbles | ▶ Rubber balls | ▶ Washers |
| ▶ Checkers | ▶ Muffin tin | ▶ Rubber jar rings | ▶ Whistles |
| ▶ Clothesline | ▶ Paper cups | ▶ Straws | ▶ Wide-mouthed jar |
| ▶ Clothespins | ▶ Paper sacks | ▶ Table-tennis balls | ▶ Work gloves |
| ▶ Curtain rod rings | ▶ Pie pans | ▶ Tin cans | |

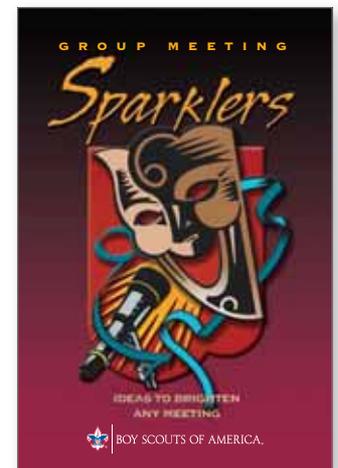
Skits

Tiger Cub, Cub Scout, and Webelos dens may be asked to present skits or demonstrations at the pack meeting. These presentations can be pantomimes, sketches, or short plays. The main purpose of skits is for the boys—and the audience—to have fun; however, as boys practice performing in these informal skits, their confidence and leadership skills begin to develop as well.

Skits are usually appealing to a boy of Cub-Scout age because they help channel his imagination and allow the “let’s pretend” part of his character to appear. Skits also help boys build self-confidence and poise.

Some skits are purely for fun, while others demonstrate skills boys have learned. Boys will have the chance to plan, rehearse, and make props and costumes during den meetings. The final presentation can be made at the pack meeting.

Some Cub Scouts may want to just observe rather than take part in the skit; ask them to handle the lights or offstage sound effects or to watch the time. Sometimes, playing a character who wears a mask or uses puppets helps lessen a boy’s self-consciousness.





Here are a few simple rules to remember when using skits with Cub Scouts.

- ▶ Keep skits short—usually no more than three to five minutes.
- ▶ Avoid long dialogue and memorized lines. Pantomimes are best for younger boys.
- ▶ Use simple costumes and props.
- ▶ Give each boy in the den something to do so that everyone participates.
- ▶ Be sure the audience can hear. Boys should be coached to speak slowly, clearly, and loudly and to pause during applause or laughter from the audience.
- ▶ Avoid asking a boy to portray a character that is too difficult for him. Try to have every boy feel successful about his contribution to the skit.
- ▶ The content of all skits should be positive in nature and reflect the values and purposes of Cub Scouting. Humor is welcome, but it should never be at the expense of someone's self-esteem.

In addition to the *Leader How-To Book*, skit ideas may be found in the *Den Chief Handbook* and the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide*.

Stunts

Stunts brighten meetings and put the group in a happier, livelier, more receptive mood. Use them as icebreakers to get the meeting off to a good start or as an element of surprise or excitement when people get restless.

The same principles apply to stunts as to skits. They should be short, simple, and fun, and each boy in the den should have a part. There are several different types of stunts:

- ▶ Those that the boys perform for an audience
- ▶ Audience participation stunts, in which everyone joins in by making sound effects or some other type of response to a leader
- ▶ Applause stunts, which are especially useful for recognition

Stunts should be fun for the boys as well as the audience. As stunts are more simple than skits, they usually don't require as much preparation and rehearsal; however, they should still be positive in nature and encourage a boy's self-esteem. And, of course, they should never ridicule anyone.

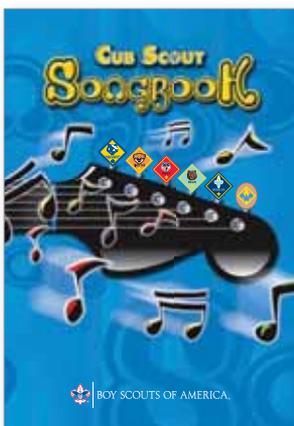
Songs

Group singing at a den or pack meeting creates a feeling of togetherness. You can also use songs to help set whatever mood you want—serious, patriotic, inspirational, or purely fun.

Most boys enjoy opportunities to sing. They especially like action songs that give them a chance to move around. And they love seeing their families taking part in action songs at pack meetings.

You don't have to be an expert singer or conductor to lead songs. You only have to be able to start a song on the right pitch and keep time. When you are teaching new songs, write the words on a chalkboard or large sheet of paper that everyone can see. It also helps if the new song has a familiar tune so everyone can join in immediately.

Some packs have enough copies of the *Cub Scout Songbook*, No. 33222, to use at den meetings. When the group knows the song or has the words, they will be more inclined to join the fun. Also, pack meeting singing is greatly improved if the dens know in advance which songs will be sung and can practice them in den meetings.



Hints for Song Leaders

- ▶ Choose songs to fit the occasion: rousing action songs, quiet songs, patriotic songs, etc.
- ▶ Always start with a rousing, well-known song that everyone can sing out confidently.
- ▶ Smile at the group and relax. Show enthusiasm and confidence.
- ▶ Give the pitch by humming, singing, or playing a few bars.
- ▶ Use simple hand motions to start the group singing. Keep time with simple up-and-down or back-and-forth hand motions.
- ▶ Don't stand fixed in one spot. Move around a little to create some pep and personality.
- ▶ If the group makes a bad start, stop and start over. It will go better the next time.

Storytelling

Storytelling is a good way for a den leader to introduce a topic the den will be focusing on. Often, this can be done with a true story from nature or an incident from the life of a famous person, a myth, or an American Indian legend. The Cub Scout Promise, the Law of the Pack, and the Cub Scout motto all can be explained and illustrated by stories. A story can set the scene for a special outing or trip. It can address a special need, such as a behavior problem, allowing you to get a point across without singling out a particular boy.

One of the best reasons for telling stories is because they are fun and boys enjoy them. They are sometimes just the right thing to change the pace of a meeting from noisy to quiet, or to put a finishing touch on a pack campfire.

One of the first stories Cub Scouts should hear is "The Story of Akela and Mowgli," found in the *Wolf Cub Scout Handbook*. This story helps explain who the Wolf Cub Scout is and serves as a lead-in to all things that follow in Cub Scouting.

You can get materials for stories in many places: from the local library, from personal experience, and from magazines, including *Boys' Life* and *Scouting*. Use your imagination!

Hints for Storytellers

- ▶ Choose a story that appeals to you and is suitable for the occasion.
- ▶ Create a catchy line for a beginning and to get the boys' attention: "Did you know that the first Akela was a wolf?"
- ▶ Decide when and how to end your story. Don't make it too long.
- ▶ Practice the story in front of your family or record it on a tape recorder to hear how it sounds before you tell it to the boys.
- ▶ Before you begin telling the story, be sure the boys are comfortable and haven't been sitting for too long.
- ▶ Live your story. Don't be afraid to "g-r-r-o-w-w-l-l," to speak in a whiny voice, or to use hand or body gestures for emphasis.
- ▶ Speak clearly and naturally. Use simple language.
- ▶ When you have finished, stop talking. This will be the time the boys want to talk. You'll need to listen, particularly if you're trying to get across a message. A few simple questions may help start a discussion about your topic or message.



RAINY-DAY DEN ACTIVITIES

Always have a backup plan in case of bad weather.

- ▶ *Make a den doodle.*
- ▶ *Take a rain hike.*
- ▶ *Make beanbags for den games.*
- ▶ *Hold a uniform inspection.*
- ▶ *Carve soap.*
- ▶ *Make games or gifts for shut-ins.*
- ▶ *Make litter bags.*
- ▶ *Make neckerchief slides.*
- ▶ *Have a songfest.*

Refer to the Leader How-To Book for more information on many of these ideas.





Three types of service projects:

1. Helping the natural world
2. Helping the community
3. Helping the chartered organization



Tricks and Puzzles

Cub Scout-age boys enjoy tricks and puzzles, especially if magic and mystery are involved. Either the den leader or den chief will want to show the boys a new trick or puzzle at almost every den meeting; this is a good gathering activity. Later, the boys will enjoy showing the trick to someone else at home or school. Remember, the trick or puzzle must be simple enough for the Cub Scout to do himself.

For stunts, tricks, and puzzles, see the *Den Chief Handbook*, *Group Meeting Sparklers*, *Cub Scout Magic*, the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide*, the *Webelos Leader Guide*, and the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*.

SERVICE PROJECTS

The foundation for helping boys become good citizens is to teach them the value of service to others. Individual, den, and pack service activities all help Cub Scouts grow into caring, responsible citizens.

When planning service activities for Cub Scouts, consider that service activities

- ▶ Should be genuinely useful
- ▶ Should get young people directly involved with the people they're helping
- ▶ May be challenging but must be appropriate for the developmental level of the boys
- ▶ Should include a clear explanation about what needs to be done
- ▶ Require good supervision from caring, well-informed adults
- ▶ Should end with a time for reflection so boys can evaluate the positive effect of what they have experienced

Service projects related to conservation will help Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts complete many advancement requirements for Wolf and Bear achievements and Webelos activity badges. Conservation service projects conducted by the den or pack are also a requirement for the Cub Scout World Conservation Award.

Service activities may help the natural world, the community, or the chartered organization. Here are suggestions of some service activities appropriate for Cub Scout-age boys:

1. Helping the natural world

- ▶ Pick up litter around the community.
- ▶ Clean up debris by a stream.
- ▶ Plant seedlings or flowers.
- ▶ Recycle glass, paper, aluminum, or plastic, depending on the needs and recycling program of your community.
- ▶ Make bird feeders.

2. Helping the community

- ▶ Provide a flag ceremony for a school.
- ▶ Collect food for food banks.
- ▶ Make cards for a care center.
- ▶ Clean up a church parking lot.
- ▶ Shovel snow or rake leaves for seniors.
- ▶ Distribute voting reminders.
- ▶ Distribute emergency procedure brochures.
- ▶ Recycle family newspapers.

3. Helping the chartered organization

- ▶ Conduct a cleanup project.
- ▶ Plant and care for trees.
- ▶ Provide a flag ceremony.
- ▶ Help set up for a special event.
- ▶ Distribute programs or bulletins at a meeting of the organization.

These are only a few ideas for service projects. Ask your chartered organization or other local organizations where your Cub Scouts can help out in the community.

STAYING SAFE

Organized Cub Scout service activities not only benefit the boys' development, but these activities meet some real needs of people in the community.

Many of the projects that boys do for service take place outdoors. Recycling, picking up litter, sweeping and shoveling, weeding and planting are the most fun in an outdoors environment. Take extra care with these types of projects, especially those involving the cleanup of litter and debris. Conduct projects during daylight hours, and avoid taking boys out at dusk or early daylight. Boys should wear work gloves, reflective vests, or other appropriate safety equipment to avoid injury. Also, arrange for adequate adult supervision for the activity.

TRIPS AND OUTINGS

- ▶ It is the policy of the BSA that trips and outings may never be led by one adult. Two registered adult leaders, or one registered adult leader and a parent of a participating Scout, one of whom must be at least 21 years of age, are required for all trips and outings. This is known as the policy of two-deep leadership.
- ▶ The chartered organization is responsible for informing the committee and leadership of the pack that sufficient adult leadership must be provided on all trips and outings.
- ▶ Obtain a signed permission slip from the parent or guardian of each boy.
- ▶ Read the *Guide to Safe Scouting* and have the most current edition of this publication on all trips and outings. (The *Guide to Safe Scouting* is also available on the BSA's Web site at www.scouting.org/HealthandSafety/GSS.aspx.)
- ▶ Adequate, safe, and responsible transportation must be used for all Scouting activities.
- ▶ Passenger cars, vans, or station wagons may be used for transporting passengers. Trucks are approved for transporting equipment only—no passengers, except in the cab.
- ▶ Individual seat belts are required for, and must be used by, each passenger and the driver. Passengers should not ride on the rear deck of station wagons or on the floor of vans.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ Cub Scout trips are normally one-day excursions. On occasion, one-night stopovers are permitted, although they are not encouraged. When overnight stops are necessary, participants will stay in private homes, hotels, or motels. Overnight camping on such trips is not permitted.
- ▶ The local council may approve lock-ins or overnight programming at local museums.
- ▶ Cub Scout packs are encouraged to visit military installations for one-day trips only.
- ▶ You should inform the pack committee and Cubmaster of all den trips.
- ▶ Den families should be notified any time that the den is away from the regular meeting place. It is recommended that Informed Consent Agreement (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) be obtained for all den trips.

TOUR PLANS

- ▶ A tour plan should be filed with the local council service center at least 21 days in advance to ensure the council has enough time to review the plan.
- ▶ Webelos dens should file a tour plan before Webelos overnight campouts.
- ▶ Be familiar with "Our Pledge of Performance" found in the tour plan.
- ▶ Check with your council service center for local policy on tour plans for den trips and outings.





GO SEE ITS AND FIELD TRIPS

Boys enjoy visiting museums, business establishments, parks, and other attractions. These field trips can help bring a topic to life by allowing boys to experience firsthand the things they have been learning about.

Before embarking on any trip, follow the appropriate procedures to ensure the safety of everyone involved.

Tiger Cubs and their adult partners go on a Go See It outing each month and Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts go on field trips and outings to satisfy advancement requirements. Through these outings, Cub Scouts can learn about places where adults work, community services (fire, police, hospital, etc.), nature centers, animal care facilities, and other places of interest to young boys.

A well-planned outing will benefit everyone involved, providing an opportunity for boys and adults to

- ▶ Acquire new interests and knowledge.
- ▶ Develop a deeper understanding of and respect for other people.
- ▶ Reinforce attitudes of good citizenship, such as courtesy and kindness.
- ▶ Have fun.

TIPS FOR OUTINGS

- ▶ Determine the distance to the destination and how much time will be involved.
- ▶ File a Local Tour Permit Application following your local council's guidelines.
- ▶ Make needed arrangements and reservations in advance.
- ▶ Arrange for transportation that will ensure comfort, safety, and compliance with insurance requirements. If traveling by car or van, individual seat belts must be used by all boys and adults, including the driver.
- ▶ If not already on file, obtain a completed Annual Health and Medical Record form, No. 34414, for all Cub Scouts and adult partners (if Tiger Cubs).
- ▶ Be sure that all adult partners know where and when to meet. Be on time.
- ▶ Consider designating as a contact person a family member who is staying at home. In case of delay, this contact person could inform other families of the delay.
- ▶ Provide all drivers with maps, including parking lots to use, doors to enter, phone numbers for the host adult and the site being visited, and other pertinent information.
- ▶ Don't try to travel in a caravan or convoy.
- ▶ Let everyone know in advance that boys and their leaders are to be in uniform.
- ▶ Emphasize the buddy system for Cub Scouts. Each Tiger Cub must be accompanied by his adult partner at all times.
- ▶ Know how many people are in the group. Make a list and take it on the trip.
- ▶ Coach the boys in advance to be attentive and courteous and to obey all rules.
- ▶ Locate the restroom immediately on arrival.
- ▶ After the trip, have the boys write thank-you notes to hosts or other people who helped.

SPECIAL PACK ACTIVITIES

Your pack will occasionally want to plan some special activities other than your monthly pack meetings. These might include science or heritage fairs, sports tournaments, family picnics, or a pack field day. The *Leader How-To Book* has several ideas for special pack activities, as well as tips for planning these events. See also the *Academics and Sports Program Guide*.

When planning special pack activities (other than pack meetings), you can follow some general guidelines to help ensure your success.

- 1. Objective.** Why are we having the activity? Does it help to achieve the purposes of Cub Scouting?



- 2. Leadership.** Adequate adult leadership is needed to ensure safety and supervision. For major activities, such as the blue and gold banquet, the pack committee usually appoints a chair and a committee is recruited to carry out various responsibilities. This is a good time to involve adult family members.
- 3. Facility.** What type of facility is needed? Can it be held at the regular pack meeting place? Is it an outdoor activity? Are reservations necessary? Will there be a charge for using the facility?
- 4. Physical Arrangements.** What type of seating arrangement is needed? If it is outdoors, what is available and what needs to be provided?
- 5. Schedule.** When will the event be held? What time will it begin? Who does what and when? What time will it end? A written schedule or program will be helpful.
- 6. Alternative.** Plan for backup leadership to fill in for emergencies. Also, if you are planning an outdoor activity, have a backup plan in case of bad weather.
- 7. Materials and Equipment.** What materials and equipment are needed? Who will bring them?
- 8. Registration or Check-in Procedure.** Most competitive events require some type of check-in procedure. Who will be responsible?
- 9. Judging and Awards.** Any special pack activity that takes the place of the regular pack meeting should include an advancement ceremony so recognition can be made promptly. If it's a competitive activity, will each boy get something for participating? Or will only winners be recognized? How and when? What type of awards will be used? Who will do the judging? How?
- 10. Finances.** Estimate the cost of the activity, if any. Does the pack budget cover this expense? If not, how will the cost be covered?
- 11. Public Relations.** Be sure that all pack families are informed about the activity. Could this event be publicized in local newspapers or other media?
- 12. Health and Safety.** Include in the plan all necessary measures to ensure the health and safety of the boys and others attending. Refer to the *Guide to Safe Scouting* for current policies and procedures for safe activities.
- 13. Permits.** Have all necessary tour permits been submitted? Have necessary permission slips and/or medical forms been obtained?
- 14. Transportation.** Will transportation be needed? Will each family provide its own? If not, what arrangements need to be made?
- 15. Countdown.** Does everyone know what is expected? Always keep in mind the nine elements of program planning.
- 16. Training.** Have all training policies been followed for this particular activity?

Anniversary Week

Scouting's anniversary, the date that the Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in the United States, is February 8. Scouting Anniversary Week begins with Scout Sunday, observed on the Sunday of the week that includes February 8, and concludes with Scout Sabbath on Saturday.

Observe Scouting Anniversary Week as a den or pack with one or more special activities:

- ▶ Hold a blue and gold banquet to highlight Scouting's birthday.
- ▶ Provide a demonstration of Cub Scout games, crafts, skits, fitness skills, etc., at a shopping center or other public location.
- ▶ Provide a store-window display about Cub Scouting.
- ▶ Provide a service project for the chartered organization, a school, or a place of worship.
- ▶ Wear their uniforms to school during the week.
- ▶ Attend a religious service together, in uniform, on Scout Sunday or Scout Sabbath.





Blue and Gold Banquet

During February, the month of Scouting's anniversary, packs across the country hold blue and gold banquets—birthday dinners for Cub Scouting. In nearly all packs, the banquet is a highlight of the program year. It brings families together for a meal and an evening of fun and inspiration. Packs often invite former members, representatives of the chartered organization, and other Scouting or community leaders to take part. The banquet is usually during the February pack meeting and is an event the boys look forward to with excitement.

Careful planning is necessary for the banquet to be successful. Most packs begin planning at least two months in advance. The pack committee usually recruits a banquet chair who in turn selects helpers to carry out specific responsibilities. Try to involve as many people as possible but avoid giving den leaders too many additional responsibilities because they will be busy working with their dens.

More information on blue and gold banquets is available in the *Leader How-To Book* and at monthly roundtables.

Cub Scout Derbies

Each year, most packs hold one or more events where boys race model vehicles they've made themselves. For guidelines and ideas, see the *Cub Scout Grand Prix Pinewood Derby Guidebook*, No. 33721, which also covers the space derby and raingutter regatta. For more on Cubmobile derbies, see the *Leader How-To Book*.

Pinewood Derby

Pinewood derby cars are small wooden models that boys make with help from their families and then race in competition. The cars are powered by gravity and run down a regulation track. The pinewood derby is an annual event in most packs. Many districts and councils also hold larger-scale derbies.

Pinewood derby car kits are available from your local Scouting distributor, along with pinewood derby ribbons, medals, and trophies.

Space Derby

Competing with the pinewood derby in popularity as a family-son project is the space derby. It is similar to the pinewood derby except that the models are miniature rockets driven by propellers powered by rubber bands along a suspended heavy monofilament line.

Space derby kits are available from your local Scouting distributor, along with space derby ribbons, medals, and trophies.

Raingutter Regatta

The raingutter regatta is a boat race using boats that boys make with help from their families. The boats are propelled by the boys' own wind power—that is, they blow into the sails—along a water-filled raingutter that is supported at each end by a sawhorse.

Regatta kits are available from your local Scouting distributor, along with regatta ribbons, medals, and trophies.

Cubmobile Derby

Cubmobiles are pint-sized racing cars that the boys and families in each den build. Races are held on a smooth-surfaced street with a gradual slope, in cooperation with local authorities. Each den has one racer, and each boy in the den races in the car once. Usually, a ramp is used to help start the cars, and they are propelled downhill to the finish line by the force of gravity.



INTERPACK ACTIVITIES

Cub Scout activities are best when done on a one-pack basis. Every boy's participation can be assured, and leaders and families can be more easily involved in the planning and operation of the activity. Informal activities among packs are acceptable, however, if they contribute to the regular program of the packs and avoid the over-organization evident in some sports and competitive events. Under these guidelines, packs can conduct any acceptable sport or competitive Cub Scout activity, such as a softball game, a soccer match, a pinewood derby, or an interpack game day.

When planning interpack activities, the committees responsible should be able answer “yes” to these questions:

- ▶ Will this activity strengthen the public image of Cub Scouting?
- ▶ Will the activity demonstrate the purposes and methods of Cub Scouting?
- ▶ Will the activity strengthen each pack’s program, morale, and recruiting power?
- ▶ Have the health, safety, and general welfare of all members been considered in selecting the activity?
- ▶ Will the activity allow participation of all Cub Scouts, not just a select few?
- ▶ Will the activity promote a happy experience, free of the emotional and physical strain that can come from an overemphasis on winning?

