First Class First Year: A Program and Tools

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High Tower Trail District
Atlanta Area Council

Edited and revised to reflect 2007 rank requirements
And appendix supplemented by
Arrowhead District Training Team
Chicago Area Council

Edited and revised to reflect 2010 rank requirements
And appendix supplemented by
Troop 306
Central Florida Council
Introduction

On the following pages you will find valuable tools to implement your first class first year program. When the BSA implemented the current joining to first class rank requirements, emphasis was placed on scouts getting to first class in one year. This program will provide you with step by step procedures for putting together your own program. Throughout the document I have used the following scheme to refer to the various requirements:

- ‘J’ followed by a number indicates that Joining requirement number (i.e. J2 is joining requirement two).
- ‘T’ stands for Tenderfoot
- ‘S’ stands for Second Class
- ‘F’ stands for First Class

For convenience, the smallest aggregate here is the effective teaching sessions on each event. Each one has been placed on a separate page, or pages. These are designed to be presented at a meeting, or on a campout in a single session. The time required for each of the sessions is approximately twenty minutes.

In addition to meeting skills instruction, part of this document deals with designing a program. It contains worksheets to use, as well as a sample first year program.
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## Putting It Together

## Skills Instruction Teaching Plans

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Interfacing with Boy Scout Troop Program Features

Program Features I, II, & III are an invaluable program tool. It does not, however, make sure you provide opportunities for scouts to achieve all the requirements up to First Class in any specified time. The plans in the Program Features are laid out as monthly themes with no real connection to one another. It can happen that you’ve already done the activity listed for ‘new scouts’ several months ago. On the other hand, Program Features may list an activity that your scouts are not ready for because they haven’t been in the program long enough. This program picks up where Program Features leaves off, giving you a set of plans and worksheets to plan a goal oriented, and comprehensive first year for new scouts.

In many cases, the activity in Program Features will closely match the plans in this packet. Sometimes Program Features will suggest a field-trip or other activity. When you are able, do these other activities.

Ordering the Plans

When deciding the order and timing of the plans, keep these things in mind

- There are only 29 plans here as compared to at least 40 meetings in your first year.
- Sometimes you will want to do activities other that these listed. These plans are to get at specific requirements and make sure that scouts get opportunities to advance.
- Scouts will need to review and practice the material. This is an extension of the application listed in each plan. If needed, plan a review meeting full of games that use the skills. Woods Wisdom is invaluable for this purpose.

The table below lists the plans in the program according to what rank they apply. To make it easier for scouts to advance in succession, start with the plans for Tenderfoot, then those for Second Class, and finally the plans for First Class.

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<td>First Aid: The Basics I</td>
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<td>Forming the Patrol II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knots and Lashings I</td>
<td>Swimming II</td>
<td>Nature II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boy Scout Joining Requirements</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Meet age requirements. Be a boy who is 11 years old, or one who has completed the fifth grade or earned the Arrow of Light Award and is at least 10 years old.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Complete a Boy Scout application and health history signed by your parent or guardian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Find a Scout troop near your home.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Repeat the Pledge of Allegiance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Demonstrate the Scout sign, salute, and handshake</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Demonstrate tying the square knot (a joining knot).</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Understand and agree to live by the Scout Oath or Promise, Law, motto, and slogan, and the Outdoor Code.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Describe the Scout badge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Complete the pamphlet exercises. With your parent or guardian, complete the exercises in the pamphlet <em>How to Protect Your Children from Child Abuse: A Parent’s Guide.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Participate in a Scoutmaster conference. Turn in your Boy Scout application and health history form signed by your parent or guardian, then participate in a Scoutmaster conference.</td>
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</table>
### Tenderfoot Rank Requirements

1. Present yourself to your leader, properly dressed, before going on an overnight camping trip. Show the camping gear you will use. Show the right way to pack and carry it.

2. Spend at least one night on a patrol or troop campout. Sleep in a tent you have helped pitch.

3. On the campout, assist in preparing and cooking one of your patrol’s meals. Tell why it is important for each patrol member to share in meal preparation and cleanup, and explain the importance of eating together.

4a. Demonstrate how to whip and fuse the ends of a rope.

4b. Demonstrate that you know how to tie the following knots and tell what their uses are: two half hitches and the taut-line hitch.

4c. Using the EDGE Method, teach another person how to tie the square knot.

5. Explain the rules of safe hiking, both on the highway and cross-country, during the day and at night. Explain what to do if you are lost.

6. Demonstrate how to display, raise, lower, and fold the American flag.

7. Repeat from memory and explain in your own words the Scout Oath, Law, motto, and slogan.

8. Know your patrol name, give the patrol yell, and describe your patrol flag.

9. Explain the importance of the buddy system as it relates to your personal safety on outings and in your neighborhood. Describe what a bully is and how you should respond to one.

10a. Record your best in the following tests: Push-ups, Pull-ups, Sit-ups, Standing long jump, 1/4-mile walk/run. Record them again 30 days later.

10b. Show improvement in the activities listed in requirement 10a after practicing for 30 days.

11. Identify local poisonous plants; tell how to treat for exposure to them.

12a. Demonstrate how to care for someone who is choking.

12b. Show first aid for the following:
   - Simple cuts and scrapes
   - Blisters on the hand and foot
   - Minor (thermal/heat) burns or scalds (superficial, or first-degree)
   - Bites or stings of insects and ticks
   - Venomous snakebite
   - Nosebleed
   - Frostbite and sunburn

13. Demonstrate Scout spirit by living the Scout Oath (Promise) and Scout Law in your everyday life. Discuss four specific examples of how you have lived the points of the Scout Law in your daily life.

14. Participate in a Scoutmaster conference.

15. Complete your board of review.
## Second Class Rank Requirements

1a. Demonstrate how a compass works and how to orient a map. Explain what map symbols mean.

1b. Using a compass and a map together, take a five-mile hike (or 10 miles by bike) approved by your adult leader and your parent or guardian. (Note: If you use a wheelchair or crutches, or if it is difficult for you to get around, you may substitute "trip" for "hike.")

2. Discuss the Principles of Leave No Trace

3a. Since joining, have participated in five separate troop/patrol activities (other than troop/patrol meetings), two of which included camping overnight.

3b. On one of these campouts, select your patrol site and sleep in a tent that you pitched.

3c. On one campout, demonstrate proper care, sharpening, and use of the knife, saw, and ax, and describe when they should be used.

3d. Use the tools listed in requirement 2c to prepare tinder, kindling, and fuel for a cooking fire.

3e. Discuss when it is appropriate to use a cooking fire and a lightweight stove. Discuss the safety procedures for using both.

3f. Demonstrate how to light a fire and a lightweight stove.

3g. On one campout, plan and cook over an open fire one hot breakfast or lunch for yourself, selecting foods from the food pyramid. Explain the importance of good nutrition. Tell how to transport, store, and prepare the foods you selected.

4. Participate in a flag ceremony for your school, religious institution, chartered organization, community, or troop activity. Explain to your leader what respect is due the flag of the United States.

5. Participate in an approved (minimum of one hour) service project.

6. Identify or show evidence of at least 10 kinds of wild animals (birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, mollusks) found in your community.

7a. Show what to do for "hurry" cases of stopped breathing, serious bleeding, and ingested poisoning.

7b. Prepare a personal first-aid kit to take with you on a hike.

7c. Demonstrate first aid for the following:
- Object in the eye
- Bite of a suspected rabid animal
- Puncture wounds from a splinter, nail, and fishhook
- Serious burns (partial thickness, or second-degree)
- Heat exhaustion
- Shock
- Heatstroke, dehydration, hypothermia, and hyperventilation

8a. Tell what precautions must be taken for a safe swim.

8b. Demonstrate your ability to jump feet first into water over your head in depth, level off and swim 25 feet on the surface, stop, turn sharply, resume swimming, then return to your starting place.

