Understanding and Preventing Youth-on-Youth Abuse Training for Camp Directors

FACILITATOR’S GUIDE

WITH YOUTH PROTECTION BEGINS

SCOUTING U
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Symbol Key

Content to state or share with participants

Question to ask participants and start conversation

Instructor notes and explanations

Reminder to have participants record in or refer to their Learning Journal
Background

The Boy Scouts of America places the greatest importance on creating the safest environment possible for our youth members. The organization’s leadership has identified a need to provide additional Youth Protection training to camp directors and staff regarding the prevention of youth-on-youth incidents that may occur during Scouting camp activities. Although the clear majority of youth enjoy a safe and wholesome experience at camp, negative and dangerous interactions are always possible. We need to be aware of not only the types of abuse that can occur between one or more youth participants but also how to build safeguards into Scout meetings, outings, and other activities to reduce or eliminate incidents. Camp directors must be prepared so they can try to prevent incidents as well as recognize, react, and report when issues arise.

The BSA has created this 90-minute facilitator-led syllabus with accompanying PowerPoint presentation for BSA camp directors and program directors ONLY. It is NOT intended for staff members under 21 years of age. This course covers how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report inappropriate youth-on-youth behavior. The training is designed to be delivered by the camp directors to staff.

Emphasis has been placed on leader, volunteer, and professional responsibilities to prevent and reduce youth-on-youth incidents from occurring, utilizing established policies, procedures, and tools such as the response questionnaire for youth-on-youth incidents—and most importantly, leading by example.

The module will provide instruction and talking points. Please note that some of these topics may be difficult to discuss. This training is designed to be a safe place for discussion of these topics before we face the tough situations in real life.

This course was developed to also support professionals reviewing youth-on-youth incidents. It is designed for camp directors and staff to use in addition to the BSA’s Barriers to Abuse and Guide to Safe Scouting. The primary focus is on camping and overnight activities. Because of time allowances, Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse are referenced here for participant follow-up. If you discover that there needs to be more discussion in this area, it will make an excellent follow-up session at a later date.

In addition, because camps are held in states across the United States, it is important that anyone running a camp be aware of the reporting requirements for their specific state.
YOUTH-ON-YOUTH INCIDENTS

Time: 10 minutes

Objectives
The overall objective of this course is to improve a leader’s ability to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report inappropriate youth-on-youth behavior, including inappropriate sexual behavior, that might occur in any Scouting program.

- Discuss ways to reduce or prevent inappropriate youth-on-youth behavior.
- Recognize inappropriate youth-on-youth behavior, including inappropriate sexual behavior.
- Explain how to generally respond to inappropriate youth-on-youth behavior.
- State the BSA requirements for reporting inappropriate youth-on-youth behavior.
- Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess and respond to youth-on-youth incidents.

Materials
- PowerPoint presentation
- Flip charts and markers
Introduction

PowerPoint slides – Optional

Youth-on-youth incidents are something we would rather not talk or even think about, but we must. Abuse does not always fit neatly into one category or a typical pattern or type of behavior. It may cross into multiple areas, including bullying, hazing, physical contact, sexual talk, initiations, games, exposure to inappropriate materials, and sexual contact and assault. It may be a single incident or evolve over several escalating incidents.

It’s important that we remind everyone that youth-on-youth abuse can occur in Scouting during any activity, but especially where observation or adult supervision is limited. This includes overnight activities and events that occur in less-structured environments as well as secluded areas in regular meeting places. Higher risk situations include overnight hotel stays, overnight tenting and camping, and situations involving group latrine and/or showering facilities.

This training cannot cover all possible types of incidents. Remember that good judgment, common sense, and placing the safety of the Scout first will always be of paramount importance.

The Facts

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

Shows gender of target and age of perpetrator.

- More than one-third of serious physical and sexual abuse incidents are committed by youth according to the U.S. Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice
Bulletin, 2009, “Juveniles Who Commit Sex Offenses Against Minors”.

- Nearly one out of every four students or 22 percent report being bullied during the school year according to the National Center for Education Statistics, 2015. Further, 19.6 percent of high school students report being bullied at school in the past year; 14.8 percent report being bullied online (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014).
- Research indicates the peak age for male youth offenders is age 13 to 16.
- Targets of (sexual) abuse tend to be boys and girls three to five years of age younger than the perpetrator.
- Sexual experimentation can lead to abuse.
- Youth offenders who groom and abuse can be of any age or demographic.

Now Is the Time

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

- Youth safety can be leveraged into a culture.
  - Youth watching out for youth
  - Willingness to tell adults what they see and fear
- Leaders and staff must foster a safe environment by building on the youth-driven culture of keeping peers safe from harm.
- Youth have become acutely aware of safety issues due to school shootings and media coverage of national abuse cases.

Youth and Medication

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One area to be aware of is that more and more youth are taking medication for behavioral and cognitive
issues. Staff, training staff and unit leaders are encouraged to inquire about known issues at precamp and leader meetings to ensure a positive experience for all. Unit leaders and staff should be aware that medications can be a factor in behavioral issues.

Unit leadership should coordinate and communicate with Camp Directors and need to know staff on any medication and behavior issues.

Situational Awareness

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

The effectiveness of the BSA’s Youth Protection program depends on the commitment of every leader to remain situationally aware and be willing to act when indicated. The consequences of one incident can be devastating for all involved.

Simply put, situational awareness is being aware of everything going on around you. It means adopting an attitude that recognizes that if it does not seem or sound right, the situation mandates further investigation (awareness).

Youth protection can be achieved only through the shared involvement of everyone in Scouting. If we fail to keep our Scouts safe, the consequences can be devastating to the youth, family, and unit.

Experience

Staff and unit leaders should be mindful of older staff and youth members going into the cabins and tents of younger staff and youth members and performing an “initiation”. Examples include holding down the target, so the “initiation” can be performed.
This is hazing and must be stopped. At a minimum, it may be classified as a criminal offense, but it could be considered an assault or a sexual assault.