Getting Approval for Interpack Activities

Follow this procedure for activities involving more than one unit.

1. Submit a proposal, including a written statement of the objectives of the event, to the local council Scout executive for approval.
2. If units from multiple councils within the same region will be involved, the Scout executive must then forward the proposal to the region for its approval.
3. If units from other regions will be involved, the proposal must be forwarded to the national office for review and approval.

DISTRICT AND COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Districts and councils can offer activities that are beyond the scope of what most packs can plan. Every community is different, but typical activities include Cub Scout day camps, Scoutoramas or Scouting shows, conservation projects, outdoor Cub Scout field days, Cub Scout circuses, and district summer softball leagues.

District or Council Scouting Shows

Cub Scout pack participation in Scouting shows or expositions helps acquaint Cub Scout families with Boy Scouting and Venturing. It helps boys and parents see that they are part of a total Scouting program. A Scouting show is an excellent means of demonstrating to the general public the way in which Scouting serves youth.

Pack participation in arena shows or expositions is desirable under the following conditions.

- ▶ Where the purpose of the show is to demonstrate the whole Scouting program to the public.
- ▶ Where Cub Scout participation in the show actually demonstrates the fundamentals of Cub Scouting rather than being merely a mass of boys. Examples of acceptable participation include a grand entrance of boys and parents by packs, demonstrations of Cub Scout outdoor activities, acts related to Cub Scout or Webelos Scout badges, or other Cub Scout activities such as derbies, physical fitness, etc.
- ▶ When participation of Cub Scouts does not require mass rehearsals of boys without den or pack leaders.

District or Council Tiger Cub Activities

Many districts and councils plan and conduct special activities just for Tiger Cub dens. These activities are planned for the age and experience level of Tiger Cubs, with activities for boys and their adult partners to do together. Tiger Cubs and their adult partners may also attend district and council day camps.





Health, Safety, and First Aid

Thanks to generations of safety-conscious leaders, the Boy Scouts of America has an outstanding record of providing for the physical well-being of its members. Caring for your Scouts' health and safety should be your primary concern. When you take this responsibility seriously, problems rarely occur. You should also set a good example of staying healthy yourself and following all safety rules. You are also encouraged to know basic first aid.

Information on conducting safe Cub Scouting activities can be found in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*. Every leader should have a current edition of this publication and be familiar with its contents. The guide also is available online at www.scouting.org.

TEACHING HEALTH AND FITNESS

You must be aware of any complication that can occur in any boy because of a temporary or permanent medical condition. Learn which boys are subject to convulsions; allergies to insect stings, certain foods, plants, animals, or medications; diabetes; bleeding disorders; or any other condition that requires any form of regular medication or discipline. If boys do have a problem, you can get help more quickly if you are informed.

1. When a boy registers, ask the parent or guardian to complete an Annual Health and Medical Record form, No. 34414. As the name indicates, this form must be updated each year.
2. During your first visit with his family, discuss the boy's general health. Discuss topics such as regular medications and potential health problems. Show that you are interested in the boy as an individual; the family will appreciate your concern. Become familiar with what kind of medical and hospital insurance the family carries.
3. Observe each boy during regular meeting activities so that you are familiar with his normal behavior pattern. This knowledge will make it easier to spot irregularities that might indicate a problem.
4. Emphasize the importance of regular medical checkups. A brief talk by a physician at a pack meeting or an occasional reminder can be helpful.
5. Encourage boys to learn and practice good health habits, including proper diet, exercise, rest, and personal hygiene.
6. Teach games, contests, and physical tests that will help boys grow strong and healthy. The Tiger Cub, Wolf, and Bear achievements and electives and Webelos activity badges will help in this area.
7. Invite special guests, such as a dentist or an emergency medical technician, to talk briefly at a pack meeting about health issues.

Teaching Safety Awareness

Ensure that everyone follows all safety rules at all times during den and pack meetings and activities.

1. Using the Cub Scout achievements, electives, and activity badges, teach the boys the rules about home, fire, and water safety.
2. Use the Meeting Place Inspection Checklist (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) to check for accident hazards at the meeting place.
3. Use a few minutes of a den or pack parents' meeting to discuss the value of teaching boys to cope with the everyday hazards of living. Focus on how to be prepared for these hazards in addition to how to avoid them. For example:
 - ▶ Instead of asking boys to stay off the streets, teach them the proper precautions for street safety.
 - ▶ Instead of keeping boys indoors in cold weather, teach them how to dress to protect themselves from the cold.

4. Invite local experts to visit with parents and boys. These visits will almost always fit into the boys' advancement requirements.
 - ▶ A firefighter could talk about fire hazards in the home.
 - ▶ A police officer could talk about simple traffic rules and the importance of wearing seat belts.
 - ▶ An authority on swimming and boating could tell what to do if a boat tips over during a family outing.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Always have a plan of action in the event of a change in conditions (tornado, fire, flash flood, or serious accident). It should include answers to these questions.

1. Who is in charge?
2. What steps are necessary to protect the group?
3. What steps are necessary to care for the injured?
4. Who needs to be notified?
 - ▶ Local authorities (police, fire, emergency preparedness, power company)
 - ▶ Emergency medical services (rescue squad or ambulance)
 - ▶ District executive or council Scout executive
 - ▶ Parent, guardian, or next of kin
 - ▶ Religious leader
 - ▶ Cub Scout pack leadership

Whenever an emergency occurs in which a person needs medical care beyond simple first aid (this means going to a medical clinic or emergency room at a hospital), notify the parent or next of kin immediately.

In case of a missing Cub Scout or a fatality, notify the council Scout executive after local authorities and emergency medical services. The Scout executive will make arrangements to notify the victim's family in person.

FIRST AID

All Cub Scout leaders should know how to perform simple first aid. The boys will have an opportunity to learn more about first aid when they become Boy Scouts.

Your local American Red Cross chapter, American Heart Association affiliate, or poison control center can provide information, literature, and training courses that will be helpful to you. Basic first aid classes for youth are also offered through the American Red Cross. Additional information can be found in the *Boy Scout Handbook*, *Fieldbook*, and the *First Aid* merit badge pamphlet.

BSA Recommendations on Blood Exposure

Treat all blood as if it were contaminated with bloodborne viruses. Do not use bare hands to stop bleeding; always use a protective barrier. Always wash exposed skin areas with hot water and soap immediately after treating the victim. The following equipment is to be included in all first-aid kits and used when rendering first aid to those in need.

- ▶ Nonlatex or vinyl gloves, to be used when stopping bleeding or dressing wounds
- ▶ A mouth-barrier device for rendering rescue breathing or CPR
- ▶ Plastic goggles or other eye protection to prevent a victim's blood from getting into the rescuer's eyes in the event of serious arterial bleeding
- ▶ Antiseptic, for sterilizing or cleaning exposed skin areas, particularly if soap and water are not available





TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

Most accidents occur within a short distance of home, so safety precautions are necessary even on short trips. It is essential that adequate, safe, and responsible transportation be used for den and pack activities. Passenger cars, vans, or station wagons may be used for transporting passengers; individual seat belts must be available for, and used by, all boys and adults, including the driver.

Drivers of motor vehicles must be properly licensed and at least 18 years of age, have adequate insurance, and be approved by the pack committee.

Passengers should not ride in the back of station wagons or on the floor of vans. Trucks may not be used for transporting passengers except in the cabin.

Automobile Safety During BSA Activities

Cub Scout leaders who participate in multiple-day resident camps will have a difficult time getting as much sleep as they do at home. When they leave to return home, they will be vulnerable to “The Risk Zone.” The Risk Zone, a state of physical and mental fatigue, is a major cause of highway crash fatalities. Drivers are generally poor judges of their own fatigue and unable to predict when they are in danger of falling asleep at the wheel.

Escaping the Risk Zone

Here are some tips for avoiding killer fatigue and ensuring safe passage through the Risk Zone.

- ▶ Start out well-rested. Be sure to get a good night’s sleep before driving a long distance.
- ▶ Share the driving. Designate licensed relief drivers.
- ▶ Increase the radio volume and avoid listening to soft, sleep-inducing music. Adjust the car temperature so that it’s not too comfortable.
- ▶ Stay involved with the driving; don’t use cruise control.
- ▶ Take frequent breaks. Stop and get out of the car at least every two hours.

Parade Floats and Hayrides

The BSA rule prohibiting 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.

- ▶ Transportation to and from the parade or hayride site is not allowed on the truck or trailer.
- ▶ Those people riding, whether seated or standing, must be able to hold on to something stationary.
- ▶ Legs should not hang over the side of the vehicle or trailer.
- ▶ Flashing lights must illuminate a vehicle used for a hayride after dark, or the vehicle must be followed by one that has flashing lights.



Outdoor Activity Safety

- ▶ Always have a first-aid kit handy. If possible, have an adult trained in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) attend pack functions.
- ▶ Encourage boys to use the buddy system so that they are aware of each other's whereabouts at all times.
- ▶ Have a plan for personal or natural emergencies (such as lightning storms, high winds, or flash floods) that could occur during an outdoor activity. Know where emergency care can be obtained quickly.
- ▶ Check out activity locations in advance for hazards.
- ▶ Avoid dangers such as buildings in disrepair or under construction, fire hazards, stinging insects, poisonous plants, improperly used tools, and sports or game equipment that are inappropriate for the age and size of the boys. Accidents can be prevented.
- ▶ Select a well-identified gathering place in the event the group is separated.
- ▶ An adult should always supervise when Cub Scouts are around fires and cooking. If the den is building a fire, clear of all burnable materials a space 10 feet in diameter. Stay away from trees with low-hanging branches. The use of chemical or liquid fuel stoves must be limited to adults.

Sun Safety

The American Academy of Dermatology advises the following protection tips against damaging rays.

- ▶ Limit exposure to sun between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
- ▶ Generously apply sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15.
- ▶ Wear protective, tightly woven clothing.
- ▶ Wear a 4-inch-wide broad-brimmed hat and sunglasses with ultraviolet (UV) protective lenses.
- ▶ Stay in the shade whenever possible.
- ▶ Avoid reflective surfaces, which can reflect up to 85 percent of the sun's damaging rays.

Hiking Safety

Hikes are simple and informal activities that don't require a lot of preparation. Certain safety precautions, however, need to be followed whenever Cub Scouts are in the outdoors.

- ▶ Avoid highways.
- ▶ When walking along any road, have the group walk single file as far to the left as possible, facing oncoming traffic. The den leader should be the first in line, with the den chief or an adult at the end.
- ▶ Keep the hike speed consistent with the short steps of the boys. It can help to put the slowest hiker near the front.
- ▶ Exhaustion is a common complaint. Some boys can go on endlessly whereas others tire quickly. Take frequent rest stops. Use the time to talk about nature, play quiet games, or eat snacks.
- ▶ Never drink untested water. The safest water supply is a supply of water brought from home.
- ▶ Stay off private property unless you have permission.
- ▶ Stay away from railroad tracks.
- ▶ Avoid natural hazards such as fast-moving streams, steep cliffs, caves, and areas with loose rocks.
- ▶ Plan all hikes to start and finish during daylight hours. Any Cub Scout hike should be a day trip only. Overnight backpacking is not an appropriate activity for Cub Scouts or Webelos Scouts.





SAFE SWIM DEFENSE

1. *Qualified Supervision*
2. *Physical Fitness*
3. *Safe Area*
4. *Lifeguards on Duty*
5. *Lookout*
6. *Ability Groups*
7. *Buddy System*
8. *Discipline*

WATER SAFETY

Water activities can make good den or pack activities, but safety rules are very important any time a pack is holding an event around water. Some of the boys are probably nonswimmers, and it is likely that some who think of themselves as swimmers can't swim very far or safely in deep water.

To ensure safe aquatics activities, the Boy Scouts of America has developed the Safe Swim Defense and Safety Afloat plans. These plans establish standards and procedures to minimize inherent risks. You should be trained in these plans before conducting aquatics activities.

Safe Swim Defense and Safety Afloat training can be given by any person authorized by the council, including a BSA Aquatics resource person, a unit leader with aquatics skill, or any other person with aquatics knowledge or experience whom the local council has approved. Safe Swim Defense and Safety Afloat training can also be completed at the Online Learning Center, <http://olc.scouting.org>.

Safe Swim Defense

Before a BSA group may engage in any aquatics activity, a minimum of one adult leader must complete Safe Swim Defense training, have a commitment card (No. 34243) with him or her, and agree to use the eight defenses in this plan.

- 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 the youth members in his or her care, who is experienced in the water and confident of his or her ability to respond in the event of an emergency, 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 as a BSA Lifeguard to assist in the planning and conduct of all swimming activity.

- 2. Physical Fitness.** Evidence of fitness for swimming activity is required, with a complete health history from a physician, parent, or legal guardian. The adult supervisor should adjust all supervision, discipline, and protection to anticipate any potential risks associated with individual health conditions. In the event of any significant health conditions, the unit leader should require proof of an examination by a physician.

Those with physical disabilities can enjoy and benefit from aquatics if the types of disabilities are known and necessary precautions are taken.

- 3. Safe Area.** When swimming in areas not regularly maintained and used for swimming activity, have lifeguards and swimmers systematically examine the bottom of the swimming area to determine varying depths, deep holes, rocks, and stumps.

Mark off the area for three groups: not more than 3 1/2 feet deep for nonswimmers; from shallow water to just over the head for beginners; and deep water not more than 12 feet for swimmers. A participant should not be permitted to swim in an area where he cannot readily recover and maintain his footing, or cannot maintain his position on the water, because of swimming ability or water flow.

When setting up a safe swimming area in natural waters, use poles stuck in the bottom, or plastic bottles, balloons, or sticks attached to rock anchors with twine for boundary markers. Enclose nonswimmer and beginner areas with buoy lines (twine and floats) between markers. Mark the outer bounds of the swimmer area with floats. Be sure that clear-water depth is at least 7 feet before allowing anyone to dive into the water.

Diving is prohibited from any height more than 40 inches above the water surface; feet-first entry is prohibited from more than 60 inches above the water. For any entry from more than 18 inches above the water surface, clear-water depth must be 10 to 12 feet.

Only surface swimming is permitted in turbid water. Swimming is not permitted in water more than 12 feet deep, in turbid water where poor visibility and depth would interfere with emergency recognition or prompt rescue, or in whitewater, unless all participants wear appropriate personal flotation devices and the supervisor determines that swimming with personal flotation equipment is safe under the circumstances.

- 4. Lifeguards on Duty.** Swim only where lifeguards are on duty. For unit swims in areas where lifeguards are not provided by others, the supervisor should designate two capable swimmers as lifeguards. Station them ashore, equipped with a lifeline (a 100-foot length of 3/8-inch nylon cord). In an emergency, one carries out the line; the other feeds it out from shore and then pulls in his partner and the person being helped. In addition, if a boat is available, have two people, preferably capable swimmers, take it out—one rowing and the other equipped with a 10-foot pole or extra oar.

Provide one guard for every 10 people in the water, and adjust the number and positioning of guards as needed to protect the particular area and activity.

- 5. Lookout.** Station a lookout on the shore where it is possible to see and hear everything in all areas. The lookout may be the adult in charge of the swim and may give the buddy signals.
- 6. Ability Groups.** Divide into three ability groups: nonswimmers, beginners, and swimmers. Keep each group in its own area.

Nonswimmers have not passed a swimming test.

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

Swimmers pass this test: Jump feet-first 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.

These classification tests should be renewed annually, preferably at the beginning of the season.

- 7. Buddy System.** Pair every youth with another in the same ability group. Buddies check in and out of the swimming area together. Emphasize that each buddy lifeguards his buddy.

Check everyone in the water about every 10 minutes, or as needed to keep the buddies together. The adult in charge signals for a buddy check with a single blast of a whistle or a ring of a bell, and a call of “Buddies!” The adult counts slowly to 10 while buddies join and raise hands and remain still and silent. Guards check all areas, count the pairs, and compare the total with the number known to be in the water. Signal two blasts or bells to resume swimming. Signal three blasts or bells for checkout.

- 8. Discipline.** Be sure that everyone understands and agrees that swimming is allowed only with proper supervision and use of all eight points of Safe Swim Defense. The applicable rules should be presented and learned before the outing and should be reviewed for all participants at the water’s edge just before the swimming activity begins. Cub Scouts should respect and follow all directions and rules of the adult supervisor. When people know the reasons for rules and procedures, they are more likely to follow them. Be strict and fair, showing no favoritism.

Swimming Pool Safety

Safe Swim Defense applies to swimming at beaches, private or public pools, lakes, or anywhere Scouts swim. Here are some additional points for swimming pools.

Home Swimming Pool Safety

A certified lifeguard is highly recommended, but not required. A qualified supervisor must be present. It is critical that the swimming activity be supervised by a conscientious adult who knowingly accepts the responsibility for the youth members involved in the swimming activity.

Along with the Safe Swim Defense standards, families and leaders should follow additional guidelines.

- ▶ A responsible adult must be in charge and must know and use the Safe Swim Defense plan. Adult supervision must be continuous while the pool is in use.
- ▶ Be aware of any physical limitations of any boy. Secure an approval slip from each boy’s family with information about his physical condition. If there is any question, don’t let him swim.
- ▶ Be sure of everyone’s swimming ability. Remember that the buddy system is always in use. Explain the buddy system before swimming, and have buddy checks every 10 minutes.





SAFETY AFLOAT

1. *Qualified Supervision*
2. *Physical Fitness*
3. *Swimming Ability*
4. *Personal Flotation Equipment*
5. *Buddy System*
6. *Skill Proficiency*
7. *Planning*
8. *Equipment*
9. *Discipline*

- ▶ Do not allow diving into an above-ground pool. Diving from the edge of any pool requires water at least 7 feet deep. Use of a diving board requires clear water below the board with a depth of 9 to 12 feet. There should be no other surface or underwater activity or obstruction for at least 15 feet on either side of the board and 25 feet in front of the board. Some home swimming pools may be too small to allow for the safe use of a diving board. All diving activities must be strictly supervised and controlled.
- ▶ Access to unattended pools should be controlled by fences with self-latching gates, locking pool covers, and removal of means of entrance to above-ground pools. Pool owners have a moral and legal responsibility for pool accidents that occur, even if they have not given permission for the pool's use.

Public Swimming Pool Safety

If the swimming activity is in a public facility where others are using the pool at the same time, and the pool operator generally provides a certified lifeguard, a qualified supervisor is still needed for the swimming activity. The buddy system is critically important, however, even in a public pool. Remember: Even in a crowd, there is no protection if no one is paying attention to the circumstances.

The rule that people swim only in water suited to their ability and with others of similar ability applies in any pool environment. Most public pools divide shallow and deep water, and this may be sufficient for defining appropriate swimming areas. If not, the supervisor should clearly indicate to the participating Scouts the appropriate areas of the public facility. Although such procedures add a margin of safety, their use may not always be practical when the swim activity is conducted at a public facility where non-Scouts are present. A responsible adult supervisor, who understands his or her responsibility and the elements of safety, can exercise discretion regarding certain procedures while maintaining safety.

Safety Afloat (Boating Safety)

Safety Afloat, a standard that the BSA adopted in 1981, is related to using watercraft in the same way that the Safe Swim Defense plan applies to swimming.

Before a BSA group may engage in any watercraft activity, adult leaders for such activity must complete Safety Afloat Training, No. 34159A, have a commitment card, No. 34242A, and be dedicated to full compliance with all nine points of Safety Afloat. Through enforcement of these nine measures, most watercraft accidents can be prevented.

- 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 the youth members in his or her care, who is experienced and qualified in the particular watercraft skills and equipment involved in the activity, and who is committed to compliance with the nine points of BSA Safety Afloat.

One such supervisor is required for each 10 people, with a minimum of two adults for any one group. At least one supervisor must be age 21 or older, and the remaining supervisors must be age 18 or older. All supervisors must complete BSA Safety Afloat and Safe Swim Defense training as well as rescue training for the type of watercraft to be used in the activity; at least one must be trained in CPR. It is strongly recommended that all units have at least one adult or older youth member currently trained as a BSA Lifeguard to help plan and conduct all activity afloat.

For Cub Scouts, the ratio of adult supervisors to participants is 1 to 5.

- 2. Physical Fitness.** All people must present evidence of fitness assured by a complete health history from physician, parent, or legal guardian. The adult supervisor should adjust all supervision, discipline, and protection to anticipate any potential risks associated with individual health conditions. In the event of any significant health conditions, the adult leader should require proof of an examination by a physician.

Those with physical disabilities can enjoy and benefit from aquatics if the types of disabilities are known and necessary precautions taken.

- 3. Swimming Ability.** A person who has not been classified as a swimmer may ride as a passenger in a rowboat or motorboat with an adult swimmer or in a canoe, raft, or sailboat with an adult certified as a lifeguard or a lifesaver by a recognized agency. In all other circumstances, the person must be a swimmer to participate in an activity afloat.

- 4. Personal Flotation Equipment.** Properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard–approved life jackets must be worn by all people engaged in activity on the open water (rowing, canoeing, sailing, boardsailing, motorboating, water-skiing, rafting, tubing, kayaking, and surfboarding). Type II and III life jackets are recommended.
- 5. Buddy System.** All activity afloat must adhere to the principles of the buddy system. The buddy system assures that for every person involved in an aquatics activity, at least one other person is always aware of his or her situation and prepared to lend assistance immediately when needed. Not only does every individual have a buddy, but every craft should have a “buddy boat” when on the water.
- 6. Skill Proficiency.** All participants in activity afloat must be trained and experienced in watercraft handling skills, safety, and emergency procedures.

