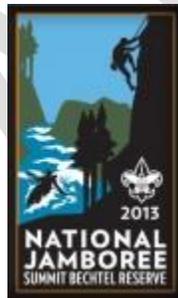




**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS HANDBOOK
FOR THE PARTICIPANTS AND FAMILIES
FROM MONMOUTH COUNCIL ATTENDING THE 2013
NATIONAL JAMBOREE AT THE SUMMIT BECHTEL RESERVE**



This Emergency Preparedness Handbook belongs to

Your Troop/Crew No.

Address

City/State

Telephone No.

May 31, 2013

Preface/Purpose

This handbook is the first of its kind for Monmouth Council and it's intended to be utilized by our 2013 National Scout Jamboree youth, adult unit leaders of our Troops or Crew and their families. Since we live in a precarious world, we need to be prepared for any situation, emergency, or disasters that may confront us on our tour/travels to the 2013 National Scout Jamboree or while we are attending the event.



Whether it is a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or hurricane, or a manmade disaster, such as a terrorist attack or fire, we need to have a disaster plan. In the event of a catastrophic disaster, emergency personnel will be busy helping those in need of immediate rescue attention. This handbook is intended to provide guidelines and information concerning our tour/travels, and what actions should be taken in the event of an emergency or disaster.

This handbook is intended to supplement what we have already learned and been trained to do, including the following: First Aid merit badge; the American Red Cross First Aid Course or American Red Cross Wilderness First Aid Course; and the Emergency Preparedness merit badge.

Remember, our goal is to return home safely, which starts with training, awareness of our surroundings, applying what we have learned during times of need, sound judgment and decisions, and the ability to help those in need, regardless of the situation.

A pocket sized version will be given to each participant to keep with them and the larger full size version will also be provided to each participant and family via e-mail. Everyone should review this handbook well in advance of attending the Jamboree.

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Overview of Trip

Welcome and congratulations for being a member of either a Troop or Crew. You are going to the 2013 National Scout Jamboree as part of the Monmouth Council Contingent. The 3 Troops will consist of 4 adult leaders and 36 Scouts each and the Crew will have 4 adults and 26 Venture's.

Our experiences will be memorable for a lifetime, if we follow some basic guidelines, thus ensuring our safety. This handbook contains a wealth of information concerning our trip.

This handbook is intended to provide you with the basics of our trip as well as what to do in case of an emergency and/or disaster. Read and understand the handbook, becoming familiar with its contents.

If you have any questions, concerns, or do not understand something, then contact one of your adult leaders for clarification or an explanation.

Keep this handbook with you at all times, from the moment we start the trip until we arrive home. The size of the handbook permits you to carry it at all. It is a requirement, not an option!

Trip Itinerary

The trip will commence with our Troops and our Crew meeting on Sunday evening July 14, 2013, at 6:00 PM at Quail Hill Scout Reservation. Here you will be dropped off by your ride (parents or guardians) where we will load our personal gear and board our buses for our overnight trip. Please bring inside the bus any personal gear that you might need during the overnight ride. Be in full jamboree uniform. We will change into class B uniforms once we arrive at our camp site.

At this time, you will come under the supervision and responsibility of your Troop or Crew adult leadership and Unit youth leadership. Ensure that you are on time and have your required personal equipment that includes your day pack, water bottle with case, and duffel bag. You have already been given a list of personal equipment to bring.

Roll call will be taken by the senior patrol leader/Venturing youth leader, who will keep the Scoutmaster/Advisor updated as to the status of member arrival.

Your Council Monmouth Council # 347

Itinerary of Tour/Jamboree

Travel to / from the Jamboree

Monmouth Council will travel in three buses. Each bus will have one Troop 40 persons and 1/3 of our Crew or 10 persons aboard. Each bus will have at least 4 adult leaders aboard.

Trip down July 14th, 2013:

Our first stop will be a rest stop break around 11pm. The next stop will be around 3am for a pre arranged breakfast of Beagles and drinks that we provide. We plan to arrive at the check in location adjacent to the main Jamboree site around 6 am.

Return Trip July 24th, 2013:

Our first stop will at a great restaurant a Golden Corral that has been pre arranged around 12 noon. The next stop will be a rest stop mid afternoon. We plan on arriving back at Quail Hill Scout Reservation around 6pm.

