

Developing Council Shooting Sports Policies and Procedures

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Piedmont-Appalachian College of Commissioner Science

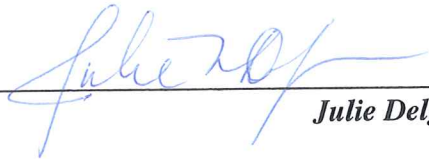
Ridgecrest Conference Center

Ridgecrest, NC

Julie Delger, Advisor

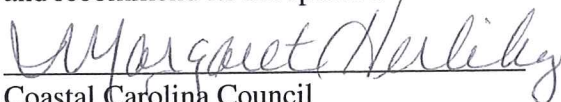
To the Doctoral Candidate Review Board:

I am submitting herewith a Dissertation written by Stan Schumann, entitled "Developing Council Shooting Sports Policies and Procedures". I have examined the final copy of this report for format and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Commissioner Science.



Julie Delger

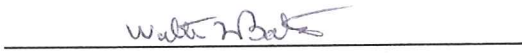
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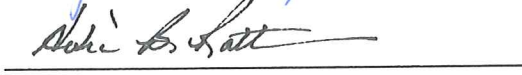
Daniel Boone Council



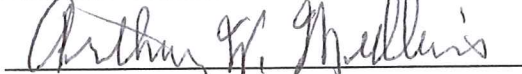
Great Smoky Mountain Council



Indian Waters Council

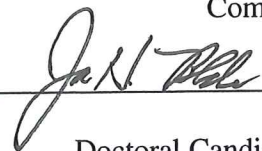


Palmetto Council



Sequoyah Council

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Commissioner Science:



Chairman
Doctoral Candidate Review Board
and Blue Ridge Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I owe a debt of gratitude to the all members of the Palmetto Council Shooting Sports Committee, especially to chairman J. P. Burt, for their comments and suggestions in the preparation of the usage rules and fees document.

I would also like to thank Julie Delger, my advisor, for continuing to push me to complete the dissertation in the allotted time period.

Finally I need to add my wife Debra to the list. Her acceptance and understanding of my 'one hour per week' over the last twenty years or so have not gone unnoticed but certainly underappreciated.

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ABSTRACT

An effective council-level shooting sports program requires specific policies and procedures in addition to those outlined in the National Shooting Sports Manual. This dissertation describes the thoughts behind the range usage, fees and supplementary documents in order to assist a shooting sports committee in developing their own versions to best suit their own facilities, programs and equipment. Copies of those documents for the Palmetto Council are included as examples.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Shooting sports have been with the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) since the founding of the program. One of the first pamphlets issued in 1910 was Marksman, followed in 1911 by the change to Marksmanship merit badge. In 1966 this became Rifle and Shotgun Shooting until they were split into the individual merit badges of Rifle Shooting and Shotgun Shooting in 1987. Archery Merit Badge has been in use since 1911. So for over 100 years there have been merit badges in the shooting sports¹ with the exception of short a period of time immediately preceding World War I when then Chief Scout Executive James E. West suspended the marksmanship badge in an effort to show the Boy Scouts were not a paramilitary organization. With pressure from Medal of Honor winner and board member General Leonard Wood along with former president Theodore Roosevelt and the NRA the badge was finally reinstated.^{2,3}

It is vital to these programs that they be carried on in a safe and fun manner so the BSA has developed a National Shooting Sports Manual to cover approved activities and policies to protect the boys and adults. This dissertation arose from the need for the Palmetto Council to set policies, procedures and fees in order to manage the facilities and equipment owned

¹ US Scouting Service Project webpage 'Merit Badge History'

² NRA & BSA: 100 Years of Partnership 'American Rifleman' website

³ James E. West (Scouting), Wikipedia webpage

by the council. Questions arose over how the council could best implement the BSA manual within the framework of these facilities.

