



"101"

A Parent's
Introduction to
Pack 867's
Outdoor Program





Figure 1: Lord Baden-Powell

“A week of camp life is worth six months of theoretical teaching in the meeting room.”

Lord Robert Baden-Powell
Founder of Scouting

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Introduction

Did you know one of the biggest classrooms a young scout will ever have the chance to go into is the great outdoors? When most people think of scouting, they think of some sort of outdoor activity. It is true...the Boy Scouts of America likes to say you can't spell "Scouting" without "*outing*".

When Lord Baden-Powell founded scouting in America in 1910, he encouraged every Scout to learn the art of living out-of-doors. He believed a young person able to take care of himself while camping would have the confidence to meet life's other challenges too (Boy Scouts of America, 2012).

This handbook will introduce you to the Cub Scout camping program and explain how Pack 867 participates within the established guidelines. You will also learn about camping gear you will need to get you and your scout started in the fun. If you have any questions along the way, don't hesitate to ask your Den Leader or the Cubmaster. We are all here to help you "grow" while you help the Pack "go".

Thank you again for what you are about to do in the great outdoor classroom with your scout. You will truly make a difference in his life!

Best wishes for a great outdoor adventure

Jeff Carter

(Den Leader, Pack 867)

Chapter 1



The Cub Scout Camping Program

“We are not a club or a Sunday school class, but a school of the woods.”

... Lord Robert Baden-Powell

Overview:

When boys think of Scouts, the first thing most think about is camping. Movies and television shows routinely portray Scouts in the outdoors camping, fishing, or hiking. The outdoor classroom is a large part of where the Scouts will have the opportunity to develop skills and themselves. The outdoors is an excellent place to develop character, citizenship, personal fitness, and learn to be resourceful and self-reliant while respecting nature. Introducing Cub Scouts to this environment through their scouting career will help them grow and mature and ultimately prepare them for the transition to Boy Scouts. The Scouter’s Camping Program graphic produced by Boy Scouts of America shows the progression of camping for Scouts.

Cub Scouting is a family-based program where outdoor activities require council-sanctioned, improved public sites such as neighborhood parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, and nearby organized overnight campgrounds (Boy Scouts of America, 2011). All outdoor programs are carried out under the direction of trained adult leaders and are age-appropriate and suitable for scouts in the first through fifth grades. The *Guide to Safe*

Scouting identifies approved outdoor activities for Cub Scouts.



Figure 2: BSA Camping Program Progression

Types of Cub Scout Camping:

Camping for Cub Scouts can take several forms. There is an opportunity for every age of Cub Scout and each type event has program aspects which offer different opportunities to experience the outdoors. Regardless of the type of camping opportunity, there is fun to be had by anyone who attends an event. Let's start by taking a look at the type of camping Packs normally organize.

Pack Overnighters: These events are overnight camping events at local council-sanctioned campgrounds. They are open to all members of the Pack and their families regardless of age or scout rank. Siblings are included in these events as one of the goals of pack overnighters is to foster family togetherness. These events normally last 24-hours and include a program of some

sort, a campfire, camp meals, possibly an inter-faith religious service, and fun for all.

Cub Scout Day Camp: This event is a district or council level event lasting from one to five days. The event is conducted by certified leadership of either district or council level volunteers and is held at an approved site during daylight hours only. Although this type of camp is not an overnight event, the program presented during the days of the camp includes outdoor topics. The day camp is “the camp that comes to the boy.” Tiger Cubs attending must have an adult partner, as with all Tiger events, and Wolf, Bear and Webelos scouts must have two supervising adults to serve as escorts during the event. For the Colonial District, the district which Pack 867 is a member, the day camp location is Gunston Hall¹. Cub Scout Day Camps are a great way to introduce new scouts to an outdoor program and peek their interest.

