

Appendix B: Samples of Course Posters

It is recommended that the following posters be created and prominently displayed during the training.

Aims of Boy Scouting

- Character Development
- Citizenship Training
- Mental and Physical Fitness

Methods of Boy Scouting

- Ideals
- Patrols
- Outdoors
- Advancement
- Adult Association
- Personal Growth
- Leadership
Development
- Uniform

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.

Role of Troop Committee

The troop committee's primary responsibility is supporting unit leaders in delivering quality program and handling unit administration.

Appendix C: Aims of Scouting



Character

Scouting works toward three aims. One is growth in moral strength and character. We may define this as the young person's definition of his or her personal qualities, values, and outlook.

Citizenship

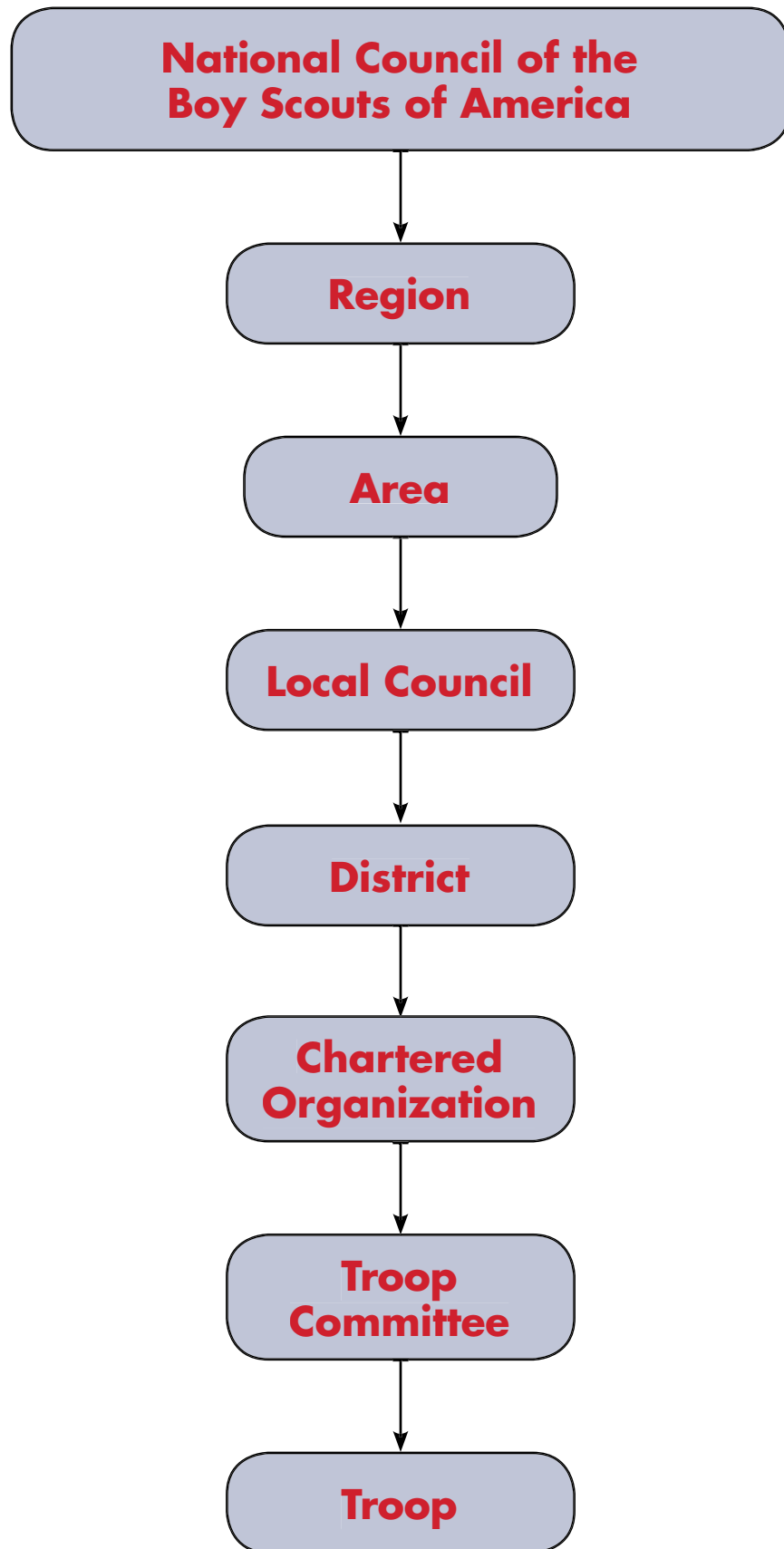
A second aim is participatory citizenship. Used broadly, citizenship means the youths' relationships to others. They come to learn of their obligations to other people, to the society they live in, and to the government that presides over that society.