Solutions include:

- Addressing this activity as a part of the sexual harassment training for all camp and youth leadership training staff. This training is in addition to the unlawful sexual harassment training that is required of all staff. Many incidents occur during the operation of summer camp and youth leadership training courses that fall outside of this training.
- Assigning a staff resident advisor in each cabin. This RA is responsible for each member of the cabin (eight to a cabin).
- In staff settings, having separate conversations with each age group and gender about appropriate behavior, locations and situations where they are and are not allowed, appropriate attire, appropriate interactions, and hazing.
- Reinforcing the policy that NO adults or adult participants (over 18) are to be in the youth (under 18) lodging.
“Youth-Led” Does Not Mean “Adult Abdicated”

**PowerPoint Slide – Optional**

**BSA Policy:**
- Youth leadership and Scout behavior is monitored by adult leaders.

**Areas of Concern:**
- Increasing number of youth abuse incidents, damage to property, fights, and code of conduct violations.

**PowerPoint Slide – Optional**

**Areas of Emphasis:**
- The dynamics of longer-term camping
- Leaders taking a break/backseat
- Leaving discipline to boys/camp staff
- Turning a blind eye to pranks/vandalism
- Adopting a “That’s just boys being boys” attitude
- Incident numbers rise as camp progresses
- Traditions vs. approved program

**PowerPoint Slide – Optional**

**Recommendations:**
- Facilitate a youth-led but adult-guided program.
- Monitor youth leadership.
- Provide adequate leadership including the investigation of “sights and sounds.”
- Actively engage as a leader.
- Discuss lights out and bed checks.
- Present pre-camp Youth Protection sessions.
- Discuss differences in the roles of camp staff and adult unit leaders.
- Adults serve in a guidance capacity and may never abdicate that responsibility.
- Anticipate, identify, and monitor high-risk areas specific to programs.

What are some incidents you have encountered in the past that were aggravated by lack of adult supervision? How can we plan so that these things do not happen in the future?

Keep the conversation focused and specific, working to identify and plan for known concerns.
Tradition vs. the BSA Program

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

Areas of Concern:

• Traditions that are not authorized or are prohibited in BSA programs may, in fact, be abuse, harassment, bullying, hazing, initiations, or violations of the Scout Oath, Scout Law, and state law.

Examples include: initiations and humiliating acts such as paddling a Scout; tying a Scout to tree; forcing a Scout to sing for lost items; taunting due to physical limitations such as failure to run or the inability to do push-ups.

Are you aware of some other activities or areas of concern? How can we address these concerns so that they do not happen in Scouting?

Keep the conversation focused and specific, working to identify and plan for known areas of concerns.

Areas of Emphasis:

• Youth or, worse, adults saying, “It’s tradition; we have always done it.”

• Adults turning a blind eye to avoid dealing with it or implicitly accepting the behavior

• Evening and nighttime hours

• Scouts engaging in unsupervised activities in secluded areas

• New-to-Scouting youth and younger youth victimized by older youth seeking retaliation for when they were abused, hazed, or initiated

• Fear of being “the one” to break or end the “tradition”
Recommendations:

- Evaluate/discuss known camp traditions with camp director or Scout executive.
- Give youth permission/encouragement to report while not being viewed as a tattletale.
- Create an anonymous hotline/report box at camp.
- Provide information on the Scouts First Helpline (1-844-726-8871), which offers 24/7 reporting and support.
- Pre-camp preparation with and by Scoutmasters; discussion regarding unauthorized “traditions” at camp.
- Replace past/known inappropriate “traditions” with Scout-like activities.
- Explain bystanders and upstanders.
Bullying

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Bullying is a widespread and serious societal problem that has a negative impact on the “target.” (We do not use the term “victim.”) More than one-third of serious physical and sexual abuse incidents occur at the hands of other youth who are older or in positions of leadership and able to manipulate using their size or knowledge difference.

Bullying can occur in latrines and showers or other areas where there is limited adult supervision. All forms of bullying can be contributing factors to self-harm and suicidal thoughts.

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

BSA Policy:

- No hazing.
- No bullying.
- No initiations.
- No secret organizations.
- Discipline must be constructive.
- Scout Oath and Scout Law.
- Scouter Code of Conduct.
Bullying at Camp: Situational Awareness

Areas of Concern:
- Group/gang bullying (roving bully groups) of youth away from their home unit
- Pushing youth out of meal lines
- Pinning, threatening, touching youth in restroom or shower facilities
- Making fun of/targeting youth with disabilities and other perceived differences that include obesity, sexual orientation, minority or social status, or religious faith
- Pantsing, pulling back/down shower curtains
- Ridicule or group verbal abuse, including serious or excessive teasing (i.e., merit badge or group activities)
- Name calling
- Insulting nicknames
- Derogatory statement about social status, religion, national origin, race, color, ancestry, sexual orientation, disability, personal appearance, intelligence, habits, hobbies, school performance, physical size, ability, appearance, and similar personal subjects

Areas of Emphasis:
- This behavior thrives in the large environment and anonymity of a camp setting.
- Culprits are difficult to identify due to multiple units unknown to each other.
- Fear of reprisal
- Fear by targeted and victimized youth
- Unengaged leaders

Unfortunately, most incidents of abuse of youth are not stopped and go unreported. This occurs for several reasons.
• Youth are often afraid no one will believe them or they will not be accepted if they say something about the abuse.
• The youth may feel responsible or blame themselves for the abuse or feel that others will see them as weak for “letting” it happen or not standing up for themselves.
• Some youth may have participated in an activity and later regretted it or realized that they were manipulated. Youth are often intimidated by the perpetrator, whether an adult, older youth, or peer. And the unknown can be a scary thing. What will happen to them or the perpetrator if they speak up?

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

Recommendations:
• Scout-like behavior does not include any form of abusive behavior. Participating or engaging in abuse may result in immediate removal from camp activities and Scouting. Abuse will be reported to law enforcement when appropriate or required.
• See it, stop it, report it. Remove perpetrators immediately if warranted.
• Pre-camp meeting to explicitly state behaviors that will not be tolerated
• Emphasis on large buddy groups
• Bystander/upstander responsibility
• Recognize those who report/upstanders.
• Require more adult supervision in target areas (latrines, changing areas, showers).
• Emphasize to youth that voicing opinions is OK and safe.
You are the key to creating a safe, bullying-free environment for Scouting youth. You define the expectations. Experts say that leaders can sometimes tell when a youth who is new to the unit may become a target for bullying. Individual factors such as temperament, social competence, physical condition (e.g., overweight/underweight), speaking another language at home, special health-care needs, perceived differences (e.g., sexual identity or orientation, race/ethnicity, religion), or the presence of a disability may put a youth at greater risk of being bullied. Leaders should be reminded to identify these youth and take measures to help ensure their smooth integration into the unit.

