



Scouting With Special Needs and Disabilities

Background

Since its founding in 1910, the Boy Scouts of America has had fully participating members with physical, mental, and emotional disabilities. James E. West, the first Chief Scout Executive, was a person with a disability. Although most of the BSA's efforts have been directed at keeping such boys in the mainstream of Scouting, it has also recognized the special needs of those with significant disabilities.

The Boy Scout Handbook has had Braille editions for many years; merit badge pamphlets have been recorded for the blind; and closed-caption training videos have been produced for those who are deaf. Many key manuals have recently been made available through BookShare. Since 1965 individuals who have disabilities have been able to remain registered as Scouts beyond the traditional age.

Approximately 100,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Venturers with special needs and disabilities have participated with the Boy Scouts of America in more than 4,000 units chartered to community organizations.

Recognition of Needs

The basic premise of Scouting for youth with disabilities and special needs is that they want most to participate like other youth—and Scouting gives them that opportunity. Thus, much of the program for Scouts with disabilities and special needs is directed at (1) helping unit leaders develop an awareness of disabled people among youth without disabilities and (2) encouraging the inclusion of Scouts with disabilities and special needs in Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops, Varsity Scout teams, Venturing crews, and Sea Scout ships.

There are many units, however, composed of members with similar disabilities or special needs—such as an all-blind Boy Scout troop or an all-deaf Cub Scout pack—but these members are encouraged to participate in Scouting activities at the district, council, area, regional, and national levels along with other youth. Many of these special Scouting units are located in special schools or centers that make the Scouting program part of their curriculum.

Many of the nearly 300 BSA local councils have established their own advisory committees for youth with disabilities and special needs. These committees develop and coordinate an effective Scouting program for youth with disabilities and special needs, using all available community resources. Local councils also are encouraged to provide accessibility in their camps by removing physical barriers so that youth with disabilities and special needs can participate in weekend and summer resident camp experiences. Some local councils also have professional staff members responsible for the program for members with disabilities.

Advancement Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Varsity Scouts, and Venturers with disabilities and special needs participate in the same program as do their peers.

The BSA's policy has always been to treat members with disabilities and special needs as much like other members as possible, but a local council may make some accommodations in advancement requirements if necessary. A Scout with a permanent physical or mental disability may select an alternative merit badge in lieu of a required merit badge if his disabling condition prohibits the Scout from completing the necessary requirements of a particular required merit badge.

This substitute should provide a "similar learning experience." Full guidelines and explanations are available through the local council and on the [Application for Alternative Eagle Scout Rank Merit Badges, No. 512-730](#). The local council advancement committee must approve the application. A Scout who has been designated as having a disability may also request changes in the Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class ranks. The procedures are described in Section 10 of the [Guide to Advancement, No. 33088](#). A clear outline of what is required to document that a Scout meets the qualifications for being designated as a Scout who has a disability is presented in the [Individual Scout Achievement Plan \(ISAP\)](#) (a format recommended in the Scouting With Youth With Disabilities Manual.).

This policy is designed to keep youth with disabilities and special needs as much in the mainstream as possible. Practical suggestions are made to leaders as to approaches and methods they can use. Thus, a youth in a wheelchair can meet the requirements for hiking by making a trip to places of interest in his community. Giving more time and permitting the use of special aids are other ways leaders can help youth with disabilities and special needs in their efforts to advance. The unit leader plays a crucial role in that effort.

Program Developments BSA local councils have formed cooperative relationships with agencies, school districts, and other organizations in serving disabled people. Many of these organizations have played a part in the development of literature, audiovisual aids, and media in Braille for Scouts with disabilities and their leaders.

Each year, the BSA presents the national Woods Services Award to an adult in Scouting who has demonstrated exceptional service and leadership in the field of Scouting for youth with disabilities (given by the Woods Services in Langhorne, Pennsylvania). The Woods Services Award is the highest recognition awarded by the BSA in this area of service. The Torch of Gold Award is available for similar presentation by local councils.

Other national support projects include materials relating to individuals who are disabled or have special needs in the National Camping School and College of Commissioner Science syllabi, as well as publication of the [Guide to Working With Scouts With Special Needs and DisABILITIES](#), No. 510-071, and the [Scouting for Youth with Disabilities Manual](#), No. 34059. A weeklong training course for people working with youth with disabilities is offered each summer at the Philmont Training Center.

In August 1977, the first handicap awareness trail was incorporated into the program of the national Scout jamboree at Moraine State Park in Pennsylvania. More than 5,000 Scouts participated. In July 1981, a disAbilities Awareness Challenge (dAC) was offered as a six-event activity at the national Scout jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia. [The dAC grew to 17 events at the 2010 jamboree](#), where more than 15,300 visits averaging six to seven events yielded 99,450 Scout events. Since 1977, many local councils have created their own awareness trails, designed to make nondisabled people aware of the many challenges faced by people with disabilities and special needs. Some local councils hold “handicamporees” that feature camping and outdoor activities for youth with disabilities.

An interpreter strip for Signing for the Deaf can be earned by all Scouts.

Requirements and a pamphlet for a Disabilities Awareness merit badge are designed to help many thousands of America’s youth develop a positive attitude toward individuals with disabilities and special needs. This attitude, based on study and personal involvement of people with disabilities, creates an excellent foundation for acceptance, mainstreaming, and normalization of those who are disabled. The learning experiences provided by working toward the Disabilities Awareness merit badge help produce changes in the attitudes of America’s youth as they pursue new experiences and then share their new knowledge with friends.

Elsewhere, in the World Organization of the Scout Movement, the World Scout Bureau has published [Guidelines on Scouting for People with Disabilities](#), which provides general guidance.

**More
Information**

Additional information and lists of literature and other aids are available through the Program Impact Department at the Boy Scouts of America, 1325 West Walnut Hill Lane, P.O. Box 152079, Irving, TX 75015-2079.

