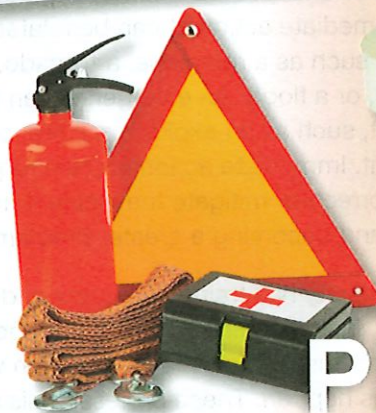


**Emergency** →



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## Doing Good Turns When They're Needed Most

The Scout motto, "Be Prepared," is never more important than in dealing with emergency situations. Sometimes, as in the case of a hurricane or winter storm, we have a chance to prepare for a coming disaster. At other times, as with earthquakes and tornadoes, there is very little warning. By learning and practicing emergency skills, we can be ready whenever disaster strikes. The ability to make correct decisions under pressure really puts your skills to the test.

This month's activities will let you explore how skills in first aid, leadership, and other areas can come together in emergency situations. You will get a chance to practice emergency skills during the main event—and perhaps discover a vocation or avocation you can pursue for decades to come.

### Objectives

This month's activities should:

- Provide an understanding of basic first-aid techniques.
- Give youth a good grasp of the fundamentals for dealing with life-threatening situations.
- Help youth develop enhanced self-confidence for making decisions in stressful situations.
- Provide youth a chance to practice emergency skills in a realistic scenario.
- Encourage the pursuit of future emergency preparedness opportunities.

### RELATED ADVANCEMENT AND AWARDS

- Emergency Preparedness, First Aid, Safety, Search and Rescue, and Wilderness Survival merit badges
- Emergency Preparedness BSA Award
- Ranger: Emergency Preparedness core requirement
- Survival Varsity Scout activity pin

## Leadership Planning

As a leadership team, you may want to discuss the following items when choosing emergency preparedness as your program feature during your planning meetings:

1. How prepared are we currently for emergencies? Where would we like to be? How do we get there?
2. What types of emergencies could we encounter in everyday life?
3. What are some local agencies that regularly respond to emergencies? Which ones could help us prepare?
4. What will we do for our main event?
5. What other subtopics would fit well with this feature?
6. What specific badge, award, or requirements should we focus on fulfilling?
7. To meet our needs, what should we change in the sample meeting plans?

### PARENTS CAN HELP WITH THE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM FEATURE BY:

1. Assisting with instruction in first aid and emergency preparedness
2. Helping to plan and lead the main event
3. Providing transportation for the main event
4. Helping create emergency kits
5. Contacting emergency agencies that could help with training and tours

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION

What is an emergency? Usually, it is something unforeseen or unexpected—something that requires immediate action. It can be related to weather, such as a hurricane, a tornado, a snowstorm, or a flood. An emergency can be an accident, such as an explosion, a fire, or a car accident. Immediate action is often required to avoid, correct, or mitigate the incident from spreading and becoming a greater problem.

Every community has trained rescuers and first responders, including firefighters, EMTs, police officers, and others who swing into action when emergencies happen. These professionals and volunteers go through extensive training and often have serious equipment and technology backing their actions. On the state and national level, agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency provide support in large-scale disasters.

Other professionals and volunteers work to help people in the aftermath of disasters. Even before a disaster ends, groups like the American Red Cross and other members of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster network begin making plans to rescue, shelter, feed, and heal those who have been affected.

Despite the work of all these highly trained adults, there is plenty of room for youth to get involved. Scouts are often called on to help because they know first aid and they know about the discipline and planning needed to support a situation that requires leadership. Scouting gives you the opportunity to understand and respond to your community's emergency preparedness plan.



