

Webelos to Boy Scout Orientation

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Troop Organization

- **The Patrol Method** – In 1888, Lord Baden Powell wrote, “The formation of the boys into Patrols of from six to eight and training them as separate units each under its own responsible leader is the key to a good Troop.”

Patrols are the building blocks of Scouting. As a member of a patrol, you plan together, learn together, and all of you pitch in to turn exciting plans into action. Patrols are such an important part of Scouting that a part of each troop meeting is usually set aside for each patrol to meet by itself. Every patrol has a name and every Scout in the patrol wears a patch on their right sleeve with their patrol’s emblem. Each patrol has a flag they make that they carry at troop meetings a campouts. Every patrol has a yell, too. You give the yell when your patrol wins a contest or performs well at any other event.

Your patrol will elect one of its members to serve a **patrol leader**. The patrol leader is in charge of the patrol at troop meetings and during outdoor adventures, and he represents the patrol on the patrol leaders’ council. While there is only one patrol leader, every member of a patrol shares the duties of leadership. You could be the one who finds the way on a hike, who is the chief cook in camp, or who teaches other Scouts how to tie a knot.

The **new-Scout patrol** is a group of boys who have just become Scouts. They are helped by a **troop guide** – an older, experienced Scout who can show the way. Members of a new-Scout patrol choose their patrol leader, plan what they want to do, and take part in outings and troop meetings just like any patrol. They also learn the basic skills they need in order to enjoy hiking, camping, and other Scout adventures. Before long, members of a new-Scout patrol will discover that they are passing many of the requirements for the ranks of Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class.

- **SPL** – Senior Patrol Leader. This is the top boy leader of a troop and is elected by all of the Scouts. With guidance from the Scoutmaster, he is in charge of troop meetings and the patrol leaders’ council, and does all he can to see that the patrols succeed.
- **Patrol Leader Council** – The activities of your troop are planned by a patrol leaders’ council (PLC) made up of the patrol leaders, the senior patrol leader, and the Scoutmaster. The PLC discusses future meetings and outings for the whole troop. Your patrol leader’s responsibility is to share the ideas that have come from you and other Scouts in your patrol to the PLC and to report back decisions made by the PLC to the patrol
- **Scoutmaster** – The Scoutmaster is the main adult leader of your troop. He is responsible for signing rank advancements, training the Senior Patrol Leader, meeting with each boy as they are ready for advancement (Scoutmaster Conference), and directing the activities of the various assistant scoutmasters.

- **Meetings** – Unlike Cub Scout packs, most troops meet every week of the year, including summer. In addition, there are usually separate patrol meetings (1 to 2) a month, a monthly outdoor activity such as a campout, and a number of service projects throughout the year.

Scout Leadership Positions

- **Senior patrol leader (SPL)** - top junior leader in the troop. He leads the patrol leaders' council and, in consultation with the Scoutmaster, appoints other junior leaders and assigns specific responsibilities as needed.
- **Assistant senior patrol leader (ASPL)** - fills in for senior patrol leader in his absence. He is also responsible for training and giving direction to the quartermaster, scribe, troop historian, librarian, and instructors.
- **Junior assistant Scoutmaster (JASM)** - a Scout 16 or older who supervises and supports other boy leaders as assigned.
- **Patrol leader (PL)** - gives leadership to members of his patrol and represents them on the patrol leaders' council.
- **Assistant patrol leader (APL)** - fills in for the patrol leader in his absence.
- **Troop guide** - advisor and guide to the new Scout patrol.
- **Den chief** - works with a Cub Scout den as a guide.
- **Quartermaster** - responsible for troop supplies and equipment.
- **Scribe** - the troop secretary. Records notes from PLC and tracks dues collected at meetings
- **Troop Historian** - collects and maintains troop memorabilia and information on former troop members.
- **Librarian** - keeps troop books, pamphlets, magazines, audiovisuals, and merit badge counselor list available for use by troop members.
- **Instructor** - teaches one or more advancement skills to troop members.
- **Chaplain Aide** - assists in troop religious services and promotes religious emblems program.