For unit activity on whitewater, all participants must complete special training by a BSA Aquatics Instructor or qualified whitewater specialist.

Powerboat operators must be able to meet requirements for the Motorboating merit badge or equivalent.

Except for whitewater and powerboat operation as noted above, either a minimum of three hours of training and supervised practice or meeting requirements for “basic handling tests” is required for all float trips or open water excursions using unpowered craft.

Canoeing, rowboating, and rafting for Cub Scouts (including Webelos Scouts) are to be limited to council/district events on flatwater ponds or controlled lake areas free of powerboats and sailboats. Before recreational canoeing, Cub Scouts are to be instructed in basic handling skills and safety practices.

- 7. Planning.** Before any boating activity, the adult leaders in charge must develop a float plan, understand local rules, make appropriate notifications, and plan for weather and other contingencies.

Float Plan. Know exactly where the unit will put in, where the unit will pull out, and precisely what course will be followed. Determine all stopover points in advance. Estimate travel time with ample margins to avoid traveling under time pressures. Obtain accurate and current maps and information on the waterway to be traveled, and discuss the course with others who have made the trip under similar seasonal conditions. (Preferably, an adult member of the group should run the course before a unit trip.)

Local Rules. Determine which state and local laws or regulations are applicable. If private property is to be used or crossed, obtain written permission from the owners. All such rules must be strictly observed.

Notification. The float plan must be filed with the parents of participants and a member of the unit committee. For any activity using canoes on running water, the float plan must be filed with the local council service center. Notify appropriate authorities, such as the U.S. Coast Guard, state police, or park personnel, when their jurisdiction is involved. When the unit returns from this activity, people given the float plans should be so advised.

Cub Scout involvement in canoeing, rowboating, and rafting must not include “trips” or “expeditions” and are not to be conducted on running water (i.e., rivers).

Weather. Check the weather forecast just before setting out, know and understand the seasonal weather pattern for the region, and keep an alert “weather eye.” Imminent rough weather should bring all ashore immediately.

Contingencies. Planning must anticipate possible emergencies or other circumstances that could force a change in the original plan. Identify and consider all such circumstances in advance so that appropriate contingency plans can be developed.





WATER RESCUE STEPS

- ▶ *Reach.*
- ▶ *Throw.*
- ▶ *Row.*
- ▶ *Go (With Support).*

- 8. Equipment.** All equipment must be suited to the craft, to the water conditions, and to the individual; must be in good repair; and must satisfy all state and U.S. Coast Guard requirements. To the extent possible, carry spare equipment. On long trips or when spare equipment is not available, carry repair materials. Have appropriate rescue equipment available for immediate use.
- 9. Discipline.** All participants should know, understand, and respect the rules and procedures for safe unit activity afloat. The applicable rules should be presented and learned before the outing and should be reviewed for all participants at the water's edge just before the activity begins. When Scouts know and understand the reasons for rules, they will observe them. When fairly and impartially applied, rules do not interfere with the fun. Rules for safety, plus common sense and good judgment, keep the fun from being interrupted by tragedy.

Water Rescue

In the BSA's lifesaving literature, an "order of rescues" has been determined to help boys learn safe, effective water rescues. The rescue methods are taught in order of use: (1) reach, (2) throw, (3) row, and (4) go with support. All Scouts participating in aquatic activities need to be aware of these rescue techniques. Cub Scouts should learn the correct order of rescues so that as they grow older, they will already know the right information.

The first two effective rescue methods are the easiest and safest techniques because they do not require any swimming. Cub Scouts should be taught to "reach," "throw," and "go for an adult."

1. Reach

Reaching rescues are safe, simple, and highly effective. If the person in trouble is close to you, lie down, extend a hand, and try to grab the victim's wrist. Nothing could be simpler. If he or she is beyond reach, then use any available object to extend the reach, such as a pole, paddle, stick, or towel.

2. Throw

If a person needing assistance is beyond any possible reach, try a throwing rescue. Life jackets, picnic coolers, wooden benches, deck chairs, spare tires, or any other item that can float can give support. These objects can be thrown, heaved, or shoved to a victim, but a floating object with a line attached is the best approach. Either the line or the object could be used alone.

3. Row

If the victim is out of reach or an object can't be thrown to the victim, then get help—it could be a boat that can get someone close enough to reach or throw something to the victim. Only swimmers who know how to handle the boat should attempt a rowing rescue. First be sure to put on a life jacket, and then row to within reaching or throwing distance of the victim. When firmly braced in the boat, extend a paddle or oar or throw a floatation device to the victim.

4. Go (With Support)

Only in rare situations will a swimming rescue be the only choice. It can be quite dangerous to be in the water with a panicky or unconscious victim, so only people trained in swimming and lifesaving should attempt a swimming rescue. Even when a swimming rescue is tried, the rescuer should always take something with him or her that can be used for floatation.

Cub Scouts need to be reminded that getting entangled with a drowning victim is a sure way of getting into trouble. They should never put themselves at risk when doing any water rescue. If reaching and throwing don't work, get help!

CLIMBING/RAPPELLING SAFETY

Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts may engage in climbing/rappelling in a controlled environment with close supervision by trained instructors who are knowledgeable about instructing this age group. Normally this means going to a climbing gym where the degree of difficulty is age-appropriate and the harnesses are size-appropriate for Cub Scouts. It is not recommended that Cub Scouts use climbing towers and walls in camp that have been designed for use by Boy Scouts.

For specific safety regulations regarding climbing and rappelling activities, refer to Climb On Safely, No. 20-099, which is available at www.scouting.org.

KNIFE SAFETY

Cub Scouts are encouraged to learn safety rules and the proper use of a pocketknife. Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts may earn the right to carry a pocketknife to designated Scouting functions by completing requirements for the Whittlin' Chip card.

Remember these important points.

- ▶ Knives are not toys.
- ▶ Close the blade with the palm of the hand against the back of the blade.
- ▶ Never use a knife on something that will break it or make it dull.
- ▶ Be careful that you do not cut yourself or any other person.
- ▶ Know how to sharpen a knife. A sharp knife is safer because it is less likely to slip and cut someone.
- ▶ Keep the blade clean.
- ▶ Never carry an open pocketknife.
- ▶ When not using the knife, close it and put it away.
- ▶ Keep the knife dry.
- ▶ When using the cutting blade, do not try to make big shavings or chips. Easy does it.
- ▶ Make a safety circle: Before picking up the knife to use it, stretch your arm out and turn in a circle. If you can't touch anyone else, it is safe to use the knife.
- ▶ Never use a knife to strip the bark from a tree.
- ▶ Never throw a knife for any reason.
- ▶ Do not carve into anything that does not belong to you.
- ▶ Cub Scout-age boys may not use sheath knives. Also, boys should wait until they become Boy Scouts before they use any other woods tools.

The Whittlin' Chip certifies that the Cub Scout has demonstrated knowledge of, and skill in, the use of a personal pocketknife. By completing safety requirements and by promising to abide by safety guidelines and the Pocketknife Pledge, he earns the right to carry a pocketknife to designated Cub Scout functions.

BICYCLE SAFETY

The following guidelines and procedures apply to all BSA units, councils, and national program activities involving bicycling.

Physical Fitness. Biking is strenuous. Don't make long treks or climb hills unless all boys are trained and prepared. For Scouting activities, all participants must present evidence of fitness assured by a complete health history from a physician, parent, or legal guardian. The adult supervisor should adjust supervision, discipline, and protection to anticipate any risks associated with individual health conditions. In the event of any significant health conditions, the adult leader should require proof of any examination by a physician.

Helmets and Clothing. All cyclists must wear a properly sized and fitted helmet whenever they are riding a bicycle. Layer clothing for warmth on cool days to prevent chilling or overheating. Always cover up for protection from the sun.



POCKETKNIFE PLEDGE

1. *I will treat my pocketknife with the respect due a useful tool.*
2. *I will always close my pocketknife and put it away when not in use.*
3. *I will not use my pocketknife when it might injure someone near me.*
4. *I promise never to throw my pocketknife for any reason.*
5. *I will use my pocketknife in a safe manner at all times.*





Since March 1999, all helmets sold in the United States must be approved by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. If boys are using older helmets, make sure that they are certified by either the American Society for Testing and Materials or the Snell Memorial Foundation.



Buddy Up. Always use the buddy system for bicycling activities. When the program activity emphasizes individual performance skills, one buddy observes while the other takes his turn. In competitive activity where the buddy concept can't be practically applied, an adult supervisor must directly observe all activity. Boys should be taught that biking with a buddy is best. When biking alone, apart from Scouting activities, boys should be encouraged to tell someone their route, schedule, and destination.

Keep Right. Ride with the traffic flow as far to the right as possible. Look out for and avoid curbs, storm drains, soft or loose gravel on shoulders, and other hazards.

Be Smart. Obey all traffic laws, signs, signals, and street markings. Watch for changes in road conditions. Ride only one to a bike. Don't ride after dark. Don't do stunts. Yield to motor vehicles even if you think you have the right of way. Never hitch a ride on another vehicle. Stay alert and listen to everything around you; don't wear headphones while riding.

Turns and Intersections. Look left, right, back, and ahead before turning. Stop and search all directions when entering a street from a driveway, a parking area, a sidewalk, or an alley. Signal all turns using universal hand signals. Walk the bike through or across busy intersections.

Right Bike. Ride only a bike that is the proper size (consult a knowledgeable person at a bike shop). The handgrips should be no higher than the shoulder nor lower than the seat.

Accessories. Every bike needs a horn or bell and reflectors (front, back, and wheels). Items should be carried only in baskets or saddlebags or on a rear carrier rack. If riding in traffic is unavoidable, a bike- or helmet-mounted mirror is recommended. A bike-mounted container for drinking water is also recommended.

Maintenance. Keep the bike clean and well-maintained—especially the brakes, chain, and gears.

Race Right. Open-street racing is dangerous. Race only with supervision on marked courses that have been set up with clearly defined "start" and "finish" points, that exclude other vehicle or pedestrian traffic, and that eliminate all hazards and minimize collision risks.

Planning. Plan both the route and timing of bike trips to avoid heavy traffic and hazardous conditions. Biking is unsafe on wet pavement and on windy days. Plan for frequent stops.

Discipline. All participants should know, understand, and follow the rules and procedures for safe biking, and all participants should conscientiously and carefully follow all directions given by the adult supervisor.

SKATING SAFETY

Skateboarding and roller-skating (including in-line skating) present safety concerns, primarily risks of falls and collisions. Data show that injuries are largely the results of collisions—especially with moving vehicles. These guidelines emphasize prevention and are meant to cover all BSA skating programs. Cub Scouts should always practice safety and courtesy and obey all local or rink rules.

- ▶ BSA skating at any level shall be supervised by an adult at least 21 years of age who is experienced in the use of skates and skateboards, willing to conscientiously accept responsibility for the safety of all participants, and committed to compliance with BSA safety guidelines and local laws.
- ▶ In-line skating, hockey, racing, or similar activities are to be held only in areas free of pedestrian and vehicular traffic and hazardous fixed objects. No skating activity is authorized on streets that have not been blocked off to traffic.
- ▶ Pathways and skating surfaces must be free of defects or features unsuited to skating. The supervisor should evaluate the area before any BSA activities.
- ▶ Before permitting equipment to be used in a BSA activity, the supervisor should determine that all skates and skateboards are well-maintained and in good repair consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. Actual maintenance and repair are the responsibility of the owner.
- ▶ For all street or pavement skating activities, participants should wear padded gloves, wrist supports, elbow and knee pads, and properly fitted helmets that meet Consumer Product Safety Commission standards established in 1999 for all bicycling and skating helmets. No street or pavement skating is authorized without helmets.

- ▶ Skaters must NEVER “hitch a ride” on any vehicle.
- ▶ Parents or legal guardians must be informed of and must consent to youth participation in a BSA skating activity.
- ▶ The adult supervisor must be sure that all participants understand and agree that skating is allowed only with proper supervision and in compliance with the safety guidelines. Youth members should respect and follow all directions and rules of the adult supervisor. When people know the reasons for rules and procedures, they are more likely to follow them. Supervisors should be strict and fair, showing no favoritism.

WORKSHOP SAFETY

It’s best to use only simple hand tools and avoid power equipment when working with Cub Scout–age boys. Adults, however, might wish to use a power tool to precut pieces of a project for younger Cub Scouts.

What is safe for one Cub Scout may be unsafe when two or more are around. Any workshop must have rules governing tool use. Den tools include scissors, markers, low-temperature glue guns, and other craft items, not just hammers and saws.

Workshop accidents are usually caused by the improper use of tools, so take time to teach each boy the right way to use a tool and how to take care of it. Remind him that cleaning up and putting away tools and materials are part of the job. Make sure that tools and materials are easy to reach and replace.

Pay attention to these important points.

- ▶ Use each tool for the task for which it was made and in the manner for which it was intended to be used.
- ▶ Most accidents occur to the hands, face, or feet. Protect the eyes. Keep fingers and hands away from the cutting edges of tools.
- ▶ Secure or clamp down wood that is being worked on.
- ▶ Be patient and never use force.
- ▶ Don’t work with tools when tired. You need to be alert.
- ▶ Don’t wear loose clothing or jewelry, which can be caught in moving parts.
- ▶ Keep the work area clean, dry, and well-lit. Never use electrical tools (such as a low-temperature glue gun) in damp or wet locations.
- ▶ Use extension cords designed for the tasks and tools they will support.
- ▶ If an electrical cord has a plug with three prongs, plug it into a three-hole outlet. When using an adapter on a two-hole outlet, attach the adapter wire to a known ground, such as the screw in the middle of the outlet cover plate.
- ▶ Don’t abuse the cord by carrying the tool by the cord or pulling the plug by yanking on the cord. If the cord is frayed, don’t use the tool until the cord is repaired.
- ▶ Adults should unplug all electrical tools when they are not in use and put them out of reach of children. Don’t leave any tool unattended.
- ▶ Adults who choose to use power tools should always unplug electrical tools when changing saw blades, drill bits, or other attachments.
- ▶ Keep tools sharp, clean, and oiled. An adult should be present when a Cub Scout uses any type of tool.

Remember: Power tools are not recommended for use by Cub Scout–age boys.





OTHER ACTIVITIES

Dens and packs may choose to do many other types of activities that will require health and safety guidelines. Information on approved area activities is available from the chartered organization and local council. See the *Guide to Safe Scouting* for additional information on unauthorized and restricted activities. Don't view limitations on certain activities as stumbling blocks; rather, see policies and guidelines as stepping stones toward safe and enjoyable adventures.

CUB SCOUT SHOOTING SPORTS

BB gun shooting and archery must be conducted at day camp, resident camp, a council-managed family camping program, or at council activities where there are properly trained supervisors and all standards for BSA shooting sports are enforced. Cub Scout Sports recognition items for archery and BB guns can be earned only at these events.

Shooting sports are not permitted as den and pack activities, but leaders can help parents understand the importance of training and encourage attendance of boys at Cub Scout camps that offer this training. For additional information, refer to Shooting Sports for Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts, and Parents in Camp, No. 13-550.

BB Gun Safety

Many Cub Scouts have BB guns or air rifles at home, and most boys will be exposed to some type of firearm while growing up. Parents should understand that safety is as necessary with BB guns and air rifles as it is with any other aspect of shooting. Training is essential to learning how to shoot well, and safe shooting habits that are developed early help provide the appropriate and safe atmosphere necessary for learning these skills.

At camp, boys might have an opportunity to take part in a BB gun (rifle) safety and marksmanship program under the direction of a trained and certified BB gun range officer. These range officers must attend a two-hour training program conducted by a National Camping School-trained field sports director or National Rifle Association instructor. Cub Scouts are not permitted to use any other type of firearm.

Archery Safety

At camp, boys might have an opportunity to take part in an archery safety program under the direction of a trained and certified archery range officer. To be a qualified and trained archery range supervisor, adults must take part in a two-hour archery supervisor training program conducted by the local council with the help of a National Camping School-trained shooting sports director or a National Archery Association instructor.

Outdoor Activities

Going outdoors is one of the most exciting parts of Scouting. Cub Scouts enjoy a wealth of outdoor activities, including field trips, hikes, nature and conservation experiences, service projects, and campouts.

Cub Scouts are explorers by nature, but the outdoor program helps open up the world around them even more. As boys hike, explore, run, and romp, they learn about our beautiful world and the importance of conserving natural resources. As they take part in outdoor sports and games, they learn the values of physical fitness and good sportsmanship. So while they are having fun in the outdoors, they learn important human values and grow strong in mind and body.

This chapter will introduce some of the many outdoor activities your Cub Scouts can enjoy. In the next chapter, we'll look specifically at Cub Scout camping.

PRINCIPLES OF CUB SCOUT OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

From what is appropriate for Cub Scout-age youth to teaching Cub Scouts how to tread lightly on the land, the principles of outdoor activities for Cub Scouts cover a lot of land!

Age-Appropriate Outdoor Activities

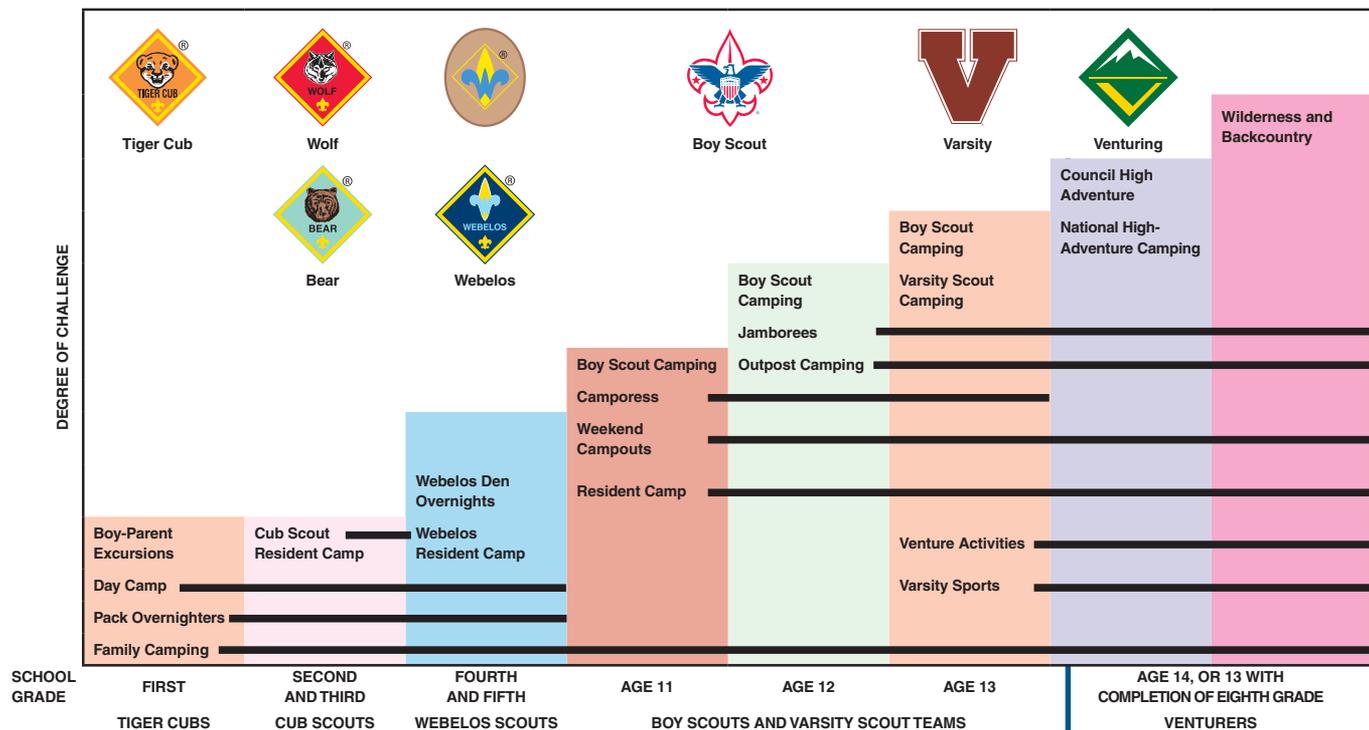
Although outdoor activities are important at every level of Scouting, the specific activities change as boys age and progression through Scouting. Over the years, the BSA has developed definitions of which activities are age-appropriate and which provide just a little too much challenge.

Tiger Cubs and Cub Scouts are introduced to the outdoors through den and pack activities and advancement and elective requirements. They learn proper methods and safety procedures for hikes, cookouts, and conservation projects. They enjoy Cub Scout day camps, Cub Scout resident camps (not Tiger Cubs), council-organized family camps, and pack overnights.

Webelos Scouts have a more challenging outdoor experience than Cub Scouts and Tiger Cubs. Webelos den overnight camping introduces Webelos Scouts and their parents or guardians to the Boy Scout camping program. Joint den-troop campouts for Webelos Scouts and adult family members build strong relationships between boys and adults and strengthen ties between the pack and troop.



Scouting's Camping Program—Ever-Increasing Challenge Out-of-Doors





THE OUTDOOR CODE

*As an American,
I will do my best to—
be clean in my
outdoor manners,
be careful with fire,
be considerate in
the outdoors, and
be conservation-minded.*



Boy Scouts have the opportunity to develop and polish the skills of long-term camping. A boy uses the basics he learned as a Cub Scout and Webelos Scout and adds to them more complex skills, self-reliance, and greater responsibility.