Leader intervention is key, because youth may be reluctant to report abuse. It is important to repeat key messages, reinforce the Scout Oath and Scout Law, and encourage youth reporting. Youth need to understand that it is their role to watch out for others and it’s OK to report all abuse and safety concerns to leaders.

When speaking with a child who discloses or indicates abuse, your role is to become the trusted adult.
Recognize the Upstander

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

An upstander is someone who takes action, particularly when the easiest or most acceptable course is to be a bystander and do nothing. An upstander in Scouting always applies the Barriers to Abuse and the Scout Oath and Scout Law, and does not allow another to be bullied, harassed, or abused.

• Be an upstander; get involved.
  o If you see something, stop it.
  o If you know or suspect something, report it.
  o If you are not sure, seek advice from an expert.

Scouts First Helpline

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If a Scout is bullied because of race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability, and help in solving or dealing with the problem is needed, 24/7 assistance is available:
CALL 1-844-SCOUTS1 (1-844-726-8871).

What are some bullying incidents you have encountered in the past? How were these incidents dealt with? Is there anything we can plan to do so that these things do not happen in the future?

Keep the conversation focused and specific, working to identify and plan for known concerns.
Lack of Respect/Harassment of Coed Staff and Participants

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

Areas of Concern:
- Unwanted advances and harassment of staff
- Unwanted sexual or suggestive advances
- Verbal harassment
- Unwanted touching

This is a heavily overlooked area of preparation for most units. Nearly all camp staff today are coed. Many youth attending camp have not experienced a resident situation with coed peers outside of Venturing and Exploring. It’s important that all Scouts understand what is expected of them with regard to their behavior at camp and how to interact with the camp staff.

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

Areas of Emphasis:
- Jokes, smirks, photo taking, pointing, ogling
- “Peeping Tom” activities in private areas
- Leaders and youth “leering” at others in pools, lakefront, climbing wall areas
- Game such as “Guess What Color?” and “ranking” other youth or staff
- Leader comments such as “Females don’t belong at camp” and “Females are inferior counselors”
- Failure of leadership to prepare youth by setting proper expectations and providing proper examples
- Immature youth in coed environment
- Youth not accustomed to being around members of the opposite sex
Recommendations:

- Unit leaders should spell out the limits of acceptable and unacceptable behavior; define expectations.
- Review the Scout Oath and Scout Law.
- Review Scouter Code of Conduct.
- Set the tone as a leader.
- Staff should monitor and report leader and youth behavior and take clear, obvious action where specifically warranted.
- Specifically address respect for leaders, members, and staff; specifically address NO sexual conduct of any type.

*What are some incidents you have encountered in the past? Remember that the issue may not just be coed. There may be same-sex incidents we need to be aware of as well. How can we plan so that these things do not happen in the future?*

*Keep the conversation focused and specific, working to identify and plan for known concerns.*
Privacy Invasions by Youth
Misuse of Cellphone/Tablet Cameras

BSA Policy:
- Inappropriate use of smartphones, cameras, imaging, or digital devices is prohibited.
- Respect privacy of all.

Areas of Concern:
- Youth taking inappropriate pictures of themselves, other Scouts, and staff.
- Adult cyberpredators could be involved, posing as a youth, without the youth’s knowledge.
- Images uploaded to the internet can become available worldwide and are permanent.
- Uploaded images can lead to embarrassment, extortion, and sextortion.

Areas of Emphasis:
- Most youth have smartphones.
- The ease of taking pictures/videos
- The ease of uploading and sharing images/videos
- Apps like Snapchat make sent/shared/deleted sexting images difficult for police to recover.
Recommendations:

- Develop a camp policy for the use of cellphones and tablets before camp begins, share the policy with campers, and then follow through.
- Do not allow devices in restrooms.
- Confiscate devices immediately if an incident occurs.
- Notify the target’s parents.
- Report to the Scouts First Helpline: 1-844-726-8871.
- Notify the Scout executive.
- Notify the appropriate law enforcement office if mandated.
Inappropriate/Questionable Sexual Behavior of Youth

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

BSA Policy:

- All adult leaders and youth members have responsibility. Everyone is responsible for acting in accordance with the Scout Oath and Scout Law. Physical violence, sexual activity, emotional abuse, spiritual abuse, unauthorized weapons, hazing, discrimination, harassment, initiation rites, bullying, cyberbullying, theft, verbal insults, drugs, alcohol, and pornography have no place in the Scouting program and may result in revocation of membership. For more information, please see the BSA’s *Guide to Safe Scouting* and other Youth Protection resources available at www.scouting.org.

Youth abusers may use enticements, gifts, and favoritism as a ruse to engage younger and impressionable youth into inappropriate activities. Some youth may use a technique such as, “Let me give you” or “Let me show you” things like porn, alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or other inappropriate materials or say things like, “You’re so much more mature than the other Scouts your age.”

Leaders should be familiar with the following terms. Youth use these terms to hide the abuse under the guise of games, pranks, initiations, or activities:

- Truth or Dare
- Never Have I Ever
- Ruffies (or other date rape drugs)
- Are You Nervous?
- Fire Truck
- Tea-Bagging
- Tying Youth to a Tree
- Strip Poker
• Capture the Flag
• Doctor
• Spin the Bottle
• Choke Out Game
• Porch Monkey
• Kangaroo Court
• Purpling (Red on Blue or Pink on Blue)
• Sleeping Bag
• Circle game
• Whippets
• Training or Running the Train
• Rainbow Party
• Lipstick Party
• 20 Bucks Is 20 Bucks
• Other _________________________
• Other _________________________

See the appendix for more information on these games.

It is recommended that camp directors/Scout executives not introduce these terms to youth.

If you hear of a name or term for a prank, initiation, etc., please complete a Youth Protection/Membership Incident Information Form. Please contact the Scouts First Helpline, 1-844-SCOUTS1 (1-844-726-8871), who will coordinate with the Scout executive to formulate an appropriate response.

There is no room for abuse in Scouting. Sexual experimentation, even same-sex experimentation, of youth is not always abnormal behavior, but in Scouting it is always unacceptable behavior. Even if the behavior is mutual or consensual and noncoercive, all sexual activity is prohibited within Scouting.
Older youth and youth in positions of authority may try to manipulate others using their authority or power, size, or knowledge difference, but sexual abuse can occur even in youth of similar ages. Any peer activity, such as a club initiation, in which sexual activity is included is a form of sexual abuse and is prohibited in Scouting.