Cub Scout / Webelos Resident Camp: Resident camping is a council-organized, theme-oriented overnight camping program for all ages within the Cub Scout program. These events are normally two consecutive nights are conducted by certified council leaders at a council campsite. The themes rotate on a cycle of at least four years to ensure returning Cub Scouts are presented a different program. The National Capital Area Council (NCAC) operates two camps for resident camps.

¹ <http://www.gunstonhall.org>

The first is Camp William B. Snyder² located in Haymarket, Virginia. Camp Snyder is a 350-acre reserve with wooded



Figure 3: Camp William B. Snyder Dining Hall

camping areas, an Olympic-sized pool with water slides, water basketball, and water volleyball areas, a full sized fort, pirate ship, shooting range, and pond for fishing and boating. During NCAC camping events, Camp Snyder operates a 500 person air-conditioned dining hall. Also, the Camp Snyder trading post is full of scouting items and some of the coldest ice cream a scout can find during the hot Virginia summers.

The second NCAC camp is the Goshen Scout Reservation³. Goshen is the NCAC's long-term resident summer camp located on 4,800 acres in the mountains of southwestern



Figure 4: Goshen Reservation Camps

Virginia. There are six different camps located on the reservation. Three are for older Boy Scouts and two are solely for Webelos Scouts. Goshen offers aquatics, shooting sports,

conservation scout craft, hand craft and many other outdoor activities to

challenge the scouts and teach them outdoor skills. Pack

² www.boyscouts-ncac.org/Snyder

³ <http://www.boyscouts-ncac.org/goshen-scout-reservation>

867 Webelos attend Goshen each year as a final stepping stone into Boy Scout camping.

Webelos Den Overnight Camping: Being a Webelos means being one step away from transitioning into Boy Scouts. In preparation for the amount of camping a typical Boy Scout troop accomplishes, Webelos dens will venture away from the Pack and begin to camp on their own. During these camping excursions, the Webelos den will begin to act as a Boy Scout patrol.



Figure 5: Webelos to Boy Scouts

These overnight campouts are held at council-approved locations and each Webelos must be accompanied by a parent or guardian. The Webelos den leader, who is specially trained for these events, provides the overall direction and leadership. Occasionally, a Webelos overnight camping trip can be in conjunction with a Boy Scout troop of their choice; however, Webelos are not allowed to participate in high adventure activities such as backpack camping or mountain climbing. Some joys have to be reserved for the Boy Scouting experience.

Webelos-Ree: The Webelos-Ree is a district or council sanctioned overnight camping experience for Webelos Scouts, parents, and their den leaders. These are camporee-style programs where multiple Webelos dens come together to participate in scout games and age-appropriate activities. The Webelos-Ree is designed to give Webelos an opportunity to showcase skills, grow in knowledge, and advancement. Many times friendly

competition between Webelos dens is part of the event encouraging the Scouts to use creativity, show sportsmanship, and have fun!

Chapter 2



Pack 867 Camping Program Overview

“A boy is not a sitting-down animal.”

...Lord Robert Baden-Powell

Pack 867 Family Campouts:

Pack 867 holds two camping events each year for all dens regardless of rank. These events are family camping events which encourage Scouting families to spend quality time together in the great outdoors. These events occur at an NCAC-approved campsite. All approved campsites have running water and restroom facilities. Many have shower facilities as well. NCAC has 15 pre-approved locations for Pack overnights. The Pack 867 Committee schedules the family campouts for the October timeframe and the June timeframe. A trained den leader is identified to serve as the event coordinator and in conjunction with other pack leaders will arrange the details for the event and provide details as appropriate.

Pack 867 Summer Camps:

Each year, Pack 867 offers multiple opportunities for scouts to enjoy NCAC camping programs. Day Camp and Camp William B. Snyder are options to scouts regardless of their rank. Day Camp is normally in late June. Camp Snyder is normally one of the first three weekends in July. For Webelos, the dens have the opportunity to attend Goshen. If you as a parent are

interested in volunteering, the committee is always eager to have a camp coordinator to assist with the administrative aspects of planning camp attendance. If your scout is interested in multiple camps, the option is available for that as well.