Varsity Scouts, Venturers, and older Boy Scouts have opportunities for even more outdoor excitement and challenge, including high-adventure treks, backpacking, and canoe trips. They use the knowledge and expand the skills they learned in Boy Scouting.

Each step in the outdoor program is a foundation for the next. A boy's outdoor experience in Cub Scouting determines to a large degree how much he will enjoy his later experience in Scouting. Your opportunity as a Cub Scout leader is to set the stage in the proper way.

Den and Pack Trips and Excursions

Den and pack trips are a welcome change from the routine of pack and den meetings during the school year. They make good outing experiences that teach the boys something about their community and environment. Get parents' permission in advance, and remember that a minimum of two adults must be present on all field trips.

Here are some suggestions.

How Things Are Made. Visit manufacturing plants such as aircraft, automotive, appliance, or electronic firms; chemical, paper, plastic, paint, furniture, or toy plants; and handicrafts or other small-craft industries.

How the City Runs. Visit power, water, and sewage plants; a gas company; police and fire stations; city hall; municipal buildings; the county jail; a telephone company; the post office; the Red Cross; hospitals; newspaper plants; and radio, television, and weather stations.

How the City Travels. Visit boat, bus, truck, railroad, subway, airplane, ferry, and shipping terminals and facilities. Take a ride.

How the City Is Fed. Visit truck and dairy farms, flour mills, and bakeries; food processing, canning, or bottling plants; stockyards and meat or poultry packing houses; a fish hatchery; beverage, candy, and ice-cream companies; markets; and food distributors.

Learn About Your Heritage. Visit art galleries, museums, and memorials; celebrated old homes, monuments, and other historic sites; places of worship; civic centers; important local buildings; summer theaters and band concerts; and local historical celebrations.

Adult family members should be called upon to provide assistance, supervision, and transportation for pack and den trips. They will be a big help and will enjoy the experience. You must follow certain rules when taking trips, such as filing tour permits and providing safe transportation and supervision.

Tour Plan

A tour plan (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) must be filed with the local council service center 21 days before any pack trip.

- ▶ The local council is always concerned with the health, safety, and success of Scouting groups wherever they are. The tour plan and its application are designed to help plan a safe, interesting, and enjoyable trip.
- ▶ In case of emergency, calls might come to the local council service center, so the office should know where the pack is.
- ▶ The local council would like to have a more accurate record of local tours and short-term camps in order to give each pack proper credit in its records and in news releases.
- ▶ Tour leaders take satisfaction in the fact that their tours are officially recognized and that they are responsible Scouting groups.
- ▶ Local officials in state and federal parks and forests can be assured that touring and camping groups have official status.
- ▶ Often, certain courtesies—not privileges—are extended to Scouting groups when official status has been determined.
- ▶ All related adult leader training has been completed prior to the trip or outing.

Packs should file tour plans for any pack trips. Webelos dens should file tour plans for Webelos overnight campouts. Tour plans are required, along with permission slips from parents whenever the den travels to a place other than its regular meeting place even for short, in-town trips. Contact the local council service center for specific procedures.

Planning for Den and Pack Trips

Good planning contributes to fun-filled and worthwhile den and pack trips. Both boys and leaders should be properly prepared. See the Health, Safety, and First Aid chapter and the *Guide to Safe Scouting* for BSA policies concerning tour plans and transportation of Cub Scouts on den and pack trips.

Here are steps to consider when planning den and pack trips.

1. File a tour plan.
2. Obtain an Informed Consent Agreement from parents for den trips. Den families should be notified any time that the den is away from the regular meeting place. The pack committee and Cubmaster should also be informed about den trips.
3. Secure adequate, responsible, and safe transportation. Ask families to help provide transportation for den and pack trips.
4. Wear proper uniforms and behave appropriately, as Cub Scouts and leaders are representing the Boy Scouts of America.
5. Provide plenty of adult supervision. Enlist the help of adult family members and ScoutParents. A minimum of two adults must be present on any den or pack trip.
6. When planning, consider the time, money, and interest levels of your den or pack members.
7. Make arrangements in advance with the place that you plan to visit. Be on time.
8. Tell the boys in advance the highlights of what they can expect to see and do. Coach them to be attentive and courteous and to observe all rules.
9. Establish the buddy system before starting the trip. Make it clear that buddies are to remain together at all times.
10. Do not caravan or travel in a convoy. Meet for departure at a designated area and distribute driving directions. Prearrange a schedule for periodic checkpoints as a group, if needed.
11. If the destination is a state or national park, show the tour permit upon arrival.
12. Locate restrooms immediately upon arrival.
13. Decide on rendezvous points, gathering times, and plans for eating.
14. Know where emergency care can be obtained. See that each boy has enough money for an emergency phone call.
15. Know how many boys are in the group, and have a list of them. Be sure each has an identification card.
16. Upon return, have the boys write thank-you notes to anyone who was helpful during the trip.

Two-Deep Leadership

Boy Scouts of America policy requires at least two adult leaders on all camping trips and tours. Coed Venturing crews must have both male and female leadership. The adult leader in charge of this group must be at least 21 years old.

It is the responsibility of the chartered organization of any Cub Scout pack, Boy Scout troop, Varsity Scout team, or Venturing crew/ship to stress to the committees and leadership of the unit that sufficient adult leadership must be provided on all trips and outings.

Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines

As more people use parks and recreation facilities, Leave No Trace guidelines become even more important for outdoor visitors. Leave No Trace is a plan that helps people to be more concerned about their environment and to help them protect it for future generations. Leave No Trace applies in a backyard or local park (frontcountry) as much as it does in the wilderness (backcountry).

Practice Leave No Trace in attitude and actions—wherever you go. One person with thoughtless behavior or one shortcut on a trail can spoil the outdoor experience for others.





Six Leave No Trace Guidelines for Cub Scouts

Plan Ahead. Watch for hazards and follow all the rules of the park or outdoor facility. Remember proper clothing, sunscreen, hats, first aid kits, and plenty of drinking water. Use the buddy system. Carry the family's name, phone number, and address.

Stick to Trails. Stay on marked trails whenever possible. Short-cutting trails causes the soil to wear away or to be packed, which eventually kills trees and other vegetation. Trampled wildflowers and vegetation take years to recover.

Manage Pets. Managing pets will keep people, other pets, livestock, and wildlife from feeling threatened. Make sure the pet is on a leash or controlled at all times. Do not let the pet approach or chase wildlife. When animals are chased or disturbed, they change eating patterns and use more energy that may result in poor health or death. Take a small shovel or scoop and a pick-up bag to pick up the pet's waste—wherever it's left. Place the waste bags in a trash can for disposal.

Leave What You Find. When visiting any outdoor area, try to leave it the same as you find it. Even picking flowers denies others the opportunity to see them and reduces seeds, which means fewer plants next year. Use established restrooms. Graffiti and vandalism have no place anywhere, and they spoil the experience for others. Leave a mark by doing an approved conservation project.

Respect Other Visitors. Expect to meet other visitors. Be courteous and make room for others. Control speed when biking or running. Pass with care and let others know before passing them. Avoid disturbing others by making noise or playing loud music. Respect "No Trespassing" signs. If property boundaries are unclear, do not enter the area.

Trash Your Trash. Make sure all trash is put in a bag or trash receptacle. Trash is unsightly and ruins everyone's outdoor experience. Trash can kill wildlife. Even materials such as orange peels, apple cores, and food scraps take years to break down and may attract unwanted pests that could become a problem.

TIPS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CUB SCOUT OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Winter, spring, summer, and fall, Cub Scouts are in their element in the outdoors. The possibilities for outdoor activities are virtually unlimited, and they can happen year round. Here are examples of activities that can be held during each of the four seasons. See the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* for details and ideas for many outdoor activities appropriate for Cub Scouts.

Winter

- ▶ Bird-watching
- ▶ Following and identifying bird tracks
- ▶ Looking for nests
- ▶ Setting out bird feeders
- ▶ Identifying trees without their leaves
- ▶ Playing in the snow
- ▶ Building snow people, forts, and igloos
- ▶ Ice-skating, sledding, and sleigh riding
- ▶ Helping others by shoveling sidewalks or driveways

Spring

- ▶ Looking for new buds on trees
- ▶ Identifying new flowers and shrubs
- ▶ Looking for and watching returning birds
- ▶ Searching for the first signs of life in the dead leaves on a woodland floor, marsh, or pond
- ▶ Cleaning out flower beds and gardens
- ▶ Planting vegetable gardens
- ▶ Planting seeds and spring bulbs
- ▶ Visiting a greenhouse
- ▶ Picking up litter

- ▶ Holding kite derbies
- ▶ Providing bicycle safety programs
- ▶ Going on hikes and fishing trips
- ▶ Having marble contests
- ▶ Building a tree house

Summer

- ▶ Observing insects
- ▶ Collecting nature items (insects, leaves, shells, etc.)
- ▶ Swimming
- ▶ Going on picnics
- ▶ Making ice cream
- ▶ Having fishing derbies
- ▶ Holding sports or physical fitness competitions
- ▶ Going on treasure hunts
- ▶ Building an obstacle course
- ▶ Going to Cub Scout/Webelos Scout day camp and resident camp

Fall

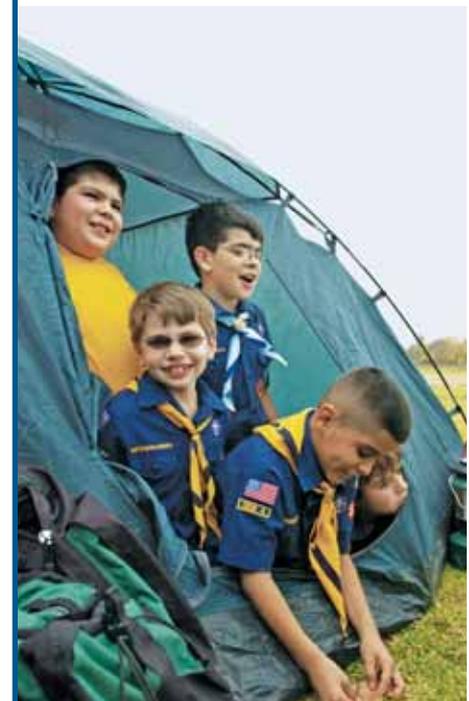
- ▶ Looking for nuts and berries
- ▶ Collecting leaves
- ▶ Planting bulbs
- ▶ Attending football games
- ▶ Having wiener roasts
- ▶ Going on a hayride
- ▶ Holding or going to a harvest festival
- ▶ Picking apples
- ▶ Raking leaves
- ▶ Conducting a pack overnigher

Outdoor Activity Tips

The health and safety of boys, leaders, and families must be one of the first considerations in planning any outdoor activity. Try to anticipate and eliminate hazards. Remember: Most accidents can be prevented.

Follow these tips when planning and conducting an outdoor activity.

1. Get permission from parents or guardians for activities that are held away from the regular den and pack meeting places. Use the Informed Consent Agreement (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts).
2. File a Local Tour Permit if necessary. Check with the council on its policies regarding field trips in your area.
3. Be sure to have sufficient adult leaders for the activity. Refer to the *Guide to Safe Scouting* for guidelines.
4. Check out the site before the activity. Check on reservation procedures, restroom facilities, availability of adequate drinking water, and any potential hazards.
5. Use the buddy system. Coach the boys in advance what to do if one gets lost.
6. Carry a first-aid kit and know how to use it. Be prepared with emergency procedures.
7. Arrange adequate and safe transportation.
8. Always leave a site in its natural condition.
9. Be sure all leader training requirements are met prior to the specific outing.





Outdoor Program Activities

Cub Scouts enjoy many different activities in the outdoors. The following pages give some information about and ideas for some of these activities. See the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* for more suggestions on outdoor and nature activities appropriate for Cub Scout dens and packs.

Hikes

Tiger Cub and Cub Scout dens will enjoy short hikes, while Webelos dens will have several opportunities for taking hikes related to activity badge requirements. Boys should be properly clothed for the season. In winter, clothing should provide warmth; in summer, protection from the sun. Suitable footwear is always very important. Use the buddy system when hiking, with a leader at the front and a leader at the end of the line.

Here are some suggestions for different types of hikes.

Homes Hike. Look for spider webs, nests, holes, and other homes in nature. Make a list.

Stop, Look, and Listen Hike. Hike for a specified length of time or for a certain number of steps. Then stop and write down all that you see and hear. Make several stops.

Puddle Hike. Hike in a gentle rain or just after a rain. See how animals and insects take cover from the weather.

Crafts Hike. Collect nature items to be used for crafts—leaves, rocks, shells, etc. Make leaf rubbings, leaf prints, or other projects later.

Penny Hike. Flip a coin to see which direction you will go. Flip the coin at each intersection or fork in the road or trail.

Color Hike. Look for objects of preselected colors. Make a list.

Historical Hike. Hike to an historical spot. Know the history before going on the hike.

City Hike. Look for scraps of nature between cracks in the sidewalk. Look at the buildings for various architectural details—carvings, cornices, etc. A vacant lot can provide a lot of interest; even one overturned rock can reveal surprises. Look for specific birds and trees.

Nature Activities

Nature activities can include projects that help boys earn the Cub Scout World Conservation Award, and many of the advancement and elective requirements in the boys' handbooks. Projects that emphasize conservation and the appreciation of nature can be fun and exciting. Consider activities such as making bird feeders, collecting nature items, planting seeds, and building terrariums.

Games and Sports

Outdoor games and sports combine fun and fitness. They provide the opportunity for every Cub Scout to learn the basic skills of a sport, game, or competition while learning good sportsmanship and habits of personal fitness. Remember that participation and doing one's best are more important than winning.

For suggestions and instructions on games that could be played outside, see the *Leader How-To Book*. For suggestions and instructions on various sports, see the *Academics and Sports Program Guide*.

Ceremonies

Ceremonies are always important, including in the outdoors. Outdoor pack activities usually call for an opening and closing ceremony (or closing campfire). Outdoor pack activities that take the place of regular pack meetings should also include advancement ceremonies so that awards can be presented promptly. If weather permits, the outdoors is a good place to hold Webelos-to-Scout transition ceremonies. See *Ceremonies for Dens and Packs* for more details.



Campfires

Campfires can be an exciting and inspirational part of the Cub Scout outdoor program. There is no better way to end an evening pack outdoor activity than with a well-planned campfire.

The campfire program should have lots of pep as the fire leaps high, and then quietness and inspiration as the embers die. Use the Campfire Program Planner (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) as a guide for planning the campfire program.



Selecting a Campfire Site: A Checklist

Choose a scenic spot with good drainage so that the ground will be dry for seating.

- ▶ Select a spot sheltered from the wind and without an overabundance of insects.
- ▶ Check out the firewood supply or provide one. (Check first on local policies about transporting firewood over long distances, which can spread invasive species.)
- ▶ Check for fire safety.
- ▶ Check with local authorities for any necessary permission to have a fire.
- ▶ Make sure that the fire is built, and can be extinguished, safely. Have a plan for extinguishing the fire. It may be necessary to bring water to the campfire site.
- ▶ Listen for outside noises that could be distracting or annoying. It is much better to have waves lapping against the shore or wind blowing through the trees than highway or airplane sounds.

Successful campfires have four important ingredients.

Songs—fun, action, patriotic, inspirational

Stunts and ceremonies—fire-lighting, opening and closing ceremonies, advancement ceremony, stunts and skits

Stories—providing fun, adventure, teaching, action mystery

Showmanship—a good setting, enthusiasm, and the involvement of everyone

Leave No Trace

Scouts leave no trace of fire scars or litter when they leave a campfire. Enlist the help of den chiefs in laying, lighting, and putting out campfires.



Cub Scout Camping

Camping is the great outdoor adventure of the Boy Scouts of America. Organized camping is a creative, educational experience in cooperative group living in the outdoors. It uses the natural surroundings to contribute significantly to physical, mental, spiritual, and social growth. Camping offers many benefits.

- ▶ It contributes to good health through supervised activity, sufficient rest, good fun, and wholesome companionship.
- ▶ It helps campers develop self-reliance and resourcefulness by providing learning experiences in which they acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes essential to their well-being.
- ▶ It enhances spiritual growth by helping campers recognize and appreciate nature and the handiwork of God in nature.
- ▶ It contributes to social development by providing experiences in which campers learn to deal practically and effectively with living situations.
- ▶ It is an experience in citizenship training, providing campers with opportunities to make decisions and plan and carry out activities at their own level, while improving understanding within the family.

CUB SCOUT OUTDOOR PROGRAM OPTIONS

Type of Camp	Who Attends*	Site Approval By	Reference	Primary Leaders	Training Required
Pack Overnights	Tiger Cubs and adult partners, Wolf and Bear Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts, parents (siblings, if there is a separate program for them)	Local council; An established campground should be used.	BALOO (No.34162), Pack Overnighter Site Approval Form through local council service center	Pack leaders and parents	Pack leader or parent trained in BALOO (Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation) held by the district or council training team
Webelos Den Overnight Campouts	Webelos Scouts and parent(s)	Local council	Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders (No.13-33640)	Webelos leader and parents	Webelos den leader trained should be trained in Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders held by the district or council training team
Cub Scout Day Camp	Tiger Cubs and adult partners, Wolf and Bear Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts	Local council	Cub Scout Day Camp (No. 13-33815); Day Camp Standards (No. 13-108)	Camp director and program director	Camp director and program director trained in National Camping School Cub Scout Day Camp Administration
Cub Scout Resident Camp	Wolf and Bear Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts	Local council	Resident Camping for Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts, and Parents (No. 13-33814); Resident Camp Standards (No. 19-108)	Camp director and program director	Camp director trained in National Camping School Resident Camping Management; Program Director trained in National Camping School Cub Scout Resident Camping Program
Webelos-Ree	Webelos Scouts and parent(s) as dens	Local council	Webelos-Ree guide through local council service center	Council or district leaders	Recommended: Council or district leaders trained in BALOO Training and in Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders held by the district or council training team
Council or District Organized Family Camp	Entire families or parent(s)/sons (More than one pack attends.)	Local council	Council Family Camping Staff Training Guide (No. 13-468); Standards for Council-Organized Family Camps (No. 13-408)	Council or district on-site family camp director (could be the council family camp administrator)	Family camp administrator trained in National Camping School Resident Camp Management; on-site family camp director trained by family camp administrator

*Parents and pack leaders are included in all Cub Scouting activities and should be invited to participate in all Cub Scout camping programs.

At the Cub Scout level, it introduces boys to the knowledge and skills that they will learn and apply more thoroughly as a Boy Scout.

Cub Scout camping provides experiences that are age appropriate for Cub Scouts and their families. The ideal method of camping for Cub Scouts involves parents/guardians and the pack by dens.

As with other outdoor activities, it's important that camping trips be age appropriate. It's also important to understand who can lead certain types of camping experiences, where they can be held, and what training is required.

CAMPING HEALTH AND SAFETY

Where to Camp

Cub Scout pack camping should be conducted only at sites approved by the local council. This might include federal, state, or local parks, in addition to BSA property. Check with the local council service center for locally approved sites before planning your trip. Obtain appropriate tour permits and licenses required by the site and the local council.

Webelos Scouts should participate in family-type camping, as opposed to the more challenging type of camping that they will experience as Boy Scouts. A location like a Scout camp or public campground that has a tested water supply, toilets, cooking facilities, space for pitching tents, and an area for indoor activity would be appropriate for a Webelos den overnight campout.

Water

Use only tested water for drinking. Packs will camp in approved council sites that usually have good facilities and tested water. If the water at the camping site hasn't been tested, bring water from home in plastic jugs or other closed-top containers. If in doubt, bring water to a full rolling boil for at least a minute.

Allow enough for drinking water, cooking, and cleanup and have some extra for fire protection.

Sanitation

Pack overnights should be held at a site that has toilet facilities.

Dishwashing is often a problem when camping. For a short overnight campout, solve the problem by using paper plates and cups and plastic utensils, leaving only the cooking utensils to be cleaned. If a trash receptacle isn't available, carry out the used dinnerware for disposal at home.

Use hot water for cleaning pots, pans, and utensils. Sterilize with boiling water and air-dry. If non-disposable tableware is used, teach the boys to scrape their dishes before putting them in the dishwasher. Strain food bits out of your dishwater and put them in your trash. Carry the used water away from camp and at least 200 feet (75 steps) from any lakes or streams. Give it a good fling, spreading it over a wide area.

Campsite Cleanliness

Trash, including food scraps and paper products, should be disposed of properly in a trash receptacle and not burned. Don't put plastic or plastic foam in a fire; burning plastic can release toxic gases. Don't bury leftovers or scatter food in the woods. Animals will find it, and it is not healthy for them to eat. If the campsite has garbage disposal facilities, use them. If not, pack it out. Wash bottles and flatten tin cans for recycling.

Always take plastic garbage bags on a campout. They serve many purposes, especially if you must carry out trash.

Accident and Sickness Insurance Protection

For questions about current camper accident and sickness insurance, refer to your council for the latest material.





Flammability Warning

No tent material is fireproof; all can burn when exposed to heat or fire. Follow these rules.