8c. Demonstrate water rescue methods by reaching with your arm or leg, by reaching with a suitable object, and by throwing lines and objects. Explain why swimming rescues should not be attempted when a reaching or throwing rescue is possible, and explain why and how a rescue swimmer should avoid contact with the victim.
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<tr>
<td><strong>9a.</strong></td>
<td>Participate in a school, community, or troop program on the dangers of using drugs, alcohol, and tobacco and other practices that could be harmful to your health. Discuss your participation in the program with your family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9b.</strong></td>
<td>Explain the three R's of personal safety and protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong></td>
<td>Earn an amount of money agreed upon by you and your parent, then save at least 50% of that money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.</strong></td>
<td>Demonstrate Scout spirit by living the Scout Oath (Promise) and Scout Law in your everyday life. Discuss four specific examples (different from those used for Tenderfoot requirement 14) of how you have lived the points of the Scout Law in your daily life.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>12.</strong></td>
<td>Participate in a Scoutmaster conference.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>13.</strong></td>
<td>Complete your board of review.</td>
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## First Class Rank Requirements

1. Demonstrate how to find directions during the day and at night without using a compass.

2. Using a compass, complete an orienteering course that covers at least one mile and requires measuring the height and/or width of designated items (tree, tower, canyon, ditch, etc.).

3. Since joining, have participated in 10 separate troop/patrol activities (other than troop/patrol meetings), three of which included camping overnight. Demonstrate the Principles of Leave No Trace on these outings.

4a. Help plan a patrol menu for one campout that includes at least one breakfast, one lunch, and one dinner, and that requires cooking at least two of the meals. Tell how the menu includes the foods from the food pyramid and meets nutritional needs.

4b. Using the menu planned in requirement 4a, make a list showing the cost and food amounts needed to feed three or more boys and secure the ingredients.

4c. Tell which pans, utensils, and other gear will be needed to cook and serve these meals.

4d. Explain the procedures to follow in the safe handling and storage of fresh meats, dairy products, eggs, vegetables, and other perishable food products. Tell how to properly dispose of camp garbage, cans, plastic containers, and other rubbish.

4e. On one campout, serve as your patrol’s cook. Supervise your assistant(s) in using a stove or building a cooking fire. Prepare the breakfast, lunch, and dinner planned in requirement 4a. Lead your patrol in saying grace at the meals and supervise cleanup.

5. Visit and discuss with a selected individual approved by your leader (elected official, judge, attorney, civil servant, principal, teacher) your constitutional rights and obligations as a U.S. citizen.

6. Identify or show evidence of at least 10 kinds of native plants found in your community.

7a. Discuss when you should and should not use lashings.

7b. Demonstrate tying the timber hitch and clove hitch and their use in square, shear, and diagonal lashings by joining two or more poles or staves together.

7c. Use lashing to make a useful camp gadget.

8a. Demonstrate tying the bowline knot and describe several ways it can be used.

8b. Demonstrate bandages for a sprained ankle and for injuries on the head, the upper arm, and the collarbone.

8c. Show how to transport by yourself, and with one other person, a person
   - From a smoke-filled room
   - With a sprained ankle, for at least 25 yards

8d. Tell the five most common signals of a heart attack. Explain the steps (procedures) in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

9a. Tell what precautions must be taken for a safe trip afloat.

9b. Successfully complete the BSA swimmer test.*

9c. With a helper and a practice victim, show a line rescue both as tender and as rescuer. (The practice victim should be approximately 30 feet from shore in deep water.)

10. Tell someone who is eligible to join Boy Scouts, or an inactive Boy Scout, about your troop's activities. Invite him to a troop outing, activity, service project, or meeting. Tell him how to join, or encourage the inactive Boy Scout to become active.
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Describe the three things you should avoid doing related to use of the Internet. Describe a cyberbully and how you should respond to one.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Demonstrate Scout spirit by living the Scout Oath (Promise) and Scout Law in your everyday life. Discuss four specific examples (different from those used for Tenderfoot requirement 14 and Second Class Requirement 10) of how you have lived the points of the Scout Law in your daily life.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Participate in a Scoutmaster conference.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Complete your board of review.</td>
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Sample First Year Program

This program starts in March and goes through the first year. It is meant as an example only. Your plan will need to fit in with the themes your troop has chosen and your specific calendar.

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<td>Week 2</td>
<td>T1, T3, T5</td>
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<td>Week 3</td>
<td>T8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>T2, S3e</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
<td>T1-2-3, S3c</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forming the Patrol I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Camping Know How I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forming the Patrol II</td>
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<td>Camping Know How II</td>
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<td>T10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>T11, T12a, T12b, S7b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>T4a-4b</td>
</tr>
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<td>Week 4</td>
<td>T6, T1, T4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
<td>T4a,4b, S3b, S3d, S3g</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fitness I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>First Aid: The Basics I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Knots and Lashings I</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citizenship. Review Camping Know How 1, 11 (brief).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cooking. Stage first aid test, use knots, practice identifying poisonous plants, and have fire building contest.</td>
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<th>May</th>
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<td>T10b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
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<td>Week 3</td>
<td>S8b-c, F9b-c</td>
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<td>Week 4</td>
<td>T7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
<td>T4a,4b, S3b, S3d, S3g</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fitness II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Swimming I</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming II</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skills night. Have a variety of skill games to review Tenderfoot rank. Prizes are a good idea. Have an individual conference with each scout to complete T7.</td>
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<tr>
<th>June</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>F7a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>S8, F7, F9, F8a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Camp</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Continue work on knots and lashings by building camp gadgets (F7c). Complete swimming requirements (S8, F9).</td>
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<td>S1</td>
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<td>Week 2</td>
<td>F1</td>
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<td>Week 3</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>S3g, S3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
<td>S1b, S3b, S3f, S3g</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Map and Compass I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map and Compass III</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map and Compass II</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compete orienteering course for F2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Take a hike to complete S1b, try several methods of finding directions during the day and night.</td>
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<tr>
<th>August</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Week 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>F11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>S3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
<td>S5, F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patrol/Troop hike. Instead of a meeting go an a hike.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skill night. Review knots and lashings, first aid, camping, and cooking skills.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Service Project for all separate Annual Planning Conference for Junior Leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>S4, F11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>S7c</td>
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<td>F8a, F8c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>S7a</td>
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<td>Outing</td>
<td>S3a, F4</td>
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<tr>
<th>October</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>S6, F11</td>
<td>Nature I</td>
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<td>Week 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special Guest: Nature speaker. Have person talk about nature and bring some interesting nature exhibits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>Nature II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>S6, F6, F4</td>
<td>Scouts should present their evidence of plants and animals to each other at this meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
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<td>District Fall Camporee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>S9, F11</td>
<td>Dangers of Drugs and alcohol program at meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>F8b</td>
<td>First Aid: Bandages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>F8d</td>
<td>First Aid: CPR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Skill night. Practice first aid all through first class.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outing</td>
<td>F4</td>
<td>Practice all first aid through first class. Make sure all scouts have completed all first aid requirements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>F5, F11</td>
<td>Bring in a community leader to talk to scouts about their roles as US citizens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>Court of Honor</td>
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Sample First Year Program
This section includes effective teaching outlines for all requirements from joining to First Class. Some requirements are not covered by specific plans. These are ‘participation’ or ‘doing’ requirements. Also, there are some plans that cover no specific requirements, but they are included to enhance patrol spirit and cooperation. These plans can mostly be done either at a meeting or on an outing.
The table below lists the requirements in order and the corresponding part of the program in which the scout is presented with the information to the requirement. Scoutmaster’s conferences are not included to conserve space and because the information would be repetitive.

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Note: In the above chart 1’ denotes that a scout can complete the requirement at a meeting, ‘2’ on a troop outing, and ‘3’ on his own or as part of a MB.
Camping Know-how I

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement T1, T5.
- Know what to bring and what not to bring on a campout.
- Know how to pack a pack.
- Know how to make a ground bed
- What equipment is necessary for sleeping comfortably in to outdoors.
- Know the rules of safe hiking

Materials Required
Sleeping bag.
Sleeping pad.
Pack.
Overnight clothes for the season.
Usual equipment for an overnight
Poster sized diagram of proper weight distribution of a packed backpack.

Discovery (Before the Meeting)
Before the presentation, arrange the overnight gear on a table or the floor. Allow scouts to examine the gear. Take note of those who know what the equipment is and what it is used for and does that do not. Ask scouts how many times they have been camping before and what type of camping it was.

Teaching-Learning (15 Minutes)
I. Equipment:
   A. Tell the name and explain the purpose of each item of equipment you've have brought. Tell the Scouts that they can find more information in their Boy Scout Handbooks.
   B. Tell the scouts about the parts of the pack.
   C. Show the diagram of proper packing. Show scouts how to pack the pack properly. Have each scout try on the pack to see how it feels.