General Behavior Expectations

It is expected that all members of our Troops & Crew, both youth and adults alike, will behave in a professional manner. Manners, politeness, respect, and proper etiquette will be adhered to, as well as the wearing of the complete and proper Boy Scout or Venture uniform as we travel.

While traveling, obey the rules and safety directions of Bus Driver at all times.

The Buddy Plan/System

The buddy system will be adhered to at all times, regardless of the circumstances. You will always have one or more Scouts/ Venturers with you at all times. This will ensure the safety of not only you, but also the other Scouts/Venturers around you. Remember, there is safety in numbers!

Each scout will be given a card with the cell phone numbers of all the leaders. In the event the scout becomes lost or in need of assistance he should start calling down the list until help is located.

Role Responsibilities

In any given situation, the senior leader or person is in charge, as we have learned and practiced starting from the Scoutmaster/Venturing Advisor. The order is as follows:

Troops

Scoutmaster
First Assistant
Second Assistant
Third Assistant
Senior Patrol Leader
Assistant Senior Patrol Leader
Quartermaster
Scribe
Patrol Leader
Assistant Patrol Leader

Crew

Crew Advisor
Crew Associate Advisors
Venturing President
Vice Presidents

Remember to use the experience that you have for the given situation. You might be the person in charge, but you might not be the most experienced or trained for the given situation. Work as a team!

We trained as we expect to react and we expect to react as we trained.

The Use of 911

The use of 911 is universal throughout the United States. Pay telephones are designed to let you call 911 without having to use coinage to make the 911 call.

When you call 911, be prepared to give the following information and follow these instructions.

- Give your name.
- Identify yourself as being part of Troop or Crew from Monmouth Council New Jersey. Tell the operator that you are part of the Boy Scouts 2013 National Scout Jamboree contingent.
- Give a complete description of the emergency.
- Give the location of the emergency.
- Give the name and cell numbers of at least two of your Scout/Venturing leaders.
- Be prepared to stay on the telephone until the 911 dispatcher instructs you on what to do.
- Remember to try and stay with a buddy, especially if you have to leave the scene to make the telephone call.
- Always be on the lookout for police or medical personnel.

Responses to Emergencies/Disasters

This handbook is intended to familiarize you with a wide range of possible actions to given situations, including fire, evacuation, weather-related emergencies, and other situations that may impact the safety of your Troop or Crew members.

What to do in an emergency

- Remain calm, use common sense, and give assistance as needed.
- Call 911.
- Evacuate buildings immediately upon the request of authorities, upon hearing an alarm, or when remaining inside is dangerous or life-threatening.
- Know the location of at least two emergency exits close to where you are located.

What NOT to do in an emergency

- Do not use the telephone except to report the emergency.
- Do not use elevators.
- Do not jeopardize your life or the lives of others by attempting to save personal property.
- Do not cross police barriers without authorization.
- Do not exceed your training or knowledge when attempting to render first aid.

Be aware, be alert

- As a member of your Troop or Crew you are urged to be aware of your surroundings.
- Be vigilant and observant of anything that might look suspicious.
- Continue normal activities, but be aware of your surroundings and belongings.
- Do not leave belongings unattended.
- Stay informed.
- Stay alert. Exercise caution when traveling.

Types of Emergencies/Disasters

Missing contingent member

There should be no reason for a missing contingent member if the buddy system is in place; however, in the instance that a troop or crew member does get separated, stay where you are and get your location.

Contact one of the adult Scout or Venturing leaders at the respective cell number listed in this handbook.

Medical emergency

In the event of a medical emergency, remember your standard first aid and CPR.

- Stay calm.
- Check the area.
- Assess the situation.
- Send someone for help or call 911.
- Render first aid.

Automobile accident

Your only vehicle travel will most likely be the tour bus. Do the following in the event of an accident.

- Remain calm.
- Follow the directions of the Scout/Venturing adult leaders or the bus driver.
- Exit the bus only if told to do so or if a life-threatening situation exists, such as fire, gas spill, etc.
- Look for the closest exit, and then do so in an orderly fashion.
- Assist those who need help.
- Do not stick any part of your body outside the windows.
- Render first aid, if necessary.