## THE FIVE ASPECTS OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

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

1. **Preparedness.** When you take actions to prepare for emergencies, you recognize the possible threats from natural and other disasters. Making a plan and practicing it, assembling an emergency or disaster supplies kit, and installing warning devices are all actions you can take to prepare for an emergency.
2. **Response.** In this phase of emergency management, you may be called upon to help with shelter, first aid, and other activities. On a personal level, your response to an emergency can take many forms, such as evacuating an area. Your response can help reduce the occurrence of secondary damage.
3. **Recovery.** After a disaster or other emergency, the goal is to try to get things back to “normal.” In addition to rebuilding and repairing property, there is also work to be done to try to bring physical and emotional health back to a stable condition.
4. **Mitigation.** The word “mitigate” means “to lessen in force or intensity” and “to make less severe.” You can help reduce the loss of life and property by managing risk, becoming aware of responding to risks and hazards, and lessening the impact of future disasters. That means taking action *before* the next disaster.
5. **Prevention.** By planning ahead and taking prevention seriously, you can help prevent accidents from happening. Prevention can make the difference between inconvenience and tragedy.

## BEING PREPARED FOR DISASTER

Being prepared for an emergency means knowing how to identify a situation when it is happening or about to happen, knowing how to act in such a way to avoid further injury to oneself and others, and being able to stay calm and make informed choices to correct or lessen the effect of the situation.

### *These tips may also be helpful.*

- When an emergency arises, first take a deep breath.
- Assess the situation and plan how to proceed.
- Focus on your task.

The most difficult part of responding to an emergency is knowing how to identify a situation where no action is possible or should even be taken. The safety of the rescuer and rescue team always comes first.

Emergencies need not be sensational to be urgent. Checking in on an elderly person during a winter power outage can be just as important as knowing how to escape a burning building.



## LOST-PERSON SEARCH

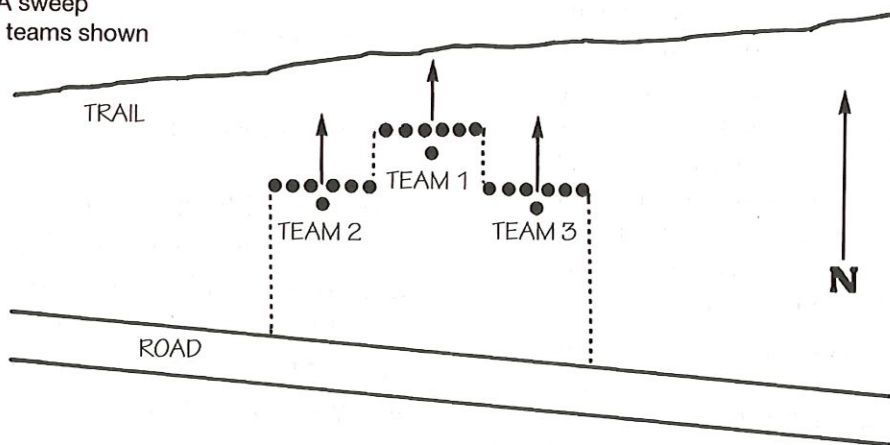
When you are searching for a lost person, it's important to work methodically so you cover the entire search area without missing sections or going over sections multiple times. The diagrams here show a good approach.

In these two diagrams, three teams are searching an area between a road and a trail. Team 1 lays ribbon lines (dotted lines) at the edges of its search lanes. Teams 2 and 3 pick up the ribbons and move them to the edges of their search lanes as they begin

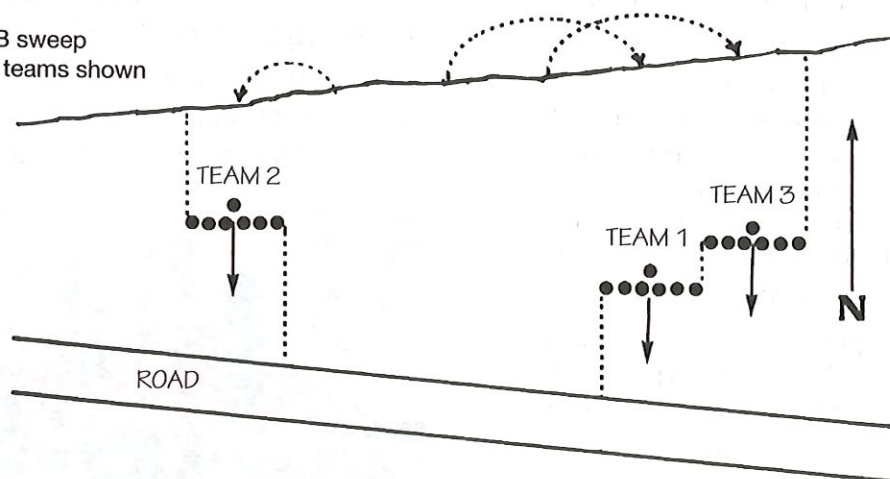
searching. The area behind the teams is therefore clearly identified as having been searched, and the area outside the ribbons is identified for the "pivot" and continuing search pattern.