- ▶ Only flashlights and electric lanterns are permitted in tents. “No flames in tents” is a rule that must be enforced.
- ▶ Liquid fuel stoves, heaters, lanterns, lighted candles, matches, and other flame sources should never be used in or near tents.
- ▶ Do not pitch tents near an open fire.
- ▶ Do not use flammable chemicals near tents; that includes charcoal lighter, spray cans of paint, and bug killer and repellent.
- ▶ Be careful when using electricity and lighting in tents.
- ▶ Always extinguish cooking fires and campfires promptly.
- ▶ Obey all fire laws, ordinances, and regulations.

Campfire Safety

Fires should be built only in a designated fire ring provided by the landowner or, with permission, in an off-the-ground fire pit device. The *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* has suggestions on how to build an off-the-ground fire pit.

Follow these guidelines when building a fire.

- ▶ Build the fire in the center of a 10-foot circle that is free of flammable materials such as twigs and dry grass.
- ▶ Don't build the fire against a tree or between the roots.
- ▶ Keep the fire away from dead logs and stumps and from overhanging limbs and branches.
- ▶ Don't use firewood that spits sparks.
- ▶ Break burnt matches before throwing them away, and be sure that they are “cold out.”
- ▶ Never leave a fire unattended.
- ▶ Keep a bucket of water, dirt, or sand handy for emergency use.

When you are through with the fire, put it out. Spread the coals and ashes and sprinkle them with water. Stir and sprinkle until the fire is cold out, which means it feels cold to the touch.

Privacy Standards on Trips and Outings

To support the BSA policy of two-deep leadership on all trips and outings, sleeping arrangements of male and female leaders need to be addressed. All leaders are expected to reflect high moral standards established by customs, traditional values, and religious teachings.

- ▶ Male and female leaders require separate sleeping facilities. Married couples may share the same quarters if appropriate facilities are available.
- ▶ Male and female youth participants must not share the same sleeping facility.
- ▶ When tents are used, no youth will stay in the tent of an adult other than his or her parent or guardian.
- ▶ When housing other than tents is used, separate housing must be provided for both male and female participants. Adult male leaders must be responsible for the male participants; adult female leaders must be responsible for the female participants.
- ▶ Adult leaders need to respect the privacy of youth members in situations in which the youth are changing clothes or taking showers, and intrude only to the extent that health and safety require. Adults also need to protect their own privacy in similar situations.

Ideally, your camping site will have separate shower and latrine facilities for females. If that's not the case, separate shower schedules for males and females should be posted. Exercise the buddy system for latrine use by having one person wait outside the entrance, or use “Occupied” and “Unoccupied” signs on door latches. For more guidelines on camping and supervision for Cub Scouts, see the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.

CUB SCOUT CAMPING OPPORTUNITIES

Cub Scouting offers several different camping opportunities for Cub Scouts through day camps, resident camps, Webelos den overnight campouts, council-organized family camps, and pack overnights.

Cub Scout Day Camp

Day camp is an organized one- to five-day program for Cub Scouts conducted by the council under certified leadership at an approved site. Day camps are conducted during daylight or early evening hours.

Day camps do not include any overnight activities. Check with council and district leaders for day camp opportunities available in your area.

Cub Scout/Webelos Scout Resident Camp

Cub Scout and Webelos Scout resident camping is a council-organized, theme-oriented overnight camping program. It operates for at least two nights and is conducted under certified leadership at a camp approved by the council.

Each year, councils change their overall theme to offer different adventures. Examples of themes include Sea Adventure, Space Adventure, Athletes, Knights, Circus Big Top, American Indian Heritage, Folklore, and the World Around Us.

Check the council and district leaders for resident camp opportunities available in your area.

Webelos-Ree

A Webelos-Ree is a district or council overnight camping experience for Webelos dens with den leadership present. This camporee-style event is intended for Webelos Scouts, with events and activities planned for their ability level, according to age-appropriate guidelines for Cub Scouts.

The local council or district sponsors the event and provides the program and leadership. In most cases, each boy will be accompanied by a parent or guardian. In all cases, a responsible adult will be designated for each youth participant.

Council-Organized Family Camp

Council-organized family camps are overnight camping activities involving more than one pack. The local council or district provides the elements of the outdoor experience, such as staffing, food service, housing, and program. These overnights often are referred to as Parent-Pal or Adventure Weekends. In most cases, each youth participant will be under the supervision of a parent or guardian. In all cases, each youth participant is responsible to a specific adult.

PACK OVERNIGHTERS

Pack overnights 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. If siblings who are not Scouts participate, the event must be structured to accommodate them. BSA health and safety and Youth Protection policies apply. In most cases, each youth participant will be under the supervision of a parent or guardian. In all cases, each youth participant is responsible to a specific adult.

Adults giving leadership to a pack overnights must complete Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (BALOO); and must be current with Youth Protection training (within the past two years). Check with your district leaders for information about BALOO training in your area. Permits for campouts shall be issued locally. Packs use the Tour Plan Checklist.

Purpose

A quality pack overnights helps strengthen the relationship between a boy and his family and delivers the promise of adventure that boys dream about when they join Scouting. Well-planned overnights offer a variety of activities to keep boys excited and involved in an ever-increasing challenge of outdoor adventure. They should always be age-appropriate for the boys participating. Many Cub Scouts will have their first overnights as a member of your pack. It is critical that you make every effort to help this be the most positive experience it can be for boys. If a boy has a negative experience, he may choose never to go camping again.





How Often Are They Held?

Overnighters organized by the pack are supplemental to participation in council- and district-organized camping opportunities. Some packs choose to organize one or two additional overnighter opportunities during the year, perhaps one in the fall and one in the spring. Wintertime camping activities or outings during potentially inclement weather are discouraged.

Who Attends?

The spirit and premise behind all Cub Scout overnight camping is that the activity is a parent-son event. Plans should always be made to have as many adults as youth participants at the event.

If a parent cannot attend, the boy's family must make arrangements for one of the other parents attending, or for another adult relative or friend, to be a substitute at the overnighter. Each boy should have someone he knows watching out for him. If necessary to accommodate a special circumstance, an adult may be responsible for more than one boy.

Where Are They Held?

Pack overnighters may be held only at locations approved by the local council. In selecting these locations, your council used the Pack Overnighter Site Approval Form, No. 13-508B, to identify good locations that are safe and accessible and have adequate facilities for a pack overnighter. Check with your local council for a list of approved pack overnighter locations. The location must be listed on the tour permit application filed for this activity.

How Do We Get There?

Because a family member or other adult will accompany each Cub Scout, transportation should not be a problem. Cars are best for transportation to the overnighter. Transporting boys in trucks is unsafe and forbidden except in the cab. Individual seat belts are required for each person. Buses are not recommended because chartering transportation could make parents feel less responsible for the trip.

What Equipment Do We Need?

An overnighter requires protection from the weather, equipment for food preparation, and program items to suit the area and activities where the overnighter is being held. Tents, cabins, campers, or camp trailers will be required for shelter. Some camps make tents or sleeping areas available to Cub Scout packs. If not, the responsibility for shelter may be assigned to parents.

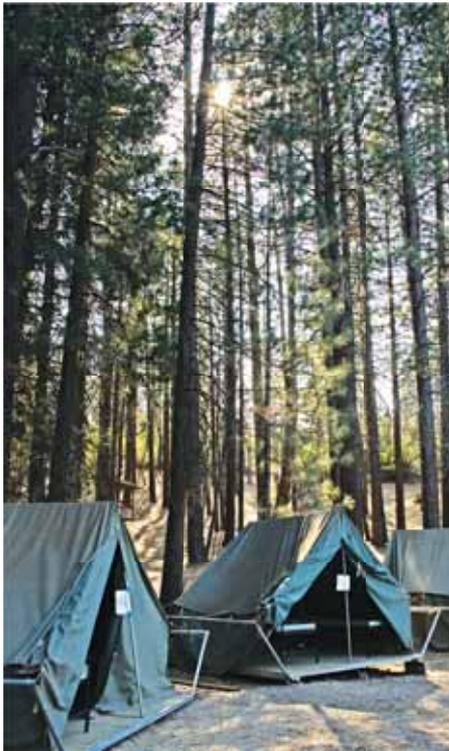
Many families will have their own tents that they use for family camping, or they can borrow one from a neighbor. Often, a nearby Boy Scout troop will loan tents and other camping equipment to a Webelos den. Dens or packs should not be required to purchase camping equipment. Each parent/guardian and son will also need some personal equipment. Use the Individual Campout Checklist for Pack Overnighter (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) as a guide.

The type of meal program selected for the overnighter will determine the kind of food preparation equipment that will be necessary. In some cases, each family may choose to bring and prepare its own meals. In other circumstances, the pack may choose to share the load and have the entire group prepare meals together. Minimize the amount of cooking responsibility delegated to Cub Scouts. The number-one goal of these first camping experiences is to make them positive events for everyone. Enjoying fun and simple picnic or family-style meals together is a great start.

Pack Overnighter Preparation

Leader Preparation

1. Take Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (BALOO), which is required for the pack adult leader planning and leading the overnighter.
2. Select the date and location for the overnighter several months in advance. A pack overnighter should never be a last-minute event. It should be scheduled during the annual pack program planning conference.
3. Make reservations and turn in a tour plan to the local council service center well in advance of the overnighter. Make sure that the local council has approved the selected location.
4. Check on local regulations regarding the use of fires for cooking and campfire programs.
5. Enlist the help of others in planning the details of the campout. If you aren't a seasoned camper, be sure to take along someone who has camping experience. More than likely, some of the parents will be campers. If not, ask local Boy Scout leaders for help.



6. Communicate. Most problems occur because of a lack of planning or communication. Make a great plan and share it with everyone involved.

Boy Preparation

Preparing the boys goes beyond just telling them that an overnighter has been planned. The period of preparation for the overnighter offers many opportunities to introduce new materials to boys and help them develop useful skills. Here are some examples:

1. Teach the boys the rules of fire safety. (See the *Webelos Scout Handbook* for fire safety rules.)
2. Review the Outdoor Code to help Cub Scouts prepare to be responsible campers.
3. Plan ahead for campfire program activities. Ask dens or families in advance to prepare fun, appropriate material to share around the campfire.
4. At least one pack meeting before the overnighter, go over the Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) with the boys and send a copy home with them, along with a letter giving the details about the overnighter.

Adult Preparation

Preparing adults is as important as preparing boys. The end result will be a smoothly run overnighter with everyone knowing what is expected. Information about the trip can best be communicated at a pre-overnighter meeting with the parents. Make this a plan-sharing meeting. The basic plan is developed, but let parents get involved in planning the details. Enhance the program using their talents and abilities. For example, one parent might know about birds and trees, while another might be a great storyteller or game leader.

This meeting should be at least two weeks before the overnighter; this is close enough to the overnighter date so that last-minute changes in plans can be avoided. If some parents can't attend, be sure they receive as much information as possible.

The meeting agenda should include the following.

- 1. Date, location, and starting and ending times of the overnighter.** Cover this information in detail. Provide maps if necessary. Decide whether transportation will be on an individual basis or through some other method. Carpooling will save on gasoline costs and parking fees.
- 2. A complete list of "dos and don'ts" for the overnighter.** It's important to communicate very clearly, in writing, to parents the critical health and safety and Youth Protection policies that must be followed during an overnighter activity. Include information on potential hazards at the location, and review safety procedures regarding tools, fires and fire-starting, use of gas stoves and lanterns, and unauthorized behaviors and activities. Because some parents may be new to Scouting, it's important to include even the most basic, common-sense policies so that everyone is equally informed.
- 3. Schedule of events.** The overnighter's success depends on having a planned program of activities. Involve the parents in deciding what type of activities will be included in the campout. Consider the following: nature hike, fishing, swimming, games, conservation activities and projects, a campfire program, or a service project. For weekend overnights, an interfaith worship service is appropriate and recommended. It should be simple and brief.

If swimming is included, be sure to follow Safe Swim Defense guidelines. If boating is included, follow Safety Afloat guidelines.

Remember that shooting sports are not an approved part of Cub Scouting except at a council-approved and -operated Cub Scout day camp, Cub Scout resident camp, or council-organized Cub Scout family camp.

- 4. Menu.** Keep the menu simple, remembering that in most cases the families attending the overnighter will cook, eat, and clean up together. It's a good idea to suggest that similar (although not necessarily identical) meals be planned for all involved.

Packwide meals are also recommended and can be very simple. For example, if the overnighter begins on Saturday morning, it should start after breakfast, and everyone should bring a sack lunch. Dinner Saturday evening could be a family barbecue, and breakfast Sunday morning could be a packwide pancake feed. Again, simplicity is the key.





Special foods that focus on the theme of the overnigher are an easy way to make the campout fun. Examples include a Wild West chili cookout for lunch, where families prepare and share a pot of chili, complemented by a hot dog feed in the evening. Be creative, but also remember KISMIF (Keep It Simple, Make It Fun).

5. Equipment. Each parent or guardian should have a personal equipment checklist. It's similar to the one given to the boys but would include specific things that adults will find handy, such as cooking equipment, lawn chairs, cots, tents or other shelter, and items for program activities. It always helps to include items that should not be brought as well, such as firearms, alcohol, fireworks, and illegal drugs.

6. Health and safety. Using the *Guide to Safe Scouting* as a resource, review BSA guidelines on

- ▶ Drug, alcohol, and tobacco use
- ▶ Fuel and fire safety
- ▶ Water safety

Secure a Personal Health and Medical Record form, No. 34414, for all youth and adults who will attend the campout.

WEBELOS DEN OVERNIGHT CAMPOUTS

Webelos den overnight campouts provide opportunities for Webelos Scout to enjoy the increasing camping challenges offered by BSA's progressive outdoor program, but still within the family environment of Cub Scouting. Webelos camping experiences should help prepare Webelos Scouts for the camping adventures of Boy Scouting without taking away from the type of camping they will experience as a member of a Boy Scout troop.

Purposes

The Webelos den overnight campout has several purposes. Specifically, it:

- ▶ Helps strengthen the relationship between a boy and his parent or guardian while introducing him to the progressive camping program of BSA.
- ▶ Offers a variety of activities—some just for fun and others to help boys with advancement requirements, such as for the Outdoorsman, Geologist, Naturalist, and Forester activity badges.
- ▶ Helps prepare Webelos Scouts for their camping experience in Boy Scouting. It's an important step in the total outdoor program of the BSA.
- ▶ Is exciting and fun for the Webelos Scouts.

How Often Are They Held and Who Attends?

Webelos dens are encouraged to have several overnight campouts each year.

Webelos den overnight campouts are parent-son events, under the direction of the Webelos den leader. It is recommended that at least one Webelos leader be trained in Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders, which is in addition to basic training. At the den overnight campout, the Webelos den leader may be assisted by the assistant Webelos den leader and the Webelos den chief. Sometimes, additional leadership from a Boy Scout troop may join you.

In most cases, each Webelos Scout is under the supervision of his own father, mother, or guardian. If a parent or guardian cannot attend, the boy's family should make arrangements for one of the other parents or another adult relative or friend to be a substitute at the campout. It's essential that each Webelos Scout is under the supervision of an adult and that every adult has a share of the responsibility for the campout.

Webelos dens are encouraged to participate in joint overnight campouts with a Boy Scout troop. However, a parent or guardian of each Webelos Scout should still attend.

Location

Webelos Scouts should camp at locations that have a tested water supply, toilets, cooking facilities, space for pitching tents, and an area for indoor activity. (Note that if toilet facilities are not available, proper disposal of solid waste is necessary.) One of the Webelos den families might have a cottage or cabin with some land that would be appropriate. Another possibility is a public campground or your local Scout camp.

A site that it would involve traveling a considerable distance would not be suitable for a Webelos den overnight campout. If you use a council camp, be sure that the Webelos campsite is away from regular Boy Scout camping areas. The campsite should be located near a parking area because the family-type equipment that will be used probably will be heavy and difficult to carry any distance.

Location Guidelines

In selecting the location for a Webelos overnight campout, remember that Webelos Scouts should not experience Boy Scout-type camping on the overnight.

- ▶ Webelos overnights do not include backpacking.
- ▶ Webelos overnight camping at Boy Scout camporees and/or events is not a BSA-approved activity.
- ▶ Cub Scout health and safety and age-appropriate guidelines apply at all Webelos activities, even when visiting a troop event or campout.

Transportation

As a family member or other adult will accompany each Webelos Scout, transportation should not be a problem. Cars are best for transportation to the campsite. Transporting boys in trucks is unsafe and forbidden except in the cab. Individual seat belts are required for each person. Buses are not recommended because chartering transportation could make parents feel less responsible for the trip.

Equipment

An overnight campout requires protection from the weather, equipment for food preparation, and program items to suit the area where the campout is being held. Tents, cabins, campers, or camp trailers will be required for shelter.

Dens or packs should not be required to purchase camping equipment. Many of the families will have their own tents used for family camping or can borrow one from a neighbor. Often, a nearby Boy Scout troop will loan tents and other camping equipment to a Webelos den.

When tents are used, no youth will stay in the tent of an adult other than his parent or legal guardian. When housing other than tents is used, separate housing must be provided for male and female participants.

Each parent and son will need some personal equipment. See the Outdoorsman activity badge section in the *Webelos Scout Handbook* and the Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts). Each family unit should bring its own cooking equipment, food, and utensils. Each boy works with his accompanying adult to prepare and eat meals together.

Webelos Campout Preparation

Webelos Leader Preparation

1. Complete Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders to get a good foundation for the overnight experience. When you go camping, if you are not a seasoned camper, be sure to take along an adult or older Boy Scout who is experienced. More than likely, some of the parents will be campers. If not, many Scouters will be willing to help.
2. Select the date and the camping location several weeks in advance. If it is a joint Webelos den–troop campout, meet with the Scoutmaster to work out the details.
3. Make reservations. Regardless of whether your Webelos den plans to use a privately owned campsite, public campground, or local council camp, you will need to make reservations. In all cases, turn in a tour plan to the local council service center at least two weeks before the campout.
4. Check local regulations regarding the use of fires for cooking and campfire programs.
5. Enlist the help of others, such as the assistant Webelos den leader, Webelos den chief, assistant Scoutmaster, activity badge counselors, and parents, in planning the details of the campout.



Confirm that all unit leaders are current with Youth Protection training (within the past two years). Encourage parents and adult partners to take Youth Protection training.





Boy Preparation

Preparing the boys goes beyond just telling them that a campout has been planned. Preparation for the campout offers boys many opportunities to develop skills that will be helpful in their Webelos training.

1. Discuss the campout with the den. Explain how it will help satisfy one of the requirements for the Outdoorsman activity badge.
2. Teach the boys the rules of outdoor fire safety to help satisfy another Outdoorsman badge requirement. (See the fire safety rules in the *Webelos Scout Handbook*.)
3. Review the Outdoor Code to help prepare Webelos Scouts to be good campers.
4. Teach the boys basic knots. (See the *Webelos Scout Handbook*.) They might need to know certain knots when setting up their tents. The Webelos den chief can help teach this skill.
5. Teach the boys basic first aid.
6. Plan ahead for campfire program activities. If the den is taking part in a campout where other dens will be attending or is camping with a troop, you probably will be called upon to participate in the campfire program. If you are on a Webelos den overnight campout rather than a joint troop campout, you will still need a planned campfire program. The Webelos den chief can help provide suitable ideas.
7. Send home, at least a week before the campout, a Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts) and a letter giving the final details about the campout.

Adult Preparation

Preparing the adults for the overnight campout is as important as preparing the boys. The end result will be a smoothly run event with everyone knowing what is expected. Properly informed adults will reduce the load of responsibility on Webelos den leaders.

Information about the campout can best be communicated at an informal meeting with family members and other adults who will be attending the campout. Develop a basic plan but let the other adults get involved in planning the details. Let them know that they share the responsibility for the overnight campout. Build the program using their talents and abilities. Find a nature specialist, a song leader, a storyteller, or a game leader among them.

Take a positive attitude at the meetings. You aren't asking them to be a part of the campout—you are expecting them to be part of the campout.

Hold this adult planning meeting at least two weeks before the campout so that it is close enough to the campout date to avoid last-minute changes. If some parents can't attend, be sure that they receive the necessary information.

The Cub Scout Academics and Sports Program

The Cub Scout Academics and Sports program is a supplemental enrichment program that complements the existing Cub Scouting program. The object of the program is to help Cub Scouts learn new skills or improve those they already possess—not simply to provide an opportunity for them to earn additional recognition.

Purposes of the Cub Scout Academics and Sports Program

By taking part in the Cub Scout Academics and Sports program, boys will

- ▶ Learn new physical skills and techniques.
- ▶ Increase their scholarship skills.
- ▶ Develop an understanding of sportsmanship.
- ▶ Enjoy teamwork.
- ▶ Develop physical fitness.
- ▶ Discover new and build on old talents.
- ▶ Have fun.
- ▶ Do their best.

All registered Cub Scouts may participate in the Academics and Sports program. Participation in the program will take place in the den meeting as part of the den meeting plans outlined in the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide*. Beyond the den meeting, boys and their families may choose to participate in other Academic and Sports program activities, giving the boy additional recognition opportunity.