Fitness

The third aim of Scouting is development of physical, mental, and emotional fitness. Fitness includes the body (well-tuned and healthy), the mind (able to think and solve problems), and the emotions (self-control, courage, and self-respect).



Appendix D: Organization of Boy Scouting



WHAT MAKES A TRAINED LEADER?



Adult leaders in units are considered trained and eligible to wear the official *Trained* emblem when they have completed Youth Protection Training and the training courses outlined below, or have completed Youth Protection Training and a previous basic training course *when it was current*.

Youth Protection Training is a joining requirement for all registered adults and must be retaken every two years!

CUB SCOUTING

*Position-Specific for your position**

BOY SCOUTING

Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster Position-Specific and Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills (Scoutmasters and assistants)

Troop Committee Challenge (committee members)

VARSITY SCOUTING

Varsity Coach Position-Specific and Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills (Coaches and assistants)

Team Committee Challenge (committee members)

VENTURING & SEA SCOUTS**

Venturing Advisor Position-Specific (Advisors and assistants)

Crew Committee Challenge (committee members)

All adults in Ships: Sea Scout Adult Leader Basic






Need Help?
Contact Scouting University
972-580-2000
www.Scouting.org/training

* Pack Trainers take *Pack Committee Challenge* and *Fundamentals of Training*.

** Venturing Youth Protection Training **Chartered Organization Representatives take This Is Scouting and Training the Chartered Organization Representative.**

11/11/2014

Appendix F: Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities

AGE-APPROPRIATE GUIDELINES FOR SCOUTING ACTIVITIES <small>Age- and rank-appropriate guidelines have been developed based on the mental, physical, emotional, and social maturity of Boy Scouts of America youth members. These guidelines apply to Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops, Varsity Scout teams, and Venturing crews.</small>	 TIGER CUBS <small>(WITH ADULT PARTNER)</small>	 WOLF/BEAR CUB SCOUTS	 WEBELOS SCOUTS	 BOY SCOUTS	 OLDER BOY SCOUTS, VARSITY SCOUTS, AND VENTURERS
OUTDOOR SKILLS					
Camporees			Visit Only		
Conservation Projects					
Cooking Outdoors					
Fire Building					
Fishing					
Fueled Devices <small>(Stoves and lanterns)</small>					
Hiking—Day					
Hiking—Multiple Day					
Horseback Riding					
Hunting					Venturers Only
Map and Compass	Map Only				
Mountain Boards					
Mountaineering/Scrambling/Cross-Country Travel					
Orienteering					
Pioneering					
Rope Bridges/Pioneering Towers <small>(Check requirements for height restrictions.)</small>					
Survival Training					
Winter Camping					
SPORTS					
Field/Wide Games					
Flag Football					
Gymnastics					
Ice Hockey					
Ice Skating					
Martial Arts—Defensive					
Roller Blades/Skates					
Scooters—Nonmotorized					
Skateboarding					
Skiing/Snowboarding					
Stedding/Tubing					
Soccer					
Street Hockey					
TOOLS					
Axes					
Bow Saws					
Hand Ax					
Hand Tools					
Pocketknife		Bear Only			
TREKKING					
Backpacking—Overnight, Backcountry					
Bike Treks—Day Ride					
Bike Treks—Multiple Overnights					
BMX Biking					
Day Hikes					
Horse Treks					
Mountain Biking					
Search and Rescue Missions					
Search and Rescue Practice					
Ski Touring—Multiple Days and Nights Carrying Gear					
AIRCRAFT					
Commercial Flight Experience					
Ground School					
Hands-On Flying Experience					
Hot-Air Balloons (Tethered only)					
Orientation Flight					
Soaring <small>(Orientation flights only)</small>					