When teams pivot to continue the search, they move to the sides (shown by the dotted arrows) to the outside of the ribbons. Teams move the ribbons again to the outside of the search pattern. As they continue "sweeping" in this way, the searched area will expand farther to the left and right.

Type A sweep  
Three teams shown



Type B sweep  
Three teams shown



## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GAMES

### Tarp Turnover

**Equipment:** A tarp (about 5 feet by 5 feet) per 10 players

**Method:** This game promotes effective communication and team coordination as participants challenge themselves to flip a tarp while standing on top of it. Place a tarp on the ground and have all participants plant both feet on it. After all participants are on the tarp, have them work together to flip the tarp upside down, while still standing on the tarp. To later increase the challenge, fold the tarp in half.

**Scoring:** Units will be scored on a pass/fail system. If at least one participant steps off the tarp during the game and touches the ground, the whole group has to start again.

**Notes:** If all participants cannot fit on the tarp, use a second one. There should be some amount of excess tarp.

### Lost-Person Search

**Equipment:** Objects representing lost persons (such as dolls or action figures), at least one per team

**Method:** Set up a search area outside your meeting place with clear boundaries. Scatter objects throughout the area. Form teams and perform a lost-person search, as described earlier. Continue playing until time is called or all objects are found.

**Scoring:** The team finding the most lost objects wins.

**Note:** Distribute objects in such a way that teams have equal chances to find them. (Don't, for example, put them all at one end of the search area.)

### Signal Tag

**Equipment:** Flags, flashlights, or other devices for sending messages to the other team, depending on the signal language (Morse code can be sent using drums or hitting two dowels together.)

**Method:** Split participants into an even number of teams. Teams go to opposite ends of a field or large room where they cannot hear each other. Teams take turn sending and receiving messages through any one of many code systems, such as semaphore flags, Morse code, etc.

**Scoring:** Give points based on teams transmitting messages the fastest and translating messages the best.

### Arm Sling Relay

**Equipment:** Large neckerchief or triangular bandage for each participant

**Method:** The teams line up in relay formation, with one member of each team acting as a patient and standing across from his or her team on the opposite side of the room. There is a judge for each team. On signal, the first player from each team runs to the patient and applies an arm sling. At the instant the judge can see that the sling is correct, he shouts, "Off!" and the player removes the sling and runs back to tag the next team member. This continues until all members of the team, except the patient, have tied a sling.

**Scoring:** The first team to finish wins.

**Note:** Slings must be correctly applied and adequate to serve the purpose.



# E.D.G.E. Ideas

*Explain* how it is done—Tell them.

*Demonstrate* the steps—Show them.

*Guide* learners as they practice—Watch them do it.

*Enable* them to succeed on their own—Have them practice/teach it.

## EXPLAIN

- Explain what being prepared for an emergency means.
- Introduce the idea of emergency planning at home and at school.
- Explain the buddy system and its importance in these situations.
- Discuss how to effectively communicate calmly and clearly.
- Invite someone from your unit committee to explain BSA policies and procedures.

## DEMONSTRATE

- Set up scenarios of emergencies that could arise around the home.
- Have a show-and-tell with a firefighting company, ambulance agency, or other organized emergency response team.
- Arrange a behind-the-scenes tour of your unit's meeting place or a location your unit visits routinely to discuss escape routes and prevention methods that are in place.
- Show Internet videos on topics such as escaping from a burning building, leaving a public event safely after an explosion, or acting properly at the scene of an accident.
- Invite a police or fire Explorer to demonstrate some of the skills he or she has learned.