If you must exit the vehicle, do the following:

- Be aware of traffic.
- Use a flashlight to light your way (never point or direct a flashlight at a driver of a vehicle).
- Use the quickest and safest route to get off the road.
- Seek a safe haven such as an area protected by a guardrail.

Terrorism—active shooter

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines an active shooter as “an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly.”

Coping with an active shooter situation

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.
- If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door.
- If you are in a hallway, get into a room and secure the door.
- As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down. When the shooter is at close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate him or her.
- Call 911 when it is safe to do so.

Open spaces

- Stay alert and look for appropriate cover locations. Hard cover, such as brick walls, large trees, parked vehicles, ditches/culverts, and any other object that may stop bullets, should be utilized as cover.

Natural Disasters

Earthquake

Earthquakes can shake the earth with a violent and devastating force that can cause widespread casualties and destruction. Follow these steps to help protect yourself and those around you, whether in a building, vehicle, or other location, when the “big one” that experts predict becomes reality.

Choose a safe place for protection in every room that you will have available, i.e., hotels, hotel rooms, and other buildings. It’s dangerous to try to move too far during an earthquake.

Good earthquake protection places include under a sturdy table or desk. The next best place to cover yourself from falling and flying objects during an earthquake is in a doorway (just be careful of the door slamming your fingers).

Practice drop, cover, and hold on. Drop under a sturdy desk or table, hold on, and protect your eyes by pressing your face against your arm. Remember—in case of an earthquake, drop, cover, and hold on!

Thunderstorm

Before lightning strikes, look for darkening skies, flashes of light or increasing wind. Listen for the sound of thunder. If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning. Go to safe shelter immediately and listen to NOAA weather radio, commercial radio, or television for the latest forecasts.

When a storm approaches

- Find shelter in a building or your bus.
- Keep windows closed.
- Telephone lines and metal pipes can conduct electricity.
- Unplug appliances.
- Avoid using the telephone or any electrical appliances.
- Avoid taking a bath or shower, or running water for any other purpose.
- Turn off the air conditioner. Power surges from lightning can overload the compressor, resulting in a costly repair job.
- Draw blinds and shades over windows. If windows break due to objects blown by the wind, the shades will help prevent glass from shattering into your room.
- Avoid open fields and ridge tops.
- Spread out if in a group.
- Stay away from tall, isolated objects.

If caught outside

- If you are in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.
- If you are boating or swimming, get to land and find shelter immediately. Go to a low-lying, open place away from trees, poles, or metal objects. Make sure the place you pick is not subject to flooding.
- Make yourself the smallest target possible. Squat low to the ground and place your hands on your knees with your head between them.
- Do not lie flat on the ground. This will make you a larger target.

After the storm passes

Stay away from storm-damaged areas. Listen to the radio for information and instructions.

If someone is struck by lightning

People struck by lightning carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely. Call for help. Get someone to dial 911 or the local emergency services number. The injured person who received an electrical shock may be burned both where he/she was struck and where the electricity left his/her body. Check for burns in both places. If breathing has stopped, begin rescue breathing.

Plan and get ready

A thunderstorm is always accompanied by lightning. Thunderstorms are intense local storms averaging 20 miles across and reaching as high as 10 miles. They occur in all 50 states and all U.S. territories.

Tornado

Pick a safe place to go in case of a tornado. The safe place you picked for a thunderstorm may not be the safest place to be during a tornado. If you hear a loud roar or hear a tornado warning, you need to go to the lowest floor in a room where there are no windows or glass doors. If there is a basement, make that your safe place to be for a tornado.

Prepare a mental plan in case of a tornado while traveling. Pick a place where Scout/Venturing members could gather if a tornado is headed your way. It could be a basement, or if there is no basement, a center hallway, bathroom, or closet on the lowest floor. Try to keep this place uncluttered.

If you are in a high-rise building, you may not have enough time to go to the lowest floor. Pick a place in a hallway in the center of the building.

Stay tuned for storm warnings. Listen to your local radio and TV stations for updated information. Tornado watches and warnings are issued by the county or parish.

Know the difference between a tornado WATCH and a WARNING. A tornado WATCH means that a tornado is possible in your area. A tornado WARNING means that a tornado has been sighted and may be headed for your area.

If a tornado WATCH is issued

Listen to local radio and TV stations for updates. Be alert to changing weather conditions. Blowing debris or the sound of an approaching tornado may alert you. Many say it sounds like a freight train.