It is also interesting to track how the requirements for the firearm badges have progressed over the years especially related to how the facility rules must be transformed to meet the changing requirements of both BSA and society. For example the Marksmanship Merit Badge requirements in the 1960's included an entire section where the boy had to demonstrate safe gun handling off the firing range including carrying in the field and the proper means of transferring the firearm from person to person and from vehicles. This carried over into the Rifle and Shotgun Shooting badge, but was eliminated in 1987 when the badge was split into both Rifle Shooting and Shotgun Shooting versions. The latest badges require knowledge of local laws and regulations from the Scout without the need to demonstrate safe handling. In the author's opinion this follows a trend to a more litigious society rather than reinforcing safe handling of firearms.

In the initial Marksmanship badge, the shooting was limited to rifles, air rifles and BB, or spring, guns. The Scout had to shoot from two different positions, standing and prone, and meet minimum scoring requirements to earn the badge. When shotguns were added in 1966, the badge could be earned either shooting a rifle or shotgun. Minimum scores remained in effect and were in fact increased for the rifle option along with adding

kneeling as a third shooting position. The total number of shots required went from the previous 50 rounds up to 60 rounds while shotgun started with 125 rounds. Note these are all the minimum number of rounds fired assuming the scout scored high enough to satisfy the requirements. In 1987 the minimum number of rifle shots required dropped to 40 and the position requirement was eliminated. All rifle shooting can now be done from a supported benchrest position. The shotgun requirement dropped from 13 out of 25 to 12 out of 25 targets and the number of groups from five to two so the minimum number of shells fired dropped down to 50. The effect of these changes is to reduce the skill level required and make the badges easier to achieve. The author has seen this same reduction in effort across many other merit badges and feels the BSA ranks do not mean as much as those earned by earlier generations of Boy Scouts.

The number of youth served in the Palmetto Council in the shooting sports area; last year at summer camp were reported as follows⁴:

1. Rifle Shooting Merit Badge – 28 boys
2. Shotgun Shooting Merit Badge – 25 boys
3. Archery Merit Badge – 48 boys
4. Open rifle shooting – 20 boys and 15 adults
5. Open shotgun shooting – 10 boys and 30 adults

⁴ Email from Jim Maguire, Camp Shooting Sports Director.

6. Open archery shooting – 30 boys and 20 adults.
7. Open BB gun shooting 70 boys and 20 adults (men and women)
8. A free shoot with the football team – 70 boys

In addition to summer camp, the Council held a High Adventure Camporee in April or 2012, where we had six teams of five shoot in the competition for a total of 30 youth including four females attending with their Venturing crew. The “Great Shootout” was held on April 13th of this year where about 30 youth, including one female, competed in rifle, shotgun and archery events. The Venturing crews additionally competed in pistol and high power rifle events as well. Individual troops also hold fun shoots. The author participated in two events last year with a total of about 40 boys and 15 adults.

It is obvious that the firearm requirements can change significantly as described above. The policies and procedures instituted by a Council will need to be continually updated to cover the changing needs of the Boy Scouts of America.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many different sources were reviewed in the preparation of this document as well as the documents prepared for the Shooting Sports Committee. They have been listed in both the References and Bibliography sections and should be considered as just a representation of those available to help develop policies and procedures. In addition a list of resources, many having excellent web sites, are given toward the end of this dissertation.

In reviewing the Boy Scouts of America National Shooting Sports Manual it is interesting to note the first chapter deals with the training required for the adult volunteers. Training is now mandatory and the Boy Scouts are relying on the National Rifle Association for the basic training outside National Camping School. With this in mind, the Council needs to maintain an adequate number of trained adults to be able to run programs along with supporting individual troop shoots.

The National Rifle Association maintains their own training programs taking this aspect out of the control of the Boy Scouts. The Council therefore will need to work closely with the National Rifle Association or do as our Council has done and work to have at least one volunteer certified to teach the National Rifle Association courses.

When reviewing the changes between the 2011 and 2012 versions of the National Shooting Sports Manual, it's apparent the Boy Scouts were moving toward using the National Rifle Association First Steps Rifle training as the basis for the Rifle Shooting Merit badge. It was interesting to also note that all the merit badge series pamphlets reference the National Rifle Association as a contributor with the earliest pamphlet, Marksmanship, being listed as 'revised 1953 by National Rifle Association'.