## GUIDE

- Have Scouts discuss how to handle accidents that can occur in the home or school.
- Have youth research emergency topics or case studies online and present their findings.
- Quiz participants on how they would handle a certain situation.
- Guide a discussion on ways to protect yourself during an emergency.
- Help youth research careers in emergency management.

## ENABLE

- Have Scouts set up scenarios at a meeting and act out their responses.
- Encourage youth to prepare emergency plans for their homes or your unit's meeting place.
- Find roles that youth can take when responding to a real-life situation that may be common in your area, such as vehicle accidents in winter weather, wildfires in the summer, or injuries in the wilderness.
- Find roles that Scouts can take and make action plans for the situations discovered during the previous task and how Scouts can plan for or prevent it.

## MAIN EVENT SUMMARIES

● ESSENTIAL	■ CHALLENGING	◆ ADVANCED
Day Activity	Day or Overnight Activity	Day or Overnight Activity
<p>Trip to an emergency response team's location—Tour one or more locations where emergency response teams are housed. This could be a fire department that performs all-risk duties, a helicopter response team for medical emergencies, the area for a search and rescue team's deployment drill, or the American Red Cross. Units could also participate in a citizen-training program offered by an emergency management agency.</p>	<p>Emergency scenarios and action planning—Prepare and run through various scenarios where Scouts can act out the way they would handle a real-life situation. Include use of first-aid skills. Throw in unexpected changes to some situations to test how Scouts will truly handle themselves, such as not having the right equipment or adding another "victim." Use props and utilize the entire area of your meeting space to enhance the experience. Consider holding the event at a location that is different from the usual meeting area so Scouts cannot rely on the familiar.</p> <p>Add a night of camping to round out the weekend.</p>	<p>Community disaster drill—Participate in an official state or local disaster drill that uses volunteers to serve as victims. Such mass-casualty drills are important for professional rescuers to gain practice in case of a real emergency.</p> <p>Add a night or two of camping to round out the weekend.</p>



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## Meeting Plan: Prepare



Week 1 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	RUN BY	TIME*
<b>Preopening</b> 15 minutes before meeting	Have Scouts demonstrate techniques necessary for getting out of a building that is on fire. Practice hurry cases for first aid. Do this activity without much instruction to get Scouts attuned to their genuine immediate reactions.		6:45 p.m.
<b>Opening Ceremony</b> 10 minutes	Flag presentation Scout Oath and Scout Law Uniform inspection		7 p.m.
<b>Group Instruction</b> 15 minutes	Preparing for emergencies is all about being able to identify threats from natural and other disasters. Have an older Scout or knowledgeable adult leader discuss the definition of emergency preparedness, how the unit currently plans for such events, and where Scouts can learn more ( <i>Emergency Preparedness</i> merit badge pamphlet, <i>Guide to Safe Scouting</i> , etc.).		7:10 p.m.
<b>Skills Instruction</b> 30 minutes	Review the preopening activity and discuss how putting forethought into the situations can increase effectiveness and personal safety. Have Scouts draw up plans and try again.		7:25 p.m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review above information.</li> <li>• Work on troop mobilization techniques.</li> <li>• Write a detailed plan for moving a large number of people in an emergency situation and practice.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review above information.</li> <li>• Work on discovering how emergency preparedness is done every day at a local community level, with emphasis on preparation and planning.</li> </ul>		
<b>Breakout Groups</b> 15 minutes	Demonstrate understanding of emergency preparedness by putting together simple written plans for a number of household emergencies (for younger Scouts) and unit event emergencies (for older Scouts).		7:55 p.m.
<b>Game</b> 15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Play Tarp Turnover (described earlier).</li> <li>• Emphasize the importance of taking charge of a situation and proper communication.</li> </ul>		8:10 p.m.
<b>Closing</b> 5 minutes	Assign Scouts to do the following before the next meeting: Draw a simple layout of your home and explain exactly how your family would escape in an emergency.  Announcements Leader's minute Closing		8:25 p.m.
<b>Total 90 minutes of meeting</b>			
<b>After the Meeting</b> 15 minutes	Leadership team reviews plans for the next meeting and for the main event.		

\*All times are suggested.