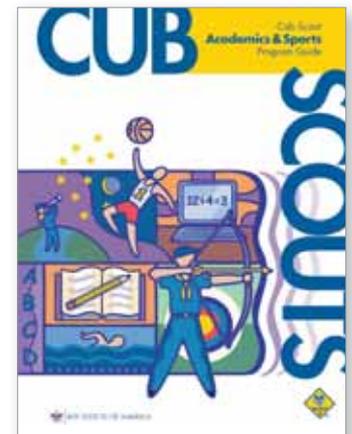
Cub Scout Academics

Art	Geography	Pet Care
Astronomy	Geology	Photography
Chess	Good Manners	Reading and Writing
Citizenship	Heritages	Science
Collecting	Language and Culture	Video Games
Communicating	Map and Compass	Weather
Computers	Mathematics	Wildlife Conservation
Disabilities Awareness	Music	
Family Travel	Nutrition	

Cub Scout Sports

Badminton	Hiking	Snow Ski and Board Sports
Baseball	Hockey	Soccer
Basketball	Horseback Riding	Softball
Bicycling	Ice Skating	Swimming
Bowling	Kickball	Table Tennis
Fishing	Marbles	Tennis
Flag Football	Physical Fitness	Ultimate
Golf	Roller Skating	Volleyball
Gymnastics	Skateboarding	

See *Academics and Sports Program Guide*, No. 34299, for additional information about implementing this program.





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APPENDIX





Resources, Forms, and Applications

- * Items with an asterisk are available at www.scouting.org/cubscouts.
- † Items with a dagger symbol are available at www.scoutstuff.org or at your local Scout shop.
- ★ Items with a star are available at www.myscouting.org or through local council training.

DEN AND PACK MANAGEMENT

- Annual Health and Medical Record, No. 34605 *†
- Cub Scout Den Record, No. 33828 *
- Cub Scout Leader Book*, No. 33221 †
- Den Chief Handbook*, No. 33211 †
- Individual Cub Scout Record, No. 33827 *
- Individual Tiger Cub Record *
- Meeting Place Inspection Checklist, No. 6140 *
- Monthly Den Dues Envelope, No. 34209 †
- Pack Overnighter Site Approval Form, No. 13-508 *
- Pack Record Book*, No. 33819 †
- Tiger Cub Attendance and Dues *
- Tiger Cub Den Record *
- Webelos Den Record, No. 33850 *

UNIFORMING

- Adult Leader Uniform Inspection Sheet, No. 34048 *†
- Cub Scout Leader Specific Training*, No. 34875 †
- Cub Scout Leader Training Poster Set, No. 34876 †
- Cub Scout Leader Specific Training Video*, AV01-V013 ★
- Insignia Guide*, No. 33066 †
- Tiger Cub Scout, Wolf Cub Scout, and Bear Cub Scout Uniform Inspection Sheet, No. 34282 *†
- Webelos Scout Uniform Inspection Sheet, No. 34635 *†

TRAINING

- BALOO (Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation), No. 34162 ★
- Cub Scout Fast Start ★
- Cub Scout Leader Specific Training, No. 34875 †★
- Cub Scout Leader Training Poster Set, No. 34876 †
- Cub Scout/Boy Scout Fast Start Training DVD*, AV-01DVD22 †
- Den Chief Training Conference*, No. 34450 †
- How Do I Rate as an Effective Leader? *
- Safe Swim Defense, No. 34370 †★
- This Is Scouting*, No. 36118 *†★
- Youth Protection Guidelines: Training for Volunteer Leaders and Parents*, No. 36121 *†★



RESOURCES, FORMS, AND APPLICATIONS



MEMBERSHIP RECRUITING AND LEADERSHIP SELECTION

- Adult Registration Application, No. 524-501; in Spanish, No. 524-502 *†
- Cub Scouting and Your Family, No. 34362 *
- Family Talent Survey Sheet *
- Family Information Letter Samples (5) *
- Leadership Transfer Notice, No. 28-401 *
- Selecting Cub Scout Leadership, No. 522-500 *
- Youth Application, No. 524-406; in Spanish, No. 28-110 *

ADVANCEMENT

- Activity Badge Pocket Certificate, No. 33423 †
- Advancement Report, No. 34403 *†
- Arrow of Light Pocket Certificate, No. 34219 †
- Arrow Point Pocket Certificate, No. 34233 †
- Bear Cub Scout Pocket Certificate, No. 34221 †
- Bear Handbook*, No. 33451 †
- Bobcat Pocket Certificate, No. 34218 †
- Cub Scout (Den) Advancement Chart, No. 34192 †
- Cub Scout Cycle, No. 13-027 *
- Cub Scout Immediate Recognition Kit, No. 17018 †
- Cub Scout Insignia Stickers—Large, No. 34650 †
- Den Advancement Report, No. 33847 *
- Pack Graduation Certificate, No. 609233 †
- Tiger Cub Den Advancement Report *
- Tiger Cub Handbook*, No. 34713 †
- Tiger Cub Advancement Chart, No. 34715 †
- Tiger Cub Individual Advancement Record *
- Webelos Compass Points Patch, No. 458 †
- Webelos Handbook*, No. 33452 †
- Webelos Scout (Den) Advancement Chart, No. 34187 †
- Wolf Handbook*, No. 33450 †
- Wolf Cub Scout Pocket Certificate, No. 34220 †

PROGRAM PLANNING

- BALOO (Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation)*, No. 34162 †★
- BSA Cub Scout World Conservation Award *
- Buddy Tags, No. 1595 †
- Campfire Program Planner, No. 33696 *†
- Centennial Quality Unit Award, No. 14-190 *
- Climb On Safely, No. 430-099 *†★
- Cub Scout Academics and Sports Program Guide*, No. 34299 †
- Cub Scout Ceremonies for Dens and Packs*, No. 33212 †

Cub Scout Day Camp, No. 13-33815 *

Cub Scout Den Meeting Program, No. 33826 *

Cub Scout Grand Prix Pinewood Derby Guidebook, No. 33721 †

Cub Scouting's Leave No Trace Awareness Award *

Cub Scout Leader How-To Book, No. 33832 †

Cub Scout Magic, No. 33210 †

Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award *

Cub Scout Songbook, No. 33222 †

Cub Scout/Webelos Scout Outdoor Program Guide *†

Cub Scouting's BSA Family Activity Book, No. 33012 †

Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide, No. 33490 †

Den Chief Handbook, No. 33211 †

Den Chief Training Conference, No. 33450 †

Fun for the Family, No. 33012 †

Group Meeting Sparklers, No. 33122 †

Guide to Safe Scouting, No. 34416 *†

Individual Campout Checklist for Pack Overnighter *

Informed Consent Agreement (Permission Slip) *

National Den Award *

National Standards for Cub Scout/Boy Scout Resident Camps, No. 430-108 *

National Standards for Local Council Accreditation of Cub Scout/Webelos Scout Day Camps for Precamp and Operational Accreditation, No. 430-109 *

National Standards for Council-Organized Family Camps, No. 430-408 *

National Summertime Pack Award, No. 33748 *†

Outdoor Code Poster (big prints), No. 33689 †

Pack Meeting Planning Sheet *

Pack Program Planning Chart, No. 26-004 *

Resident Camping for Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts, and Parents, No. 13-33814 *

Safe Swim Defense, No. 34370 †

Tiger Cub Den Meeting Program *

Tiger Cub Handbook, No. 34713 †

Tour Planning Checklist, No. 680-014 *

Unit Money-Earning Application, No. 34427 *†

Webelos Den Meeting Program, No. 33852 *

Webelos Leader Guide, No. 33853 †

Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist *

Your Flag, No. 33188 †





RECOGNITION

- Assistant Denner Shoulder Cord, No. 385 †
- BSA Family Award, No. 33710 †
- BSA Family Award Patch, No. 978 †
- BSA Family Award pins:
 - Facing Family Challenges, No. 14352 †
 - Connecting With Your Community, No. 14353 †
 - Shaping Your Family Identity, No. 14354 †
 - Developing Personal Skills, No. 14355 †
 - Building a Family Team, No. 14356 †
- Cub Scout Academics and Sports Pocket Certificate, No. 33711 †
- Den Chief Badge of Office (cloth), No. 387 †
- Den Chief Service Award (certificate), No. 33726 †
- Den Chief Service Award (shoulder cord), No. 389 †
- Den Chief Shoulder Cord, No. 388 †
- Denner Shoulder Cord, No. 368 †
- National Den Award Ribbon, No. 17631 †
- National Summertime Pack Award pins:
 - Tiger Cub National Summertime Award pin, No. 14332 †
 - Wolf National Summertime Award pin, No. 14333 †
 - Bear National Summertime Award pin, No. 14334 †
 - Webelos National Summertime Award pin, No. 14335 †
- Pack Leader Appreciation Certificate, No. 33755 †
- Progress Record for the Cub Scout Den Leader Award *
- Progress Record for the Cub Scouter *
- Progress Record for the Cubmaster Award *
- Progress Record for the Tiger Cub Den Leader Award *
- Progress Record for the Webelos Den Leader Award *
- Progress Record for the Pack Trainer *
- Safe Swim Defense Certificate, No. 34243 †
- Troop Junior Leader Certificate (for den chiefs), No. 33745 †
- Webelos Den Chief Shoulder Cord, No. 457 †
- Whittling Chip Certificate, No. 34223 †

CUB SCOUTING FOR BOYS WITH DISABILITIES

- Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*, No. 33832 †
- A Guide to Working With Scouts With Disabilities*, No. 33056 †
- Scouting for Youth With Disabilities*, No. 34059 *

Unit Leadership Enhancements

Unit Leadership Enhancements are short training topics intended to help better equip pack leaders to conduct a quality Cub Scout program. They're designed to foster discussion among leaders and re-familiarize them with the *Leader Book* and other BSA resources. They complement, but don't replace, other training courses.

HOW TO USE UNIT LEADERSHIP ENHANCEMENTS

Conduct a short discussion and exercise during each pack leaders' meeting as a regular new business item. These discussions should be based on the *Leader Book*, and each leader should own a copy.

Each month, the designated leader, such as the pack trainer, uses one of the Unit Leadership Enhancement outlines to lead a discussion with the other leaders following along in their copies of the *Leader Book*.

Conduct the associated exercise and then follow through with the action plan you develop. The exercises and action plans are intended to immediately improve pack program in the chosen area.

Close by choosing the topic and leader for the Unit Leadership Enhancement at next month's pack leaders' meeting. All leaders should have input on the choice, and all should read the preparation assignment before the next pack leaders' meeting.

Pack leaders can choose from the 15 topics presented here. The pack meeting section of the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide* outlines a schedule of Unit Leadership Enhancements, recognizing that some topics are more appropriate at certain times of year and as such will work for most packs. Packs may select their own schedule of Unit Leadership Enhancements.

Advancement

This discussion will help leaders understand the purpose of the advancement program and their responsibilities in carrying it out. A properly planned advancement program builds character in boys and helps achieve the purposes of Cub Scouting.

Preparation

Read the Advancement and Awards chapter.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Various leaders take turns reading aloud the introductory paragraphs of the Advancement and Awards chapter, along with the first paragraph under "How the Advancement Program Works." Reemphasize that advancement is a means to an end, not an end in itself.
- ▶ Review the responsibilities of each leadership position as described under "How the Advancement Program Works."
- ▶ Review the material under "How Fast Should a Boy Advance?" Reemphasize that advancement is doing, not getting. Emphasize the principle of Cub Scouting ranks being set up by age and grade.
- ▶ Review and discuss information related to advancement for Cub Scouts with disabilities.

Exercise

Conduct a discussion of the Advancement Checklist.

Action Plan for Advancement

Ask participants to do the following:

- ▶ From the results of the exercise, list three areas to improve over the next few months.
- ▶ Discuss concrete steps for implementing improvement in each of the three areas.
- ▶ Identify who should be involved in each improvement area.
- ▶ Set deadlines and begin working on improving your pack's advancement program.
- ▶ Decide on next month's Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.





Annual Program Planning

This discussion will give leaders additional tools to use when planning their pack program. It will help them make the program fun and exciting and ensure that each den has a coordinated contribution to make. Note: Cover this topic in May or June.

Preparation

Read through the Program Planning chapter.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Take turns reading aloud the introductory paragraphs of the Program Planning chapter. Note that the prime objective is to deliver a balanced, high-quality Cub Scouting program to each boy.
- ▶ Review “Nine Elements of Planning.” Discuss any points that bring up questions.
- ▶ Turn to “Program Planning Steps.” Review the three planning meetings and have leaders discuss the use of these meetings in the pack.
- ▶ Under “Annual Pack Program Planning Conference,” read aloud the first two paragraphs

Exercise

Review the steps listed under “Preparing for the Conference.” Discuss how these can be accomplished.

Action Plan for Annual Program Planning

Have participants do the following:

- ▶ Set a date for the annual pack program planning conference.
- ▶ Make leader assignments based on the exercise.
- ▶ Make sure the pack committee chair and Cubmaster begin planning the conference according to “Conducting the Conference.”
- ▶ Hold the conference and implement the resulting plans.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Character Development

This discussion will help leaders understand how Cub Scouting is designed to help boys develop good character traits and learn positive core values.

Preparation

Read the What Is Cub Scouting chapter. Review a few Character Connection advancement requirements in the boys’ handbooks.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Review the information under “Defining Character” and “The Principles of Character Development.”
- ▶ Name the 12 core values and discuss how they can be emphasized in the program.
- ▶ Review the three parts of a Character Connection and find some Character Connection advancement requirements in the boys’ handbooks.
- ▶ Review how the core values are used as monthly themes for pack meetings in the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide*.

Exercise

Role-play four Character Connection advancement requirement discussions. Use one in each of the boys’ handbooks: *Tiger Cub Handbook*, *Wolf Cub Scout Handbook*, *Bear Cub Scout Handbook*, and *Webelos Scout Handbook*.

Action Plan for Character Development

- ▶ Review the *Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide* and determine which core value should be emphasized next month. Plan to do the suggested activities that emphasize the value.
- ▶ Determine a time when parents will be told about the importance of Character Connections in working with their boys' advancement.
- ▶ Decide on next month's Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Cub Scout Camping

This discussion will help pack leaders be aware of camping opportunities approved for Cub Scouts and review the health and safety guidelines related to Cub Scout camping.

Preparation

Read the Cub Scout Camping chapter.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Read the positive effects of camping for Cub Scouts in the introduction to the Cub Scout Camping chapter.
- ▶ Review the guidelines under "Camping Health and Safety," including "Privacy Standards on Trips and Outings."
- ▶ Review and discuss information related to camping for Cub Scouts with disabilities.
- ▶ List the types of Cub Scout camping opportunities.
- ▶ Review and discuss information under "Pack Overnights."
- ▶ Review the six Leave No Trace frontcountry guidelines found in the Outdoor Activities chapter.

Exercise

Briefly plan a pack overnights for your pack. Set the date and place.

Action Plan for Cub Scout Camping

- ▶ Determine the attendance dates for day camp or resident camp for dens in your pack.
- ▶ Appoint a leader to attend the next Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (BALOO) held in your council.
- ▶ Confirm that all leaders are current with Youth Protection training (within the past two years).
- ▶ Appoint a planning team to plan and conduct the pack overnights.
- ▶ Identify the Webelos den leaders who need Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders training, which they should attend before holding any Webelos den overnights campouts.
- ▶ Get commitments from Webelos den leaders to hold a Webelos den overnights campout.
- ▶ Plan how the pack will support the Webelos dens holding the den overnights campout.
- ▶ Decide on next month's Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Family Involvement

This discussion will help leaders find ways to strengthen parents' involvement in den and pack activities. Communication among family members will be improved.

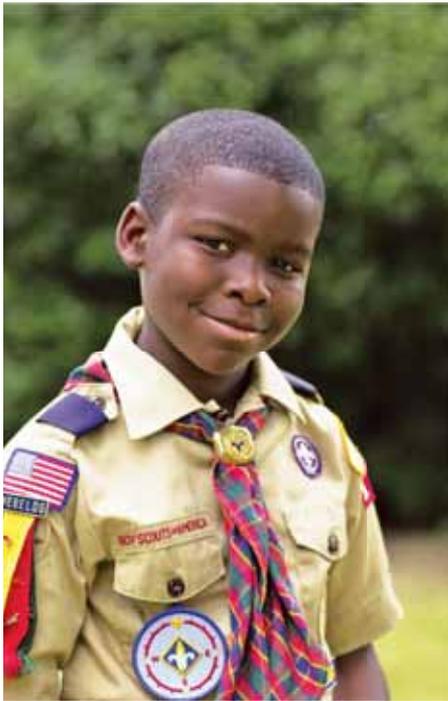
Preparation

- ▶ Read the Parents and Families chapter.
- ▶ Visit the ScoutParents Web site (www.scoutparents.org) and read the information there on ways to involve parents in the pack.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Read aloud the introductory paragraph of the Parents and Families chapter.





- ▶ Read aloud the first paragraph in “Parent Responsibilities.” Have various leaders read aloud the examples of family involvement.
- ▶ Have leaders read aloud the main points of “Pack Responsibilities.”
- ▶ Discuss the main points of “Developing Family Cooperation.”

Action Plan for Family Involvement

- ▶ Choose a date to hold a pack adults’ meeting. The Cubmaster, pack committee chair, and pack trainer should plan this meeting. Plan to show the videotape Cub Scout Orientation.
- ▶ Encourage Tiger Cub, Cub Scout, and Webelos den leaders to plan and hold a den adults’ meeting.
- ▶ Assign two pack leaders as a team to make an in-house visit to at least three new families to discuss Cub Scouting and their roles as new Cub Scout families.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Leadership Training

This discussion will make leaders more aware of district, council, and national leadership training requirements and programs, as well as the benefits to leaders and the pack from their full participation.

Preparation

Read “Cub Scout Leader Training” in the Leaders chapter. Get a schedule of the training courses offered in the local district and council.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Various leaders read aloud the introductory paragraphs of “Cub Scout Leader Training.”
- ▶ Review “Fast Start Training” and “Basic Leader Training.”
- ▶ Review and discuss district and/or council training opportunities for working with Cub Scouts with disabilities.
- ▶ Review roundtable and pow wow information under “Additional Training Opportunities.”
- ▶ Mention that this series of Unit Leadership Enhancements is supplemental training for all pack leaders.

Exercise

Make a list of all your leaders and list the training courses they have completed.

Action Plan for Leadership Training

- ▶ Determine which leaders have not completed Fast Start training. Within the next week, arrange for them to borrow the Cub Scout Leader Fast Start videotapes, with the Viewer Guide, and watch the section that pertains to their position, or get a commitment from them to complete the training online.
- ▶ Confirm that all leaders are current with Youth Protection training (within the past two years).
- ▶ Determine which leaders have not completed Basic Leader Training. Get a commitment from them to meet with the pack trainer for position-specific Basic Leader Training or to discuss attending the next scheduled Basic Leader Training course held in the district or a neighboring district.
- ▶ Plan for all leaders to attend the next monthly Cub Scout leader roundtable. Arrange car pooling now.
- ▶ Plan for all leaders to attend the next pow wow or University of Scouting.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Membership

This discussion will help the pack grow in an organized and thoughtful way. Pack leaders will be able to plan for leadership needs and be prepared for shifts in your neighborhoods. Note: This topic should be discussed before the district membership drive in the fall or spring.

Preparation

Read “Recruiting Youth Members” in the Membership chapter. In the Leaders chapter, read the information on the membership and registration chair under “Pack Committee Member.”

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Review the membership and registration chair function in the Leaders chapter. Confirm that someone on the pack committee is handling this function.
- ▶ Have someone read aloud the first paragraphs of “Recruiting Youth Members” in the Membership chapter.
- ▶ Review and discuss information for welcoming a Cub Scout with a disability into the pack.
- ▶ Discuss the information under “Rally Night for Cub Scouting and Roundup,” and review “Suggested Roundup Agenda” and “Organizing Dens” in the Membership chapter.

Exercise

Complete the “Pack Leadership and Membership Inventory” in the Membership chapter. Note the number of boys, dens, and leaders that need to be recruited.

Action Plan for Membership

- ▶ On the basis of the exercise, decide which recruiting emphasis is the highest priority. (Having enough pack leaders should be the first consideration; bringing existing dens up to ideal size is the easiest to accomplish; forming additional dens brings the greatest overall results.)
- ▶ If someone does not already function as the membership and reregistration committee member, appoint one now.
- ▶ Set dates for conducting a census and any other recruiting meetings.
- ▶ Execute the recruiting plans and bring the pack to a new level of excitement.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

National Awards

This discussion will help the pack implement fun, year-round programs for its dens. As a result, the dens will be stronger.

Preparation

- ▶ Read the requirements for the Centennial Quality Unit Award found on the application (No. 14-190) in your pack’s charter renewal packet.
- ▶ Read the requirements for the Unit Leader Award of Merit.
- ▶ Read the requirements for the National Den Award (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts).
- ▶ Read the requirements for the National Summertime Pack Award (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts).

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Have leaders read aloud the requirements for the Centennial Quality Unit Award.
- ▶ Review the information under “National Den Award” in the Advancement and Awards chapter. Review the requirements for the award.
- ▶ Review the information under “National Summertime Pack Award” the Advancement and Awards chapter. Review the requirements for the award.

Exercise

- ▶ Discuss the requirements for the Centennial Quality Unit Award. Determine how your pack can earn the award.
- ▶ Decide to earn the Centennial Quality Unit Award this program year.
- ▶ Decide to earn the National Summertime Pack Award this program year.
- ▶ Decide on the 12-month period during which dens can earn the National Den Award.
- ▶ Get commitments from den leaders to earn the National Den Award and to help their den earn the den participation ribbon for the National Summertime Pack Award.
- ▶ Plan how the pack will support dens in earning each of these three awards.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.





Pack Budget Plan

This discussion will help pack leaders gain control over pack finances and provide for required expenses; it will also allow for planning and carrying out a pack program that achieves the purposes of Cub Scouting. Note: This topic should be covered during the month after the annual pack plan has been discussed.