If a tornado WARNING is issued

If you are inside, go to the safe place you picked to protect yourself from glass and other flying objects. The tornado may be approaching your area.

If you are outside, hurry to the basement of a nearby sturdy building or lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area. If you are in a car or mobile home, get out immediately and head for safety (see above). After the tornado passes, watch out for fallen power lines and do not venture into the damaged area.

Listen to the radio for information and instructions. Use a flashlight to inspect the damage (avoid using candles or matches).

Forget The Wizard of Oz notion that twisters only happen in Kansas. Tornadoes have been reported in every state. And while they generally occur during spring and summer, they can happen anytime during the year. With winds swirling at 200 miles an hour or more, a tornado can destroy just about anything in its path. Generally, there are weather signs and warnings that will alert you to take precautions.

Fire

Fire can happen anytime, anywhere. In hotels, become familiar with the location of fire extinguishers. While at jamboree, ensure that buckets are available and full, per BSA policy.

Plan your escape routes. Determine at least two ways to escape from every room where you are located. If there is an escape ladder, take time to learn how to use it.

Once at the hotel or jamboree, we will select a location where everyone can meet after escaping. Once you are out—stay out!

Escape safely

If you see smoke in your first escape route, use your second way out. If you must exit through smoke, crawl low to the ground under the smoke to escape. If you are escaping through a closed door, feel the door before opening it. If it is hot, use your second way out.

Flood

Are you ready for a flash flood? Know what to expect. Assess the flood risk in the area where you are located. If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood. Listen to local radio or TV stations for flood information. Floods can take several hours to several days to develop.

A flood WATCH means a flood is possible in your area. If a flood WATCH is issued, move to higher floors or ground. Take your essential personal belongings in order to survive.

A flood WARNING means that flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area. If a flood WARNING is issued, listen to local radio and TV stations for information and advice. If told to evacuate, do so as soon as possible.

A flash flood WATCH means flash flooding is possible in your area. If a flash flood WATCH is issued, be alert to signs of flash flooding and be ready to evacuate on a moment's notice.

A flash flood WARNING means a flash flood is occurring or will occur soon in your area. If a flash flood WARNING is issued, evacuate immediately. You may have only seconds to escape. Act quickly! Move to higher ground away from rivers, streams, creeks, and storm drains.

Do not drive around barricades. They are there for your safety. If your vehicle stalls in rapidly rising waters, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground.

Manmade Disasters

Civil disturbance

Civil disturbances include riots, demonstrations, threatening individuals, or assemblies that have become significantly disruptive.

In the event of a civil disturbance, avoid provoking or obstructing demonstrators. Leave the area immediately.

If indoors, secure the areas where you are located (lock doors, close and lock windows, and secure your person). Stay away from windows.

Avoid the area of disturbance and continue your normal routine as much as possible.

Gas leak/odor

- If you smell natural gas or propane, call 911 and give your name and location of the odor, etc.
- Warn others in the immediate area.
- Vacate and secure the area. Post a “DO NOT ENTER” sign on the door to the room.
- If outdoors, vacate the area to a safe distance and keep others from approaching.
- Evacuate the building, if required. Use the building’s fire alarm system only if instructed to do so by an adult Scout/Venturing leader.
- Prevent sources of ignition (cigarettes, electrical equipment, etc).
- Do not re-enter the building or outside area until cleared by authorized personnel.

Terrorism

Terrorism—explosion

If there is an explosion

- Take shelter under a sturdy table.
- Exit the building ASAP.
- Do not use elevators.
- Check for fire and other hazards.
- Take your emergency supply kit, if time allows.

If there is a fire

- Exit the building ASAP. Crawl low to the ground if there is smoke.
- Use a wet cloth, if possible, to cover your nose and mouth.
- Use the back of your hand to feel the upper, lower, and middle parts of closed doors.
- If the door is not hot, brace yourself against it and open slowly.
- If the door is hot, do not open it. Look for another way out.
- Do not use elevators.
- If you catch fire, do not run. Stop, drop, and roll to put out the fire.
- Never go back into a burning building.