This pull-out sheet is designed to be easy to photocopy when you need multiple copies.

2014 Printing

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VEHICLES

All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV)				Approved Council Use Only; No Unit Use	
Dirt Bikes					Venturers Only
Driving Derbies					
Personal Watercraft (PWC)				Approved Council Use Only; No Unit Use	
Snowmobiles					



SHOOTING

.22 Rifle					
Air Rifle (pellet guns)			Webelos Resident Camp Only		
Archery—Field					
Archery—Target, Action (moving targets)			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
BB Guns			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
Catapults					
Large-Bore Rifles					Venturers Only
Muzzleloaders					
Pistols*					Venturers Only
Shotguns					
Slingshots			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		



COPE AND CLIMBING

Belaying					
Bouldering					
Caving (other than simple novice activities)					
Climbing (age-appropriate man-made facility)					
Advanced Climbing					
Climbing—Rock					
Lead Climbing					
Snow and Ice Climbing					
Canopy Tour					
Rappeling					
COPE (age-appropriate activities)					



AQUATICS

Canoeing—Flat Water			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
Canoeing—Flowing Water					
Kayaking—Flat Water				Council/District Outdoor Programs Only	
Kayaking—Flowing Water					
Motorboating—Adult Operated			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
Motorboating—Youth Operated					
Rafting—Flat Water			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
Rafting—Flowing Water					
Rowing—Flat Water			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
Rowing—Flowing Water					
Sailboarding					
Sailing—Adult Operated			Council/District Outdoor Programs Only		
Sailing—Youth Operated					
Scuba					
Snorkeling (In clear, confined waters, all ages and abilities can use snorkeling equipment. Snorkeling in open water is limited to Boy Scouts with Snorkeling BSA or equivalent.)					
Surfing					
Swimming					
Tubing (floating in an inner tube)			Council/District Flat Water Events		
Tow Sports (including waterskiing, wakeboarding, kneeboarding, and tubing)					



CAMPING

Day Camp					
Den Overnights					
Camporees					
Family Camping					
High Adventure					
Jamboree					
Parent/Son Overnights					
Resident Camp					
Weekend Overnights					

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 *Exceptions may be made for authorized pilot programs operated by a council under a formal memorandum of understanding.

Appendix G: The Scoutmaster Conference

The Purpose of the Scoutmaster Conference

According to the Boy Scouts of America charter, the purpose of Boy Scouting is to develop in a young man the ability to do things for himself and for others; to train him in outdoor skills; and to teach him patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues. We use the methods of Scouting—including advancement, the outdoors, and adult association—to accomplish these goals. The Scoutmaster conference allows the Scoutmaster to review these benchmarks:

- The Scout's growth in his understanding of Scouting's ideals
- How the Scout applies these ideals in his daily life and in the troop
- The requirements of the Scout's next rank so that he can be properly encouraged

Why does the Scoutmaster engage in this one-on-one review? The relationship between a Scout and his Scoutmaster is important for the troop's health and for the Scout's success. The Scoutmaster must watch the troop's dynamics to see who is showing leadership, who is holding back, who is shy, who is working with the younger boys, who is skilled in outdoor activities, etc. Further, the Scoutmaster must watch the individual Scout to determine whether he is advancing, whether he is having fun, and whether he seems eager or uneasy.