It was also interesting to note the lack of any safety equipment in the photographs. In both the Marksmanship and Rifle and Shotgun Shooting pamphlets, none of the photographs shows either safety glasses or hearing protection on any of the models. The cover on the latest pamphlet, Rifle Shooting, includes both safety glasses and ear muffs. Both of these safety items are absolutely required during any Boy Scout firearm event.

CHAPTER III

METHODS

This document covers the joint effort between the author and the Palmetto Council Shooting Sports Committee. The author's thoughts and research were combined into a rough draft for one of the regular scheduled meetings. The committee members then would comment and make suggestions for the next draft. From these sessions the documents were modified to include the agreed upon changes, additions and deletions. From there they were moved up the Council organization to be reviewed and approved as required by the committees and executives responsible.

At the first meeting, the author set forward the idea for the fees and procedures. The remaining members then gave their impressions as to what needed to be included. The varying opinions as to what should be included proved to be a problem for the author.. From the notes of this meeting, the first draft of the fees and procedures document was prepared. As with any document to be approved by committee, this draft included the impressions and opinions of the author as a starting point as the direction from the group in some cases was conflicting.

At the next meeting, the draft was dissected and discussed by the entire group while the author took notes. Some of the liveliest discussion concerned both the fee structure and the ammunition. The author proposed a different structure for out of council troops and crews that eventually was changed to a common fee regardless of the home council of the participants.

Ammunition was another discussion point as it pertains not only to the range, but also the effect it could have on the firearms. In the end we decided to take the position that the Shooting Sports Council maintains the right to approve the ammunition used by participants. We declined to require the Council to provide ammunition primarily due to the unstable pricing and availability of ammunition. The viability of this dictate remains to be seen over the next year.

After the second reading, final changes were made to the document and it was then sent to the Shooting Sports Committee Chairman to send on to the Camping Committee for approval as well.

What this dissertation intends to show is some of the thought processes behind several of these documents in hopes that other Council Shooting Sports Committees can reference them during the development of their own policies.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

The foundation of any Scouting shooting sports program must be the Boy Scouts of America National Shooting Sports Manual. This manual details the policies and procedures, along with the acceptable programs, that the Boy Scouts of America endorses. The manual covers everything from archery and BB guns for the Cub Scouts to the rifle and pistol programs allowed for Venturing Crews. What the manual does not cover are any of the local policies and procedures needed to effectively run a Council program.

The local Council must look at the facilities it maintains to set their own rules within the general Boy Scout guidelines. No two Councils will have identical needs and some may have very unique policies. For example, a Council may have access to an indoor rifle or air rifle range that may well have very different requirements from an outdoor range.

Many important details are not covered in the Shooting Sports Manual that need to be covered by the Council and the Shooting Sports Committee. They may include, but are not limited to, such items as fees, use of the range by non-BSA organizations, specific range rules, insurance and supervision to name a few. An example of our range use rules and fees is attached as appendix A.

Range Usage and Fees Document

- **Fees**

It may be necessary to charge fees for the use of the facilities. Firearms and bows will require routine maintenance, repair, and eventual replacement. Such items as bow strings, firearm cleaning supplies and target holders and targets should be considered consumable items and will need replacement at some cost. The ranges themselves require routine upkeep and renovating to sustain adequate safety for shooters and others on the property.

For example in the Council summer camp, over the past several years, covers have been added over the shotgun shooting and archery stations to allow use in inclement weather. Tight summer camp schedules make it difficult to wait out weather so the covered stations allow a better experience for the boys on the ranges. In addition, safety concerns due to the close proximity of the shotgun and rifle ranges dictated the addition of a better safety berm such that there is no possibility of an errant shot reaching the other range. The Shooting Sports Committee was able to supply the necessary labor but purchased material was still needed.

It also helps if one of the Shooting Sports Committee members is able to research and apply for grants. Various agencies, as well as the National Rifle Association, have funding available for range improvements as well as firearms and targets. The Civilian Marksmanship Program, headquartered at Camp Perry in Ohio, is a good source for ammunition, surplus target rifles and possibly new target rifles. They also supply safety information, marksmanship training and competitions to help develop youth marksmanship. The National Shooting Sports Foundation set aside \$100,000 in grant money, in 2012, just for the Boy Scouts of America. At the time of this writing they had not yet announced if a similar plan was being made available for 2013. A listing of potential sources of grants is included at the end of this dissertation under the heading of resources.