II. Clothing:
   A. Tell Scouts that proper clothing is important. Ask them what they might bring.
   B. Show the Scouts the clothing that you have brought and explain what its advantages are.

III. Show the Scouts where in their handbooks they can find out what clothing and equipment to bring with them on this month's outing. Tell them that there will be a gear 'shakedown' beforehand and if they come prepared they will be able to complete requirement T1.

IV. Discuss the rules of safe Hiking

Patrol Meeting: Equipment Kim's Game
Along with Patrol business from PLC:

Arrange a selection of the equipment on the table when scouts are not looking. Cover the table with the sleeping bag. Uncover the table for a short period of time and ask scouts to remember as many items as possible. Then recover the items with the sleeping bag and ask the Scouts to make a list of as many items as they can and their uses.
Camping Know-how II

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirements T2, and S3b.
- Know how to make a ground bed.
- Understand the importance of a sleeping pad.
- Know how to set up a tent.

Materials Required

- 2 tents with poles, stakes, and lines.
- 2 hammers.
- Ground cloths for tents.
- Sleeping Bag.
- Sleeping pad.

Discovery (Before the Meeting)
Set up the tent. If it's free standing and you have the room set it up inside. Make sure it's the type of tent that the Scouts will be using on their camping trips. Ask scouts if they have ever stayed out in a tent before. If so, was it one like this? Ask the scouts if they have ever set a tent like this up before. At the end of the discovery, take the tent down and show the scouts how it goes into the bag.

Teaching-Learning (15 – 20 Minutes)

I. Move the Scouts outside. Choose a location for setting up the Tent.
   - Level, but with good drainage.
   - Free of lumps, stumps, etc.
   - Low environmental impact.
II. Show scouts how to prepare a proper ground bed.
III. Pitch the tent. Let scouts lie on the sleeping bag on the inside to see how it feels.
IV. Choosing a campsite: Instruct scouts on how to choose a campsite for their patrol
   - Environmental Impact
   - Safety, Size and Shelter (The three S's)
   - Water and Firewood
   - Privacy
   - Permission.
V. Discuss the principles of Leave No Trace
VI. Show scouts the sections in the Boy Scout Handbook that relate to this session. Tell them that if they know this material, they will be able to complete requirements T2, and S3b at this month's outing

Patrol Meeting: Tent pitching Contest

Along with Patrol business from PLC:
Divide the patrol in half to form two teams. Line them up across from the equipment. At the signal ("Go") each team erects its tent. When completed, guy lines must be taught with knots correctly tied, tent sides smooth, pegs properly placed, and tent door closed.
Citizenship

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement T6, S4.
- Properly display the American Flag.
- Properly raise, lower and fold the American Flag.

Materials Required

- flag pole.
- American Flag.

Teaching-Learning

I. Go over the rules for displaying the American flag found in the *Boy Scout Handbook* pages 71-76. (5 minutes)
   A. When flags are flown at different heights the US flag is always the highest.
   B. When flags are flown at equal height the US flag is always in front or farthest to the right.
   C. When displayed horizontally the blue field is always on its own right and at the top.
   D. When on the stage, the flag is on the speaker's right. If not of the stage the flag is on the audience's right.
   E. Never flown upside down except in case of emergency or distress as a signal for help.

II. Show scouts how to fold the American flag. Let them practice. (10 Minutes)

Patrol Meeting:

Along with Patrol business from PLC:

Go to the flag pole and show scouts how to properly raise and lower the Flag.

Hand out the Flag Quiz found in the appendix of this book. Score the quizzes with the scouts when they are done. Scouts should participate in a formal flag ceremony to complete S4 and use what they have learned.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:
- Complete advancement requirements T3, S3g, F4a, F4b, F4c, F4d, F4e
- Plan a menu for the season.
- Make a shopping list for the menu
- Determine necessary utensils and other gear needed for the meal.
- Understand proper storage and handling of food.
- Understand proper sanitation and refuse handling related to food.
- Cook a simple meal.

Materials Required
- Bread or muffin mixes of different flavors. Approximately one per participant.
- Other ingredients as called for in the bread mixes.
- A heat source.
- A pan of water.
- Zip Lock sandwich bags.

Discovery (Before the Meeting)
Give each scout a sandwich bag and the ingredients for his muffin mix. Have each one put the ingredients into the bag. Get as much air out of the bag as you can and then seal it. Next, the scout should mix the ingredients by 'swishing' the bag. When the muffins are mixed, put them in boiling water to cook them. They should be ready by the end of a meeting if you do this as an early pre-opening activity. This would also be an excellent camp out activity.

Teaching-Learning (15 – 20 minutes)
I. What are we going to eat? To answer this question you need to ask a few more.
   A. How long will we be out? For short outings, fresh foods are fine. For trips of more than a day or two, carry supplies that won't spoil.
   B. How many people are going? Then you can decide how much food to take for each meal.
   C. What are you going to do? Estimate how much time you want to spend cooking. For days packed with action, choose recipes that won't take long to prepare. However, cooking may be your major camp activity. Take the ingredients and gear and you'll cook up a real feast!
   D. How will you reach camp? Are you traveling by car? Then you can take griddles, Dutch ovens, and plenty of utensils. If you'll be packing everything on your back, keep your menus and your load basic and light.
   E. What kind of weather do you expect? Winter menus should contain more of the fats your body burns for heat. Include soup mixes and hot drinks. Summer meals can be lighter and include more cold fluids.

II. Determine which utensils will be needed to prepare, cook, and serve the meal.

Patrol Meeting
Along with Patrol business from PLC:
Planning a menu: Have the group actually plan the menu for their next campout.
Shopping list:
   A. Make a list of all the ingredients you will need for the menu.
   B. Use page 321 & 322 of the Boy Scout Handbook to determine recommended serving sizes
   C. Go through this process using one meal as an example for the group. Have the group do the rest in their patrol meeting.

Scouts should begin to cook meals on their own at the campouts after this presentation. The ultimate application will be in the completion of T3, S3g, F4a thru 4e.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement S3e, S3f, and help with completion of T3, S3d & S3g
- Earn the Firem'n Chit award.
- Understand the outdoor code as it relates to fire safety.
- Be safe with fire.
- Gather tinder, kindling, and wood.
- Light a fire.

Materials Required
Firem'n Chit Cards for each participant. Outdoor code cards for each participant. Fire starters, tinder, kindling, and wood.
Examples of Teepee, Lean-to, and Log Cabin fire lays. Examples of several different fire starters. Examples of several different types of wood. Outdoor Code Poster (A place to make a fire.) 2 or 3 Fire Rings, means to extinguish fires

Discovery
Display for the scouts several different types of fire starters, tinder, kindling, and wood. Display the outdoor code poster behind. Ask scouts if they know the difference between them.

Teaching-Learning
I. What is the outdoor code and what does it mean? Hand out outdoor code cards to each participant.
II. Fires (10 Minutes)
   A. What are the ways of building a fire?
      1. Teepee
      2. Lean-to
      3. Log Cabin
   B. What do you need to make a fire?
      1. PERMISSION
      2. SAFE AREA
      3. MEANS TO CONTROL AND EXTINGUISH FIRE
      4. Fire Starters
      5. Tinder
      6. Kindling
      7. Wood
   C. Wet weather tips
      1. Store tinder and kindling for several fires under your dining fly before it rains.
      2. Keep a supply of tinder in a plastic bag
      3. Split wet logs.
      4. Blow gently on damp tinder.
      5. Waterproof your matches.
      6. Use fire starters.
III. Fire Safety (5 Minutes)
   A. Where can I build a fire?
      1. Existing fire circles.
      2. Gravel pits, sand, or bare soil away from trees.
      3. Clear all burnable materials five feet in all directions from a fire.
      4. Save ground cover so that it can be replaced.
   B. How do I put out a fire?
      1. Splash water onto the embers and stir. Repeat until the fire is cold out.
      2. Without water, work dirt in the fire until it is cold out.
   C. Secure all necessary permits before you build a fire.

IV. After the presentation sign and hand out Firem'n chit cards to each participant. Tell them that to keep the card they must live up to their responsibility to keep fires safe.