Abuse of other Scouts may occur outside of a Scout meeting or outing, but it should be handled the same way as abuse in Scouting. This can include abuse of fellow Scouts in other locations and abuse through the use of email, social media, and cellphones.

All abuse allegations must be taken seriously. The steps listed in the “Your Responsibility” section of Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse must be followed.

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

If possible, bring up the Barriers to Abuse webpage.  
http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/HealthandSafety/GSS/gss01.aspx

Take the time to discuss some of the different types of abuse. Participants should not be ashamed or afraid to ask what some of the games, bullying techniques, or initiation activities are. This should be a safe time for everyone to ask questions and clarify their understanding of what is going on.

Keep the conversation focused and specific, working to identify and plan for known concerns.

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

Areas of Concern:

- Adolescent age and puberty
- Natural curiosity/child development
- Access to pornography on smartphones or tablets
- Media glorification of sexualized/violent behavior
- Parents not reviewing personal safety awareness exercises in handbook insert with youth
PowerPoint Slide – Optional

Recommendations:
- Pre-camp meeting to explicitly state behaviors that will not be tolerated.
- Set clear expectations.
- Make it clear to youth when it’s time for lights out.
- Spontaneous two-leader bed checks/tent checks.
- Give youth permission/encouragement to report and not be viewed as a “tattletale.”
- Adequate leadership including the investigation of “sights and sounds” during the night.

Child development experts state most “normal” sexual activity between consenting, same-age youth with no coercion will stop with calm and clear adult intervention and guidance. Simply stated, an adult (leader) directing youth to stop the behavior and not engage in it during Scouting activities will address most incidents.

Balancing acceptance of normal youth adolescent development with questionable or inappropriate activity should be evaluated on an incident-by-incident basis.

The Youth-on-Youth Inquiry questions located in Appendix X of Procedures for Maintaining Standards of Membership and Leadership (and in the appendix of this guide) are a great resource. If you are prompted to pull out this list of questions, report the incident to the person in your council responsible for Youth Protection and let them make the decision.

It’s also important to remember that each state has its own set of rules and regulations on reporting. Make sure that you are up to date on what is expected of you and your staff.
If at any time there appears to be abuse, coercion, threats, or forced activity, your responsibility is clear. Leader responsibility for ensuring youth are protected and notifying parents will always be paramount. Common sense and judgment should always apply.

*Take the time to discuss some of the different types of situations that can arise.*

*What concerns do you have about addressing these types of issues with youth? This should be a safe time for everyone to ask questions and clarify their understanding of what is going on.*

*This is a time to help adults gain confidence in addressing the situations, so they are not ignored due to discomfort.*
Consensual and Non-Consensual Relationships – Youth-on-Youth

BSA policy clearly states that sexual activity and all forms of public displays of affection are prohibited. Public displays of affection include holding hands, frontal embraces, and kissing.

- It is natural for youth to create relationships and friendships
- Supervision, monitoring, and communication by adult leaders are key elements in preventing the following:
  - youth engaging in any form of sexual activity;
  - youth engaging in abusive non-consensual sexual activity or relationships; and
  - youth attempting to meet up.

Strict adherence to Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse is key. Adult supervision during tenting and nighttime activities is critical as well as monitoring high-risk areas (e.g., restrooms and changing areas). This also includes not assigning youth members more than two years apart in age to sleep in the same tent and enforcing policies prohibiting the use of alcohol and drugs. Additional key barriers include use of the buddy system and respect for privacy.

Reporting

All incidents of inappropriate activity involving sexual matters, regardless of whether it is consensual, must be investigated and reported to the program director. Non-consensual or abusive conduct must be reported to law enforcement. Inappropriate consensual
conduct should normally result in parental notification and immediate removal from the program activity. Inappropriate activity may also result in revocation of membership.

**Question**

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

When dealing with youth about consensual and abusive sexual activity, which of the following youth protection policies reduce opportunities for sexual activity to occur:

- Buddy system
- Adult supervision of risk areas
- Prohibition of drugs and alcohol
- Program leader communicating sexual activity is prohibited
- Lack of adult supervision
- Allowing youth of opposite sex to be alone and get to know one another
- Allowing much older youth to take younger youth

*Allow time to discuss how these youth protection policies reduce opportunities for sexual activity to occur.*
Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse

The BSA has adopted policies for the safety and well-being of its members. These policies primarily protect youth members; however, they also serve to protect adult leaders. Parents and youth using these safeguards outside the Scouting program further increase the safety of their youth. Those who serve in positions of leadership and supervision with youth outside the Scouting program will find these policies help protect youth in those situations as well.

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

You should make sure that you and those you work with in Scouting are aware of and follow these policies. They can be found at:

**Responding to Policy Violations and Abuse**

There are two types of Youth Protection–related reporting:

If you witness or suspect any child has been abused or neglected, follow the BSA’s Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse policy.

If there is a violation of the BSA’s Youth Protection policies that put a youth at risk, follow the BSA’s Reporting Violations of BSA Youth Protection Policies guidelines.

A violation of BSA Youth Protection policies is not always a case of child abuse. It may indicate a potential for abuse or an action being misinterpreted as violation of a policy, such as no one-on-one contact, which would require steps to educate the violator. Common sense and good judgment must always be used.
Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

While the BSA has mandated that all Scouters are required to report abuse (see Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse), state reporting requirements vary. Immediate notification of the camp director and/or the council Scout executive as well as the Scouts First Helpline at 1-844-SCOUTS1 (1-844-726-8871) is required to ensure proper reporting has occurred. See “Your Responsibility” (in Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse).

All persons involved in Scouting must report to local authorities any good-faith suspicion or belief that any child is or has been physically or sexually abused, physically or emotionally neglected, exposed to any form of violence or threat, or exposed to any form of sexual exploitation, including the possession, manufacture, or distribution of child sexual abuse materials, online solicitation, enticement, or showing of obscene material. No person may abdicate this reporting responsibility to any other person. This duty cannot be delegated to any other person. State laws may mandate how and when abuse is reported; local councils should provide that information to all leaders.

Some states may define emotional abuse requiring mandatory reporting to include serious forms of bullying or harassment; be familiar with what your state requires.

Because these reports are required by law, mandated reporters of abuse should be told they are required to report to proper authorities.