Council fee structures will need to be set, or suggested, by the Shooting Sports Committee and may include fees for use of the facilities, fees for ammunition, targets and/or arrows, and fees for range clean-up. The Council may also elect to differentiate between in council groups and out-of-council groups. In our case, after considerable discussion, we decided to have one set fee structure for the shooting sports functions regardless of whether the participants were from our council or an outside council.

Our Shooting Sports Committee was also working to keep any range fees collected separate from any Council general funding account. We felt that these fees should be used strictly for firearm and range maintenance and any improvements to facilities as opposed to ending up in a general fund where dispersal will become more difficult as the funds are needed. The purchase of new equipment does not tend to be predictable event but rather more as needed or as available from manufacturers or other sources.

- **Range Safety Officer**

BSA policy requires a range safety officer to be in charge of the range while in use. The only exception occurs during summer camp when a National Camping School shooting sports director can run the range.

If organizations, other than BSA groups, are allowed to use the ranges and/or equipment additional elements need be considered. If the participants are youth, should the general BSA policy of a trained range safety officer along with an instructor rated for the equipment being used be followed? The Council may also need to decide if a member of the Shooting Sports Committee, or other council representative, be at the event.

In our case, the range is offered to local law enforcement and ROTC groups. In these cases we consider a certification letter from law enforcement or military to be acceptable that the responsible on site person is capable of acting as a range safety officer.

- **Instructors**

The definition of qualified instructors is given in the BSA Shooting Sports National Manual. These are the minimum qualifications that must be maintained for any Council events. It should be up to the Council Shooting Sports Committee to determine if the same level of training should be required for organizations not affiliated with the Boy Scouts.

In addition to a range safety officer, BSA policy requires an NRA certified rifle, shotgun, pistol, muzzle loading rifle or muzzle loading pistol instructor or coach be on the range with the range safety officer. The BSA rules clearly state that these will be two distinct individuals for events.

In the case of archery ranges, the responsible adult must hold either BSA certification or a level 1 certification from National Field Archery Association (NFAA)..

- **Ammunition / Arrows**

It is important to control the ammunition used in council owned equipment for several reasons. Cartridges must be correct for the equipment owned. An incorrect cartridge has

the potential to damage equipment and cause injury, which must be avoided. There may also be limitations on what the ranges can safely handle. An example would be limiting the shot size for use on shotgun ranges to limit the effective distance of the shot column to protect areas down range.

We looked at two possibilities to accomplish this, supplying the ammunition and issuing an approved ammunition list. In our case, the committee decided rather than to supply ammunition with rapidly fluctuating costs as well as sometimes uncertain supply, we would generate a list of approved ammunition for use on the range. In addition we set the shot size allowed on the shotgun range to limit effective range of the shot columns for safety purposes. In addition we maintain the right to require someone from the committee to approve any ammunition to be used in Council firearms.

Range fees for the archery range also consider the need to replace arrows as it is a fact they will be damaged and/or lost during use. The committee needs to be assured the correct arrows are being used in order to provide a fun and safe event for the youth.

Camp Bob Hardin - Firing Ranges - Standard Operating Procedures

It is strongly recommended that for any live fire range, a set of standard operating procedures be in effect. These procedures will include general safety rules as well as any facility specific rules to be followed. I have included, as Appendix B, the procedures document created by Jim Maguire as the Summer Camp Shooting Sports Director with some additional thoughts under consideration by the committee.

At this point some of the points under consideration and comment pertain to the allowed calibers. As it is written there may be some question as to the acceptability of the .50 caliber muzzle loading rifles owned by the Council as they are larger than both the .30 caliber rifle and .45 caliber pistol limitations. We are deciding if we need to add a separate limit for the muzzle loading rifles and do we consider muzzle loading pistols in the same light as center fire pistols.

Considering the backstop of our current rifle range at Camp Bob Hardin, many Shooting Sports Committee members feel that caliber limitations are not necessary. There is adequate backstop thickness to contain any firearm allowed by the Boy Scouts today.

Cleaning Procedures

A cleaning procedure document is necessary to adequately protect the council equipment.