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## Meeting Plan: Respond



Week 2 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	RUN BY	TIME*
<b>Preopening</b> 15 minutes before meeting	As Scouts arrive, have them show the floor plans of their homes and discuss their plans in case of a home emergency, including escape route, method of alerting first responders, safe places for the family to meet away from the home, etc.		6:45 p.m.
<b>Opening Ceremony</b> 10 minutes	Flag presentation Scout Oath and Scout Law Uniform inspection		7 p.m.
<b>Group Instruction</b> 15 minutes	Responding to emergencies properly is by far the most important area to focus on. The response can be the most dangerous aspect but also can make a huge difference if done right. Concentrate instruction on the importance of responding quickly and with a focused mindset. Consider having a guest speaker for this meeting whose job involves responding to emergencies.		7:10 p.m.
<b>Skills Instruction</b> 20 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role-play calling 911 for an emergency. (Don't actually call 911, of course.)</li> <li>• Discuss personal scene safety and what to do when first discovering an emergency.</li> <li>• Review CPR and identifying and treating shock.</li> </ul>		7:25 p.m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review above information.</li> <li>• Work on crowd and traffic control and keeping others safe.</li> <li>• Discuss taking a leadership role at an accident scene.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review above information.</li> <li>• Work on lost-person techniques and simple search-and-rescue patterns.</li> <li>• Discuss what to do when help is delayed, as well as how to transport an injured person from the backcountry, keeping in mind the safety of the rescuer and the injured person.</li> </ul>		
<b>Breakout Groups</b> 15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate understanding of emergency preparedness by discussing or putting together simple written plans for a number of household emergencies (for younger Scouts) and unit event emergencies (for older Scouts).</li> <li>• Begin planning for participation in the main event.</li> </ul>		7:45 p.m.
<b>Game</b> 25 minutes	Play Lost-Person Search (described earlier).		8 p.m.
<b>Closing</b> 5 minutes	Announcements Leader's minute Closing		8:25 p.m.
<b>Total 90 minutes of meeting</b>			
<b>After the Meeting</b> 15 minutes	Leadership team reviews plans for the next meeting and for the main event.		

\*All times are suggested.








# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## Meeting Plan: Recover



Week 3 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	RUN BY	TIME*
<b>Preopening</b> 15 minutes before meeting	Have Scouts demonstrate techniques to attract the attention of and communicate with rescue aircraft, including flags, ground markers, flares, mirrors, radios, and hand signals.		6:45 p.m.
<b>Opening Ceremony</b> 10 minutes	Flag presentation Scout Oath and Scout Law Uniform inspection		7 p.m.
<b>Group Instruction</b> 30 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have a guest from an agency such as the American Red Cross discuss how disaster relief groups aid and restore communities after natural disasters. (Members of your chartered organization may work or volunteer for one of these groups.)</li> <li>Discuss the impact that Scouting units can have in helping people recover from natural disasters.</li> </ul>		7:10 p.m.
<b>Skills Instruction</b> 20 minutes	 Learn about what to do upon returning home after a disaster, including proper safety techniques for identifying structural damage and searching through debris.		7:40 p.m.
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the above information.</li> <li>Discuss the search and rescue X-Code system and INSARAG marking system. Consider using chalk and scenarios for Scouts to practice.</li> </ul>		
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the above information.</li> <li>Discuss coping with the emotional trauma related to emergencies.</li> </ul>		
<b>Breakout Groups</b> 15 minutes	Have Scouts demonstrate an understanding of emergency preparedness by putting their skills into practice in a relay where Scouts focus on recovering from a variety of emergencies. Reference the Red Cross website for information on each type of emergency.		8 p.m.
<b>Game</b> 10 minutes	Play Signal Tag (described earlier).		8:15 p.m.
<b>Closing</b> 5 minutes	Announcements Leader's minute Closing		8:25 p.m.
<b>Total 90 minutes of meeting</b>			
<b>After the Meeting</b> 15 minutes	Leadership team reviews plans for the next meeting and for the main event.		

\*All times are suggested.