Discuss allegations or reports of abuse only with proper authorities, the Scout executive, and the Scouts First Helpline (1-844-SCOUTS1/
1-844-726-8871). This helps prevent rumors, speculation, and misinformation from being disseminated.

Reporting Violations of BSA Youth Protection Policies

PowerPoint Slide – Optional

If you have reason to believe any of the BSA’s Youth Protection policies, including those described within Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse, have been violated and that a youth was put at risk, you must notify the Scouts First Helpline at 1-844-SCOUTS1 (1-844-726-8871), make a report, and notify your local council Scout executive so he or she may take appropriate action for the safety of our Scouts.

Incidents requiring immediate notification to the Scout executive, camp director, Scouts First Helpline (1-844-SCOUTS1/1-844-726-8871), or event leader (and, if appropriate or requested, law enforcement officials) include:

- Any threat or use of a weapon
- Any negative behavior associated with race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability
- Any situation where the BSA’s Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse policy or your state’s mandatory reporting of child abuse laws apply
- Any abuse of a child that meets state reporting mandates for bullying or harassment
- Any mention or threats of suicide (if necessary, immediate additional action should be taken to provide for the safety of the person making the threat)

It’s imperative that all leaders demonstrate the ability to accurately assess and respond to youth-on-youth issues.
If possible, show the Incident Information Form:
http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/680-676 WEB.pdf

Less serious Youth Protection policy violations should be reported to the camp director for appropriate action.

**Reporting Checklist**

There are several things that you should always do when responding to suspected abuse or Youth Protection violations:

- Immediately stop the abuse or policy violation.
- Protect the youth and ensure they are in a safe environment.
- Separate the alleged target from the alleged perpetrator and gather information as to what happened.
- Call 911 for assistance if someone may be in danger or medical attention is required.
- The BSA’s Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse policy requires an immediate report to law enforcement or state CPS.
- Collect all of the facts.
- Accept the fact that good Scouts may do bad things and do not blindly defend or dismiss reports.
- Ensure that parents are notified (consider to whom and when notification should be made—from the perspective of parents).
- Notify the appropriate Scouting leaders (unit leader, camp director, council Scout executive, etc.).
- If a serious incident occurs, immediately contact the Scouts First Helpline at 1-844-726-887 and complete the Youth Protection/Membership Incident Information Form at www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/680-676 WEB.pdf.
• Remember that failure to take action may actually reinforce the bad behavior and cause more harm.
• Remember that youth discipline must be constructive and supervised.
• Always be guided by:
  o The Scout Oath and Scout Law
  o Scouter Code of Conduct

Prior to the beginning of camp, the camp director should have a conversation with the Scout executive concerning specific policies and procedures. They should also take this time to discuss any known issues or areas of concern.

It’s a good idea to always be prepared, just as the Scout motto says. To do this, keep emergency notification numbers and reports updated and readily available. Know your local mandatory reporting agency and have their current contact information. Regularly update and carry your Scout executive’s and their designee’s contact information. Carry Scouts’ Annual Health and Medical Record, as well as Youth Protection/Membership Incident Information forms with you to all activities.

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

**Summary**

Clear communication with leaders about expectations is vital as leaders can help minimize the risk of youth-on-youth incidents by active vigilance of the environment and behavior of youth. Leaders should ask questions or look into suspicious behavior or circumstances, as well as curious sights and sounds. By reinforcing and enforcing Youth Protection guidelines, leaders help keep Scouts safe.
The BSA requires that abuse and youth protection violations be properly reported, managed, and documented. Remember that Scout safety and youth protection are everyone’s business.

*PowerPoint Slide – Optional*

Allow time for additional questions.

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Appendix

MEDICATION USE IN SCOUTING

The following guidance on medication use in Scouting has been developed for Scouts, parents or guardians, and adult leaders. Planning ahead is a key component.

All medication is the responsibility of the individual taking the medication and/or that individual’s parent or guardian. An adult leader, after obtaining all the necessary information, can agree to accept the responsibility of making sure a youth takes the necessary medication at the appropriate time, but the BSA does not mandate or necessarily encourage the leader to do so.

BSA council camps may have their own standards and policies regarding the administration of medications. In addition, state or local laws that are more limiting than camp policies supersede any BSA guidance and must be followed.

Guidance—Eight Elements of Safe Medication Use

Annual Health and Medical Record

- All participants in the BSA are required to complete an Annual Health and Medical Record (AHMR).
- Participants must list all medications in the Health History section of the AHMR. There should be no “secret medications.”
- A parent or guardian completing the form may authorize the administration of over-the-counter (nonprescription) medications.
- In addition to the parent or guardian signature, some areas may require a signature from your health-care provider in order for OTC medications to be given. Check with the camp health officer or council health supervisor.

Plan

- Before an adult Scouting leader becomes involved in medication management for any youth member, there should be a pre-event discussion between the youth, the parent or guardian, and the adult leader. This should include medication that is self-administered or kept by the youth member.
- Parents are cautioned against using a Scouting event as a “drug holiday” (temporarily suspending administration of medications taken regularly) for their youth member unless specifically instructed by a health-care provider.
- Plans may be simple or more complex based on the length of the outing, the maturity of the youth, and the complexity of the medications being taken.
- Plans may include agreement on the participant’s competency to self-administer, medication quantity, labeling, storage, accountability, and emergency situations. Administration information including any specialized equipment or medication (e.g., insulin injections, insulin pumps, emergency medications) needs to be provided to leaders.
- Special arrangements may be needed for events such as Order of the Arrow weekends, jamborees, contingents, and other non-unit-based events.
Supervision of Medication Administration

- Based on agreement and capacity for self-care, a decision is made on who is responsible for supervision of the medication administration.
- If the participant has the capacity for self-care, the best person to manage his or her own medication may be the youth participant.
- There should be agreement on supervision of the participant taking his or her own medication.
- If a parent or guardian is present, he or she should assume responsibility.
- If a parent or guardian isn’t available during the event, a willing adult leader may take responsibility for medication administration to any youth who can’t administer his or her own medication.
- The identified leader must be informed by the youth and the parent or guardian as to any special circumstances that might exist.
- Special care must be given by the responsible adult to identify the youth and assure that he or she is getting the right medication at the right time in the right amount.
- A process should be developed for handing off the responsibility should a change in adults be needed (e.g., a leader rotates home or must leave due to an emergency).
- *No adult leader should assume the responsibility unwillingly.*

Labeling

- Medication sent on an outing should generally be in the original container and labeled with the name of the participant, medication, dose and strength, prescribing health-care provider’s name, date of prescription, current instructions for use, special storage, etc.
- In the event that a prescription label is missing or placed on an external package, the internal item (such as a tube or inhaler) should be, at a minimum, labeled with the participant’s name, name of medication, and directions for use.