Using general guidelines from NRA basic rifle and shotgun courses, a draft cleaning procedure has been written and included as Appendix C. The draft procedure was written to provide a uniform method for maintaining the council equipment.

Improper cleaning can easily lead to firearm damage so we decided to generate a document to describe the approved method. This document remains in the early stages at the time of this writing and is expected to expand as needed. The author plans to include a more detailed document including photographs to help those adults and youth learn the proper procedures. A demonstration of the cleaning procedure is required for both rifle and shotgun shooting merit badge requirements so this procedure will ultimately become a part of the merit badge program.

As of now, the procedure covers only rifles and shotguns. The program in our council primarily consists of rifle and shotgun only though we do have two muzzle loading rifles for use within the council. They were used at the fall camporee in 2012 and we are hopeful the program will develop from there. As noted previously the policies and

procedures need to remain live documents to be revised as needed and as the situation requires.

30 Minute Muzzleloading Rifle Safety Brief

The BSA rifle 30 minute safety brief was modified by changing slides 1, 2, 4, removed 5, 6, and 24. These slides are presented as Appendix D.

When we reviewed the rifle presentation it was missing one critical slide for muzzleloading which was the description of misfire and hangfire. These tend to be more prevalent in a muzzleloader than in the modern cartridge firearms. During the latest fall camporee use of the muzzleloading rifles the adults experienced misfires during the preparation of the range and equipment for the event though thankfully not by any youth during the event. Nevertheless, this showed the author that these slides will be important to include in the muzzle loading safety brief.

In addition the parts of a muzzle loading rifle differ from a modern cartridge rifle and so a slide describing the different components of a muzzleloading rifle was created to replace that showing the parts of a modern cartridge rifle.

The safety briefings will be printed and stored in binders at the range as training materials available to the range safety officer for the required safety briefings before each event.

Range Improvements and Planning

The National Rifle Association maintains a technical team of volunteers to assist organizations in shooting range development, design, and operations. Prior to building or expanding any firearm facility it would be advisable to do adequate research and planning to reduce the chances of unpleasant surprises down the road. In addition, the NRA publishes *The Range Source Book* to provide suggestion for planning, design, construction and maintenance of shooting ranges.

Firearm and Ammunition Storage

It is vital to consider secure storage of both firearms and ammunition. There may well be state or local regulation regarding the storage of firearms and ammunition. In our area firearms must be secured from access by unsupervised youth as well as non-certified adults. In our facility they are stored in metal cabinets with padlocks in a locked storage building. Keys are maintained by only a few individuals, the Shooting Sports Committee chairman, Camp Ranger, and the Summer Camp Shooting Sports Director. Ammunition is to be stored separately from the firearms. It is also stored in a padlocked cabinet in the locked storage building.

Since our storage building is not temperature controlled, we have added heating elements to the cabinets to reduce the moisture. These elements are specifically made to protect firearm safes.

Archery Equipment Storage

Archery equipment storage is generally not regulated to the same extent as firearms, but the Council still should keep the bows and arrows locked away from unsupervised youth.

One issue our council faces is the lack of a location with environmental conditions for the storage of archery equipment. We continue to explore possibilities for both heated and humidity controlled storage when the archery range is not in daily use as it is during summer camp. The council office is 40 miles from camp so is not the most desirable long term storage location. It is more desirable to store the equipment closer to the range to simplify opening the range for weekend use by approved groups.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

As BSA policies and procedures will change, the rules and fees are considered a living document requiring periodic updating as prices and policies change. Some of the thought processes used are described below to help new committees develop and maintain the rules.

It is the objective of this dissertation to provide examples that other councils can follow in order to set up a successful shooting sports program as well as to provide a list of possible resources to assist the volunteers in establishing and maintaining an effective; and fun; shooting sports program.