**Patrol Meeting: Fire Building Contest**

Along with Patrol business from PLC:

Hold a fire building contest. Divide the patrol up into teams of two or three scouts. Break down the example fire lays and assign each team a different one. Line the scouts up across from the materials and at the signal each team must build its fire lay. If you can, allow the scouts to actually light the fires as a part of the contest.
First Aid: Basics I

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirements T11, T12a, T12B, S7b.
- Assemble a personal first aid kit to take on a hike.
- Treat for minor first aid (simple cuts, minor burns, nosebleed, bites and stings).
- Do the Heimlich maneuver.

Materials Required

- Example first aid kit and personal first aid kit.
- Bandages suitable for simple cuts, burns, etc.

Discovery (Before the Meeting)
Display the first aid kit and example first aid kit. Answer any questions the scouts may have about the first aid kit. Get a feeling for how much each one already knows about first aid.

Teaching-Learning
I. What is in a first aid kit? (5 Minutes)
   A. Briefly go through the items in your example first aid kit and their uses.
   B. What goes in your personal first aid kit?
      1. Adhesive bandages.
      2. Small role of adhesive tape.
      3. Latex gloves.
      4. Moleskin

II. Simple First Aid (10 Minutes)
   A. Simple cuts and scratches.
      1. Clean wound with soap and water.
      2. Allow wound to dry and then apply an adhesive bandage.
   B. Blister on hand and foot.
      1. Surround the tender spot with a doughnut bandage of moleskin when you notice a hot spot forming on your hand or foot.
      2. If the blister must be broken, sterilize a pin in the flame of a match.
      3. Prick the blister near the edge and press the fluid out.
      4. Keep the wound clean with a sterile bandage and protect it from pressure with a doughnut.
   C. First degree burns.
      1. Treat immediately with cold water. Keep the burn under water until there is little or no pain.
      2. Apply a moist bandage loosely.
      3. Where water is not available apply a clean, dry dressing.
   D. Bites or Stings of insects and ticks
      Ticks: cover the tick with grease. It will back out on its own.
      1. Other Insects: Remove carefully any stinger and relieve the pain with ice water.
First Class First Year

E. VENOMOUS snakes.
   (If it bites you and makes you sick it’s venomous. If you bite it and it makes you sick it’s poisonous.)
   1. Get medical help immediately. If you know what kind of snake it was, tell the doctor.
   2. Have the victim lie down. Keep him calm and quiet.
   3. Elevate the wound above the heart.
   4. Treat the victim for shock.

F. Nosebleed:
   1. Have the victim sit up and lean forward slightly.
   2. Press the bleeding nostril toward the center.
   3. Apply a cool, wet cloth to the nose and face.

III. The Heimlich maneuver. (5 Minutes)
   A. Step behind the victim and put your arms around his midsection.
   B. Clasp your hands together with the knuckle of one thumb just above his navel.
   C. With a sharp, inward thrust drive your hands up under the victim’s rib cage.
   D. If the food doesn’t pop loose repeat

IV. Test the scout’s knowledge at this month’s event.

Patrol Meeting:

Along with Patrol business from PLC:

Allow scouts to practice their first aid and talk about preparing their personal first aid kits. Tell them to bring their kits to the next meeting and on the outing for the month.
First Class First Year

First Aid: Basics II

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement 57c
- Treat for object in the eye, bite of suspected rabid animal, puncture wounds, second degree burns, heat exhaustion, and shock.

Materials Required
- Blanket
- Bandages (for snakebite, cold cloths, etc)
- Gauze pad

Discovery
Stage a first aid situation in the meeting during at an unexpected time. Use one of the injuries in the presentation and see how scouts react. Alternatively, tell scouts that one member of their patrol has one of these injuries and see how they react.

Teaching-Learning
As always, consult a current first aid manual to verify these techniques.

I. Shock.
   A. Shock occurs in every injury. Its symptoms are:
      1. Sudden lowering of strength.
      2. Skin is cold and clammy.
      3. Vomiting
   B. First Aid:
      1. Have the person lie down.
      2. Raise his feet 10 to 12 inches. If he is have trouble breathing, raise his head instead.
      3. Cover him and keep him warm. If conscious, let him sip water.
      4. Never leave him alone. Talk to him and assure him that everything will be all right.

II. Object in eye
   A. Have the person blink—the tears may flush out the object.
   B. If that doesn't work, pull the upper lid down over the lower one. If the object is under the lower lid, place your thumb on the skin just below the lid and pull it down gently. Lift out the object with a corner of a sterile gauze pad.
   C. If that fails, cover the eye with a gauze pad and get the patient under medical care.

III. Bite of suspected rabid animal.
   A. You have three jobs to do:
      1. Give First Aid
      2. Get medical help.
      3. Call the police or rangers to capture the animal.
   B. First Aid
      1. Scrub the bite with plenty of soap and water.
      2. Cover the wound with sterile bandage and get the victim to a doctor.
First Class First Year

IV. Puncture wound
   A. Nail and Splinter
      1. Take out any foreign matter then squeeze gently around the wound.
      2. Wash gently with soap and water.
      3. Apply a sterile bandage.
   B. Fishhook
      1. Cut the line and allow a doctor to remove the fishhook.
      2. If in the backcountry:
         a) Push the barb out through the skin and snip if off with a pair of pliers.
         b) Back the barbless hook out of the wound.

V. Second degree burns.
   A. Symptoms: Blisters, Redness of skin.
   B. First Aid:
      1. Do not break the blisters.
      2. If the blisters are not broken, place the injury in cool water until the pain lessens.
      3. Apply a moist dressing and bandage loosely.
      4. Do not apply creams, ointments, or sprays.

VI. Heat exhaustion.
   A. Symptoms:
      1. Pale skin. Cold and clammy from perspiration.
      2. Shallow breathing and nausea
      3. Dilated pupils
      4. Headache and dizziness.
   B. First Aid:
      1. Move the patient to a cool shady spot.
      2. Place him on his back and raise his feet.
      3. Fan him and apply cool wet cloths. Give him sips of water.

VII. Poisonous Plants
   A. Do you know what poisonous plants look like?. At the next available opportunity, show scouts in the wild what the plants look like and have them learn to identify them.
   B. First Aid:
      1. Rinse with water immediately. Do not scrub as this will only spread the oil of the plant.
      2. Use Calamine lotion to relieve itching.
      3. Remove any lingering sap by laundering clothing.

VIII. Tell patrol members that they will have a chance to practice this skill at this month’s outing.

Application: First Aid Steps Games.
Cut out the First Aid steps cards in the appendix. For each first aid situation, the patrol must line up with the patrol leader in front and each member holding a step card. Members must be in the proper order to get credit (e.g. the patrol leader has the first step, the second scout has the next step, etc). If time allows, have the patrol do all the situations presented. The patrol can compete against its own time. Note, there are not enough cards for each injury so the patrol could be split into two teams if there are enough scouts.
**First Aid: Bandages**

**Learning Objectives**
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement F8b
- Construct and use the bandages for the head, upper arm, sprained ankle and collarbone.

**Materials Required**

- Bandages for above (One set for each injury)
- Two "victims" for game.

**Discovery**
Fix up a scout (or better an Assistant Scoutmaster) with all the bandages above. Allow the scouts to laugh and ask questions. Ask each if they have seen bandages like this before, and if they know how to tie them.

**Teaching-Learning**

I. Go over, with a victim, the following bandages:
   A. Head
   B. Upper arm
   C. Sprained ankle
   D. Collar Bone.

II. Allow scouts to practice for a few minutes.

III. Tell scouts that they will use these skills on this month's outing.

**Application: Bandage Relay**
Divide the patrol into two teams. Provide patrols with a list of bandages. At the signal ("Go") one member of each team will run forward and apply the first bandage to the 'victim.' It must be certified correct. Then the next member does the second one and so on. The first team finished wins.
First Aid: CPR

Learning Objectives

As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

• Complete advancement requirement F8d.
• Describe the five signs of a heart attack.
• Tell the steps in CPR.

Discovery

Have one of the adults exhibit clearly the five signs of a heart attack. See if scouts react. If they do not, have the leader ‘fall’ to the floor and pretend to be unconscious. See if the scouts can determine what is wrong.

