



Jamboree 2010

NATIONAL SCOUT JAMBOREE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AWARD



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®

2010 National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award

From its beginning, the Scouting movement has taught young people to do their best, to do their duty to God and country, to help others, and to prepare themselves physically, mentally, and morally to meet these goals. The basic aims of Scouting include teaching young people to take care of themselves, to be helpful to others, and to develop courage, self-reliance, and the will to be ready to serve in an emergency.

The National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award was designed with the above aims in mind and was first introduced at the 2005 Jamboree. The award, conceived by Jack Coughlin (a member of the BSA's National Insurance Team), has been earned by more than 18,000 participants.

The 2010 Jamboree promises to be bigger and better than ever as Scouting celebrates its 100th Anniversary. All the more reason to "Be Prepared."

The primary reason for this award is to encourage jamboree participants to be prepared to act promptly and to be able to take care of themselves in an emergency. Teaching young people to know and be able to use practical skills when needed is an important part of individual preparedness.

The Four Aspects of Emergency Preparedness

Emergency personnel, such as the American Red Cross and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) workers, use many of the same terms when talking about emergency management. That is just one reason it is a good idea to become familiar with such terms; if you find yourself working with emergency personnel, you will understand what your actions are helping to accomplish.

- 1. Preparedness.** When you take actions to prepare for emergencies, you recognize the possible threats from natural and other disasters. Making a plan and practicing it, assembling an emergency or disaster supply kit, and installing warning devices are all actions you can take to prepare for an emergency.
- 2. Response.** In this phase of emergency management, you may be called upon to help with shelter, first aid, and other activities. On a personal level, your response to an emergency can take many forms, such as evacuating an area. Your response can help reduce the occurrence of secondary damage.
- 3. Recovery.** After a disaster or other emergency, the goal is to try to get things back to "normal." In addition to rebuilding and repairing property, there is also work to be done in trying to bring physical and emotional health back to a stable condition.
- 4. Mitigation and Prevention.** The word "mitigate" means "to lessen in force or intensity," and "to make less severe." Prevention goes hand-in-hand with mitigation, as do response and recovery. It also can make the difference between inconvenience and tragedy. Mitigation often involves managing risk—becoming aware of, and responding to, risks and hazards. Mitigation efforts can even help prevent an emergency from happening.

The emergencies of today's world demand more than ever that Scouts be trained as individuals and as units to meet emergency situations. The importance of this training is not new to the Boy Scouts of America, as Scouting has always taught youth to be prepared. Since Scouting began in the United States, Scouts have responded to the needs of their communities and nation in time of disaster.

It can be challenging to be prepared for emergencies in our complex world of human-caused and naturally occurring hazards. The National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award was developed to foster the skills to meet this challenge while traveling to and from the jamboree and during the jamboree itself.

As units across the country begin to plan their jamboree experience, it is important that they emphasize emergency preparedness training and have a plan that will help protect the unit and those around them. After the jamboree, this training will continue to contribute to the well-being of these members and their families and neighbors.

The Award

When a jamboree unit has fulfilled the requirements, a completed application is submitted to the local council between Sept. 1, 2009, and July 1, 2010. The form is available at http://www.scouting.org/filestore/jamboree/pdf/632-290_WB_app.pdf.

Please note that applications will not be accepted at the jamboree site. A patch for each member of the jamboree unit will be mailed to the jamboree Scoutmaster after the application has been received in the national office and approved by the BSA's Risk Management Team. This temporary patch may be worn on the right pocket of the uniform.

The BSA acknowledges the generous support of several organizations in making the patches available, including Endurance U.S., CRC Insurance Services, Crump Insurance Services, and Westrope & Associates.

This award is specific to the 2010 National Scout Jamboree and is separate and distinct from the Emergency Preparedness BSA Award earned by traditional troops. That award is a pin and must be applied for separately, even though some of the requirements are the same.

All emergency training activities carried out by jamboree units must be appropriate for the ages and abilities of the young people involved. Unit members should participate only under the supervision of their leaders.

Award Requirements

1. All youth members earn at least one of the following: the First Aid merit badge, Emergency Preparedness merit badge, American Red Cross First Aid Course, or American Red Cross Wilderness First Aid Course.
2. At least one adult leader completes American Red Cross Wilderness First Aid Basics Course or equivalent.
3. The jamboree unit, including its adult leaders, participates in emergency preparedness training conducted by community emergency preparedness agencies (i.e., fire department, local or state emergency management agency, police department, etc.).
4. Prepare and share with all unit members a written emergency preparedness plan for your unit's jamboree trip. Follow the guidelines elsewhere in this publication when developing the plan. Another online resource titled Program Hazard Analysis will soon be available for your contingent at this same Web site.
5. Prepare a jamboree travel emergency kit. Follow the guidelines elsewhere in this publication for a kit for travel by private vehicle or a kit for travel by public transportation, with adjustments made for the unit's particular needs.
6. Hold a unit session on the jamboree emergency preparedness plan. Give scenarios of potential emergencies and ask unit members how they would respond. Correct misunderstandings that surface. Example: "We are sightseeing in Washington, D.C. While we're in the Smithsonian Institution, a power outage causes the building and surrounding area to go totally dark. Unit members become separated. What do you do? Where do you go?" The 2010 Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Handbook is available at http://www.scouting.org/filestore/jamboree/pdf/632-002_form.pdf.
7. Every youth and adult carries a personal first-aid kit. Each troop has a first-aid kit as outlined in the First Aid merit badge pamphlet: www.bsajamboree.org
 - [First-Aid Supplies and Skills](#)
 - [Home or Patrol/Troop First-Aid Kit](#)
8. At least 50 percent of adults (all adults are encouraged) have completed ICS-100a (ICS 100), Introduction to the Incident Command System (see <http://training.fema.gov/IS/NIMS.asp>).