Preparation

Read the Financing the Pack chapter.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Take turns reading aloud from the Financing the Pack chapter.
- ▶ Discuss the first two paragraphs of “The Pack Budget Plan.” Pay particular attention to the second one, and discuss the real purpose of the budget plan—to teach boys to handle money and accept financial responsibility.
- ▶ Review “Suggested Budget Items.”
- ▶ Discuss the information under “Collecting Den Dues.”
- ▶ Review the points covered in “Pack Money-Earning Projects.” Review the Unit Money-Earning Application (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts).
- ▶ Discuss the donation opportunities under “World Friendship Fund” and “Friends of Scouting.”

Exercise

- ▶ Take a few minutes to run through some estimates of a budget, using the budget worksheet found in the Pack Record Book.
- ▶ Assign one member of the committee to work with the pack treasurer to begin gathering information to use with a final budget worksheet.
- ▶ If a weekly den dues collection is not already in place, agree to start one with the adoption of the new budget.
- ▶ Present the budget to pack parents and the chartered organization.
- ▶ Follow the budget to offer a quality program for boys and to have the necessary funds on hand for expected expenses.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Pack Committee

This discussion will make leaders aware of the various responsibilities that a fully functioning pack committee should carry out. It should be easy to highlight functions that are not currently being handled. Develop an action plan to secure the necessary leadership to bring the committee to full strength.

Preparation

- ▶ Read the Leaders chapter. Pay particular attention to “Leadership Basics,” “Responsibilities to the Boys,” and “Setting a Good Example.”
- ▶ Read the How Cub Scouting is Organized chapter.
- ▶ Get a copy of Selecting Cub Scout Leadership, No. 13-500, from the local council service center or Scout shop.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Have the leaders read the first paragraph of the Leaders chapter.
- ▶ Review the information under “Solving Problems Among Leaders.”
- ▶ Read the headings of the different relationship functions in the How Cub Scouting Is Organized chapter.
- ▶ Have each leader find the information for his or her position under “Cub Scout Leader Position Descriptions in the Leaders chapter.

- ▶ Read the first two paragraphs of “Pack Committee Member” in the Leaders chapter. Have various leaders read aloud the points under “Responsibilities.”
- ▶ Review the pack committee functions of secretary, treasurer, advancement chair, public relations chair, outdoor activity chair, membership and registration chair, Friends of Scouting chair, and ScoutParents unit coordinator.
- ▶ Review the Selecting Cub Scout Leadership brochure.

Exercise

Identify the “most important” unfilled function on the pack committee. List the most likely candidates for the position.

Action Plan for Pack Committee

- ▶ Choose one or two other leaders to work with the pack committee chair as a “selection team.”
- ▶ Contact the chartered organization representative and set an appointment to discuss pack leadership needs.
- ▶ Follow the steps outlined under “Selecting Leaders” in the Leaders chapter and in the “Selecting Cub Scout Leadership” brochure to secure a new pack committee member.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Pack Meetings

This discussion will help leaders find ways to make monthly pack meetings more fun and interesting. As a result, parents will be more interested and involved, and Cub Scouts will look forward to each meeting.

Preparation

Read “The Pack Meeting” in the Program Planning chapter.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Have various leaders read aloud the introductory paragraphs of the Program Planning chapter.
- ▶ Review “Who Is Responsible?” under “The Pack Meeting.” Discuss the last paragraph.
- ▶ Various leaders read aloud the “Elements of a Good Pack Meeting.” Discuss any items that spark interest.
- ▶ Briefly review the parts of a pack meeting listed in “Seven Parts of a Pack Meeting.”

Exercise

Test an upcoming pack meeting against the Pack Meeting Planning Sheet (see www.scouting.org/cubscouts).

Action Plan for Pack Meetings

- ▶ Plan to have leaders attend next month’s Cub Scout leader roundtable to get ideas for the following month’s pack meeting.
- ▶ Arrange for the Cubmaster to attend the pack meeting of an established pack.
- ▶ Use the “Elements of a Good Pack Meeting” and the Pack Meeting Planning Sheet to make changes to a typical pack meeting. Remember to involve parents in the plans.
- ▶ Conduct the next pack meeting according to this plan.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Planning Special Events

This discussion will make pack leaders aware of several special events that can enhance the pack program. Special planning steps will be discussed.

Preparation

- ▶ Read “Special Pack Activities” in the Den and Pack Activities chapter.
- ▶ Review Outdoor Activities chapter.
- ▶ Read “Nine Elements of Planning” in the Program Planning chapter.





Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Review the “Nine Elements of Planning” in the Program Planning chapter.
- ▶ Review the 15 guidelines under “Special Pack Activities” in the Den and Pack Activities chapter.
- ▶ Review activities that could be held during Scouting Anniversary Week.
- ▶ Discuss the parts of a blue and gold banquet.
- ▶ Review the four kinds of Cub Scout derbies.
- ▶ Review and discuss district and/or council special events for Cub Scouts with disabilities.
- ▶ Briefly discuss outdoor activities appropriate for Cub Scouts. (See the Outdoor Activities chapter.)

Exercise

Make a list of special pack activities or events that a pack could conduct or attend.

Action Plan for Planning Special Events

- ▶ Choose one of the special activities from the annual pack plan or from those discussed.
- ▶ Appoint a planning team to use the steps reviewed in the exercise.
- ▶ Plan and conduct the special activity.
- ▶ Determine whether any special training is required for any leaders of the planned activity, such as training in Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (BALOO), Safe Swim Defense, or Safety Afloat.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Policies of the BSA

This discussion will help alert leaders to the significant policies that guide actions and activities for all leaders and members of the Boy Scouts of America.

Preparation

Review the Uniforms and Insignia and Health, Safety, and First Aid chapters.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in Section One.
- ▶ Read and discuss the “BSA Policy” boxes throughout this book. Remember: The program is flexible; the policies are not.
- ▶ Review the following: “Trips and Outings,” “Tour Permits,” “Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Use,” “Commercialism,” “Unit Money-Earning Projects,” Contributions,” “Political Questions,” “Religious Principles,” “Members With Disabilities,” “Uniform Rules and Regulations,” and “Unit Membership.”
- ▶ If time permits, review the Health, Safety, and First Aid chapter.

Exercise

Reflect on current activities as they relate to these policies.

Action Plan for Policies of the BSA

- ▶ Plan and conduct a pack uniform inspection.
- ▶ List any deficiencies in current pack activities and procedures.
- ▶ Bring activities and procedures into compliance with stated BSA policies.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.



Program Evaluation

This discussion will help pack leaders evaluate the pack program objectively so that the pack can build on its strengths and strengthen its weaknesses.

Preparation

Read “Evaluating Den and Pack Programs” in the Program Planning chapter.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Have various leaders read aloud the introductory paragraph of “Evaluating the Den and Pack Programs.”
- ▶ Review the “General Evaluation Principles” at the end of the introductory paragraphs.
- ▶ Discuss several of the points under each of the following: “Evaluating from the Boys’ Point of View,” “Evaluating Program,” “Evaluating Leadership,” “Evaluating Advancement,” and “Evaluating Management.” Record any “no” responses.

Exercise

Review the “no” responses from the discussion. Explore which seem to be the most important, and choose one from each subsection.

Action Plan for Program Evaluation

- ▶ Choose one important “no” from each subsection referred to above.
- ▶ Appoint a team of at least two leaders for each “no” response to research and report back at the next meeting on potential plans for improvement.
- ▶ Follow through on the plans in each area.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.

Youth Protection

This discussion will help pack leaders become more aware of their responsibilities as leaders and help them provide a sense of safety and security for the boys in the pack.

Preparation

- ▶ Read the Youth Protection chapter.
- ▶ Inquire about the next scheduled Youth Protection training in the district.
- ▶ Find out about the availability of the video “It Happened to Me.”
- ▶ Review an Adult Application.

Discussion

- ▶ Have all leaders read aloud the purposes of Cub Scouting found in the What Is Cub Scouting? chapter.
- ▶ Read aloud the first two paragraphs of “Leadership.”
- ▶ Take turns reading aloud the headings under “Creating Barriers to Abuse.”
- ▶ Review an Adult Membership Application and discuss how it is a tool to help maintain BSA leadership standards.

Exercise

Read and discuss “Creating Barriers to Abuse.”

Action Plan for Youth Protection

- ▶ Ensure that all leaders are registered and have completed an Adult Membership Application.
- ▶ Schedule attendance for all leaders at the next Youth Protection training in the district.
- ▶ Plan and conduct a meeting centered around the video “It Happened to Me.”
- ▶ Evaluate your program. Bring all activities and procedures into compliance with BSA Youth Protection policies.
- ▶ Decide on next month’s Unit Leadership Enhancement topic and choose the discussion leader. Encourage everyone to read the preparation assignment.



*Effective June 1, 2010,
Youth Protection training
is required for all BSA
registered volunteers.
For more information
about BSA Youth Protection
policies, go to <http://www.scouting.org/Training/YouthProtection.aspx>.*



Glossary/Index



Academics and Sports program. Pages 108, 159. See Cub Scout Academics and Sports program.

achievement. The name given to a major requirement in the Cub Scout program. There are five achievements required to earn the Tiger Cub rank and 12 required to earn the Wolf or Bear ranks. Pages 9, 12, 26, 36, 43–47, 95, 118–120, 124, 130. See the *Tiger Cub Handbook*, No. 34713, the *Wolf Cub Scout Handbook*, No. 33450, and the *Bear Cub Scout Handbook*, No. 33451.

activity badge. One of 20 recognitions that Webelos Scouts may earn in hobby or career fields such as drama, science, nature, athletics, citizenship, etc. Pages 32, 36, 42–44, 47–49, 71, 86, 89, 91, 120, 124, 130, 148, 156–158

activity badge counselor. An adult who counsels a Webelos den on one or more of the activity badges. Pages 36, 42, 47, 65, 86–87, 95, 157

advancement. The process by which a Cub Scout meets certain requirements and earns recognition. Pages 9, 12, 17, 25–26, 29–30, 32, 35–37, 42–48, 58–60, 63, 69, 71–72, 79–80, 82, 87, 89–90, 93, 95–100, 108–109, 118–119, 124, 126–127, 131, 143, 148–149, 156, 167–169

adventure weekend. Page 153. See BSA family camping.

Akela (pronounced *Ah-KAY-la*). A title of respect in Cub Scouting, referring to any good leader—parent, teacher, minister, Scouting leader, etc. The name originates from Rudyard Kipling’s *The Jungle Book*. Pages 10–11, 123. See “The Story of Akela and Mowgli” in the *Wolf Cub Scout Handbook*. Akela is also the leader and guide for boys on the Wolf trail.

Anniversary Week. See Scouting Anniversary Week.

annual pack program planning conference. An annual planning meeting for the pack. Pages 59, 63–64, 85, 87, 101, 154, 168

Arrow of Light Award. The highest rank in Cub Scouting and the only Cub Scout badge that may be worn on the Boy Scout uniform. A boy who has earned the Arrow of Light Award is eligible to become a Boy Scout. Pages 37–43, 47–48, 83, 91, 109

Arrow Point. An award for earning 10 elective credits as a Wolf or Bear Cub Scout. The first 10 electives earned in either rank are represented by a Gold Arrow Point. Subsequent groups of 10 earn Silver Arrow Points. Pages 45–47, 50, 91

assistant Cubmaster (CA*). A registered leader in the pack, 18 years of age or older. Pages 32, 55, 58–59, 63, 65, 66, 81, 82, 92, 95, 96

assistant den leader (DA*). A registered leader in the pack, 18 years of age or older. Pages 32, 36, 63–64, 66–67, 88, 90, 95

assistant denner. A Cub Scout or Webelos Scout elected by his peers to help the denner. Pages 36–37, 64. See denner.

assistant Webelos den leader (WA*). A registered leader in a pack, at least 18 years of age. Pages 32, 86, 156–157

Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth. Founder of the worldwide Scouting movement. Known as Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World, and B-P. Page 116

Baloo (pronounced *Bah-LOO*). The friendly bear in Rudyard Kipling’s *The Jungle Book* taught Mowgli the ways of the jungle. Parents and adult guides act as Baloo for Cub Scouts on the Bear trail in the same way they took the part of Akela for Cub Scouts on the Wolf trail.

BALOO (Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation). An eight-hour training course that an adult member of the pack attending the overnighter must complete before the pack can participate in a pack overnighter. Pages 57, 61–62, 70, 95, 150, 153–154, 169, 174

Bear. The Cub Scout rank designed for a third-grade Cub Scout (or one who is 9 years old). The Bear rank is earned by completing 12 of 24 achievements. Pages 32, 36–37, 42, 45–47, 49–51, 64–65, 83, 89–91, 95, 108, 119, 124, 130, 143, 150. See the *Bear Cub Scout Handbook*.

blue and gold banquet. A birthday dinner for Scouting held by Cub Scout packs in February to celebrate the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910 and Cub Scouting in 1930. Pages 37, 39, 43, 88, 127–128, 174



*The letter code for this position is used in the printout of pack rosters and registration reports.



Bobcat. A rank for all boys who join Cub Scouting. The Bobcat badge must be earned before a boy may be awarded his Tiger Cub, Wolf, Bear, or Webelos rank. *Pages 42, 44, 75, 82, 91, 118–119*

boy-fact survey. A survey used to find out who potential members are and where they live.

Boy Scouts of America. The legal name of the nationwide organization founded February 8, 1910, and chartered by the U.S. Congress in June of 1916. Also known as the BSA. *Pages 5, 9–10, 29, 33, 36, 56–58, 73, 99, 102, 104–109, 127, 130, 134, 145, 150, 174*

Boys' Life. The monthly magazine published by the Boy Scouts of America. There are three demographic or age-specific editions: one for Tiger Cubs, one for Cub Scouts, and one for Boy Scouts. *Pages 29, 60, 82, 91, 94, 95, 101–102, 123*

BSA Family Award. The BSA Family Award is earned by a Cub Scout and his family when they complete 10 activities in 12 months that are outlined in Cub Scouting's *BSA Family Activity Book*. *Pages 48, 51*

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

BSA Family Program. This program, as outlined in Cub Scouting's *Family Activity Book*, is a series of activities designed to help strengthen all families, whether two-parent, single-parent, or nontraditional families. All family members are encouraged to participate and may earn the BSA Family Award.

buddy system. One part of the Safe Swim Defense plan (*see* Safe Swim Defense). Swimmers of like ability are paired, check in and out of the water together, and stay within 10 feet of each other during a swim. The buddy system is also used in other Cub Scout activities for safety reasons. *Pages 105, 126, 133–137, 140, 145–148, 152*

Centennial Quality Unit Award. Recognition given each charter year to units that commit to and meet specified national standards. Only the most recently awarded patch may be worn. *Pages 34, 49, 51, 86, 94, 99–100, 171*

Character Connection. A reflection discussion that addresses the thinking, feeling, and behavior experiences related to 12 core values. Some special requirements in the boys' handbooks are designated as Character Connections and emphasize the core values. *Pages 17, 44, 52, 168–169*. *See* core values.

charter. The Boy Scouts of America was granted a federal charter in 1916 to provide a program of character development, citizenship training, and mental and physical fitness for all boys. The BSA issues charters annually to organizations that want to use the Scouting program. *Pages 10, 25, 29–31, 34–35, 38, 51, 58–59, 61, 63, 79, 95, 97–100, 102, 105, 111, 171*

charter presentation. A formal ceremony in which the charter and membership certificates are presented to the chartered organization and members of the chartered unit. *Pages 61, 63, 99–100*

charter renewal. An annual meeting attended by the chartered organization representative, the head of the chartered organization, pack leaders, and the unit commissioner for the purpose of completing the charter application and making plans for the charter presentation. *Pages 25, 29, 30, 34, 58–59, 98–100, 102, 111, 171*

chartered organization. A religious, civic, fraternal, educational, or other group that has applied for and received a charter to operate a Scouting unit. *Pages 25, 29–35, 38, 40–41, 58–64, 67, 73–74, 79, 81, 83–84, 88, 91, 93–105, 124–125, 127–128, 142, 145, 172*

chartered organization representative (CR*). The liaison between the chartered organization and the pack. Represents the organization on the local council level. *Pages 31–33, 39–40, 58–59, 61, 68, 92–93, 100, 173*

Climb On Safely. BSA guidelines for climbing and rappelling (outlined in brochure No. 20-099). *Page 139*

commissioner. A volunteer Scouter who works with packs and troops to help Scouting units succeed. In addition to the council commissioner, there are district commissioners, assistant district commissioners, roundtable commissioners, and unit commissioners. *Pages 5, 30–31, 33–35, 39–40, 51, 59, 61, 63, 68, 70, 80–81, 85–88, 91–92, 99–101, 111, 117*

compass points emblem. A recognition earned by Webelos Scouts who have completed the requirements for the Webelos badge. Consists of a cloth badge and metal compass points, each representing four activity badges beyond those required for the Webelos badge. *Pages 48, 91, 110*



Conservation Award. *Pages 48, 50, 124, 148. See World Conservation Award.*

Conservation Good Turn. An opportunity for Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops, Varsity Scout teams, and Venturing crews to join with conservation or environmental organizations (federal, state, local, or private) to carry out a conservation Good Turn in their communities. *Pages 49, 51*

core values. Twelve core values defined in Cub Scouting to guide the development of character in boys: citizenship, compassion, cooperation, courage, faith, health and fitness, honesty, perseverance, positive attitude, resourcefulness, respect, responsibility. *Pages 13–17, 71, 168*

council. A chartered body of representatives from organizations operating Scouting units and members at large responsible for Scouting in a designated geographic area. *Pages 10, 25–26, 29–31, 33–34, 43, 49, 52, 58–62, 66–71, 75, 79–81, 84, 86, 94, 96–107, 110, 125–126, 128–129, 131, 134, 137, 139, 142–144, 147, 150–151, 153–155, 157, 169–170, 172, 174*

council service center. *Pages 26, 29, 43, 59–60, 70, 75, 79, 84, 96–100, 104–105, 125, 137, 144, 150–151, 154, 157, 172. See local council service center.*

crossover. When Webelos Scouts become Boy Scouts: “Webelos crossover.” *Page 35*

Cub Scout. A boy who has completed first grade (or is at least 8 old) and is registered with a Cub Scout pack. *Pages 9–13, 18–23, 25–26, 29, 31–32, 35–40, 42, 44, 45–52, 55, 58–61, 63–69, 71, 73–75, 79–81, 84–85, 87–90, 94–102, 104, 107–111, 115–126, 128–133, 135–146, 148, 150–151, 153–155, 159, 167–171, 173–174*

Cub Scout Academics and Sports program. A supplemental enrichment program that complements Cub Scouting. A pack may select any of 51 academic or sports subjects to pursue. Academics or Sports belt loops and pins recognize Cub Scouts for participation. *Pages 108, 159*

Cub Scout day camp. An organized one- to five-day program for Cub Scouts under certified leadership at an approved site, usually during daylight or early evening hours, but not overnight. *Pages 29, 50, 52, 129, 143, 147, 150, 153, 155*

Cub Scout den leader. A registered member of the pack, at least 21 years of age, who leads a Wolf or Bear Cub Scout den. *Pages 55, 64–65, 69, 81, 83, 96*

Cub Scout Den Leader Award. Recognition available to Cub Scout den leaders for completing requirements for tenure, training, and performance. *Pages 49, 52*

Cub Scout handshake. Used by Cub Scouts and Cub Scouters; given with the right hand. *Pages 12, 20, 44*

Cub Scout motto. “Do Your Best.” *Pages 9–10, 12, 20, 24, 44–45, 108, 123*

Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award. Recognition available to Cub Scouts for attending day camp or resident camp and completing required outdoor activities specified for their rank. *Pages 48, 50*

Cub Scout Orientation. A 10-minute video that orients parents and guardians of new Cub Scouts to Cub Scouting. *Pages 93, 170*

Cub Scout Promise. “I promise to do my best, to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people, and to obey the Law of the Pack.” *Pages 9–10, 12–13, 20, 22, 44, 56, 94, 108, 116, 123*

Cub Scout resident camp. An overnight camping activity conducted by the council for Cub Scouts and/or Webelos Scouts and their parents. *Pages 29, 143, 147, 150, 155*

Cub Scout salute. A hand salute made by Cub Scouts and Cub Scouters. *Pages 20, 44, 82*

Cub Scout sign. A sign used when repeating the Cub Scout Promise or Law of the Pack and as a signal for quiet in meetings. *Pages 9, 11–12, 20, 44, 116*

Cub Scouter. An adult registered member of a Cub Scout pack, 18 years of age or older. *Page 70*

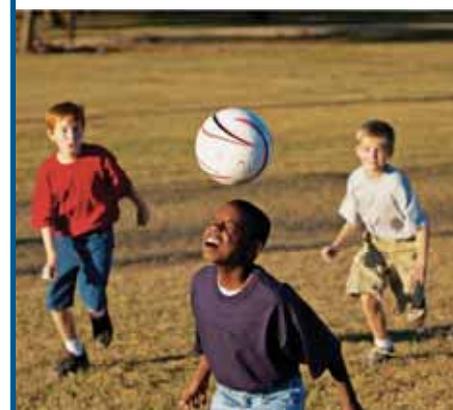
Cub Scouter Award. Recognition available to Cub Scouters for completing requirements of training, tenure, and performance. *Pages 49, 52*

Cubmaster (CM*). A registered leader of the pack, 21 years of age or older. *Pages 5, 26, 31–32, 38, 40, 43–44, 47, 49, 55, 58–69, 71, 79, 81–82, 85, 87–88, 90–92, 95–97, 100, 103–104, 125, 145, 168, 170, 173*

Cubmaster Award. Recognition available to Cubmasters for completing requirements of training, tenure, and performance. *Pages 49, 52*

Cubmaster’s Minute. An important, inspirational thought for the day or a brief story that reflects on the Cub Scout Promise, the Law of the Pack, the Cub Scout motto, or a patriotic item—told as part of the closing at the end of a pack meeting. *Page 92*

**The letter code for this position is used in the printout of pack rosters and registration reports.*





cubmobile. A pack activity that involves building and racing gravity-propelled racing cars. *Page 128*

day camp. *Pages 29, 50, 52, 129, 143, 147, 150, 153, 155.* See Cub Scout day camp.

den. A neighborhood group of five to nine Tiger Cub–adult partner teams, Cub Scouts, or Webelos Scouts who usually meet once a week. *Pages 9–10, 12–13, 17–19, 23–24, 30, 32, 35–52, 55–56, 59–61, 63–68, 70–73, 75, 77, 79–81, 83–84, 86–98, 103–104, 107, 110–111, 115–125, 127–130, 132–134, 142–145, 148, 150–158, 168–169, 171*

den chief. A Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer appointed to help direct the activities of a Cub Scout den. *Pages 32, 35–39, 42, 55, 61–67, 81, 85, 87–90, 92, 95, 111, 115, 118, 120, 124, 133, 149, 156–158*

den chief planning meeting. A monthly planning meeting to plan and confirm den chief assignments for den meetings. *Pages 63, 66*

Den Chief Service Award. A den chief must fulfill training and service requirements while serving a den for a full year or more to earn this recognition.