Teaching-Learning

I. Five Signs of a Heart Attack (see Boy Scout Handbook page 298 )
   A. Uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain
      1. In the center of the chest behind the breastbone.
      2. This may spread to the shoulders, arms, neck, jaw, and back.
      3. It may come and go.
      4. Sharp, stabbing twinges of pain usually are not symptoms of a heart attack.
   B. Unusual sweating
   C. Nausea
   D. Shortness of breath
   E. A feeling of weakness

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CPR PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN REVISED. Some “authorities” have removed breaths altogether and others have gone to 30 compressions and 2 breaths. Scoutmasters should decide which approach to use so teaching is uniform throughout the troop.

II. CPR
   A. Establish unresponsiveness (Hey are you OK).
   B. Send someone to call for help.
   C. Open Airway, check ABC’s (Airway Breathing Circulation)
   D. Give two breaths
   E. Complete 15 compressions and two breaths ( alternate method; 30 compressions and 2 breaths)
   F. Do ‘E’ four times.
   G. Check ABC’s again.
   H. Go to ‘E’
   I. Continue until help arrives or you are physically exhausted.

Application:

Scouts should discuss CPR. If possible have a trained instructor on hand. They will know the current recommended procedure and may be able to provide materials for certification. (Note, however, that scouts do not have to be certified to complete requirement F8d.)
First Aid: Hurry Cases

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement 87a.
- Treat for the hurry cases of stopped breathing, serious bleeding, and internal poisoning.

Discovery
Ask scouts to take their pulse using the Brachial artery. Tell them this is the one in the arm. See how many can find where this is.

Teaching-Learning

I. Serious Bleeding  PROTECTION BARRIERS ARE A MUST  Consider ALL Blood to be contaminated with blood borne viruses.
   A. Direct Pressure First
      1. Cover the wound a pad (a bandanna, shirt, or any cloth)
      2. Press hard
      3. Tie the pad firmly in place.
      4. If the pad becomes soaked with blood don't remove it. Place another on top of it.
      5. Continue the pressure.
   B. Pressure points
      1. Don't cut off blood flow entirely.
      2. Use to slow the flow of blood and allow clotting.
      3. Show scouts the locations of the pressure points.

II. Stopped Breathing (SEE PAGE 19 THIS DOCUMENT)
   A. Establish unresponsiveness (Hey are you OK).
   B. Send someone to call for help.
   C. Open Airway, check ABC's (Airway Breathing Circulation)
   D. Give two breaths
   E. Check to see if the chest rises and falls. If not
      1. Position yourself astride the victim.
      2. Place the heel of your hand between the waist and rib cage and the second on top.
      3. Give eight inward and upward thrusts.
      4. Open mouth and sweep deeply onto the mouth along the cheek with hooked finger.
   F. Continue until help arrives or you are physically exhausted.

III. Internal Poisoning  NOTE NEW NUMBER FOR POISON CONTROL UNDER SUBHEADING B. THIS SECTION
   A. Quickly take the poison container (if available) to the phone.
   B. Call a poison control center or emergency medical center and follow their instructions. 1-800-222-1222
   C. Treat for shock and check breathing frequently.
   D. Save all containers and vomit.

Application:
Practice these skills on this month's outing.
Learning Objectives

As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement F8a, and F8c.
- Demonstrate the carries used to transport a victim.
- Tie the bowline.

Materials Required

- Several older scouts to demonstrate the carries.
- Ropes for scouts to tie bowline.

Discovery

Have scouts attempt to transport a victim a certain (short) distance. See how they do.

Teaching-Learning

I. Bowline: the rescue knot (show scouts how to tie the Bowline and let them practice)
II. How would you move a person out of a smoke filled room? Have older scouts demonstrate these carries from the Boy Scout book.
   A. Walking Assist
   B. One person Carry
   C. Four Handed Seat
   D. Two Person Carry.

Application: Carry Relay

Divide the patrol into two teams. If there are not enough members have older scouts participate or have the patrol compete against its own time. Set up a start line and another approximately 25 yards away as a turning line. Have scouts practice one carry going down and one coming back. The first team to complete all four carries wins.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:
  • Complete advancement requirement T10a.

Materials Required
  • A pull-up bar
  • A location suitable for doing fitness tests in T10a.

Application:
Have scouts record their best in the tests listed. Record these for your records as well.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:
  • Complete advancement requirement T10b

Materials Required
  • A pull-up bar
  • A location suitable for doing fitness tests in T10a.

Application:
Have scouts record their best in the tests listed. Record these for your records as well. If they have shown improvement they have completed T9b.
Forming the Patrol I

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirements J4, J5, J6, J7, J8, T8, T9.
- Begin to personally understand the Scout Oath, Law, Motto and Slogan.
- Know the Scout sign, salute, and handclasp.
- Be able to tie the square knot.
- Describe why we use the buddy system in Scouting.
- Name their patrol members and state their patrol name.

Materials Required

- Scout Oath, Law, Motto, Slogan, and Outdoor Code Posters.
- Poster of the Scout Badge.
- A large beach ball.
- Blindfolds for each patrol member.

Discovery
Show scouts the scout sign, salute, and handclasp. Let them practice. Show them a square knot and teach them how to tie it.

Teaching-Learning

I. Demonstrate a square knot using two different colored ropes per scout (5 minutes)
II. Recite with the Scouts the Scout Oath, Scout Law, Motto, and Slogan. Talk about what each part means. Ask scouts what they think about them. (5 Minutes)
III. Discuss the buddy system in Scouting. Ask them why they think that the buddy system is important. (5 Minutes)
IV. Play Moon Ball (If Time)
   A. Arrange the patrol in a circle.
   B. The object of the game is for the patrol to keep the ball aloft as long as possible without hitting the ceiling. To do this the patrol must work together.
   C. The patrol should compete against its own record.

Patrol Meeting:
Along with Patrol business from PLC:
Talk about what a patrol is. Ask scouts to think about a name and flag design for their patrol and bring this to the next meeting. If there is agreement, name the patrol.

Once the patrol is named, have scouts work on patrol yells, and cheers.

Practice Square Knot
Forming the Patrol II

Learning Objectives

As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement T7
- Make a patrol flag.
- Have patrol spirit.
- Give their patrol yells, and cheers.

Materials Required

- Example(s) of patrol flag(s)

Discovery

Have a patrol within the troop present their flag to the troop at the opening of the meeting. Make sure they tell about all the symbolism of the flag and all the embellishments that have been put on it.

Teaching-Learning

I. Patrol Meetings and Activities (5 Minutes)
   A. Patrols can and should function outside the regular troop meetings, brainstorm for ideas.
   B. Patrols can have activities outside the regular troop meetings, brainstorm for first Patrol Activity.

II. Talk with the patrol about what they want their flag to look like. Discuss each member’s suggestions and write down a plan for making the patrol flag. (10 Minutes)

Patrol Meeting:

Along with Patrol business from PLC:

The patrol should now make its flag and continue to develop yells, cheers, and songs. It might be a good idea to have the patrol make the patrol flag in a patrol meeting separate from the regular troop meeting. This will give them an introduction to patrol meetings and activities.

Continue Brainstorming ideas about outside activities and functions that the New Scout Patrol is interested in.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:
- Complete advancement requirements T4a, and T4b.
- Whip and fuse the ends of a rope.
- Tie a two half hitches and taut line hitch.

Materials Required
- A frayed piece of rope.
- Ropes that need to be whipped and fused.
- One rope for each participant for knot tying.

Discovery (Before the Meeting)
Show scouts a segment of rope that is badly frayed. Ask them how useful this rope is as compared a good piece. Introduce scouts to the notion of never cutting rope.

Teaching-Learning
I. Whipping and Fusing
   A. Demonstrate to scouts how to fuse a rope.
   B. Demonstrate to scouts how to whip a rope.
II. Demonstrate to Scouts the Two Half Hitches.
III. Demonstrate to Scouts the Taut Line Hitch.
IV. Explain the steps of EDGE, show them how to teach tying a Square knot with EDGE method.

Patrol Meeting:
Along with Patrol business from PLC:
Practice whipping and fusing ropes. Practice two Half Hitches and Tautline hitches and teach one another to tie a square knot using the EDGE method.
Knot tying contest: (After the meeting)
Divide the patrol up into two teams. At the signal, one the member of each the team will run to the judges and tie a Taut Line and a Two Half Hitches. That patrol member then steps behind the judge and sits down. The first team with all members sitting behind their judge wins.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement F7a.
- Tie the timber hitch, clove hitch.
- Use these knots in the square, shear, and diagonal lashings.
- Use these lashings in a real outdoor setting (F7b).