Chapter 3



Safe Scouting Guidelines for Camping

“Scoutmasters need the capacity to enjoy the out-of-doors.”

... Lord Robert Baden-Powell

Cub Scout Leader Training:

Pack 867 strives to have every registered leader trained to Boy Scouts of America standards. For a leader to be fully trained, that leader must complete *Youth*



Figure 6: Youth Protection Logo

*Protection Training*⁴ every two years. I would encourage you to visit and learn more about the specifics of this training so you can help Pack leaders maintain a safe environment for the scouts. In addition, the leader must complete *Leader-Specific* training for the position for which they fill. Den

Leaders must complete den leader training, Committee members must complete committee member training and so on.

Additional training is required for a registered leader to oversee an outdoor camping event. The *Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation* course is a one-day course designed as an introduction to the Cub Scout



Figure 7: BALOO Patch

⁴ <http://www.scouting.org/Training/YouthProtection.aspx>

outdoor program. It is an instructor-led course which is conducted at the Council level. Boy Scouts of America's Cub Scout level camping policies are taught along with the necessary tools to help the Pack carry out a successful camping experience. Completion of this course is mandatory for at least one adult leader on a Pack overnighiter.

Webelos den leaders must complete an additional training course if they plan to take their Webelos den camping separate from the Pack. The *Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders* course is designed to teach basic outdoor skills as well as the skills needed to complete many of the Webelos activity badges while camping.

Several other training opportunities exist for registered leaders, but are not mandatory for participation in a Pack camping event. Those training courses are *Weather Hazards, Physical Wellness, Safe Swim Defense,* and *Safety Afloat.*

BSA Outing Requirements:

All activities for any scouting program have safety requirements which are published in the *Boy Scout Guide to Safe Scouting*. All uniformed scout leaders are taught to ensure BSA requirements are followed. For Cub Scout camping activities the following requirements must be adhered to:

- 1) ***Two Deep Leadership:*** Two registered leaders, or one registered leader and a parent of a participating Scout or other adult, one of who must be 21 years of age or older, are required for all

outings. Appropriate adult leadership must be present on all overnight Scouting events.

- 2) **Safety Rule of Four:** No fewer than four individuals (always with the minimum of two adults) go on any campout. This applies mostly for Pack 867 Webelos camping outings.
- 3) **Tents Arrangements:** When staying in tents, no youth will stay in the tent of an adult other than his or her parent or guardian. Male and female leaders must have separate sleeping facilities unless the couple is married.
- 4) **Restroom Use:** Separate shower and latrine facilities for youth and adults must be used if available. If separate facilities are not available, times must be established so no youth and adult are in the facilities at the same time.
- 5) **Buddy System:** Scouts must use the buddy system at all times and never venture off alone. Scouts must tell an adult leader where they are going prior to departing the camp or activity.

BSA Medical Information:

The *BSA Guide to Safe Scouting*⁵ recommends that BSA members who participate in any Scouting event to have an annual medical evaluation by a certified and licensed health care provider. The can be accomplished by a physician (M.D. or D.O.), nurse practitioner, or physician assistant. BSA provides an approved medical record for this purpose in the form of the Annual Health and Medical Record⁶. The record consists of four parts;

⁵ <http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/HealthandSafety/GSS/toc.aspx>

⁶ <http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/HealthandSafety/ahmr.aspx>

however, only three of the parts are applicable to Cub Scouts.

Parts A and B must be completed annually by participants in all Scouting events. These parts include a health history, parent or guardian informed consent and hold harmless/release agreement, and a talent release statement. These parts are completed by the parents or guardians.

Part C is the actual physical exam and this is required for any scout to participate in any event that exceeds 72 consecutive hours or when the nature of the activity is strenuous and demanding. This is the part of the record which must be completed by an appropriate medical professional.