If you are trapped in debris

- If possible, use a flashlight to signal your location to rescuers.
- Avoid unnecessary movement so you don't kick up dust.
- Cover your nose and mouth with anything you have on hand. A densely woven cotton material can act as a good filter. Try to breathe through the material.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are.
- If possible, use a whistle to signal rescuers.
- Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Terrorism—biological threat

A biological attack is the deliberate release of germs or other biological substances that can make you sick. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin, or be eaten to make you sick.

Some biological agents, such as anthrax, do not cause contagious diseases. Others, like the smallpox virus, can result in diseases you can catch from other people.

If there is a biological threat, like an explosion, a biological attack may or may not be immediately obvious.

While it is possible that you will see signs of a biological attack, as was sometimes the case with the anthrax mailings, it is perhaps more likely that local health care workers will report a pattern of unusual illness or there will be a wave of sick people seeking emergency medical attention.

You will probably learn of the danger through an emergency radio or TV broadcast, or some other signal used in your community.

You might get a telephone call or emergency response workers may come to your door.

In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what you should do.

It will take time to determine exactly what the illness is, how should be treated, and who is in danger.

However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news, including the following:

- Are you in the group or area authorities consider in danger?
- What are the signs and symptoms of the disease?
- Are medications or vaccines being distributed? If so, where? And who should get them?
- Where should you seek emergency medical care if you become sick?

Biological symptoms and hygiene

If a troop/crew member develops any of the symptoms below, keep them separated from others, if possible; practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs; and seek medical advice.

- A temperature of more than 100 degrees
- Nausea and vomiting
- Stomachache
- Diarrhea
- Pale or flushed face
- Headache
- Cough
- Earache
- Thick discharge from nose
- Sore throat
- Rash or infection of the skin
- Red or pink eyes
- Loss of appetite
- Loss of energy or decreases in activity

Hygiene

If someone is sick, you should practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs.

- Wash your hands with soap and water frequently.
- Do not share food or utensils.
- Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Consider having the sick person wear a face mask to avoid spreading germs.
- Plan to share health-related information with others, especially those who may need help understanding the situation and what specific actions to take.
- At the time of a declared biological emergency, if a Scout/ Venturer member becomes sick, it is important to be suspicious.
- Do not automatically assume, however, that you should go to a hospital emergency room or that any illness is the result of the biological attack.

Symptoms of many common illnesses may overlap. Use common sense, practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs, and seek medical advice.

Terrorism—chemical threat

A chemical attack is the deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid, or solid that can poison people and the environment.

Possible signs of a chemical threat

- Many people suffering from watery eyes, twitching, choking, having trouble breathing, or losing coordination.
- Many sick or dead birds, fish, or small animals are also cause for suspicion.

If you see signs of a chemical attack

- Quickly try to define the impacted area or where the chemical is coming from, if possible.
- Take immediate action to get away from the area.
- If the chemical is inside a building where you are, get out of the building without passing through the contaminated area, if possible. Otherwise, it may be better to move as far away from where you suspect the chemical release is and “shelter in place.”
- If you are outside, quickly decide the fastest escape from the chemical threat.
- Consider if you can get out of the area, or if you should follow plans to “shelter in place.”

If you think you have been exposed to a chemical

- Strip immediately and wash.
- If your eyes are watering, your skin is stinging, and you are having trouble breathing, you may have been exposed to a chemical.
- Look for a hose, fountain, or any source of water, and wash with soap, if possible, being sure not to scrub the chemical into your skin.
- Seek emergency medical attention.

Unattended backpacks, packages, or bags

Unattended backpacks, packages, or bags may simply be forgotten or discarded items—but it’s better to be safe than sorry. Don’t be afraid to report any of the following:

- Bags, boxes, or other packages left unattended on buses, platforms, or areas near large gatherings—especially if partially hidden or in unusual locations.
- Suspicious carry-on items such as large backpacks, gym bags, and luggage weighing more than normal.

If you observe suspicious objects:

- DO NOT touch or move any suspicious object.
- DO NOT use a cell phone or radio in the direct vicinity.

- DO evacuate the area to a safe distance.
- DO notify appropriate authorities as soon as possible.