Adult Leadership Positions

- **Scoutmaster (SM)** - responsible for the image and program of the troop. The Scoutmaster and his assistant Scoutmasters work directly with the Scouts.
- **Assistant Scoutmaster (ASM)** - assigned specific program duties and reports to the Scoutmaster.
- **Troop Committee** - The troop committee is the governing body of the troop. It has as its members, parents of the Scouts, as well as other interested men and women of the community. The Committee, in consultation with the Scoutmaster and his assistants, approves the Patrol Leader Committee's planned activities, administers funds, establishes policy, and is responsible for overseeing the conduct of the troop. The Committee operates under the direction of the committee chairman. Committee members are assigned responsibilities of the various troop functions, such as treasurer, secretary, advancement, transportation, membership, public relations, and others.

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How to visit a troop

- **Who to call** – Many troops will designate one person to be their main contact point for arranging visits. This could be the Scoutmaster or one of his assistants acting as the Webelos coordinator. Goose Creek District maintains a web site (www.goosecreekdistrict.org) where all the troops in the district are listed along with their meeting place and contact points.

While any troop would welcome you at any time, it is best to call ahead especially if more than one Webelos will be visiting.

- **When to visit** – Most troops hold an Open House where they gear their program for that night specifically to visiting Webelos. While these are definitely great events and worth going to you should be aware of two things. First, these are usually not held until February and you really want to start looking at troops before then. Second, with all the special things that they are doing for you at the meeting you don't get to see how the troop behaves normally. Try to visit a troop at one of their regular meetings. If a troop looks interesting visit them more than once. Don't wait until February to start visiting, start now and visit as many troops as you can.
- **Deciding on a Troop** – Every troop has its own personality and what you need to do is to find one that you will be comfortable with and will grow with for the next few years. Some of the factors that give each troop its character are:
 - **Meeting Time and Place** - When looking at troops don't limit yourself to those in the same town. Unlike Cub Scout packs that are often based around an elementary school, troops usually have members that come from a very wide geographical area. Though you may not want to pick a troop clear across the county (though some Scouts do), don't be afraid of an extra 15 or 20 minute drive if you find a troop that really meets your goals. The only real consideration for this factor is what day of the week the troop meets. If the troop meets on a day you know you will have conflicts with, look for another troop.
 - **Size of the Troop** – With more Scouts and more adult support, large troops often have a more varied list of activities. On the other hand, large troops often have more competition for leadership positions and new Scouts can sometimes feel overlooked. Small troops will often have a closer bonding of Scouts but may sometimes have trouble getting some activities going because of fewer adult leaders. Try to decide what size troop fits your needs best and when looking at troops find out what size they plan to grow to. It is not uncommon to decide that you want to be in a small troop, find one of about 20 Scouts that you like to join, and then discover that 30 other Scouts have decided to do the same.
 - **Age Distribution of Scouts** – When visiting a troop look to see how many older Scouts are present. These older Scouts help to provide more experienced boy leadership to the troop. Try to find out what “challenges” the troop offers the older Scouts to keep them interested in Scouting. This is important because soon you're going to be one of those older Scouts and will want to do more than just your basic camping.
 - **Chartering Organization** – The Chartering Organization is the group that “owns” the troop you are visiting. Try to find out what they do to support the troop (leadership, funding,

events). Some Chartering Organizations may help by emphasizing certain programs, for example, a church may help its Scouts earn the Religious Emblem.