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## Meeting Plan: Prevent



Week 4 Date \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	RUN BY	TIME*
<b>Preopening</b> 15 minutes before meeting	Have merit badge counselors on hand to promote such badges as Emergency Preparedness, Search and Rescue, and First Aid. Have them highlight requirements Scouts could complete during this month's meetings and main event.		6:45 p.m.
<b>Opening Ceremony</b> 10 minutes	Flag presentation Scout Oath and Scout Law Uniform inspection		7 p.m.
<b>Group Instruction</b> 20 minutes	Today's instruction should be focused on preventing and lessening the impact of future emergencies both in the home and in the unit. This could also be a great opportunity to introduce Scouts to a variety of occupations that serve the community through emergency mitigation work. Use guest presenters if possible.		7:10 p.m.
<b>Skills Instruction</b> 30 minutes	Learn how to inspect a home for potentially dangerous situations such as toxic cleaners in reach of small children or exposed wires. Use the <i>Emergency Preparedness</i> merit badge pamphlet as a reference.		7:30 p.m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review above information.</li> <li>Put together emergency packs and kits for use in unit and family emergencies. Use the <i>Emergency Preparedness</i> merit badge pamphlet as a reference.</li> </ul>		
	Consider having a person from a local emergency response team give a presentation on ways for older Scouts to get involved in the community as individuals.		
<b>Breakout Groups</b> 15 minutes	Finalize plans for participation in main event.		8 p.m.
<b>Game</b> 10 minutes	Play Arm Sling Relay (described earlier).		8:15 p.m.
<b>Closing</b> 5 minutes	Announcements Leader's minute Closing		8:25 p.m.
<b>Total 90 minutes of meeting</b>			
<b>After the Meeting</b> 15 minutes	Leadership team reviews plans for the next meeting and for the main event.		

\*All times are suggested.



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



Main Event: Trip to an Emergency Response Team's Location

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Logistics

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Departure time: \_\_\_\_\_

Return time: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of activity: Day

Budget: Completed \_\_\_\_\_ Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Camping: Duty roster \_\_\_\_\_ Menu \_\_\_\_\_

Transportation: Group \_\_\_\_\_ Self \_\_\_\_\_

Tour and activity plan: Completed \_\_\_\_\_ Submitted \_\_\_\_\_

### Essential (Tier I)

Tour one or more locations where emergency response teams are housed. This could be a fire department that performs all-risk duties, a helicopter response team for medical emergencies, the area for a search and rescue team's deployment drill, or the American Red Cross. Units could also participate in a citizen-training program offered by an emergency management agency.

### Equipment List

- Uniforms
- Directions and travel arrangements
- Lunch (decide on individual or group)
- Water
- Scout Basic Essentials (Review the list and take what you need.)

### Activity

- Arrange to have a unit tour and get a detailed look at how the team responds to emergencies, the equipment used, the training the members receive, and how the team plans and prepares for events.
- Have presenters discuss how one goes about becoming a professional responder. Include education requirements and a discussion of benefits and lifestyle.
- If the hosting response team is on duty when the unit visits, consider that the team may need to leave during your visit. Plan for this by asking ahead of time if an off-duty shift or supervisor can continue the presentation if that happens.

### Safety

- Follow the guidelines in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.
- Maintain safety standards for outdoor events.
- Use the buddy system.

### Notes

Blank area for notes



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



## Main Event: Emergency Scenarios and Action Planning

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Logistics

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Departure time: \_\_\_\_\_

Return time: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of activity: Day or overnight

Budget: Completed \_\_\_\_\_ Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Camping: Duty roster \_\_\_\_\_ Menu \_\_\_\_\_

Transportation: Group \_\_\_\_\_ Self \_\_\_\_\_

Tour and activity plan: Completed \_\_\_\_\_ Submitted \_\_\_\_\_

### Challenging (Tier II)

Prepare and run through various scenarios where Scouts can act out the way they would handle a real-life situation. Include use of first-aid skills. Throw in unexpected changes to some situations to test how Scouts will truly handle themselves, such as not having the right equipment or adding another "victim." Use props and utilize the entire area of your meeting space to enhance the experience. Consider holding the event at a location that is different from the usual meeting area so Scouts cannot rely on the familiar.

Add a night of camping to round out the weekend.