Program Items

- **2010 National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award patch.** This temporary patch is to be worn on the right pocket. It is awarded when requirements are met.
- **Emergency Preparedness BSA information pocket card, No. 32185.** This is available to local councils as a supply item, through the National Distribution Center.

Think ■ Discuss ■ Plan ■ Think ■ Discuss ■ Plan
When you return home, keep your emergency plan active and up-to-date.
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Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Plan

Your final plan should include (at a minimum):

- A buddy plan
- Gathering places along your travel route
- Potential emergency shelters along your travel route
- Hospitals and emergency rooms along your travel route
- Role of each member of the unit and assignments for specific responsibilities, including:
 - Emergency response team leaders (primary, secondary, and tertiary)
 - First aid/CPR
 - Communication
 - Custodian(s) of important phone numbers and contact information
 - Custodian of the jamboree travel emergency kit and any other emergency supplies
 - Practice

Practice/Discussion Items

The unit should review safety steps to be taken while traveling, use of the buddy system while sightseeing, and the dangers of rough-housing while traveling on a bus, train, or plane, or in a vehicle.

1. Planning ahead is the first step to a calmer and more effective disaster response. Try to predict the kinds of human-caused and naturally occurring situations and emergencies that could occur during your tour. Visualize all possible situations along your route and in the jamboree area, such as:
 - Missing contingent member
 - Natural disaster
 - Accident
 - Food or water contamination
 - Human error or criminal behavior
 - Medical emergency
2. List them, then discuss what you should do individually and as a group in each situation. For each type of emergency, establish responsibilities for each member of your unit and plan to work together as a team. Designate alternates in case someone is absent or injured. Document these decisions in writing.
3. Be sure everyone in the unit can recognize the different sounds made by smoke, heat, carbon monoxide and motion detectors, burglar alarms, fire alarms, and community sirens and warning signals, and that they know what to do when they hear them.
4. Discuss what to do if evacuation from your vehicle or your jamboree site is necessary.

Be sure everyone in the unit knows that they must not hesitate, but must get away from danger as soon as possible. Someone should call for help. Agree on a meeting place in the event the unit becomes separated. Someone should confirm that an emergency agency has been contacted after assembly at the prearranged meeting place.

5. Be sure everyone knows to call 911 and other emergency numbers. Each youth and adult participant should have his or her own list of emergency numbers, such as parents' work numbers and cell numbers, poison control, the family doctor, a neighbor and one other family emergency contact, and the jamboree site number. These emergency numbers must be with each participant at all times.
6. Because emergency responders will need an address or directions on where to send help, be sure all unit members practice describing where they can be found, even in a place unfamiliar to them.
7. For the home area, plan an out-of-town evacuation route and an out-of-town meeting point, in the event all family members aren't together at the same time to evacuate. The meeting point might be a hotel, restaurant, or public facility. Apply this to your travel route and to the jamboree site, planning evacuation routes from congested areas, and determining unit meeting sites along the way, in the event unit members are separated during an emergency.
8. Practice earthquake, tornado, and fire drills at home, work, and school periodically.
9. Be sure all jamboree unit members (adult and youth) know that in case of emergency, it is their responsibility to keep the unit together, to remain calm, and to explain to those injured or in need of help what has happened and what is likely to happen next.
10. Each adult leader of the jamboree unit should have a copy of the master contact information list at all times during the trip.
11. Designate emergency contact coordinators (primary, secondary, tertiary) at the home location. These people must have in their possession at all times copies of the unit's master contact list and emergency preparedness plan.
12. While en route and while at the jamboree, the unit should make daily contact (at a predetermined time) with a home location emergency contact coordinator to confirm that all is well.



2010 National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award Application

Name of jamboree unit _____

Jamboree unit number _____ Number of members in jamboree unit _____

Council number _____ Council name _____

Name of unit leader _____

Home unit number _____ Position in home unit _____

Requirements

Please check each completed requirement or indicate the number, as appropriate.

1. _____ Number of youth members who earned the First Aid merit badge.
 _____ Number of youth members who earned the Emergency Preparedness merit badge.
 _____ Number of youth members who completed the American Red Cross First-aid Course.
 _____ Number of youth members who completed the American Red Cross Wilderness First Aid Course.
2. _____ Number of adult leaders who completed the American Red Cross Wilderness First Aid Basics Course.
3. _____ The jamboree unit, including its adult leaders, participated in emergency preparedness training

(Name of community emergency agency that conducted the training)
4. _____ A written emergency preparedness plan for your unit's jamboree trip was prepared and shared with all unit members. A copy of the plan is enclosed with this application.
5. _____ A jamboree travel emergency kit, following the required guidelines, has been assembled.
6. _____ Number of unit sessions held on the Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Plan.
7. _____ Every youth and adult carries with them a personal first-aid kit, and each troop has a first-aid kit.
8. _____ At least 50 percent of adults (all adults are encouraged) have completed ICS-100a (ICS 100), Introduction to the Incident Command System.

Signed _____ Date _____

Council Approval

This unit has satisfactorily completed requirements for the 2010 National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award.

Signed _____ Date _____

National Approval

Signed _____ Date _____

Recognition

Youth and adult members of the unit completing the requirements receive a 2010 National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award patch.

All instruction and participation associated with this Emergency Preparedness Award must be carried out in an environment free from all hazards and dangers. All BSA precautions and safety measures, as explained in the *Guide to Safe Scouting* and in other Scouting literature, apply.

Council submits the completed, approved application to Risk Management Team, S402 at the national office. Delivery of patches in time for the jamboree cannot be guaranteed for applications received after July 1, 2010.