Materials Required

- 2 short stick for each participant and one for the instructor.
- 115 foot rope for each participant and one for the instructor.
- 45 foot poles.
- 2 seven foot poles.

Discovery
Build an H trestle for the scouts to inspect with the five foot and seven foot poles. Let them notice how sturdy the structure is. Let the scouts take the structure apart.

Teaching-Learning

I. Show the scouts the following knots and allow them to tie them several times
   A. Clove hitch
   B. Timber hitch.
II. Show scouts these lashings and allow them to practice.
   A. Square.
   B. Sheer
   C. Diagonal.

Application:
For this meeting, have scouts build the H trestle and compete against their own time.

You may want to practice these skills more during the skills time of the next meeting. If so, scouts can make an X trestle or some other pioneering projects.

Have scouts make a simple camp gadget on this month's outing to complete requirement F7b.
Map and Compass I

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirements S1a, S1b.
- Use a compass and understand basically how a compass and map can work together.

Materials Required
Several different types of maps (street maps, topographical maps). 1 compass and map for every participant.

Discovery
Play the Compass Game (No. R01005) or Beginner's Compass Game (No. R01004). Divide scouts into teams of two and then see how accurate they are with the compass. Make sure to help those scouts who have never used a compass before by giving a brief explanation.

Teaching-Learning

I. The Compass (see Boy Scout Handbook page 66)
   A. What are the parts of the compass you've been using? Aim for the following main points.
      1. Needle.
      2. Orienting arrow
      3. Direction of Travel arrow.
   B. How do you use a compass? (see Boy Scout Handbook page 73)
      1. To follow a bearing (they should all know this one)?
      2. How about to take a bearing?
         a) Point direction of travel arrow at object.
         b) Align the Orienting arrow with the north end of the needle.
         c) Read degrees at the base of the direction of travel arrow.

II. Maps (see Boy Scout Handbook page 67, 68 & 69)
   A. Ask scouts to look at the maps you've brought. Ask them what similarities and differences they see (one has contour lines, the scales are different, both use the same symbols, etc)
   B. Map Colors:
      1. Green: Forests, woodlands, orchards, and other areas of heavy vegetation.
      2. White: Mostly clear of trees-fields, meadows, rocky slopes, or open country.
      3. Blue: Water—streams, lakes, etc.
      4. Black: Man made—roads, bridges, buildings, etc.
   C. Ask scouts what they thing the contour lines are for? Explain how they are used.

III. Orienting the map: Show scouts how to orient the map and let each try to do it on his own.

Application:
Before anyone arrives, circle a set of points on each of the Scout's maps. Number the points on one of them in a circular pattern (this will be the 'master' map). Take degree readings from point to point, moving in a circular pattern (like an orienteering course). Write these down and instruct scouts to use the degree readings to number the points on their map. When everyone is done, give them the correct answers.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement F2
- Measure the height and width of objects using several different methods.
- Complete and orienteering course.

Materials Required
- One dish of muddy water.

Discovery
Ask scouts to measure the height of some object around the area. If you don’t know the height of the object for sure, measure it in advance using one of the more accurate methods. Allow the patrol about five minutes to accomplish the task. See how close they came.

Teaching-Learning

I. How can we accurately measure the height of something? Demonstrate several of the methods listed. See the Boy Scout Handbook for full explanations and illustrations.
   A. Pencil Method
   B. Tree Felling Method.
   C. Muddy Water Method.
   D. Shadow Method.

II. How can we measure the width of something? Demonstrate several of the methods listed. See the Boy Scout Handbook for full explanations and illustrations.
   A. Salute Method
   B. Stick Method.
   C. Compass Method.

Application: Measuring
Now have the scouts go out and measure the heights and widths of some things around the meeting place. Again, try to make these things that are known, or you can measure accurately Do an orienteering course on this month’s outing to complete the requirement.
Map and Compass III

Note: It is best to do this session on a campout where scouts can actually practice the skills. Do the discovery experience on Friday night, the directions during the day throughout Saturday, and the final Directions during night Saturday night.

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

• Complete advancement requirement F1.
• Tell directions during the day and night in several ways without a compass.

Materials Required

• Compass (to give the right answer).
• Sticks and materials for various methods.
• Constellation finder.

Discovery
Have scouts look around. Can they tell which way is north? How do they know-what method are they using? Use the compass to confirm their findings.

Teaching-Learning
I. Setup: Choose several methods to demonstrate to scouts. Teach them these. Some may require waiting time so start these early in the day and work on other things in between times.

II. Directions during the day.
A. Watch method (Analog Only).
   1. Hold your watch flat
   2. Place a short twig upright against the edge of the watch at the point of the hour hand.
   3. Turn the watch until the shadow of the twig falls exactly along the hour hand.
   4. A line from the center of the watch dividing in half the angle between the hour hand and the numeral 12 will point south.

B. Shadow stick method.
   1. Push a short, straight stick in the ground.
   2. Angle it toward the sun so that it creates no shadow.
   3. Wait until it casts a shadow 6 inches long. The shadow will be pointing East.

C. Equal Length shadow method.
   1. In the morning, push a 3 foot staff upright into the ground.
   2. Tie a string around the bottom and extend the string to the end of the staffs shadow.
   3. Tie a peg to the string at that point and use it to make a circle around the staff.
   4. Push the peg into the circle at the place where the staffs shadow meets it.
   5. In the afternoon, place another peg where the tip of the staffs shadow again touches the circle. A straight line between the pegs is a West-East line with West at the morning peg.

III. Directions at night.
A. The north star.
   1. First, locate the north star using the Big Dipper.
   2. Push a stick into the ground about 2 foot high.
   3. Use a shorter stick in such a way as to sight over the tops of both to the North Star.
   4. The line created by the sticks (shorter to longer) will point north.
First Class First Year

B. When you can only see one star.
   1. Mark the location of the star in the sky with a landmark or the stick method mentioned above for the north star. Preferably, this star would be along the horizon.
   2. In 1 to 2 hours observe the star again. You will now be able to tell the direction pointed to by the sticks.
      a) If the star has rose, that direction is East
      b) If the star has set, that direction is West.
      c) If the star has moved to the left, that direction is North
      d) If the star has moved to the right, that direction is South.

C. Constellation Method. There are many constellations in the sky. These move in a predictable way throughout the various seasons. If you know the constellation, you can tell directions from where they are in the sky, given the season and time. This is easily demonstrated using a wheel type Star Gazer or Constellation Finder.

D. The methods used during the day with the sun will also work at night with the moon.

Application:
Scouts should construct and use one or more of the methods for finding directions that were not demonstrated. This could be made into an individual contest to see which scout can get the most accurate North-South or East-West line as checked with the compass.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:
• Complete advancement requirement S6.
• Appreciate and respect the animals that live in their communities.

Materials Required
• Examples of plaster casts of animal prints.
• Books on animal identification.
• Plaster of Paris.
• One plate for each participant.

Discovery
An excellent discovery would be to have an animal brought into the meeting by a qualified professional. If this type of person is not available, you can allow scouts to make a plaster of Paris cast of their hand to take home. Do this at the beginning of the meeting or the casts will not be set up by the end.

Teaching-Learning
I. What are some types of animals?
   What are some characteristics of each one?
   A. Mammals (have fur, warm blooded)
   B. Birds (have feathers, sometimes fly)
   C. Reptiles (Scaly skin, cold blooded, hibernate)
   D. Amphibians (Moist skin, 'dual life')
   E. Fish (Have gills, life in water)
II. Identifying Animals
   A. Show books that can also be used in identifying animals.
   B. Demonstrate to scouts how they would go through the process of identifying an animal.
III. Observing Animals
   A. Evidence of animals
      1. Droppings
      2. Partially eaten food (chewed nuts, etc).
      3. Tracks. (Making plaster casts)
   B. Taking pictures of animals.

Application:
Have scouts collect evidence of 10 animals and bring it into a future meeting. This can include plaster casts, pictures, etc.
Learning Objectives

As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement F6
- Appreciate the beauty of the plants around them.
- Use resources to identify plants.