Storage

- Medications must be stored securely—under “lock and key” (e.g., a locking bank bag) or direct observation.
- This is especially important for controlled substances.
- Most medications should be kept by an adult with some or full control of the process.
- Special medication storage requirements by the manufacturer, such as protection from light or the need for refrigeration, should be discussed during the planning stage. Storage containers or coolers should be provided by the parent or guardian if possible.
- Be sensitive to providing storage for medications in a controlled environment (avoid a hot car or an environment where liquid medications might freeze) to protect the medication.
Emergency Medication

- Medications that may be needed on an emergent or urgent basis may be carried by the youth participant. A buddy or the responsible adult should be sure the Scout has the emergency medication.
- The youth participant must notify the adult leader immediately if he or she self-administers the emergency medication.
- In many cases, an evaluation or further treatment by a health-care provider may be needed after the use of some emergency medications (such as epinephrine) even if the youth member feels OK. It may also be necessary to obtain an additional supply if no additional doses are available.
- Leaders must understand how emergency medication is administered (e.g., how to use an epinephrine autoinjector) and be comfortable with that responsibility.
- Leaders must also contact the parent or guardian after the use of an emergency medication. Leaders may use some discretion in reporting the use of an asthma inhaler if that use is somewhat typical for the youth and presents no real risk for continued activity.

Nonprescription (OTC) Medication

- Those nonprescription medications taken routinely or authorized to give should be listed on the AHMR.
- Nonprescription medications may be kept by youth with the capacity to self-medicate.
- Limited supplies of similar medication (safe, common, use approved by parent) may be kept by the adult leader.

Accountability

- The pre-event discussion should include an agreement between the parent or guardian, leader, and participant on some method of keeping track of medication administration.
- Accountability could range from none (although this may not be the best practice) to the use of a medical administration form (see www.scouting.org/HealthandSafety/Forms.aspx for an example).
- No specific form or process is mandated, but some approach is needed.
Game Definitions

These are for facilitator reference ONLY. Do NOT duplicate and share with participants. Copies can always end up in the wrong hands.

20 Bucks Is 20 Bucks/I’m Not Gay but 20 Bucks Is 20 Bucks
Definition:
20 Bucks Is 20 Bucks is when a youth is asked to perform a sexual act on another youth.

Are You Nervous?
Definition:
Are You Nervous? is a game played by two people, where one person stands with their hands by their sides while the other person touches a part of their body and asks, “Are you nervous yet?” The goal of the game is to avoid admitting nervousness, even when the other person touches intimate places on the body.

Capture the Flag
Definition:
Capture the Flag is a traditional outdoor game where two teams each have a flag (or another marker) and the objective is to capture the other team’s flag, located at the team’s “base,” and bring it safely back to their own base. But if an enemy team member grabs you while you’re standing on their part of the field, they are allowed to take you straight to jail (which is a small patch of land in their territory). The game can become inappropriate when the “jailer” makes the player do something inappropriate or embarrassing.

Choke Out Game
Definition:
The Choke Out Game, also known as the Good Kids High, is defined as strangulation (either alone or assisted) with the hands or a noose to achieve a brief euphoric state caused by a lack of oxygen traveling to the brain.

Circle Game/Circle Jerk
Definition:
The Circle Game is when a group of males sit in a circle and engage in masturbation of themselves or each other.

Doctor
Definition: “Playing Doctor” is a phrase used to refer to youth examining each other’s genitals. It originates from children using the pretend roles of doctor and patient as a pretext for such an examination.
Fire Truck
Definition:
Fire Truck is like Are You Nervous? One youth runs their finger or hand up another youth’s leg with the understanding that if the target says, “Red light,” the initiator will stop. When the target does say, “Red light,” the initiator says, “Fire trucks don’t stop for red lights.”

Kangaroo Court
Definition:
Kangaroo Court refers to applying inappropriate “justice” for some transgression.

Lipstick Party
Definition:
A Lipstick Party is similar to a Rainbow Party. Females put on different colored lipsticks and perform oral sex on males in the dark. When the lights are turned back on, the males try to guess the female who performed oral sex on them.

Never Have I Ever
Definition:
The Never Have I Ever game is a relatively simple game great for large groups that can provide hours of entertainment. Frequently used as a party icebreaker, this highly verbal game helps people get to know each other and also have fun. Unfortunately, things can go wrong quickly when questions take on an inappropriate theme.

Porch Monkey
Definition:
Porch Monkey is when one youth makes another their “slave” for the day.

Purpling/Red on Blue/Pink on Blue
Definition:
Purpling is a euphemism for having sex. Males (blue) + females (pink) = purple. “No purpling!” is a familiar cry at youth camps. In a nutshell, it’s when the males and females at camp start pairing off.

Rainbow Party
Definition:
A Rainbow Party is where females wear different colors of lipstick, then each performs oral sex on a male. The multiple colors left on each male’s penis resembles a rainbow.

Ruffies
Definition:
Ruffies, also known as date rape drugs, are drugs used to cause semiconsciousness and memory blackouts and have been used in committing sexual assault. A ruffie is generally a dose of the sedative flunitrazepam/Rohypnol, especially in tablet form. It has sedative and hypnotic properties.
Spin the Bottle
Definition:
Spin the Bottle is an activity in which players take turns spinning a bottle lying flat, and then kiss the person to whom the bottle’s neck points on stopping. Variations allow for other tasks to be accomplished. It can also be used to decide the player for another game such as Truth or Dare? Certain variations also include penalties.

Strip Poker
Definition:
In Strip Poker, instead of playing for cash, players play for clothes. Alternatively, players can start out playing for money and when players run out of cash, they must offer up articles of clothing to stay in a hand. If they lose, the clothes get removed, one piece at a time.

Tea-Bagging
Definition:
Tea-bagging is when one person places their scrotum in the mouth of another person, usually while that person is passed out or asleep, clothed or unclothed. This usually occurs among males in fraternity houses, while camping, or during other overnight activities, or as an “initiation ritual” or prank. Depending on age and other factors, these incidents can be viewed as sexual harassment, assault, sexual assault, or a criminal offense. Any occurrence involving Scouts must be immediately reported to the Scout executive.