These functions are not easily performed if a Scoutmaster delegates a Scoutmaster conference to assistants. In a boy-led troop, the Scoutmaster does not assert his authority, but guides and counsels every Scout so that the troop can function well and serve the purposes of Boy Scouting. The Scoutmaster conference is one of the primary ways the Scoutmaster does this.

In large troops, delegating this function may be necessary, especially when large numbers of Webelos Scouts are joining the troop. In these cases, an experienced assistant Scoutmaster can fill in to conduct the Scoutmaster conference. Remember, however, that this first Scoutmaster conference is vital to the new Scout's development. Even in a large troop, a Scoutmaster should not delegate a conference with any candidate for Star, Life, and Eagle.

When and Where to Hold a Scoutmaster Conference

The Scoutmaster conference should be held in a quiet place that is conducive to give and take between the Scout and Scoutmaster. There should be no possibility for embarrassing the Scout, but remember that the BSA Youth Protection policy requires that one-on-one sessions between a youth and an adult be visible and accessible by other people.

Some possible meeting places include a quiet corner of the Scout meeting hall during a troop meeting or, in a larger troop, a hallway outside the troop meeting area. At a campout, on a hike, or at summer camp are good times for a Scoutmaster conference as long as the Scout and Scoutmaster remain visible to the other Scouts. An ideal place for a Scout's first Scoutmaster conference might be at the boy's home, where he may be more comfortable and better able to express his hopes and desires.

Because the conference is designed to provide direct give and take between Scout and Scoutmaster, both for the Scout's good and for the good of the troop, a Scoutmaster conference can take place any time, especially when a Scoutmaster senses that a Scout needs a conference or if the Scout asks for one. Of course, each rank advancement requires that a boy have a formal Scoutmaster conference.

Types of Scoutmaster Conferences

A Scoutmaster conference is simply a chance to talk to a Scout about how he is doing, how he feels about the troop and his role in it, how he is advancing, and how he is striving to live up to Scouting's ideals. Consequently, a Scoutmaster conference can take place anytime and for any reason. Some reasons to have a Scoutmaster conference may include:

- A Scout's lack of advancement
- A perceived trouble between the Scout and others in the troop
- A certain event at the last campout or troop meeting

The required Scoutmaster conferences for advancement should not be perceived any differently than any other conference. Making a Scoutmaster conference an advancement requirement affords every Scout at least one opportunity at each rank level to meet with his Scoutmaster in this personal way. Each rank involves progressively greater mastery of Scouting skills and advancing leadership growth. Therefore, the advancement Scoutmaster conferences should reflect the Scout's increasing maturity.

Another issue to be considered at the Scoutmaster conference is the concept of Scout spirit, which is part of the advancement process.

How to Hold a Scoutmaster Conference

The Scoutmaster conference is neither an interrogation nor a retesting of a Scout's competence. It should be an informal conversation between Scout and Scoutmaster either toward a certain goal or as a requirement for advancement. In either case, open-ended questions are good to prompt the Scout's comments. Encourage him to come to conclusions on his own; don't simply tell him what you think.

A conference unrelated to advancement may be due to a problem either with the Scout or with the troop. In these cases, you will be counseling the Scout, helping him form his own conclusions about the problem at hand. In a good conference you may listen more than you speak.

Listen carefully to what the Scout is saying, then listen to what he is not saying. Skilled counselors often respond to comments by others by simply smiling or giving encouraging sounds like "uh-huh" or "OK." Ask the Scout to repeat what he is saying a different way to get an entirely different take on the situation. Confirm your understanding of what the Scout is saying by summarizing, but try not to put the boy in a corner.