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Boy Scouts of America, Venturing standards for use of firearms,
<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/Venturing/shooting.aspx>

Camping and Outdoor Program Committee Guide, Boy Scouts of America, 2011

Guide to Safe Scouting, Boy Scouts of America, 2012

US Scouting Service Project, Venturing Ranger Elective Awards – Shooting Sports,
<http://usscouts.org/advance/venturing/Electives/ShootingSports.asp>

RESOURCES

Civilian Marksmanship Program,
P.O. Box 576 (mail),
Camp Perry Training Site, Bldg #3 (shipping)
Port Clinton, Ohio 43452
Phone: (419) 635-2141
info@thecmp.org

National Rifle Association of America
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
Phone: (703) 267-1591
www.youth.nra.org

National Shooting Sports Foundation
11 Mile Hill Road
Newtown, CT 06470
Phone: (203) 426.1320

Philmont Training Center
Philmont Scout Ranch
17 Deer Run Road
Cimarron, NM 87714
Phone: (575) 376-2281
Offers conference on Shooting Sports Programs

National Field Archery Association
NFAA Headquarters
800 Archery Lane
Yankton, SD 57078
Phone: (605) 260-9279

National Archery Association
USA Archery
4065 Sinton Road, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
Phone: (719) 866-4576

APPENDIX A

**Palmetto Council Shooting/Archery Range(s)
Usage Rules and Fees**

Palmetto Council Shooting/Archery Range(s) Usage Rules and Fees

NRA Certified RSO required for ALL firearm events.

- A copy of the current certification for the RSO in charge shall be posted in view on the range.

NRA Certified Instructor for the class of the event required for ALL youth firearm events.

BSA Certified or NAA Level 1 Instructor is required for ALL youth archery events.

ALL BSA requirements are to be followed for ALL youth use, BSA or not. In case of any conflict with any portion of this document, the current BSA requirements apply.

1. BSA Functions
 - a. Youth
 - i. Palmetto Council RSO required
 - ii. Summer Camp – BSA summer camp rules
 - b. Adult
 - i. Training – Palmetto Council RSO required
 1. Approval by Scout Executive required
2. Non-BSA Functions – Approval by Council Scout Executive and Palmetto Council Risk Management Committee/Chairman required
 - a. Youth
 - i. Follow **BSA requirements** with Palmetto Council RSO and NRA certified instructor at the event.
 - b. Adult
 - i. RSO Required
 1. NRA certified RSO suggested, certification by letter from law enforcement or military accepted
 2. Credentials to be supplied minimum of 30 days before event.

Range Use Fees:

- Clean-Up Deposit :
 - Range use fee is included in the camp deposit fee.
 - Each group is responsible for cleaning the fired cases from the range.
- Use of camp rifles/shotguns – Council Shooting Sports committee member required.
 - BSA functions :
 - \$25 for .22 rifles and/or shotguns
 - \$15 for BB guns

- \$25 for muzzle loading rifles – Palmetto Council muzzle loading instructor required
 - \$25 for archery equipment
 - NO offsite use of equipment allowed other than BB guns
- Non-BSA functions :
 - \$30 for .22 rifles and/or shotguns
 - \$25 for BB guns
 - \$20 for muzzle loading rifles – Palmetto Council muzzle loading instructor required
 - \$30 for archery equipment
 - No offsite use of equipment allowed.
 - Shooting Sports Committee approval required
- Clay target throwers
 - Fee for onsite use included in range deposit.
 - Offsite use requires approval of Council Shooting Sports Committee Chairman
 - Refundable deposit of \$200 required after inspection by Council Shooting Sports Committee member and/or camp ranger.
- Each group using the ranges will be required to supply their own ammunition and targets, subject to approval by the Shooting Sports Committee.
 - .22 LR – Commercially available ammunition, standard or high velocity suggested
 - 20 gage - #7-1/2 shot is the largest size allowed.
 - BB – Commercially available steel BB's
 - *Individual group supplied ammunition and targets subject to approval by Shooting Sports Committee Member and/or camp ranger.*

General Usage Rules

- Palmetto Council Office must have request for use of range facilities a minimum of 30 days prior to the event.
- While the range is in use, the credentials for the instructors range officer(s) are to be posted.
- Firearm and archery usage fees are to go into the Shooting Sports account to cover replacement and/or repair of the equipment.
- Any out of council; or non-BSA; certified instructor or RSO must supply copy of certification card to Shooting Sports Committee Chairman at least two weeks prior to a planned event.