Training/Running the Training/Gangbang
Definition:
A gangbang occurs when multiple individuals, usually three or more, engage in sexual intercourse with a single willing partner. (If the partner is unwilling, it is called gang rape.) It can occur when any one person of either gender has intercourse with three or more people at once, consensual or not (usually the latter), and is the sole receiver. Gangbang can also refer to when a street gang finds a random person on the streets and beats them, usually ending with the removal of the victim’s shoes, which are then strung from power lines.

Truth or Dare
Definition:
Truth or Dare is a mostly verbal game requiring two or more players. Players are given the choice between answering a question truthfully or performing a “dare,” both of which are set by the other players. Game sessions may have a sexual connotation to them or require youth to perform sexual acts.

Tying Youth to a Tree
Definition:
Tying Youth to a Tree involves actually tying a youth to a tree. While there, other youth can kick, hit, or otherwise physically assault them. The youth can also just be left tied to the tree to find their own way out.
Whippets

Definition:
Whippets refers to nitrous oxide found in small metal canisters used in refillable whipped cream canisters. Nitrous oxide is used as an inhalant to get high. The term has come to refer to any little canister that provides a hit of nitrous oxide.

Experience:

Summer camp staff – Be mindful of older staff members going into the cabins of younger staff members and performing an “initiation” to camp staff. It could include staff members holding down the target, so the “initiation” can be performed. This is hazing and must be stopped. At a minimum, it may be classified as a criminal offense of hazing, but it could be considered an assault or a sexual assault.

The camp staff solution is:

- Address this activity as a part of the sexual harassment training for all camp staff. This training is in addition to the unlawful sexual harassment training that is required of all staff. Many incidents occur during the operation of summer camp that fall outside of this training.
- Assign a staff resident advisor in each cabin. This RA is responsible for each member of the cabin (eight to a cabin).
- During Staff Week training, have separate conversations with each age group and gender about appropriate behavior, locations and situations where they are and are not allowed, appropriate attire, appropriate interactions, and hazing.
- Reinforce the policy that NO adults or adult participants (over 18) are to be in the youth (under 18) cabins, with the exception of the RA, who has his or her own room in the cabin.

Troop level – These activities occur most often as an “initiation” ritual that older Scouts perform on new Scouts. Strict adherence to the BSA’s Youth Protection policies (of no hazing, respect for privacy, and the Scouter Code of Conduct) can help limit the opportunities older youth have to be in contact with target youth in a setting where something like this can occur. Creating an opportunity to talk about “hazing initiations” and “rituals for joining an organization” can build awareness at the troop level and also provide Scouts with a foundation of how to treat others that they will carry with them in the future as they join other organizations.

Prior to camp operation, all youth should be reminded of:

- Scouter Code of Conduct
- Scouting policies
  - No hazing/initiations
  - Respect of privacy/boundaries
  - Buddy system
- Scout Oath and Scout Law
Scouting’s Barriers to Abuse

Note to facilitator: Always check www.scouting.org/YouthProtection for most recent version; print copies for your class.

The BSA has adopted the following policies for the safety and well-being of its members. These policies primarily protect youth members; however, they also serve to protect adult leaders. Parents and youth using these safeguards outside the Scouting program further increase the safety of their youth. Those who serve in positions of leadership and supervision with youth outside the Scouting program will find these policies help protect youth in those situations as well.

Two-deep leadership is required on all outings. A minimum of two registered adult leaders—or one registered leader and a participating Scout’s parent or another adult—is required for all trips and outings. One of these adults must be 21 years of age or older.

Patrol Activities
There are instances, such as patrol activities, when the presence of adult leaders is not required and adult leadership may be limited to patrol leadership training and guidance. With proper training, guidance, and approval by troop leaders, the patrol can conduct day hikes and service projects.

Adult Supervision/Coed Activities
Male and female adult leaders must be present for all overnight coed Scouting trips and outings, even those including parent and child. Both male and female adult leaders must be 21 years of age or older, and one must be a registered member of the BSA.

One-on-one contact between adults and youth members is prohibited. In situations requiring a personal conference, such as a Scoutmaster conference, the meeting is to be conducted with the knowledge and in view of other adults and/or youth.

The policies of two-deep leadership and no one-on-one contact between adults and youth members also apply to digital communication. Leaders may not have one-on-one private online communications or engage one-on-one in other digital activities (games, social media, etc.) with youth members. Leaders should copy a parent and another leader in digital and online communication, ensuring no one-on-one contact exists in text, social media, or other forms of online or digital communication.

Age-appropriate and separate accommodations for adults and Scouts are required.

Tenting
No adult may share a tent with the opposite sex unless that person is his or her spouse.

No youth may share a tent with an adult or a person of the opposite sex other than a family member or guardian. Assigning youth members more than two years apart in age to sleep in the same tent should be avoided unless the youth are relatives.

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

The buddy system should be used at all times.
The buddy system is a safety measure for all Scouting activities. Buddies should know and be comfortable with each other. Buddies should be strongly encouraged to select each other, with no more than two years’ age difference and the
same level of maturity. When necessary, a buddy team may consist of three Scouts. No youth should be forced into or made to feel uncomfortable in a buddy assignment.

**Privacy of youth is respected.** Adult leaders and youth must respect each other’s privacy, especially in situations such as changing clothes and taking showers at camp. Adults may enter changing or showering areas for youth only to the extent that health and safety requires. Adults must protect their own privacy in similar situations.

**Inappropriate use of smartphones, cameras, imaging, or digital devices is prohibited.** Although most Scouts and leaders use cameras and other imaging devices responsibly, it is easy to unintentionally or inadvertently invade the privacy of other individuals with such devices. The use of any device capable of recording or transmitting visual images in or near shower houses, restrooms, or other areas where privacy is expected is inappropriate.

**No secret organizations.** The BSA does not recognize any secret organizations as part of its program. All aspects of the Scouting program are open to observation by parents and leaders.

**Youth leadership is monitored by adult leaders.** Adult leaders must monitor and guide the leadership techniques used by youth leaders and ensure BSA policies are followed.

**Discipline must be constructive.** Discipline used in Scouting must be constructive and reflect Scouting’s values. Corporal punishment is never permitted. Disciplinary activities involving isolation, humiliation, or ridicule are prohibited. Examples of positive discipline include verbal praise and high fives.