If there is a solution to the problem, try to allow the Scout to come up with it. Perhaps he cannot formulate a solution, but could choose from among several you can think of. In all events, try to have the Scout draw the conclusions. If a solution cannot be found, agree to meet in the future to see if circumstances have changed or if the Scout has found an answer to his problem.

In the advancement conference, you will assess the Scout's readiness for his board of review and his progress since his last Scoutmaster conference. This should not be a time of retesting his competence in Scouting skills; someone has already attested to that. The Scout must have completed all of his requirements for rank before the conference can take place.

It is appropriate to review the Scout's achievements and to discuss them without retesting. Of course, this may be the time for you to check his advancement record for the appropriate signatures.

You can and should ask a Scout how he felt about certain accomplishments and how he felt he handled himself on a service project. Ask a Scout about his leadership position and whether he believes he was successful. You can discuss any problems with an eye toward solving them.

A young man who is not ready to face a board of review (the last step in the advancement process) can be counseled if you sense a lack of Scout spirit or leadership. The Scoutmaster conference should not be a time to shut the door on advancement but to work with the Scout to create goals that will allow him to succeed.

The board of review is the final step in the advancement. However, the members of the board of review are troop committee members who might not know the Scout as well as the Scoutmaster. If a Scout's advancement is to be deferred, that should come at the Scoutmaster's conference. While the board of review is not a rubber stamp, the Scoutmaster should not approve the Scout at the Scoutmaster's conference and then expect the board of review to defer the Scout.

The requirement for advancement is that the Scout participates in a Scoutmaster's conference, not that he "pass" the conference. Even after a negative Scoutmaster's conference, if the Scout desires a board of review, his request should be granted.

When advancement may be deferred, it is important that there be no surprises. The Scout should not come to the Scoutmaster's conference or board of review thinking he is well-prepared and then be surprised that his advancement is deferred. He should have had plenty of warning and guidance prior to the negative Scoutmaster's conference or board of review. "A Scout is friendly," "A Scout is courteous," and "A Scout is kind" should be the points of the Scout Law that guide the Scoutmaster when the advancement of a Scout must be deferred.

This is particularly true for Eagle boards of review. Rarely should a Scout complete the requirements for Eagle through the Scoutmaster's conference but then be deferred by the Eagle board of review because that board's members believe that he does not meet Eagle Scout standards. If this happens, it represents a failure in the advancement process by all concerned and a severe violation of the "no surprises" principle.

Always end a Scoutmaster conference with praise for the positive aspects of the Scout's character, his skill level, and his accomplishments.

The following outline discusses the general nature of specific advancement conferences. Checklists of sample questions have been developed for each of the specific ranks (they can be found in Appendix H), but the Scout's *Boy Scout Handbook* and your troop's advancement chart provide the skeleton for questions. Following are guidelines for the specific conferences.

The First Scoutmaster Conference: An Introduction

This first Scoutmaster conference allows the Scoutmaster and the Scout to size each other up, to get to know each other, and to encourage the openness that is so important between the Scout and Scoutmaster.

This conference provides an opportunity for the Scoutmaster to explain a bit about the Scouting program, about the troop and its traditions, and about how Boy Scouting differs from Cub Scouting. A Scout probably will not know the Scoutmaster, nor will the Scoutmaster likely know the Scout, and this is a good chance for both to learn about each other.

In some ways, the joining conference is one of the most important meetings of a boy's Scouting career because it will set the tone of the relationship between the Scout and his Scoutmaster. It should be informal; it should be friendly; and from the standpoint of the Scout, it should be encouraging and supportive.

Be sure to prepare some possible questions you could ask the Scout as well as some key points to explain.

The Scoutmaster Conferences for Tenderfoot Through First Class

The Tenderfoot through First Class Scoutmaster conferences are ways of getting to know the Scout better, to review his progress in achievements, and to discuss how he felt about the various steps he has taken on the Scouting trail, including his individual achievements. This should not be a time of retesting but rather a time to reflect on the skills learned and how the Scout has absorbed the ideals of Scouting.