Materials Required

- Plant identification books
- Leaf casts.
- 10 to 15 different types of leaves (1 of each per participant and a set for the presenter).
- Ink (water soluble) and rubber roller.
- Newspaper.
- Copy paper (for prints).
- A piece of glass or a glass plate.
- Example leaf casts and leaf prints.

Discovery

Allow scouts to look at the leaves and identify as they can. Let scouts make a leaf cast at the beginning of the meeting so that it will be dry by the end. This could be done as the pre-opening.

Teaching-Learning

I. Identifying Leaves.
   A. Types of Trees
      1. Deciduous (Broad Leafed).
      2. Conifer (Evergreen or Cone Bearing).
   B. Types of leaves:
      1. Simple.
      2. Compound.
      3. Simple Palmate.
   C. For some of the leaves you have brought in, explain to scouts how you identified them.
   D. Include what make them different from other leaves and how they are alike.

II. Making leaf casts and leaf prints

Application: Leaf Printing

Have scouts make prints of their choice of 5 of the leaves you brought in. Make prints of these as described above. For scouts to complete their requirement, have them collect some more leaf samples and identify them on their own.
Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

- Complete advancement requirement S8a, F9c
- Understand and practice Water Safety and Rescue techniques

Materials Required
- BSA Safe Swim Slide Show (myscouting.org)
- BSA Safety Afloat Slide Show (myscouting.org)
- Computer / Projector
- Rope

Discovery
Review BSA Slide Shows

Teaching-Learning
I. Reach - Demonstrate how to plant yourself to maintain balance when reaching for a drowning victim
   a. Reach with Arm
   b. Reach with Object
II. Throw – Demonstrate throwing rescues
   a. Throwing Buoyant Objects
   b. Throwing Lines
III. Row – Explain how to approach and rescue a drowning victim from a Boat
IV. Go – Explain how to approach and rescue a drowning victim by swimming to them using a buoyant device or rescue line

Application: Life Line Relay
Have scouts play life line relay to hone their “Throw” skills.
Swimming II

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:
- Complete advancement requirement S8b, S8c, F9b, F9c
- Understand and practice Water Safety and Rescue techniques and complete BSA Swim Test

Materials Required
- Pool
- Flotation Devices
- Rope

Discovery
Review Reach, Throw, Row and Go

Teaching-Learning
I. Have Scout jump feet first into deep water, level off, swim 25 ft on the surface, stop, turn sharply and return to starting place.
II. Perform BSA Swim Test
III. Have Scouts demonstrate Reach, Throw and Go water rescue methods

Application: Life Line Relay
Have scouts play life line relay to hone their “Throw” skills.
Tot’n Chip

Note: It is best to do this session on a campout where scouts can actually practice the skills.

Learning Objectives
As a result of this experience, each participant should be able to:

• Complete advancement requirements S3c, and S3d.
• Properly use and care for the scout knife, ax, and saw.
• Earn the Toten’ Chip Card

Materials Required
• A Toten’ Chip Card for each participant.
• Ax, knife, and saw (1 set of these per every 2 -3 participants).
• file, knife sharpening kit (with oil, 1 set per every 2 - 3 participants).
• Ax Yard
• Sticks
• Choping Log
• Ax and Saw Sharpening Demonstration log.
• Gloves (1 pair per every 2 -3 participants).
• Rags (to wipe up excess oil).
• Newspaper (to cover table if protection is necessary).

Discovery
Start by asking the scouts the following questions. How many of you have used a knife, ax, or saw before? How important do you think that being safe with these tools? What do you think can happen if you’re not safe? Is being able to use wood tools properly and safely a right, or a privilege?

Teaching-Learning
Note: You may wish to do I, II, and III as three separate presentations separated by a game or activity. This can be especially helpful with younger scouts.
I. The Scout Knife: (15 Minutes)
   A. Care and Sharpening
      1. Cleaning:
         a) Open all the blades, being careful not to cut yourself.
         b) Twirl a small piece of cloth or paper towel into the end of a toothpick.
         c) Moisten it with oil and wipe out the inside.
         d) Be sure to clean the joint at the base of each blade.
         e) Swab out extra oil with a clean cloth.
      2. Sharpening:
         a) Put a few drops of honing oil on the stone.
         b) Hold the back against the stone at about a 20 to 30 degree angle.
         c) Push the blade back along the stone as if you were slicing a thin piece off the stone.
         d) Work the blade back and forth. Make sure that the number of times for each side is the same to evenly sharpen the blade.
   B. Handling and Use: Follow these Dos and Don’ts.
      1. Do.
         a) Keep blades closed except when in use.
         b) Always cut away from yourself.
         c) Close blades before handing the knife to someone else.
         d) Make sure that no one is within an arm’s length away when using the knife.
2. Don’t
   a) Carry a knife with the blade open.
   b) Pound on the knife handle with another tool. The knife may break.
   c) Throw the knife.
   d) Pry with the point of the knife blade—it can snap.
   e) Put the knife in a fire—new blades are made by a process called tempering in which the blades are heated to harden the blade. Re-heating the knife with a fire can ruin the temper and weaken the knife.

3. Handing your knife to another person.
   a) Close the blade.
   b) Hand the knife.
   c) Make sure the other person has the tool (i.e. says 'thank you').
   d) Never hand any tool across the body.

C. Allow scouts to practice the proper care, handling, and use of the knife.

II. The Scout Saw (15 Minutes)
   A. Care and Sharpening
      1. Touch up teeth with a triangle file or ignition file.
      2. The best way to 'sharpen' a blade is to buy a new one.
      3. Hand saws to another scout the same way you would hand a knife.
   B. Handling and Use
      1. Treat every saw with respect.
      2. Protect the blade (and your hands) with a sheath.
      3. Use a long, smooth stroke.
      4. Undercut branches first.
   C. Allow scouts to practice the care, handling and use of the saw.

III. The Scout Ax (15 Minutes)
   A. Sharpening
      1. Use a file with a knuckle guard and wear gloves.
      2. Use a log and stakes as shown in the Boy Scout Handbook on page 85.
      3. Place the file on the edge of the blade and push it into the bit. Use enough pressure so that you can feel the file cutting the metal. Use firm, even strokes and sharpen each side evenly.
   B. Handling and Use
      1. The ax should be sharp and the head on tight.
      2. Always wear sturdy shoes to protect your feet.
      3. Clear the area in which you’re working.
      4. Hand the ax in the proper way (Boy Scout Handbook page 84).
      5. Know how to properly
         a) Buck a log.
         b) Switch Hit.
         c) Use a chopping block, and to split wood.

Application:
Scouts should practice their skills completing requirement S3c. They should receive the Toten’ Chip card as recognition for their accomplishments and a reminder of the responsibility of using wood tools.
Lesson Evaluation Form

The name of the presentation is __________________________ presented on ____________________________.

Were the Learning Objectives met?
If any of the objectives were not met, list them below and why they were not.

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

How can the presentation be improved?
List below ways the presentation could be made more interesting in the future.

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

Did the scouts enjoy the presentation, was it fun?
If the scouts didn't have fun, why not? How can the presentation be changed so that it is fun?

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________
Appendix

This section contains the forms and worksheets you will need to implement the program.
First Class First Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patrol:</th>
<th>REFER TO HANDBOOK OR REQUIREMENTS BOOK FOR SPECIFIC RANK REQUIREMENTS ON EACH ITEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Troop Guide:</td>
<td>______________</td>
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</table>

**Scout (Joining Requirements)**

1. Meet age requirements
2. Complete Boy Scout Application / signed by parents
3. Find a Scout troop near your home
4. Repeat the Pledge of Allegiance
5. Demonstrate the Scout sign, salute, and handshake
6. Demonstrate tying the square knot (a joining knot)
7. Understand the Oath, Law, motto and slogan
8. Describe the Scout badge
9. Complete “pamphlet” exercises with parents
10. Turn in signed application and participate in a Scoutmaster conference
# Tenderfoot