**Appropriate attire is required for all activities.**

**No hazing.** Hazing and initiations are prohibited and may not be included as part of any Scouting activity.

**No bullying.** Verbal, physical, and cyberbullying are prohibited in Scouting.

**Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse**

All persons involved in Scouting must report to local authorities any good-faith suspicion or belief that any child is or has been physically or sexually abused, physically or emotionally neglected, exposed to any form of violence or threat, or exposed to any form of sexual exploitation including the possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography, online solicitation, enticement, or showing of obscene material.

The reporting duty cannot be delegated to any other person.

Immediately notify the Scout executive of this report, or of any violation of the BSA’s Youth Protection policies, so he or she may take appropriate action for the safety of our Scouts, make appropriate notifications, and follow up with investigating agencies.

State-by-state mandatory reporting information: [www.childwelfare.gov](http://www.childwelfare.gov)

**All adult leaders and youth members have responsibility.** Everyone is responsible for acting in accordance with the Scout Oath and Scout Law. Physical violence, sexual activity, emotional abuse, spiritual abuse, unauthorized weapons, hazing, discrimination, harassment, initiation rites, bullying, cyberbullying, theft, verbal insults, drugs, alcohol, and pornography have no place in the Scouting program and may result in revocation of membership. For more information, please see the BSA’s *Guide to Safe Scouting* and Youth Protection resources.

**Units are responsible to enforce Youth Protection policies.** Adult leaders in Scouting units are responsible for monitoring the behavior of youth members and other leaders and interceding when necessary. If youth members misbehave, their parents should be informed and asked for assistance.
The following incidents require an immediate report to the Scout executive:

- Any threat or use of a weapon
- Any negative behavior associated with race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability
- Any situation where the BSA’s Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse policy or your state’s mandatory reporting of child abuse laws apply
- Any abuse of a child that meets state reporting mandates for bullying or harassment
- Any mention or threats of suicide

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

If a Scout is bullied because of race, color, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability, and local help is not working to solve the problem, contact the BSA’s Member Care Contact Center at 972-580-2489, or send an email to youth.protection@scouting.org.

Link to the Youth Protection/Membership Incident Information Form: http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/680-676_WEB.pdf

Your Responsibility
1. Stop the policy violation or abuse.
2. Protect the youth.
3. Separate alleged victim(s) from alleged perpetrator(s).
4. Summon needed assistance (911, EMS, additional leaders, etc.).
5. Notify parents.
6. Notify the appropriate Scouting professional.

Chartered Organization Responsibility
The head of the chartered organization or chartered organization representative and their committee chair must approve the registration of the unit’s adult leaders.

Link to the Local Council Locator: http://www.scouting.org/LocalCouncilLocator.aspx

Link to the Bullying Prevention Guide: http://www.scouting.org/filestore/training/pdf/BullyingPreventionGuide.pdf
Boy Scouts of America Scouter Code of Conduct

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

1. I have or will complete my registration with the Boy Scouts of America, answering all questions truthfully and honestly.

2. I will do my best to live up to the Scout Oath and Scout Law, obey all laws, and hold others in Scouting accountable to those standards. I will exercise sound judgment and demonstrate good leadership and use the Scouting program for its intended purpose consistent with the mission of the Boy Scouts of America.

3. I will make the protection of youth a personal priority. I will complete and remain current with youth protection training requirements. I will be familiar with and follow:
   a. BSA youth protection policies and guidelines, including mandatory reporting: [http://www.scouting.org/YouthProtection.aspx](http://www.scouting.org/YouthProtection.aspx)

4. When transporting Scouts, I will obey all laws, comply with youth protection guidelines, and follow safe driving practices.

5. I will respect and abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Boy Scouts of America, BSA policies, and BSA-provided training, including but not limited to, those relating to:
   a. Unauthorized fundraising activities
   b. Advocacy on social and political issues, including prohibited use of the BSA uniform and brand
   c. Bullying, hazing, harassment, and unlawful discrimination of any kind

6. I will not discuss or engage in any form of sexual conduct while engaged in Scouting activities. I will refer Scouts with questions regarding these topics to talk to their parents or spiritual advisor.

7. I confirm that I have fully disclosed and will disclose in the future any of the following:
   a. Any criminal suspicion, charges or convictions of a crime or offense involving abuse, violence, sexual misconduct, or any misconduct involving minors or juveniles
   b. Any investigation or court order involving domestic violence, child abuse, or similar matter
   c. Any criminal charges or convictions for offenses involving controlled substances, driving while intoxicated, firearms or dangerous weapons.

8. I will not possess, distribute, transport, consume, or use any of the following items prohibited by law or in violation of any Scouting rules, regulations and policies:
   a. Alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, including marijuana.
   b. Concealed or unconcealed firearms, fireworks, or explosives.
   c. Pornography or materials containing words or images inconsistent with Scouting values.

9. If I am taking prescription medications with the potential of impairing my functioning or judgment, I will not engage in activities which would put Scouts at risk, including driving or operating equipment.

10. I will take steps to prevent or report any violation of this code of conduct by others in connection with Scouting activities.

__________________________________________________________________________
Signature

__________________________________________________________________________
Date
Youth-on-Youth Inquiry

Information to gather and consider when evaluating allegations of sexual abuse, bullying, hazing, etc., involving only youth members.

1. Names of alleged victim(s), perpetrator(s), and witness(es).
2. Independent individual accounts of the incident after the parties were separated.
3. What type of (alleged) behavior/contact occurred? Be specific.
4. Was there more than one (alleged) perpetrator or victim?
5. Who initiated the behavior/contact?
6. Was it consensual (usually similarly aged youth) or coerced?
7. Is there a size difference between victim and perpetrator?
8. Is there an age difference between victim and perpetrator?
9. Is there a social difference between victim and perpetrator?
10. Is there a leadership role difference between victim and perpetrator?
11. Is there a cognitive difference between victim and perpetrator?
12. Was this a one-time incident or were there prior incidents, i.e., bullying, threats, fighting, etc., involving the victim and/or the perpetrator?
13. Do any of the involved parties have a history of problematic behavior or known psychological or special needs (i.e., ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, etc.)?
14. Was this part of an initiation, ritual, or hazing? If so, what does the initiation involve?
15. Was this a game? If so, what is the name of the game and how is it played?
16. Was there any element of humiliation or coercion or threats?