Suspicious behavior

Race, gender, or religious affiliations are not indicators of suspicious behavior. Look for signs of tampering. Don't be afraid to report any of the following:

- Someone placing a package or luggage in a different compartment than the one being occupied.
- Anyone tampering with surveillance cameras, safety systems, machinery, or other sensitive equipment.
- People videotaping, sketching, or taking notes on transit equipment and facilities or security equipment.
- People entering unauthorized areas at train or bus stations.
- People carrying aerosol containers or anything omitting a strange smell or gas.
- Evasive answers to common questions regarding destinations; deliberate attempts to avoid contact with others or to draw attention.
- Someone wearing loose-fitting clothing or a large sweatshirt, vest, or jacket in hot weather conditions— clothing that is disproportionate to the body type of the person.
- An individual who is fixated only on a particular object or location.
- Suspicious activity or loitering around transportation facilities.

If you observe suspicious behavior:

- DO NOT take direct action.
- DO NOT confront the individual.
- DO NOT reveal your suspicions.
- DO record as many details as possible.
- DO notify appropriate authorities as soon as possible.

Emergency Preparedness Travel Kit

Your Troop or Crew will be traveling by chartered bus.

Group Supplies

The following provisions should be included when traveling by public transportation for at least one day:

- Flashlights with extra batteries
- A troop/crew first-aid kit and individual first aid kits
- Cell phones will be carried by the adult Scout/ Venturing leader.
- Sanitary supplies, including towelettes and personal hygiene items

- Money—Individuals and the third assistant will be handling money for the troop. ATM, debit cards, etc., may not work during a power outage.
- Master contact list—A set of emergency telephone numbers is included in the back of this booklet. Each adult leader has a complete master list.
- Maps of an event location will be provided the night before.
- American Red Cross shelter locations are provided in the back of this booklet.

Personal supplies

Each person should carry enough of these supplies for at least a day:

- Drinking water—Keep both of your water bottles/canteens full by refilling them at every opportunity. The bus will also be carrying an ample supply.
- Food—Pack non-perishable, high-protein items, including energy bars, peanut butter, etc.
- Medications—Carry enough for the entire trip. Coordinate with the third assistant, who will maintain control of the excess medication beyond the suggested day supply.
- Personal items—Personal hygiene items, eyeglasses or contacts, cleaning solution, copies of important papers, identification, THIS HANDBOOK, etc.

Contact Information

Troop B238 Leaders contact information:

This unit's camp site is in the Bravo Base Camp and the B1 Subcamp Stone Cliff

Name	Position	Email	Cell Phone
John Guaragno	SM	ScouterJohn@hotmail.com	732-673-3134
Frank Nastro	1ASM	fnastro@gmail.com	917-731-5583
Terri Ostovich	2nd ASM	singredwol@aol.com	908-692-7301
Tom Kraeutler	3rd ASM	tkraeutler7@gmail.com	732-865-4315

Troop C440 Leaders contact information:

This unit's camp site is in the Charlie Base Camp and the C4 Subcamp Mill Creek

Name	Position	Email	Cell Phone
Peter Grasso	SM	scoutmaster@bsatroop101.com	732-598-5176
John Marincas	1ASM	jmarincas@comcast.net	732-580-6393
Brad Daniels	2nd ASM	braddaniels@optonline.net	215-805-1938
Ryan Grasso	3rd ASM	scoutmaster@bsatroop101.com	732-865-3206

Troop D418 Leaders contact information:

This unit's camp site is in the Delta Base Camp and the D4 Subcamp Sunnyside

Name	Position	Email	Cell Phone
Kevin Sweetnam	SM	ksweetnam@verizon.net	732-740-2900
Pete Placek	1ASM	peteplacek@yahoo.com	908-907-4885
Timothy Thomson	2nd ASM	lannythompson@ymail.com	732-403-6090
Kevin Vroman	3rd ASM	k.vro27@gmail.com	908-410-9234

Crew F512 Leaders contact information:

This unit's camp site is in the Foxtrot Base Camp and the F5 Subcamp ????

Name	Position	Email	Phone
Brian DeShong	Advisor	bdeshong@verizon.net	908-601-5367
	Associate		
Karen Bond	Advisor	karenbond5@optonline.net	732-547-1570
	Associate		
Jan Rybnicky	Advisor	LizzyLu66@aol.com	732-740-9646
Richard Pezzullo	Associate		
	Advisor	parents@pezzullo.com	732-915-5000

Monmouth Council and Jamboree contact information:

Name	Position	Email	Phone
	Scout		(H) 732-851-6200
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