- **Camping (how often, where, what type)** – All troops camp. Try to find out how often they go out, whether they just camp locally or travel a bit, and what types of camping they do. Some may do special yearly events such as a beach campout or a canoeing expedition. If they do a lot of hiking you may want to plan on getting better boots than you normally would. Find out what the costs of a camping trip are and how do they work out the transportation issues. Ask about what summer camps they go to and when and where they are planning to go to this year. Also ask about high adventure camping that the older Scouts do and what types of service projects the troop does..
- **Fund Raising and Dues** – Camping can be expensive. Besides camping fees and food expenses for each campout there is equipment to buy such as sleeping bags, boots, and backpacks. When you start talking about high adventure then the cost can easily run into the hundreds of dollars and often more than a thousand. Now for those parents now feeling a bit faint and reviewing in their minds what's in their bank accounts there is good news, most troops have an active fund raising program whose purpose is not to raise money for the troop but for the boys to earn money to pay for these costs. It is very easy to earn the money to cover a year's camping expenses and a Scout who works at it can usually cover all or most of the cost of a high adventure camp, though it may take more than one year's worth of effort. So when you visit a troop ask what types of fund raising they do and
- **Friends in Troop** – Having someone you know in the troop can also be a factor to consider. It helps to have a friend along on a camping trip while you are still getting to know everyone else. Also friends often have the same interests so if they like the troop you may find yourself liking it too.
- **Crossovers** – The Crossover is a special ceremony where the troop you've joined recognizes that you have crossed over from Cub Scouting into Boy Scouting. This can be done either by the troop visiting your pack and doing the ceremony in front of the entire pack or by the troop having all its new members come to one location where they will do the ceremony for all.

The main to know here is that you don't have to wait for this ceremony to start attending troop meetings. As soon as you decide on a troop and have earned your Arrow of Light start going to the meetings. If you wait for the crossover then you've missed a month's worth of information about summer camp and may have missed that first campout that the troop holds that is specifically designed for the new Scouts.

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Boy Scout Advancements

- **Scout Badge** – All Scouts when joining a troop must first earn the Scout Badge. This is much like earning the Bobcat badge when you joined your pack.
- **1st year Program (Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class)** – The first year program, with the ranks of Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class is designed to teach the camping, first aid, and safety skills needed to go camping to new Scouts. Though called the 1st year program there is no time requirement on when the advancements must be completed. Some Scouts can do all of the requirements in less than a year, some will take longer. Unlike Cub Scouts there is no age determined advancements. All Scouts go through the same advancement program no matter how old they are or when they join.

You may pass any of the requirements for Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class at any time. For example, if you fulfill a First Class requirement while still a Tenderfoot, you may check off the First Class requirement as completed. You may not receive a rank, however, until you have completed the one before it.

- **Handbook** - This is the Scout “Bible”. It explains all the requirements and lists out all of the information you need to know in order to reach First Class. This is also the place where your requirements get signed off. Most Scoutmasters expect this book to be always with you at troop meetings and campouts.
- **Scoutmaster Conference** – One requirement that Boy Scouts have for rank advancement that Cub Scouting doesn’t have is that whenever you complete the requirements for a rank you need to have a Scoutmaster Conference. At this meeting the Scoutmaster will review the requirements with you to make sure that they have been learned correctly, he will help you to set up the goals for the next advancement, and he will have you share your ideas about the troop (how its going from your viewpoint, what you would like the troop to do more of, problems you see occurring...)
- **Board of Review** – Another difference in Boy Scout requirements is that all rank advancements (except the Joining badge) require a Board of Review. The members of a Board of Review come from the troop committee and does not include the Scoutmaster or any of his assistants. The main purpose of the Board of Review is not to retest the skills a Scout has learned, but to see what the Scout’s spirit is and how the troop is doing is helping the Scout along and meeting Boy Scout objectives.
- **Court of Honor** – When you complete a rank advancement you will usually be given the badge at the next troop meeting. About four times a year, the troop will hold a special meeting called a Court of Honor. This is a formal ceremony to recognize you and your fellow Scouts for rank advancement and other Scouting achievements. This event is held with an audience of family, friends, chartered organization officials, and troop leaders.
- **The Path to Eagle** – Once a Scout has reached First Class and learned the basic skills of Scouting, he is ready for the challenge of becoming an Eagle Scout. The Path to Eagle has three ranks, Star Scout, Life Scout, and Eagle Scout. Here the requirements for advancement consist of earning merit badges, doing service projects to help the community, showing that you can lead

other Scouts as a patrol leader or some other leadership position, and demonstrating to others that you have Scout spirit.