Questions here naturally will deal with a certain campout, for example, or the difficult time the Scout had with knots, but it also may deal with how he is getting along with certain other Scouts or how he exhibits Scouting ideals outside the troop.

Other aspects of the conference should never take a back seat. This is the time to ask the Scout how he feels about the troop's program, whether he feels he is learning anything, and whether he is having fun.

Prepare some possible questions you could ask the Scout as well as some key points to explain.

The Scoutmaster Conferences for Star and Life

The Star and Life conferences will be a bit longer than previous ones. The Scout will have acquired many more skills and will evidence more maturity. Leadership will be one of the significant topics to be discussed. Each of these ranks involves service projects, and you should ask the Scout how he felt about the projects.

As a Scoutmaster, you may be evaluating how a Scout has done in his leadership positions, but this is not the time to tell a Scout that he was a poor leader. If that is the case or was the case, it should have been the subject of a Scoutmaster conference long before the advancement conference. Leadership skills should be reviewed as they are exhibited, not held over to a Scoutmaster conference where the Scout is flunked for failing to meet expectations.

On the other hand, it may be that a Scout will conclude that he needs to work on certain aspects of leadership before he achieves the next rank, and you should be supportive of this concept.

As before, you will be evaluating his Scout spirit. Remember that at these ages the Scout will change fundamentally much more quickly than you might imagine, and the Scoutmaster conference can be an opportunity for you to reevaluate the candidate.

List some possible questions you could ask the Scout as well as some key points to explain.

The Scoutmaster Conference for Eagle

If you have watched him from the date he joined the troop, you may know this Scout well by this time. He should be congratulated on all he has accomplished thus far.

This is an occasion to review the Scout's Eagle service project, but not an occasion to criticize it. After all, you, as Scoutmaster, have already approved the project concept, and both the troop

committee and the head of the agency for whom the project was accomplished have determined that it was satisfactorily completed. Rather, you should review the Scout's project with him so that he will feel comfortable explaining it to his Eagle board of review.

You will be counseling a very accomplished young man, one who has an experience with the troop that is inherently different from yours. It is wise to understand what the Scout perceives as the strengths and shortcomings of the troop.

You also can ask the Scout whether he believes he is prepared for his Eagle board of review. Of course, Scout spirit is a part of this discussion. The Eagle candidate's spirit should be such that he is an example to other Scouts.

Prepare some possible questions you could ask the Scout as well as some key points to explain.

The Scoutmaster Conference for Eagle Palms

Like the Eagle Scoutmaster conference, the Eagle Palm conference is an opportunity for you to learn. Listen carefully to what the Scout says.

By now you will have a strong relationship with the Scout and will be able to discuss his goals and how they may have changed. You should encourage the Scout to remain connected to the troop as much as he is able to be. You should not be discouraged if a high school student has less time to devote to Scouting alone. Though this Scout's activity level with the troop may have decreased, you should be able to tell if a Scout is living up to the ideals of Scouting outside the troop as well as inside it. Again, always conclude these conferences with words of encouragement. Eagle Palm conferences are opportunities for you to have a give-and-take discussion with the very best in Scouting. Enjoy them.

Prepare some possible questions you could ask the Scout as well as some key points to explain.

The Scoutmaster Conference and the Healthy Troop

This discussion so far should give you an appreciation for ways the Scoutmaster conference can contribute to a healthy troop. This conference is the ideal place to encourage leadership, to check on problems that may be developing, to head off future problems, and to make sure the Scout is on track to accomplish the goals and methods of Scouting.

There should never be a heavy-handed approach to a conference; this meeting is not the time for disciplining a wayward Scout. Rather, it should be thought of as a way to make it easier for a Scout to do the things that contribute to the troop's health. Perhaps a Scout can be encouraged to work with younger Scouts or to let other Scouts perform their roles in the troop without badgering.