### Equipment List

- Training first-aid kit with bandages to be used during first-aid training
- Props, if desired
- Floor plan for building or map of area
- Lunch (decide on individual or group)
- Water
- Scout Basic Essentials (Review the list and take what you need.)
- Group camping gear\*
- Personal camping gear\*

### Activity

- Develop a list of several scenarios that could happen in your local area.
- Secure all equipment and props needed or desired to run the scenarios successfully.
- Recruit volunteers to serve as victims; Webelos dens are a good resource.
- Obtain a floor plan of the building and find out about evacuation procedures, or obtain a map of the area and do the same.
- Run the scenarios and then debrief how well the group performed.

### Safety

- Follow the guidelines in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.
- Maintain safety standards for outdoor events.
- Use the buddy system.
- Have a first-aid kit available.
- Cellphones are a good idea; have group leader's contact information.

### Notes

\*Needed for overnight



# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



## Main Event: Community Disaster Drill

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Logistics

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Departure time: \_\_\_\_\_

Return time: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of activity: Day or overnight

Budget: Completed \_\_\_\_\_ Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Camping: Duty roster \_\_\_\_\_ Menu \_\_\_\_\_

Transportation: Group \_\_\_\_\_ Self \_\_\_\_\_

Tour and activity plan: Completed \_\_\_\_\_ Submitted \_\_\_\_\_



### Advanced (Tier III)

Participate in an official state or local disaster drill that uses volunteers to serve as victims. Such mass-casualty drills are important for professional rescuers to gain practice in case of a real emergency.

Add a night or two of camping to round out the weekend.

### Equipment List

- Appropriate clothing
- Makeup supplies for injuries
- First-aid kit
- Agency participation waiver forms
- Food
- Scout Basic Essentials (Review the list and take what you need.)
- Group camping gear\*
- Personal camping gear\*

### Activity

- Contact appropriate agency to inquire about mass-casualty drills.
- Learn the needs of the drill and how your group can help.
- Learn to apply wound makeup.
- Perform assigned role in disaster drill.
- Provide feedback to officials as instructed.

### Safety

- Follow the rules in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.
- Maintain safety standards for outdoor events.
- Use the buddy system.
- Cellphones are a good idea; have group leader's contact information.
- Have a first-aid kit available.

### Notes

Follow direction of agency to avoid interfering with other rescues.

\*Needed for overnight

## REFERENCES

### Books

*Emergency Preparedness, First Aid, Safety, Search and Rescue, and Wilderness Survival* merit badge pamphlets

American Red Cross. *A Family Guide to First Aid and Emergency Preparedness*. American Red Cross, 2012.

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NASAR. *Introduction to Search and Rescue*. National Association for Search and Rescue, 2008.

Setnicka, Tim J. *Wilderness Search and Rescue*. Appalachian Mountain Club, 1981.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. *First There First Care: Bystander Care for the Injured*. U.S. Department of Transportation, 2005.

### Organizations and Websites

#### American Red Cross

Website: <http://www.redcross.org>

#### Community Emergency Response Teams

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/community-emergency-response-teams>

#### Federal Emergency Management Agency

Website: <http://www.fema.gov>

#### INSARAG marking system

Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban\\_search\\_and\\_rescue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_search_and_rescue)

#### National Association for Search and Rescue

Website: <http://www.nasar.org>

#### National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Website: <http://www.nvoad.org>

#### Ready.gov

Website: <http://www.ready.gov/recovering-disaster>

#### Search and Rescue X-Codes

Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban\\_search\\_and\\_rescue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_search_and_rescue)

### Related Program Features

First Aid, Safety, Wilderness Survival

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Pages 37-1 (Shutterstock.com, courtesy: *emergency sign*, ©Nils Versemann; *fire extinguisher, first-aid kit, and hazard sign*, ©Tatiana Popova; *antiseptic wipe, bandage, and scissors*, ©Pamela Au; *flashlight*, ©Brittney), 37-2 through 37-3 (*Scouts helping sort supplies, Scouts at fire station*, BSA file), 37-4 (*Lost-Person Search diagram*, BSA/John McDearmon), 37-5 (*neckerchief*, BSA file)

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