- **Merit Badges** – A merit badge is a chance to explore an exciting subject. With more than a hundred to choose from, some merit badges encourage you to increase your skill in subjects you already like, while others challenge you to learn about new areas of knowledge. Many of the merit badges are designed to help you increase your ability to be of service to others, to take part in outdoor adventures, to better understand the environment, and to play a valuable role in your family and community. Earning a merit badge can even lead you toward a lifelong hobby or set you on the way to a rewarding career.

The requirements for each merit badge appear in the current BSA merit badge pamphlet for that award, and in the book *Boy Scout Requirements*, available at Scout shops and council service centers. When you have decided on a merit badge you would like to earn, follow these steps:

1. Obtain from your Scoutmaster a signed merit badge application (blue card) and the name of a qualified counselor for that merit badge.
2. Along with another Scout, a relative, or a friend, set up and attend your first appointment with the merit badge counselor.
3. Complete the requirements, meeting with the counselor whenever necessary until you have finished working on the badge.

Some important facts to know about merit badges:

1. Any Scout, regardless of rank, can earn merit badges.
 2. Though there are over a hundred merit badges there are fifteen special ones that are marked as 'Eagle Required.' These merit badges have a silver instead of a green border. Eleven of these must be earned for a Scout to become an Eagle Scout. Why only 11 out of 15? Some of the badges are placed together into a 'group' and only one badge of the group must be earned, the best example of this is the Swimming/Hiking/Bicycling group.
- **Other Awards** – There are two other Scout awards that are usually of interest to first year Scouts: The Totin' Chip and the Fireman Chit.

When a Scout demonstrates that he knows how to handle woods tools (knife, axe, saw) he may be granted totin' rights. Until a Scout has earned his Totin' Chit he is not allowed to carry a pocketknife. If found handling wood tools incorrectly, a corner of the Totin' Chip card is often cut off. When all four corners are gone, so is the Scouts totin' rights.

The owner of a Fireman Chit has demonstrated knowledge of safety rules in building, maintaining, and putting out camp and cooking fires. Until a Scout has earned his Fireman Chit he is not allowed to carry matches.

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Camping and Equipment

- **Overall** – In general the first year of camping will be pretty tame. New Scouts need time to learn camping skills and what is expected of them from the Troop and their patrol. Parents may, or may not, be invited to attend campouts, depending on Troop policy. Once a Scout has reached First Class he may start participating in more “fun” campouts. When Scouts become 14 years old they may start participating in Venture campouts.
- **Summer Camp** – This is a week long campout usually focused on earning merit badges. New Scouts may be enrolled in a “Brownsea” program that is focused on learning their First Class camping skill. As soon as you decide on a troop begin going to their meetings and find out where they are going for summer camp, how much it will cost, and what forms you need to start filling out.
- **Equipment** – There is a lot of equipment you need to go camping, but that does not mean that you have to go out and immediately buy a lot of expensive gear. When looking for camping equipment keep in mind two things: (1) new Scouts start off small and grow rapidly (a sleeping bag that fits today will be too small tomorrow) and (2) new Scouts will not be doing major hiking or extreme weather camping their first year.
 - **Troop and Patrol Gear** – Most troops have their own tents and cooking gear that are supplied to the patrols. Patrols will supplement this with purchases of their own for such things as pot holders, paper towels, etc. Parents, however, usually have to supply their own tent.
 - **Backpacks** – When you pack more than 25% of your body weight in a pack you’ve overpacked. Those great big packs that you see older Scouts and adults use are much too big for new Scouts. Look for a small, inexpensive backpack for the first year (borrow one preferably) and wait for them to reach their growth before buying a bigger, better one. Also since the distance most first year Scouts have to travel is from the back of the car to the tent, a duffle bag is often sufficient. Until a Scout learns how to properly pack, an external frame pack is usually best. They are cheaper, allow for more freedom in packing, and the frame helps keep the lumps in the pack away from the back.
 - **Sleeping bags** – A 25° (F) sleeping bag is more than adequate for the type of camping a new Scout will do in the first two years (including winter camping). Even when the temperature goes down to zero the Scouts will be sleeping inside tents with other Scouts, dressed, and with a bag liner or blanket inside the bag. Sleeping bags filled with down are to be avoided. Though they are the “warmest and lightest” they lose almost all of their insulating ability when they get wet (a common occurrence for new Scouts) and cannot be dried out on a camping trip. The new synthetics are almost as good as down, retain most of their insulating capability when wet, and can be dried on a camping trip. Mummy bags are good because they heat up faster, are lighter and easier, and usually come with a hood to keep the head warm. They can sometimes be uncomfortably for new Scouts, however, because they feel constrictive.
 - **Boots** - Boots are an essential for camping. Sneakers do not provide any ankle support and quickly get wet with a little rain. Boots should go above the ankle and should have a gusseted