Part D is for participation in high-adventure programs, but Cub Scouts are not permitted to partake in such activities. Therefore, this part of the record is not required.

Certain immunizations are encouraged by BSA in an effort to reduce the spread of disease. There are provisions for exemptions to the immunizations and information regarding the exemptions can be found under Scouting Safely on www.scouting.org. The recommended immunizations are:

Tetanus (within 10 yrs)	Pertussis
Diphtheria	Measels
Mumps	Rubella
Polio	Chicken Pox
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B
Meningococcal	Influenza

Chapter 4



Camping Gear Basics

“Be Prepared!”

... Lord Robert Baden-Powell

Cub Scout Outdoor Essentials:

A happy scout (and parent for that matter) is a warm, dry, well-fed scout. The only way to ensure those needs are provided for is to ensure you bring along the right camping equipment and gear. There are a few basic items to ensure you have along for any camping event. We'll discuss a few of the important ones in detail. Here is the list.

- Tent
- Ground Cloth
- Sleeping Bag
- Sleeping Pad
- Rain Gear
- Durable Shoes
- First Aid Kit
- Whistle
- Water bottle
- Flashlight, with Batteries
- Sunscreen
- Insect Repellant
- Appropriate Clothing /Jacket
- Hygiene Kit (toothbrush/tooth paste/soap)
- Towel and Washcloth
- Scout Uniform
- Hat
- Cup, bowl, eating utensils



Figure 8: Prepared Scout

Tent Basics:

A good tent goes a long way to ensure the first two are cared for. This section gives a basic overview of different tent descriptions, tent use basics, and some tips for maintenance and upkeep.

Which Tent to Use? There are two basic types of tent styles available commercially and another type of tent scouts will encounter at established Boy Scout camps. The two types of tents are A-Frame tents and Dome tents. Here are a few details on each:

- 1) **A-Frame tent:** The A-frame is roomy and usually has a waterproof floor and mosquito netting. Breathable fabric allows moisture to escape from inside, while a rain fly protects the inside from exterior moisture. A-frame tents have lots of headroom, but this tent does not do well in heavy winds or snow. Here are a few examples of an A-frame tent:



Figure 10:
Eureka A-Frame



Figure 9:
Hunter 3-man A-Frame

2) **Dome:** This type of tent is the most common tent. Contemporary designs and fabric have made possible a variety of dome-shaped tents. Their configurations help them stand up in the wind and rain. Dome tents offer lots of useable floor space and headroom. They are usually freestanding, so they can easily be moved before taking down. Freestanding tents are convenient to set up, but still need to be staked down so they don't become free-flying in unexpected winds. Be sure to use the fly to prevent moisture from rain or dew from reaching your gear inside. Here are a few examples of dome tents:



Figure 12:
Cabela's XPG Expedition



Figure 11:
Eureka Tetragon Tent

Tent Construction: Regardless of the tent type you choose, there are some basic construction standards you should be aware of. The first option which is a must with any tent is a “bathtub” floor. Bathtub floors protect against water running into your tent and water splashing inside as well because the seam between the floor and the tent wall are raised a couple of inches above the ground (see Figure 13). Essentially this design allows the floor

material to extend up the walls which prevents any leakage around the bottom edges of the tent.



Figure 13:
Pictorial of Raised Seam Connecting the Floor and Walls

The second important feature to ensure your tent has is a rain fly that extends to the ground. Many tents will have rain fly's which leave several inches to a foot of the tent wall exposed to the elements because they don't reach the ground. Rain that drains on the tent wall off a small rain fly will eventually leak through. Should winds accompany a rain storm; the rain blowing onto the exposed wall of the tent will eventually seep through. Figure 14 shows a tent with a rain fly extending to the ground to provide a complete waterproof barrier for the tent.