The Scoutmaster Conference and the Healthy Scout

Most importantly, the Scoutmaster conference should be a way of encouraging the individual Scout. The Scoutmaster conference is the most personal method in Scouting for assessing the needs and desires of a Scout; for encouraging and supporting him; for learning of his fears and hopes; for helping him see himself in the greater context of Scouting; and for encouraging his personal growth, both in skills and in living up to the ideals of Scouting.

The BSA is a values-based organization with a goal of developing in young people and adults a life of service to God and country, to others, and to self. Scouting continually strives to accomplish this goal by holding up the Scout Law as a guide for personal conduct in all contexts. Our world can be a better place if we succeed in this process.

Appendix H: Sample Scoutmaster Conference Questions

The Scoutmaster Conference for Joining and Scout

- What did you like about Cub Scouting?
- What do you think you will like about Boy Scouting?
- Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- What are your interests outside of Scouting?
- Why did you join our troop?
- Do you have any questions about Boy Scouting or the troop?
- What do the Scout Oath and the Scout Law mean to you?

You should explain:

- The advancement process, including who will be approving and recording his progress
- The purpose and timing of Scoutmaster conferences
- How the boy-led troop works and his advancing role in it
- The patrol method and the new-Scout patrol

Make sure you give the Scout handshake, and see that the Scout can demonstrate the sign and salute.

The Scoutmaster Conferences for Tenderfoot Through First Class

- Who is your patrol leader, and what do you think of him?
- What do you think of the problems you are facing?
- How have you progressed on first aid?
- What are your goals for the next few months, and how do those goals meet advancement requirements?
- What do you think could be done to improve the troop?

You can review what a Scout has learned in achievements so far, and see how he has absorbed the skills. Ask a Second Class candidate about his service project—how he felt about it, how he felt he had done, how successful he felt the project was, and how he measured that success.

You should explain:

- That a Scout does not always retain a skill simply by doing it for advancement; he must repeat it, and in some cases, teach it, to really have the skill
- The value of planning to achieve his goals
- How setting advancement goals involves looking ahead to see what must be accomplished and in what order
- How to use the merit badge program to explore interests and accomplish advancement

The Scoutmaster Conferences for Star and Life

- What merit badges did you enjoy, and why?
- What merit badges did you get the most out of? How and why?
- How did you feel about your leadership position?
- How did you feel about how you exercised that position?

- What did you accomplish in that position?
- What were your frustrations?
- Who do you think is doing a good job in the troop?
- Have you decided what merit badges you will be earning next?
- Have you thought about achieving Eagle?
- Have you thought about a service project for Eagle?

You should explain:

- The progressive nature of service projects from Star to Eagle
- The nature of required and non-required merit badges

The Scoutmaster Conference for Eagle

- How did you feel your Eagle service project went?
- Did you run into any rough spots?
- Did you plan enough to get you over the rough spots?
- How did you work with the agency for which you did the project?
- Was that agency clear in its goals for you?
- Would you do the project differently now?
- How do you think the troop is doing?
- How do you intend to help the troop after you become an Eagle Scout?
- Do you have any goals for the troop?
- What are your goals for yourself?
- Do you feel you are prepared to become an Eagle Scout?
- Do you believe you have accomplished all you need to in order to become an Eagle Scout?

You should explain:

- That his Scouting career is not over; Eagle Palms, leadership, and adult leadership await him
- That additional opportunities exist through Order of the Arrow, Venturing, and Sea Scouting

The Scoutmaster Conference for Eagle Palms

- How do you plan on contributing to the troop now?
- What are your goals for the troop?
- What are your personal goals?
- How will your Scouting experience help you?

You might explain:

- Scouting opportunities for older boys
- National Youth Leadership Training
- Leadership in the Order of the Arrow
- Camp staff opportunities
- The Hornaday awards
- Venturing
- What happens when a boy leader turns 18
- Potential service as an assistant Scoutmaster
- Remaining active in Scouting in college or when one moves