1. Properly dressed and equipped for a campout
2. 1 (one) night on campout in tent you helped pitch
3. Assist in preparing and cooking one patrol meal
4a. Whip and fuse a rope
4b. Tie two half hitches and a taut line hitch
4c. Using the EDGE Method, teach another person how to tie a square knot.
5. Explain the rules for safe hiking and procedure if lost
6. Demonstrate how to raise, lower and fold the flag
7. Repeat from memory and explain; Oath, Law, motto, and slogan
8. Know patrol name, give patrol yell, describe patrol flag
9. Explain why we use the buddy system in Scouting
10a. Record best in (record date here and numbers below)
   i. Push-ups / Pull-ups
   ii. Sit-ups / Standing Long Jump
   iii. Quarter mile walk / run
10b. Show improvement after practicing the above tasks after 30 days
11. Identify poisonous plants and tell treatment for exposure to them
12a. Demonstrate Heimlich maneuver
12b. First aid for simple cuts, blisters, minor burns, bites, nosebleed, frostbite
13. Show Scout Spirit Discuss four examples of Scout Law that you have lived.
14. Scoutmaster Conference
Second Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Demonstrate how a compass works and how to orient a map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Using a map and compass together take a 5 mile hike (10 mile bike ride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discuss the Principles of Leave No Trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Since joining participate in 5 activities #1 #2 #3 #4 #5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Select Patrol site and sleep in a tent you pitched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td>Demonstrate proper care and use of knife saw &amp; axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>Use wood tools to prepare tinder, kindling, and fuel for a cooking fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3e</td>
<td>Discuss when it is appropriate to use a cooking fire and lightweight stove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3f</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to light a fire and lightweight stove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3g</td>
<td>Cook over an open fire one breakfast or lunch for yourself</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Participate in a flag ceremony, explain what respect is due the flag</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Participate in an approved service project (minimum of 1 hour)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Identify or show evidence of 10 wild animals in your community.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7a</td>
<td>Show what to do for “hurry cases”</td>
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<tr>
<td>7b</td>
<td>Prepare Personal first Aid kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7c</td>
<td>Demonstrate first aid for object in the eye, animal bite, puncture wound....</td>
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<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Safe Swim Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>8b</td>
<td>Beginner Swimmer Test</td>
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<tr>
<td>8c</td>
<td>Demonstrate water rescue methods and procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>9a</td>
<td>Participate in a recognized Drug Awareness Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>9b</td>
<td>Explain the 3Rs of personal safety and protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Demonstrate Scout Spirit / 4 more examples of the Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Participate in a Scoutmaster Conference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First Class

1. Demonstrate how to find directions both day and night without a compass
2. Orienteering course of 1 mile that requires measuring height or width
3. Since Joining participate in 10 activities #6
   Demonstrate Leave No Trace on these outings #7 #8 #9 #10
4a. Help plan a patrol menu for 1 campout which includes………..
4b. Using the menu planned in requirement 4a. make a shopping list….
4c. Tell which pans, utensils and other gear will be needed to cook and serve the meals
4d. Explain safe handling, storage, and sanitation procedures
4e. On one campout serve as your patrol’s cook. Supervise….
5. Visit and discuss citizenship with a community leader approved by the Scoutmaster
6. Identify or show evidence of 10 kinds of native plants
7a. Discuss when you should and should not use lashings
7b. timber hitch, clove hitch, square, shear, diagonal lashings
7c. Use lashings to make a useful camp gadget
8a. Bowline and its use in rescues
8b. Bandages for sprained ankle, head, upper arm and collarbone
8c. Rescue transports alone and with help 2 situations
8d. Tell 5 signs of a heart attack and explain CPR
9a. Safety Afloat
9b. Swimmers Test
9c. Water line rescues as tender and as rescuer
10. Tell someone about Scouts, invite them to a meeting, tell them how to join
11. Demonstrate Scout Spirit and 4 more examples of Scout Law

## Patent Information

**Patrol:**

____________________________

**Troop Guide:**

____________________________

## Reference

REFER TO HANDBOOK OR REQUIREMENTS BOOK FOR SPECIFIC RANK REQUIREMENTS ON EACH ITEM
Flag Quiz

True  False

____  ____  Hanging the flag upside down indicates morning or sadness. It is often done when a

president or noted figure dies

____  ____  The flag is placed to it’s own right if it is on the stage.

____  ____  The flag of one county is never flown below another in times of peace.

____  ____  When hanging the flag on the wall, the blue portion is always on the bottom on the right.

____  ____  The US flag is always on the highest pole.

True  False

____  ____  Hanging the flag upside down indicates morning or sadness. It is often done when a

president or noted figure dies

____  ____  The flag is placed to it’s own right if it is on the stage.

____  ____  The flag of one county is never flown below another in times of peace.

____  ____  When hanging the flag on the wall, the blue portion is always on the bottom on the right.

____  ____  The US flag is always on the highest pole.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>First Aid Situation Cards</strong></th>
<th><strong>First Aid Situation Cards</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shock</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nail and Splinter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have person lie down</td>
<td>Squeeze gently around the wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shock</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nail and Splinter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise feet 10 to 12 inches. If he is have trouble breathing raise his head</td>
<td>Wash Gently with soap and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shock</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nail and Splinter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never leave him alone</td>
<td>Apply and sterile bandage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shock</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fishhook</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk to him to assure him that everything will be ok.</td>
<td>Cut the line and allow a doctor to remove the fishhook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object In the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fishhook</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have the person blink</td>
<td>Push the barb out through the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object in the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fishhook</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull the upper lid down over the lower one.</td>
<td>Snip off the barb with a pair of pliers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object in the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fishhook</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place your thumb on the skin just below the lid and pull it down gently.</td>
<td>Back the fishhook out of the wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object in the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Degree Burn</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lift the object out with the corner of a sterile gauze pad.</td>
<td>Do not break the blisters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object in the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Degree Burn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover the eye with a gauze pad and get the patient under medical care.</td>
<td>Place the injury in cool water until the pain lessens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bite of Animal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Degree Burn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call police to come pick up the animal.</td>
<td>Apply a moist dressing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bite of Animal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Degree Burn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub the bite with plenty of soap and water.</td>
<td>Bandage loosely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bite of Animal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Degree Burn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover the wound with a sterile bandage and get the victim to a doctor.</td>
<td>Do not apply creams, ointments or sprays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nail and Splinter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Heat Exhaustion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Take out any foreign matter.</td>
<td>Symptom: Pale skin.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Object in the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place your thumb on the skin just below the lid and pull it down gently.</td>
<td>Poison ivy have three leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object in the Eye</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover the eye with a gauze pad and get the patient under medical care.</td>
<td>Poison oak has three leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do not scrub.</td>
<td>Poison Sumac has white berries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Use Calamine lotion to relieve itching.</td>
<td>Rinse with water immediately.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poisonous Plants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove lingering sap by laundering clothing.</td>
<td>Do not scrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Aid Situation Cards</strong></td>
<td><strong>First Aid Situation Cards</strong></td>
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### Program Planning Worksheet

Enter the date you plan to complete the Requirements listed below. For those requirements which do not have a corresponding lesson plan, enter the date you anticipate the requirement will be completed.

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| 4 | X | X | Cooking |
| 5 | X | X | At Own Pace |
| 6 | X | X | Nature I |
| 7a | X | X | First Aid: Hurry Cases |
| 7b | X | X | First Aid: Basics I |
| 7c | X | X | First Aid: Basics II |
| 8a | X | X | Swimming |
| 8b | X | X | Swimming |
| 8c | X | X | Swimming |
| 9a | X | X | At Own Pace |
| 9b | X | At Own Pace |
| 10 | X | At Own Pace |
| S | 1 | X | X | Map and Compass III |
| 2 | X | Map and Compass II |
| 3 | X | At Own Pace |
| 4a | X | X | Cooking |
| 4b | X | X | Cooking |
| 4c | X | X | Cooking |
| 4d | X | X | Cooking |
| 4e | X | X | Cooking |
| 5 | X | At Own Pace |
| 6 | X | X | Nature II |
| 7a | X | X | Knots and Lashings II |
| 7b | X | X | Knots and Lashings II |
| 7c | X | X | At Own Pace |
| 8a | X | X | First Aid: Rescues |
| 8b | X | X | First Aid: Bandages |
| 8c | X | X | First Aid: Rescues |
| 8d | X | X | First Aid: CPR |
| 9a | X | X | Swimming |
| 9b | X | X | Swimming |
| 9c | X | X | Swimming |
| 10 | X | At Own Pace |
| 11 | X | X | At Own Pace |

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## Presentation Schedule Worksheet

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**Program Plan by Month**

List the name of the month/week in the first column, requirement goals in the next column and the presentation in the third column. See the example program at the beginning of the document.

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