Den Chief Training. Basic training for den chiefs held by the district or council for a day or weekend. *Pages 62, 64–67, 69*

den code of conduct. A set of rules written by den members that establish standards for behavior. *Page 115*

den doodle. A homemade prop used to record the advancement progress of the members of a Tiger Cub, Cub Scout, or Webelos den. *Pages 44, 51, 89, 97, 123*

den leader (DL*). A registered leader of the pack, at least 21 years of age, who leads a Cub Scout den. *Pages 5, 12, 32, 35–37, 39–40, 42–48, 55, 59–67, 69–71, 79, 81, 83–84, 86–91, 95–96, 99–100, 103–104, 111, 115, 123–124, 128, 133, 150, 156–158, 169–171*

denner. A Cub Scout or Webelos Scout elected by his den to help the den leader and den chief. *Pages 36–37, 51, 64, 89, 118*

district. A geographic administrative unit of a council. *Pages 5, 10, 29–31, 33–34, 49, 58, 62, 66, 69–70, 80, 84, 86, 94, 105, 128–129, 137, 150, 153, 170, 174–175*

district chair. The executive officer of the district committee. *Page 35*

district committee. A group of adults responsible for carrying out the council program within their district. *Pages 30, 58*

district executive (DE*). A professional Scouter who works under the direction of the council Scout executive and acts as an adviser to the volunteer leaders in the district. *Pages 29–31, 35, 40, 68, 70, 86, 99, 131*

elective. A part of the Cub Scout advancement program. There are 50 electives in the *Tiger Cub Handbook*, 23 in the *Wolf Cub Scout Handbook*, and 25 in the *Bear Cub Scout Handbook*. Boys receive recognition for completing electives. *Pages 26, 43–48, 50, 120, 130, 143, 148*

family camping. See BSA family camping.

Family Program. See BSA Family Program.

Family Talent Survey Sheet. An inventory of family members' interests and abilities conducted by the Cub Scout pack to determine program potential. *Page 82*

Fast Start Training. Adult volunteer leadership training that immediately furnishes the information new leaders need to help them get started, understand what is expected of them, and establish effective meeting patterns. Cub Scout Fast Start Training is available via video or through the BSA's Online Learning Center. *Pages 52, 55, 57, 59, 62–63, 69, 83, 170*

Friends of Scouting (FOS). An annual opportunity for Scouters and interested people in the community to be identified with the local council or National Council through their financial support and influence in the expansion of the council program. *Pages 30, 33, 61, 101, 105–106, 172–173*

Go See It. A field trip or outing conducted by a Tiger Cub den. *Pages 36, 44–45, 126*

Good Turn. Service for the benefit of others. A den, a pack, or an individual Cub Scout may undertake a Good Turn project. *Pages 14, 41, 49, 51, 58, 102, 106, 116, 119*

goodwill fund. A budget item for every Cub Scout pack.

graduation. See transition.

grand howl. A special Cub Scout ceremony to recognize a leader or boy's achievement, or as a den or pack closing. (See the *Den Chief Handbook*.)

Guide to Safe Scouting. A unit leader's guide for current policies and procedures for conducting safe activities. Available as a printed publication or on the BSA Web site. *Pages 61, 98, 118, 125, 127, 130, 142, 145, 147, 152, 156*

immediate recognition emblem. A plastic emblem worn by Wolf and Bear Cub Scouts to indicate how they are progressing in rank. Colored beads (yellow for Wolf, red for Bear) are awarded for each three achievements a boy earns. *Pages 45–46*

induction. A ceremony recognizing new Cub Scouts joining the pack. *Pages 43, 60, 91, 95, 118*

Law of the Pack. "The Cub Scout follows Akela. The Cub Scout helps the pack go. The pack helps the Cub Scout grow. The Cub Scout gives goodwill." *Pages 9–12, 20, 22, 44, 56, 108, 116, 123*

leader-specific training. The basic course of training for adult leaders, beginning with This Is Scouting and progressing to courses focused on specific leadership positions. *Page 69*

Leave No Trace. Nationally recognized outdoor skills and ethics awareness program. Its guidelines should be followed at all times in the outdoors. *Pages 48–49, 51, 145–146, 149, 169*

Living Circle. A special ceremony for Cub Scouts. *Page 20.* (See *Ceremonies for Dens and Packs*.)

local council service center. The business center for the local administration of Scouting. *Pages 26, 29, 43, 59–60, 70, 75, 79, 84, 96–100, 104–105, 125, 137, 144, 150–151, 154, 157, 172*

Lone Cub Scout. A boy of Cub Scout age who, unable to join a pack because of unusual circumstances, is involved in Cub Scouting under the leadership of a Lone Cub Scout friend and counselor. *Page 80*

membership inventory. A part of the charter renewal process, formerly called roll call, to determine the number of new boys, leaders, and dens needed. *Pages 35, 61, 80–81, 99–100, 111, 171*

National Den Award. An award to recognize dens that provide a quality year-round program. *Pages 49, 51, 94, 171*

National Summertime Pack Award. An award that a pack may earn for conducting a summer program. *Pages 49, 52, 61, 63–64, 86, 94, 171*

new-Scout conference for Webelos Scouts. As required for the Arrow of Light Award, a conference conducted by the Scoutmaster of a troop with a Webelos Scout and his parents before he joins the troop. *Pages 40–41*

Online Learning Center. A section of the BSA website that allowed leaders to complete many training courses online at their leisure; the Web address is <http://olc.scouting.org>. *Pages 69, 72, 75, 134*

Outdoor Code. A pledge for proper outdoor conduct that all Cub Scouts and leaders should follow. *Pages 144, 155, 158*

Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders. Training provided by the district or council to teach outdoor skills to Webelos den leader. Webelos den leaders should attend this training before conducting any Webelos den overnight campouts. *Pages 40, 62, 70, 150, 156–157, 169*

pack. A Scouting unit, made up of dens, which conducts Cub Scouting for the chartered organization. *Pages 5, 9–13, 17–19, 23–26, 29–39, 41–52, 55–75, 77, 79–103, 105–111, 115–134, 142–145, 147–151, 153–155, 157, 167–175*

pack committee (MC*). A group of qualified adults appointed by the chartered organization to administer the affairs of the pack. *Pages 24, 26, 31–34, 43–47, 51, 58–65, 67–69, 80, 83, 86–89, 92, 95–104, 110, 115, 117, 125, 127–128, 132, 145, 168, 171–173*

pack committee chair (CC*). A registered adult leader of the pack, at least 21 years of age. The executive officer of the pack committee. *Pages 55, 58–60, 63, 83, 85, 87, 96, 100, 104, 168, 170, 173*

pack leaders' planning meeting. A monthly meeting of pack leaders for the purpose of planning the den and pack program and managing pack affairs. *Pages 85, 87–88*

pack meeting. A monthly meeting of all dens and pack families for games, skits, presentation of advancement awards, and other recognitions. *Pages 17, 24, 31–34, 36–39, 43–46, 48–49, 51, 55, 59, 62–67, 69–70, 72, 79, 81, 83, 86–94, 96–97, 101, 111, 116, 118–122, 126–128, 130, 147–148, 155, 167–169, 173*

*The letter code for this position is used in the printout of pack rosters and registration reports.





pack overnigher. 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. *Pages 31, 71, 86, 94, 143, 147, 150–151, 153–154, 169*

pack program planning conference. *Pages 59, 63–64, 85, 87, 101, 154, 168.* See annual pack program planning conference.

pack trainer. A registered leader of the pack, at least 21 years of age, who is responsible for orienting new parents as well as seeking the goal of having 100 percent of pack leadership trained in their position responsibilities. *Pages 32, 55, 62, 68–70, 81, 83, 92, 95, 167, 170*

Pack Trainer Award. Recognition available for pack trainers who complete requirements of training, tenure, and performance. *Pages 49, 52*

parent/pal weekend. See BSA family camping.

Philmont Training Center. The national volunteer training center of the Boy Scouts of America, located at Philmont Scout Ranch in Cimarron, New Mexico. *Page 70*

pinewood derby®. A pack activity that involves making and racing model cars on a track. *Pages 98, 128*

positive place. Any Cub Scouting activity should be a positive atmosphere where boys can feel emotionally secure and find support, not ridicule, from their peers and leaders. Activities should be positive and meaningful and help teach the ideals and aims of Scouting. *Page 18*

pow wow. A training course for Cub Scout leaders conducted by the district or council. Usually held annually. *Pages 52, 62, 70, 83, 170.* See also University of Scouting.

professional. A registered, full-time employee of the Boy Scouts of America who has successfully completed formal training at the Center for Professional Development. *Pages 29–30*

Progress Toward Ranks beads. Beads that are added to the immediate recognition emblem. Yellow beads are awarded for every three Wolf achievements completed; red beads, for every three Bear achievements completed.

raingutter regatta. A pack activity that involves making and racing model boats in a raingutter. *Page 128*

Rally Night for Cub Scouting. A special evening gathering where boys and families gather to hear how Cub Scouting operates and how they can join. *Pages 67, 80–81, 92, 95, 171*

rank. A level that is earned by completing certain requirements in Cub Scouting. The six Cub Scout ranks are Bobcat, Tiger Cub, Wolf, Bear, Webelos Scout, and Arrow of Light. *Pages 27, 32, 37, 41–42, 44–48, 50, 60–61, 64–65, 69, 95–96, 99, 102, 108, 118, 167*

recruiter strip. A cloth strip presented to boys for recruiting another boy into the program.

registration. The payment of an annual registration fee to the BSA. One of the requirements for membership in Scouting. *Pages 25, 59, 61, 63, 79–80, 82–83, 97, 100–102, 127, 170, 173*

resident camp. *Pages 29, 143, 147, 150, 155.* See Cub Scout resident camp.

roundtable. A monthly program and morale-building meeting for Cub Scout leaders, held by the district. *Pages 30, 31, 52, 55, 62–63, 70, 83, 86, 88, 89, 91, 95, 128, 170, 173*

roundup. A term used for “rounding up” or recruiting Cub Scouts. *Pages 59, 81–82, 171*

Safe Swim Defense. An eight-point plan for safe swimming. *Pages 61, 134–136, 155, 174*

Safety Afloat. Nine guidelines for safe unit activity afloat in watercraft less than 26 feet long. *Pages 134, 136, 155, 174*

Scouter. A registered adult member of the BSA. *Pages 29–30, 49, 52, 70, 106, 157*

Scouting Anniversary Week. The week, beginning on Sunday, that includes February 8, Scouting Anniversary Day—the day the BSA was incorporated in 1910. *Pages 60, 127, 174*

Scouting distributor. A local business or firm licensed by the BSA Supply Group to stock and sell Scouting equipment and uniforms. *Pages 98, 128*

Scouting magazine. The official magazine for all Scouters. It helps interpret the program, stimulate action, and motivate leaders to succeed. *Pages 29, 123*

Scouting movement. An idea started by Lord Baden-Powell based on the conviction that boys can live up to a code of conduct and can develop themselves physically, mentally, and spiritually through a program of activities and advancement challenges in association with other boys under the leadership of adults. *Pages 101, 103, 105*

Scouting show. An arena show or exposition, usually involving Boy Scouts and Venturers in a councilwide activity, where the purpose is to demonstrate the entire Scouting program to the public. *Pages 29, 98, 105, 129*

ScoutParents unit coordinator (PC*). A pack committee member who focuses on keeping parents informed and getting them involved. *Pages 55, 62, 71–72, 173*

service star. A pin worn over the left shirt pocket of the uniform to denote the number of years of service with the BSA. *Page 111*

shared leadership. The concept of sharing leadership responsibilities in Tiger Cubs. Tiger Cub–adult partner teams take turns assuming the responsibility of hosting a month of meetings. *Pages 36, 51, 64, 86, 95*

space derby. A pack activity that involves making and racing model spaceships. *Page 128*

tenure. A term used to describe the length of service and membership in Scouting. *Pages 52, 108, 118*

Tiger Cub. A boy who is in first grade (or is 7 years old) and registered, with his adult partner, as a member of a Tiger Cub den. *Pages 32, 36–37, 42–45, 49–51, 64, 66, 80, 83, 86, 89–91, 95–96, 100, 108–109, 111, 118, 121, 126, 129–130, 143, 148, 150*

Tiger Cub den. A den of five to nine Tiger Cubs and their adult partners, led by a Tiger Cub den leader, which meets weekly for a shared leadership experience. *Pages 32, 43–45, 49, 51, 66, 86, 95–96, 103–104, 129*

Tiger Cub den leader (TL*). A registered leader of the pack, at least 21 years old, who leads a Tiger Cub den. *Pages 32, 36, 49, 52, 64, 81, 83, 86*

Tiger Cub Immediate Recognition Emblem. A totem worn on the right shirt pocket that Tiger Cubs earn for learning the Cub Scout motto, the Cub Scout sign, and the Cub Scout salute. Beads are later attached to four thongs to indicate the boy's progress in advancement. *Pages 45–46*

Tiger Track beads. Special beads awarded to Tiger Cubs for completing 10 elective requirements. *Pages 45, 91*

tour permit. A permit designed to help units plan safe, healthful, and enjoyable trips and to ensure that proper procedures will be followed in case of an emergency. *Pages 61, 96, 126–127, 144–145, 147, 151, 154, 174*

Trained Leader emblem. All Cub Scout leaders who have completed Basic Leader Training appropriate to their positions may wear this emblem. *Page 69*

trainer development conference. A conference during which volunteer leaders who are responsible for training—including pack trainers—become acquainted with the principles, methods, and techniques of training. *Pages 62, 70*

transition. The movement of a Cub Scout from one program level to another (Tiger Cub to Wolf, Wolf to Bear, Bear to Webelos Scout, Webelos Scout to Boy Scout). Transition is marked by a pack transition ceremony to welcome and/or recognize the boys and their families. *Pages 27, 36–40, 46, 48, 58–61, 63–65, 91, 94, 96, 118, 148*

troop Webelos resource person. An adult leader of a Boy Scout troop who works with the Webelos den leader in using the resources of the troop to help prepare Webelos Scouts and their parents or guardians for Boy Scouting. *Page 65*

uniform inspection. A special feature of a den or pack meeting when members are given an opportunity to demonstrate their properly uniformed appearance. *Pages 34–35, 61, 86, 99, 109–111, 123, 174*

unit. The term used to designate any one of the following in the BSA: pack (Cub Scouting), troop (Boy Scouting), team (Varsity Scouting), and crew or ship (Venturing). *Pages 25, 27, 29–31, 34–36, 51, 53, 58–59, 61–62, 67, 70, 72–73, 75, 77, 80, 84, 87, 97–105, 115, 129, 134–139, 145, 167–175*

unit commissioner. A volunteer district Scouter who works with the pack to help it succeed in delivering a quality program. *Pages 30, 33–35, 39–40, 59, 61, 63, 68, 70, 80–81, 85–88, 91–92, 99–101, 111, 117*

Unit Leadership Enhancements. Supplemental training that takes place in the pack and is conducted by a member of the pack committee. *Pages 62, 70, 87–88, 167, 170*

University of Scouting. A supplemental training course for BSA leaders of all program areas conducted by the district or council. Usually held annually. *Pages 52, 70, 83, 170*



*The letter code for this position is used in the printout of pack rosters and registration reports.



volunteer. An individual registered with the BSA who donates service, time, and/or funds to support the program. *Pages 5, 29–32, 34, 56, 68–69, 72–73, 77*

Webelos badge. A rank earned by Webelos Scouts. *Pages 47–48, 91*

Webelos colors. Green, red, and gold streamers on a blue metal bar that boys may wear to display Webelos activity badges. *Page 48*

Webelos den. A group of Webelos Scouts who meet under the supervision of a Webelos den leader. *Pages 35, 39–41, 49, 63, 65, 70, 86, 91, 95, 103–104, 118, 121, 125, 143–144, 148, 150–151, 153–154, 156–158, 169*

Webelos den chief. A Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer who has been appointed to help direct the activities of the Webelos den. *Pages 35, 37, 42, 64–66, 156–158*

Webelos den leader (WL*). A registered adult leader in the pack, at least 21 years of age, who leads a Webelos den. *Pages 32, 39–40, 47–48, 60–61, 63–65, 70, 81, 86, 150, 156, 158, 169–170*

Webelos Den Leader Award. Recognition available to Webelos leaders who complete requirements of training, tenure, and performance. *Pages 49, 52*

Webelos den overnight campout. A parent-son overnight camping event under the direction of a Webelos den leader. Sometimes this campout is a joint overnight campout with a local Boy Scout troop. *Pages 41, 150–151, 153, 156–158, 169*

Webelos denner. A Webelos Scout who is elected by other members of his den to help the Webelos den chief and Webelos den leader. *Page 64*

Webelos resource person. *Page 65. See* troop Webelos resource person.

Webelos Scout. A Cub Scout who has completed third grade (or is 10 years old) and is a member of a Webelos den. Webelos Scouts wear a distinctive uniform. *Pages 27, 32, 35–42, 46–52, 59, 61, 63–66, 83, 86, 88–90, 95, 108, 111, 116, 124, 126, 129, 133, 137, 139, 142–144, 147, 150–151, 153, 155–158*

Webelos-to-Scout transition. The preparation and graduation of a Webelos Scout from Cub Scouting to Boy Scouting. *Pages 38–40, 94, 148*

Whittling Chip card. A card that Cub Scouts earn after they have learned the safety rules and proper care guidelines of using a pocketknife.

whole Scouting family. When an organization is chartered to operate a Cub Scout pack, Boy Scout troop, Varsity Scout team, and Venturing crew, it is said to have the whole Scouting family.

Wolf. The Cub Scout rank designed for a second-grade Cub Scout (or one who is 8 years old). The Wolf rank is earned by completing 12 achievements. *Pages 20, 32, 36–37, 42, 45–47, 49–50, 64–65, 83, 89–91, 95, 108, 118, 123–124, 130, 150*

Wood Badge for the 21st Century. Advanced leadership training for all adult members of the BSA. *Pages 62, 70*

World Conservation Award. An award for Wolf, Bear, and Webelos Scouts emphasizing the importance of our natural resources. Requirements are different for each rank. *Pages 48, 50, 124, 148*

World Crest. A purple emblem that all BSA members may wear on their uniforms as an expression of world brotherhood.

World Friendship Fund. The means by which Scouts and Scouters in the United States can provide material and equipment to support Scouting around the world. *Pages 102, 106, 172*

Youth Protection program. This BSA emphasis fights child abuse by teaching youth how to recognize, resist, and report child abuse; by helping parents and Scouters learn to recognize indications of child abuse; and by teaching them how to address and prevent child abuse situations. Youth Protection training addresses these BSA policies. *Pages 2, 30, 40–41, 52–53, 55, 57, 59, 62, 69, 73–75, 95, 116, 153, 155, 157, 169, 170, 175*

Do Your Best: What does it mean for a **CUB SCOUT**

LEADER?

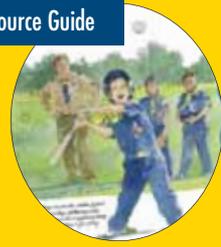


Be Prepared (with the right leader resources at the right time)

Be Trained

Immediately
(before your first meeting with boys)

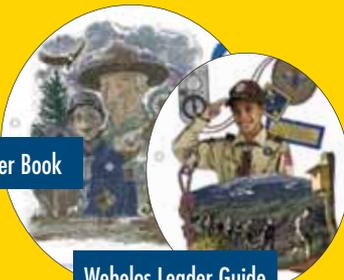
Den & Pack Meeting Resource Guide



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Webelos Leader Guide

This Is Scouting*

Leader Position-Specific Training



**As Needed
By Den and
Pack Plans**

Leader How-To Book



Academics and Sports

Basic Adult Leader
Outdoor Orientation



*Offered through the Online Learning Center at <http://olc.scouting.org>

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