Figure 14:
Pictorial of Properly Fitting Rain Fly

Setting Up Your Tent: Even with the best equipment, you can still find yourself in a miserable situation if you don't pitch your tent properly. The first thing is to practice before you ever go camping. By practicing, you won't have as much problem setting the tent up when you are in the woods, at night, or in bad weather. Start by unpacking your new tent, inventory all the pieces to ensure you have everything, and inspect your tent for tears. Take a minute to read the instructions thoroughly to get an idea of how the tent is put together.

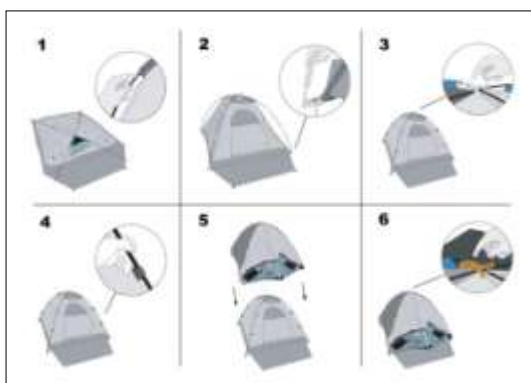


Figure 15: Basic Tent Instructions

Next pitch the tent in your yard. Take this time to do a bit of preventative maintenance on your tent. Once your tent is up, seal all the seams of the tent and the rain fly with a silicone-based

sealant. You can buy a bottle of sealant where you bought your tent or at any sporting goods store that sells camping supplies. This pretreatment will ensure all the seams are waterproof before you ever take your tent on its first camping trip. Be sure to let the sealant dry completely before breaking down your tent and storing it.

Once you arrive at your campsite there is a tried and true sequence to setting up your tent that will ensure you are nice and dry throughout your camping adventure. Let's walk through the process:

- 1) **Tent Site Preparation:**
 - a. Find a nice flat spot on the ground in your camping area.
 - b. Ensure this piece of land isn't at the bottom of a hill, or doesn't appear to be in a runoff or natural draining area in your camp site.
 - c. Clear rocks, twigs, and other debris off the flat spot of ground you select. This will ensure there isn't anything to poke holes in the bottom of your tent as you sleep.
 - d. Be sure to look for ant hills, ground burrows for small animals, or anything other sign of wildlife in your vicinity. You would hate to have uninvited guests during your adventure.
 - e. Once your spot on the ground is prepared, spread a ground cloth.

- 2) **Ground Cloth Barrier:** A ground cloth is a barrier you place between the ground and your tent floor. The purpose is to help insulate you from the ground when you sleep.

Another benefit is the ground cloth acts as a moisture barrier between

your tent and the ground. Lastly, it provides an extra layer of protection to help protect your tent floor from punctures from items on the



Figure 16:
Ground Cloth under Tent

ground which might be under your tent. Many tent manufacturers produce ground cloths which fit specifically to the tent size of their tents. You don't have to buy an expensive ground cloth though to have the same benefit. You can use an old shower curtain or a plastic tarp as a ground cloth. Plastic tarps, or plastic sheets, should be either 4 to 6 mil thick.

- 3) ***Tent Setup at Camp:*** By now, you should be comfortable with setting your tent up since you practiced before coming camping.
 - a. Remember to stake the tent corners to the ground before you raise the tent.
 - b. Ensure any exposed edges of your ground cloth are folded under and tucked beneath your tent.
 - c. Once you've installed the poles and raised your tent, don't forget the rain fly. Even if the weather doesn't look like rain, you should install your fly. It protects your tent from the heat and sun, blocks light from coming in when you are sleeping, and it prevents dew from entering your tent at night.
 - d. Once your tent is up, open up a vent or two, roll out your sleeping pad and bag and prepare to enjoy your camping experience.