- If desired, a copy of the certification can be maintained by Palmetto Council Office and the Camp Ranger.
- Camp Bob Hardin range rules to be followed for ALL events.
 - Rifle range is limited to 8 positions only.
 - Shotgun range is limited to 2 positions only.
- Firearm cleaning is to be completed by the unit(s) involved using camp supplies following the written cleaning procedure.

NOTE: At the time of this draft, these usage rules and fees have been reviewed but not formally approved by the Palmetto Council Shooting Sports Committee

APPENDIX B

**Bob Hardin - Firing Ranges
Standard Operating Procedures**

Camp Bob Hardin

Firing Ranges

Standard Operating Procedures

This Camp is owned and operated by the Palmetto Council, BSA headquartered in Spartanburg, SC 29306

Organization & Key Personal

Council Professional Scout Executive	Rob Green
Camp Ranger	Steve Kay
Shooting Sports Committee Chair	JP Burt*
Shooting Sports Committee Vice Chair	Jim Maguire*
Shooting Sports Committee Vice Chair	Paul Wiliford*

* Certified as National Camp School Shooting Sports Directors.

II. General Rules

1. Summer Camp

- A. All personnel, shooters and Range Officers will comply with National Camp Standards.
- B. All shooting/live firing will be supervised by the Shooting Sports Director or his representative.

2. Non-Summer Camp

- A. All personnel, shooters and Range Officers will comply with the latest Boy Scouts of America National Shooting Sports Manual. A copy of this manual will be on the range whenever any shooting/live firing is taking place.
- B. No shooting will be allowed on the ranges without the permission of the Palmetto Council, BSA unless it is an approved program supervised by the Chair or a Vice Chair of the Shooting Sports Committee of the Palmetto Council.
 - a. The Ranger will ensure that all units using these ranges have appropriate permission of the Palmetto Council before allowing them to use the ranges.
 - b. The RSO (or CRSO if multiple ranges are in operation) will ensure:
 - i. That the ranges are operated in a safe manner. That all ranges are safe and the red flag is raised prior to any shooting/live firing.
 - ii. That an appropriate First Aid Kit is available on the range and that a method to contact emergency personnel is in place.
 - iii. That all firearms not in use are locked in a secure location where unauthorized personnel cannot access them.
 - iv. That the NRA Instructor has all Camp firearms cleaned and all equipment properly stored at the end of the day's activities.
 - v. That appropriate accident reports are filed with the Palmetto Council in the event of any accidents.
 - vi. That standard hygiene rules are followed.
 - vii. That appropriate safety briefings are made that comply with all BSA standards.
 - viii. That all people on the range wear ear and eye protection when live fire/shooting is taking place.

III. Specific Rules

1. Rifle Range (also may be used for BB guns and pistols)

- a. No one will cross the red line painted on the floor without permission of the RSO.
- b. No one will move from the waiting benches/chairs to the shooting positions or back without the RSO permission.
- c. No one will be at the shooting positions when anyone is down range.
- d. No rifle over .30 caliber may be fired on the range.
- e. No pistol over .45 caliber may be fired on the range.
- f. No magnum rounds may be fired on the range.
- g. When BB Guns are being fired, all spectators within 5 feet of the back railing on the range will wear safety glasses.

2. Shotgun Range

- a. No birds will be thrown and shot at an angle that runs parallel to the trail to Sioux Camp Site.
- b. No shot will be used larger than #7.5 shot.

NOTE: At the time of this draft, this procedure is under review by the Palmetto Council Shooting Sports Committee

APPENDIX C

Palmetto Council Firearm Cleaning Procedure

Palmetto Council Firearm Cleaning Procedure

General

- Firearms are to be field stripped only for cleaning unless a member of the Shooting Sports Committee is present.
- Safety glasses are to be worn at all times during the cleaning process

Bolt Action Rifles

- Remove the bolt.
- Apply cleaning solvent to a bore brush. (Do not dip the brush in the solvent bottle)
- Run the brush through the bore 10-12 times.
- Replace the brush with a jag and install a clean patch on the jag.
- Run the patch through the bore.
 - Replace patch and repeat until the patch comes out clean.
- Wipe the bolt and inside of the action with a clean patch dipped into bore solvent.
- Dry the solvent using a clean dry patch.
- Place an oiled patch on the jag and run through the bore.
- Wipe the bolt action and exterior metal of the rifle with an oiled patch.
- Replace the bolt into the rifle and place in cabinet for storage.
- Throw the soiled patches into the trash.