tongue (the tongue has extra material to the sides that attach to the boot) so that water and dirt are kept out. Look for a minimum number of sewn seams (because they all have to be waterproofed) and a cemented or sewn sole. Get a good foot liner to help wick moisture out of the boot.

- **Flashlights** – The preferred flashlights for Scout is the MagLite, with a belt holder. They are small, easily carried, always with you, and have a spare bulb inside. You can also buy a headband for them so that you can use them hand free. Headbands with attached lights are also good. The rule here is that if it takes a D cell, its too big. Also remember that having spare batteries is often as important as having the flashlight.
- **Mess kits** – Don't go out and buy those army style mess kits where everything fits inside everything else. They are made of metal which lets the food get cold quickly and easily get bent out of shape. What you want is a good sturdy plastic plate and bowl that will not break when dropped or stuffed into a pack on the way home. Utensils can be any old mismatched set of knife, fork, and spoon that you won't worry about if it doesn't come home. For drinks use a good plastic mug. Don't get a collapsible cup.
- **Raingear** – Almost everyone goes through what we call an “evolution” in raingear. First year Scouts usually wear a poncho. It's easy to pack, quick to put on, and works for about five minutes in a downpour, unless you're hiking. By the second year they've switched to a plastic or rubber coated rainsuit. While this offers more protection Scouts eventually realize that they are sweating inside as much as its raining outside. Finally they end up in a nylon or Gore-tex rainsuit that lets the body breath and also serves as a jacket when it is cooler.
- **Water Bottle** – A water bottle is essential for camping. This can be either a canteen or a plastic water bottle. Either way, it should have a strap or holder to allow for easy carrying.
- **Who packs** – Never let someone else pack for you, even your parents. You are the one going camping and in the middle of the night when your flashlight dies and you need your spare batteries, you are the one who needs to know in what pocket of the backpack they are in. Your patrol leader should be inspecting your pack for the first campout or two to show you how and to make sure that you haven't forgotten anything. Also, if it has a battery in it and it is not your flashlight, leave it home. Never bring anything camping that you're not afraid of losing or breaking.