- 4) **Smells:** One last caution, be sure to keep things that smell out of your tent. Smells attract



Figure 17: Animals Love "Smells"

insects and wildlife. Items such as food, candy, gum, toothpaste, deodorant and other items which have pleasant odors should be kept outside your

tent and placed about 100 feet away from your sleeping area. Lastly, it is best to never eat in your tent as food crumbs are also a magnet for insects and wildlife.

- 5) **Care and Upkeep:** Air your tent out after you return from a campout. Shake it out and brush any dirt or pine



Figure 18: Shake Tent Out

needles that have collected. After airing, store it loosely in a cool, dry place. Opening zippers completely before going through the doors will prevent damage.

Sleeping Bag Basics:

The sleeping bag is designed to shield you from the elements when you camp. You will sleep warmer in a bag than you will with blankets. Sleeping bags come in a number of different shapes, sizes, and construction. Additionally, sleeping bags are rated differently for temperatures. One

caution is to ensure you do not take “indoor” sleeping bags to outdoor camping events. All “indoor” sleeping bags, or slumber bags, are not appropriately insulated,

weatherproofed, or constructed for outdoor use in any environment. With that said, let’s take a look at how a sleeping bag for outdoor use is constructed.



Figure 19:
Indoor Only Sleeping Bag Example

- 1) ***Sleeping Bag Construction:*** A sleeping bag is comprised of shell filled with a filling to provide insulation. The shell of most outdoor sleeping bags is made of nylon. Partitions are stitched into the shell so a filling can be added to the bag. The filling can be a variety of materials ranging from natural down to synthetic materials. Natural down are, ounce for ounce, the best insulator, but this material is rather expensive and should it become wet, it will no longer provide the insulation factor needed. Synthetic materials are made from petroleum by-products are heavier than equally rated down bags; however, it will retain its

insulation factor if it becomes wet. If the partitions are sewn through the entire bag, heat can escape the partitions. Bags for colder weather will be sewn in a fashion where the stitching does not create openings into the interior of the bag. Bags are constructed in two basic shapes. Those shapes are the “mummy” bag and the more traditional “square” bag.

- 2) **Mummy Bag:** A mummy bag is warmer than a rectangle bag due to its construction.

Most mummy bags come with hoods which you pull over the top of your head when you sleep. Since up to 70% of your body



Figure 20:
Mummy Bag w/Hood

heat is lost through the top of your head, having this portion of your body covered helps keep you warm on a cold night. While mummy bags are warmer bags, they do take some time to get used to. Their shape hampers movement and you do tend to roll the entire bag over when you roll over during your sleep.

- 3) **Rectangle Bag:** The rectangle bag is the most basic sleeping bag and is a square blanket fitted with a zipper. The shape allows more room for movement



Figure 21:
Rectangle Sleeping Bag

during the night; however, heat does tend to escape around the shoulder area during cold nights. Some rectangle bags are compatible with one another and can be zipped together to make a larger sleeping area.

- 4) **Temperature Ratings:** A sleeping bag's temperature rating identifies the lowest temperature at which a bag is intended to keep the average sleeper warm. When a bag is described as a "20 degree bag," it means that most users should remain comfortable if the air temperature drops no lower than 20°F. These ratings assume that the sleeper is wearing a layer of long underwear and using a sleeping pad under the bag. Metabolism varies from person to person, and sleeping bag temperature ratings vary from one manufacturer to the next. Most camping bags feature a temperature rating between +15 degrees and +50 degrees Fahrenheit. Here is a general rule of thumb on temperature ratings:

Bag Type	Temperature Rating (°F)
Summer Season	+35° and higher
3-Season Bag	+10° to +35°
Cold Weather	-10° to +10°
Winter/Extreme	-10° and lower