Pump and Autoloading Action Shotguns

- Open the shotgun action.
- Remove the barrel and fore arm from the shotgun.
- Apply cleaning solvent to a bore brush. (Do not dip the brush in the solvent bottle)
- Run the brush through the bore 10-12 times.

- Replace the brush with a jag and install a clean patch on the jag.
- Run the patch through the bore.
 - Replace patch and repeat until the patch comes out clean.
- Wipe the inside of the action with a clean patch dipped into bore solvent.
- Dry the solvent using a clean dry patch.
- Place an oiled patch on the jag and run through the bore.
- Wipe the action and exterior metal of the shotgun with an oiled patch.
- Replace the barrel and fore arm onto the shotgun and place in cabinet for storage.
- Throw the soiled patches into the trash.

NOTE: At the time of this draft, this procedure is under review by the Palmetto Council Shooting Sports Committee

APPENDIX D

Muzzle Loading Rifle 30 Minute Safety Brief

BSA has prepared PowerPoint^{®5} presentations to assist in the required 30 minute safety briefings required by the BSA National Shooting Sports Manual for rifle, shotgun and pistol events. The BSA rifle 30 minute safety brief was modified by changing slides 1, 2, 4, 6 and 24 and also removing slide 5. The modified slides are presented in this appendix.

⁵ PowerPoint is a registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA



***BSA 30 Minute
Muzzle Loading
Rifle Briefing***

***NO AMMUNITION
in the classroom
NO EXCEPTIONS!***





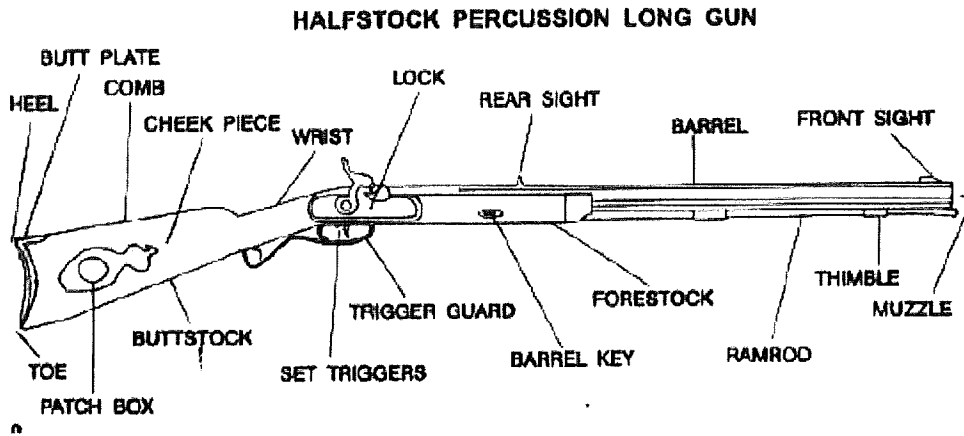
Orientation Goal

To provide beginning shooters with the knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary to shoot a rifle safely under the direct supervision of a certified muzzle loading instructor from one of the following: NRA, BSA National Camping School, or National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association.





Muzzle Loading Rifle Parts





Demonstrate Rifle Operation

Instructor demonstration only

- Explain Loading Procedure
- Cocking
- Demonstrate Firing “Dry-fire only”
- Unloading

During Live-fire on the range, your instructor will load and unload the rifle for you.



Misfire, Hangfire, Squib Fire

Three problems that might occur when you fire the rifle:

1. Hangfire – The rifle has a perceptible ‘pause’ between the hammer falling and the rifle firing
2. Misfire – The hammer falls, but the rifle does not fire

On either of the above, stay in position and keep the rifle pointed at the target for at least 30 seconds

3. Squib Fire – The rifle fires, but the bullet does not exit the barrel.
4. Notify the instructor if the shot does not seem right

