

Youth Protection Training Questions - KEY

Troop 149

- 1) Two deep leadership:
- a) Protects the adult from false accusations
 - b) Provides a barrier from abuse for the scout
 - c) Is required for all trips and outings
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b and c

Two deep leadership and use of the buddy system are the mainstays of youth protection from sexual, emotional and physical abuse and they also protect the leaders. It is all too easy to forget to maintain these two systems, but all too important not to remember.

Youth protection must be a part of the planning for all scouting activities.

- 2) A scoutmaster conference or other individual counseling must take place:
- a) In a private room to protect the rights of the Scout
 - b) In a the main meeting room during a regular troop meeting
 - c) At the Scoutmaster's home
 - d) At the Scout's home when no one else is present
 - e) In view of other adults and Scouts

Individual conferences can be handled in compliance with the requirements of two deep leadership and the buddy system as long as you are in full view. This does not mean that you have to give up the congenial relationship of a one-on-one conversation, but you do have to consciously assure that everyone can see that no inappropriate behavior is taking place.

- 3) The privacy of youth members in situations such as changing clothes or showering must be respected:
- a) Always unless health or safety issues require
 - b) Only at summer camp or Philmont
 - c) Only if ladies are present
 - d) This is not really a youth protection issue
 - e) Anywhere except high adventure camps

This requirement extends into all Scout activities, even backcountry or high adventure trips. There are many ways to meet this requirement. Common sense goes a long way.

- 4) The only secret organization sanctioned by BSA is:
- a) Order of the Arrow
 - b) Eagle Scout Association
 - c) The Scoutmaster's secret club
 - d) There is no secret organization in Scouting, but some functions are closed to non-member parents or guardians
 - e) There is no secret organization in Scouting and all functions are open to observation by parents and leaders

There are NO secret organizations in Scouting. All aspects of the Scouting program are open to observation by parents and leaders. This includes functions such as the Order of the Arrow.

- 5) Which of the following are prohibited in Scouting?
- a) Skinny dipping in a private pool surrounded by a privacy fence
 - b) Corporal punishment
 - c) Initiations (such as snipe hunts)
 - d) Youth members sharing a tent with a non-parent/guardian adult
 - e) All of the above

All of these actions either constitute abusive behavior or fail to provide adequate barriers to abuse. Sometimes failure to provide adequate barriers to abusive behavior is a result of us just not thinking about the activities we plan or allow. Some Scouts might think that a snipe hunt is great fun – a fun part of an initiation. However, others might feel hurt and picked on and leave Scouting forever. We have to remain very conscious of the possible effects of any Scout activity on ALL Scouts.

Skinny dipping is obviously inappropriate behavior, but we often overlook the fact that some seemingly harmless discipline techniques are not permitted in Scouting. The use of pushups or running laps as punishment is considered corporal punishment and is unacceptable.

It is easy to assume that if your Scout is in the tent with you that it is OK to allow other scouts to share the tent. This assumption is, however, incorrect.

Youth protection does not just happen. It takes planning and forethought to assure that we adults are doing our best to protect our Scouts.

- 6) The three R's of Youth protection are:
- a) Reading, Revealing and Reporting
 - b) Resisting, Reporting and Retribution
 - c) Recognize, Resist and Report
 - d) Respecting, Resisting and Reporting
 - e) None of the above

Training is a key way to deal with abuse. Through training we can better identify those who might abuse. Abusers are not always the evil stranger. In fact, they are often someone they know. We can make our Scouts feel confident that they can report abuse and that we will listen. We must also understand that you do not need absolute proof to report suspected abuse.

- 7) In all BSA units, allegations of abuse in a troop must be reported to the:
- a) FBI
 - b) Scout Executive
 - c) GBI
 - d) District Commissioner
 - e) None of the above

Although the Scout Executive might delegate this role to another within the Council, the administrative responsibility rests with the Scout Executive. The Council will notify local law enforcement. Questions from news media should be referred to the Council to assure that published reports are accurate and consistent.

- 8) Youth Protection issues include:
- a) Physical abuse
 - b) Emotional abuse
 - c) Sexual abuse
 - d) c only
 - e) a, b and c

And lots more. Scouting has a Guide to Safe Scouting that is extensive and covers many safety issues in Scouting. It is accessible on the web and is a document we should all take the time to review.

- 9) What is the minimum number of individuals to go on a BSA backcountry expedition or campout?
- a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
 - e) Eight

Four is the minimum, based on safety issues. If one person gets injured, two can go for help while one remains with the injured person. This also facilitates maintaining two deep leadership and the buddy system.

- 10) A Scout who engages in repetitive or serious incidents of misbehavior
- a) Should be spanked
 - b) Is just being a boy
 - c) Should be elected to a leadership position
 - d) Should be disciplined by the youth leaders
 - e) Can have his membership in the troop revoked

Repetitive (beyond the control of the youth leadership) or serious misbehavior should be reported to the Scoutmaster. In the case of serious or unsafe misbehavior the problem can be reported to any adult leader if the Scoutmaster is not immediately available. The Scoutmaster should be informed of all such problems.

Corporal punishment is never an acceptable method of discipline in Scouting. The best way to gain control is to place responsibility for appropriate behavior onto the Scout. The cooperation of the Scout's parents should also be sought.

Revoking membership in the troop is available if all else fails. If such action is taken, the Scout Executive must be notified.