Figure 22: Sleeping Bag Temp Ratings

5) **Sleeping Pad:** Sleeping pads provide two very important benefits. They are *cushioning* and *insulation*. Most people think of cushioning as the primary reason for a sleeping pad, and while it is true a soft bed is important, the most important aspect is insulation. The insulation factor is what keeps your body warm when it is resting on cold surfaces. Sleeping pads trap and hold a layer of non-circulating air between your body and the ground. Throughout the night, your body warms that trapped layer and it becomes an insulation barrier. An air mattress, self-inflating pad, and closed-cell foam pad are the three main varieties of sleeping pads. Here is a bit about each:

a. **Air Mattress:** Use air pockets to provide comfort. Usually manually inflated. This type is very comfortable and works well for warm camping conditions; however, it can puncture easily and offers poor insulation due to the free circulation of the air inside.



Figure 23: Air Mattress

b. **Self-inflating Pad:** Use vacuum pockets filled with air positioned inside open-cell foam insulation. This type pad is air-tight and



Figure 24: Self Inflating Pad

usually waterproof. Firmness can be adjusted and it provides excellent insulation; however, it can be punctured and is more expensive than other options.

- c. **Closed-cell Pad:** This pad is made of dense foam filled with tiny closed air cells. This type pad is lightweight, inexpensive, and is an excellent insulator; however, it is less comfortable and rather stiff.



Figure 25: Closed-cell Pad

- 6) **Care for Sleeping Gear:** If you expect wet weather, place your sleeping bag in a waterproof stuff sack, or in a garbage can liner. After your trip, air your sleeping bag out. Store the bag by hanging it in a closet or storing it loosely in a cloth sack to preserve the filler material. Clean it according to manufacturer's instructions. Take care of your bag and it will take care of you because if you don't sleep well when camping, you won't have any fun.

Other Gear Suggestions:

The possible list of other equipment you could add to your camping trip is limitless. One rule of thumb for Cub Scout camping is you are only limited to what you can haul into your campsite. With that said, there are a few other various items worth mentioning

- 1) **Clothing and Footwear:**
 - a. Underclothes and socks must be changed daily so ensure you have plenty in your pack and maybe a few extra. Pants and shirts sometimes can be worn multiple days; however, items in direct contact with moist parts of your body must be changed to prevent rashes.
 - b. A hooded sweatshirt is a must regardless of the time of year. Even in warm temperatures, a person can feel cold if there is a difference between day and night temperatures. A hooded sweatshirt provides head covering and an extra of layer to help preserve core temperature.
 - c. Rain jackets or rain suits are another must. Don't go camping without one as you never know when the weather will change.
 - d. Camp shoes such as closed-toed sandals or Crocs® are useful. When you are around campsite it is helpful to allow your feet to air out and dry to prevent problems such as athlete's foot or trench foot.
- 2) **Chairs:** Lightweight camp chairs are a great place to eat, relax, and sit by the fire.
- 3) **Wagon or Cart:** Investing in a small wagon or cart with inflatable rubber wheels is not a bad idea. Many times, the campsite is not near the car parking area and having to hand-carry all your gear into the campsite can be difficult. A wagon will make light work of a hard task.

Chapter 5



Conclusion

“The spirit is there in every boy; it has to be discovered and brought to light.”

... Lord Robert Baden-Powell

First off, thank you for taking the time to read this handbook. Your efforts in helping your scout prepare for the outdoor classroom that is Scouting will most definitely enhance their overall experience, learning, and fun. Additionally, you will enjoy watching your scout develop and grow from that outdoor experience. As Pack 867 prepares your scout to progress into the Boy Scout program, the lessons your scout learns now are invaluable in their scouting future. The message of this handbook is ultimately “Be Prepared!” Hopefully you’ve found information and tips in the preceding pages to help you and your scout achieve that preparedness.

As you and your scout participate in the various camping opportunities available, you will discover you have additional questions. Please feel free to talk to any uniformed leader in Pack 867. We are all here to help you and your scout in any way possible. You can also email the Pack Committee at Pack867committee@gmail.com with any questions. Good luck and we’ll see you in the woods!

Pack 867