Scout Glossary

10 Essentials – the list of basic equipment that a Scout should have ready for any outdoor activity.

ASM – Assistant Scoutmaster

ASPL – Assistant Senior Patrol Leader

Blue Card – card showing that you're working on a merit badge

BOR – Board of Review

Breakout – to dissolve into smaller groups for a meeting, i.e. patrols

Brownsea – summer camp program for 1st year Scouts

Buddy System – to have another Scout with you at all times

Camporee - a District campout with many troops

Cracker Barrel – an informal meeting for leaders with snacks held during a campout

COH – Court of Honor

Firem'n Chit – Fireman Chit. A card showing that the Scout has earned the right to use matches and build cooking and campfires

Freezoree - a District camporee held during the winter

Grubmaster – the Scout responsible for buying food for a campout

Guide – Troop Guide. A Scout designated to help other Scouts with their advancements

JLT – Junior Leader Training (conducted by the Troop) for the Scouts

KP – Kitchen Patrol. The person who cleans the dishes

Merit Badge Counselor – an adult who helps a Scout earn a merit badge

OA – Order of the Arrow, the Scout honor/service society.

PL – Patrol Leader

SPL – Senior Patrol Leader

SM – Scoutmaster

PLC – Patrol Leader Council, a meeting for the SPL, ASPLs, Patrol Leaders, and Assistant Patrol Leaders

Quartermaster – the person in charge of equipment

Resident Camp – summer camp

Scribe – the Scout who takes notes for a meeting

Signoffs – signatures on advancement requirements

Totin' Chip – a card showing that the Scout has earned the right to use a knife, ax, and saw

Treasurer – the Scout in charge of a patrol's money

Venture – advanced Scouting activities for older Scouts

YPT – Youth Protection Training

Woggle – neckerchief slide

Wood Badge – advance training for adult scouters



Checklist – Webelos Visit to Troop

Troop Number: _____

Date of Visit: _____

Scoutmaster's Name: _____

Senior Patrol Leader's Name: _____

My Evaluation of this Troop:

Did I feel welcome? Yes No

Were all the Scouts in uniform? Yes No

Was the meeting organized? Yes No

Was the meeting run by the Scouts? Yes No

Do they have Scouts of all ages? Yes No

Did their campouts sound like fun? Yes No

Do I already know Scouts in the troop? Yes No

Are there plenty of adult leaders involved? Yes No

Were the older Scouts helpful? Yes No

Did they answer my questions? Yes No

Do they have a program for new Scouts? Yes No

Would I like to go camping with them? Yes No

Notes:

Things I liked about this troop are:

Things I did not like about this troop are:

Checklist – Adult Visit to Troop

Troop Number: _____ Date of Visit: _____ Quality Unit: Yes No

Meeting Place: _____ Time: _____

Scoutmaster's Name: _____

Troop website: _____

Size of the troop: Small Medium Large

Number of patrols: _____ Is there a New Scout patrol? Yes No

The meeting was run by: Scouts Adults Both

Does the troop have a calendar of events? Yes No

Does the program schedule: change yearly

camps

remain similar with different summer

remain similar from year to year

What special events does the troop participate in? (i.e. Scouting for Food, Camporees)

How often does the troop hold elections? _____

How many Webelos have been joining each year? _____

What is the retention rate of 1st year Scouts? _____

Have any adults been Wood Badge trained? Yes No

Does the troop hold elections to the Order of the Arrow Yes No
(The Order of the Arrow is the Boy Scout Honor Society)

Uniforms:

Were the Scouts in uniform? Complete (Shirt and pants) Shirt Only No

Were the adults in uniform? Complete (Shirt and pants) Shirt Only No

What are the uniform requirements of the troop? _____

Camping:

How often does the troop camp? _____

What type of camping does the troop do? (check all that apply)

- Summer camp: Goshen Out of Council Both
- Winter camping
- Camporees
- Backpacking
- Canoeing
- Climbing
- Caving
- Other: Type(s) _____

Most popular camping spot is: _____

Do all the boys get to go on all of the outings? _____

Are there any age or rank restrictions? _____

What High Adventure activities do the older Scouts do:

Costs:

What are the annual troop fees? _____

Are there additional costs to join the troop? _____

What fundraisers are available for the Scouts? _____

How are Scout earnings handled? _____

What did you like about the troop:

What did you NOT like about the troop: