



Traffic Safety

Merit Badge Workbook



This workbook can help you but you still need to read the merit badge pamphlet.

This Workbook can help you organize your thoughts as you prepare to meet with your merit badge counselor.

You still must satisfy your counselor that you can demonstrate each skill and have learned the information.

You should use the work space provided for each requirement to keep track of which requirements have been completed, and to make notes for discussing the item with your counselor, not for providing full and complete answers.

If a requirement says that you must take an action using words such as "discuss", "show", "tell", "explain", "demonstrate", "identify", etc, that is what you must do.

Merit Badge Counselors may not require the use of this or any similar workbooks.

No one may add or subtract from the official requirements found in Boy Scout Requirements (Pub. 33216 – SKU 637685).

The requirements were last issued or revised in 2017 • This workbook was updated in January 2017.

Scout's Name: _____

Unit: _____

Counselor's Name: _____

Counselor's Phone No.: _____

<http://www.USScouts.Org> • <http://www.MeritBadge.Org>

Please submit errors, omissions, comments or suggestions about this **workbook** to: Workbooks@USScouts.Org

Comments or suggestions for changes to the **requirements** for the **merit badge** should be sent to: Merit.Badge@Scouting.Org

1. Do the following:

a. Describe the top 10 mistakes new drivers frequently make.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10..	

Name the two items you are required by law to carry with you whenever you operate a motor vehicle.

(Note: Some states require a third item)

1.	
2.	
(3.)	

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List five common distractions, explain how driver distractions contribute to traffic accidents, and tell how drivers can minimize distractions.

Distraction:

How it contributes to accidents:

How to minimize:

Distraction:

How it contributes to accidents:

How to minimize:

Distraction:

How it contributes to accidents:

How to minimize:

Distraction:

How it contributes to accidents:

How to minimize:

Distraction:

How it contributes to accidents:

How to minimize:

Describe how volunteer drivers can plan to be alert when transporting Scouting participants.

2. Do the following:

- a. Demonstrate how to properly wear a lap or shoulder belt. Explain why it is important for drivers and passengers to wear safety belts at all times.

- b. List five safety features found in motor vehicles besides occupant restraint systems Describe each feature,. how each works, and how each contributes to safety.

Feature:

How it works:

How it contributes to safety:

Feature:

How it works:

How it contributes to safety:

Feature:

How it works:

How it contributes to safety:

Feature:

How it works:

How it contributes to safety:

Feature:

How it works:

How it contributes to safety:

3. Do the following:

- a. Using your family car or another vehicle, demonstrate that all lights and lighting systems in the vehicle are working. Describe the function and explain why each type of light is important to safe driving.

Lighting Type	
Function	
Importance	

Lighting Type	
Function	
Importance	

Lighting Type	
Function	
Importance	

Lighting Type	
Function	
Importance	

Lighting Type	
Function	
Importance	

Lighting Type	
Function	
Importance	

- b. Using your family car or another vehicle, demonstrate how to check tire pressure and identify the correct tire pressure for the vehicle. Explain why proper tire pressure is important to safe driving.

- c. Demonstrate a method to check for adequate tire tread. Explain why proper tread is important to safe driving.

- d. Demonstrate with a smear-and-clear test if the windshield wiper blades will clear the windshield completely or need to be replaced. Describe instances in good and bad weather when windshield washers are important to safe driving.

4. Do the following:

- a In a location away from traffic hazards, measure with a tape measure - not in a car - and mark off with stakes the distance that a car will travel during the time needed for decision and reaction, and the braking distances necessary to stop a car traveling 30, 50, and 70 miles per hour on dry, level pavement.

Discuss how environmental factors such as bad weather and road conditions will affect the distance.

- b. Describe the difference in nighttime visibility between a properly lit bicycle and rider (or a pedestrian) wearing reflective material and a bicycle and rider with no lights (or a pedestrian) dressed in dark clothing, without reflective material.

- c. Explain how color and shape are used to help road users recognize and understand the information presented on traffic and roadway signs.

Explain the purpose of different types of signs, signals, and pavement markings.

Signs:

Signals:

Pavement markings:

d. Describe at least three examples of traffic laws that apply to drivers of motor vehicles and that bicyclists must also obey.

1.	
2.	
3.	

- b. Using the Internet (with your parent's permission), visit five websites that cover safe driving for teenagers. Then, in a group session with at least three teenagers and your counselor, discuss what you have learned.

	URL	Topic
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

- c. Initiate and organize an activity or event to demonstrate the importance of traffic safety.
- d. Accompanied by an adult and a buddy, pick a safe place to observe traffic at a controlled intersection (traffic signal or stop sign) on three separate days and at three different times of the day, for 30 minutes on each visit. At this intersection, survey violations that might occur. These violations could include (but are not limited to) running a red light or stop sign, speeding, using a cell phone while driving, or occupants not wearing their seat belts.
 - Count the number of violations. Record in general terms the approximate age of the people you observed.. Keep track of the total number of vehicles observed so that you can determine the percentage of compliance vs. violations.
 - Discuss the findings with your merit badge counselor.

Requirement resources can be found here:
http://www.meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/Traffic_Safety#Requirement_resources

<i>Date and Time</i>	<i>Estimated Age Range</i>						
	<i>Teens</i>	<i>20's</i>	<i>30's</i>	<i>40's</i>	<i>50's</i>	<i>60's</i>	<i>Older</i>
Speeding							
Using a Cell Phone/Texting while driving							
Running Red Light or Stop Sign							
Other Violations							
Total vehicles							

<i>Date and Time</i>	<i>Estimated Age Range</i>						
	<i>Teens</i>	<i>20's</i>	<i>30's</i>	<i>40's</i>	<i>50's</i>	<i>60's</i>	<i>Older</i>
Speeding							
Using a Cell Phone/Texting while driving							
Running Red Light or Stop Sign							
Other Violations							
Total vehicles							

<i>Date and Time</i>	<i>Estimated Age Range</i>						
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Speeding							
Using a Cell Phone/Texting while driving							
Running Red Light or Stop Sign							
Other Violations							
Total vehicles							

<i>Date and Time</i>	<i>Estimated Age Range</i>						
	<i>Teens</i>	<i>20's</i>	<i>30's</i>	<i>40's</i>	<i>50's</i>	<i>60's</i>	<i>Older</i>
Not wearing a seatbelt							
Wearing a seatbelt							
Total vehicles							
Percent using seatbelt							

<i>Date and Time</i>	<i>Estimated Age Range</i>						
	<i>Teens</i>	<i>20's</i>	<i>30's</i>	<i>40's</i>	<i>50's</i>	<i>60's</i>	<i>Older</i>
Not wearing a seatbelt							
Wearing a seatbelt							
Total vehicles							
Percent using seatbelt							

<i>Date and Time</i>	<i>Estimated Age Range</i>						
	<i>Teens</i>	<i>20's</i>	<i>30's</i>	<i>40's</i>	<i>50's</i>	<i>60's</i>	<i>Older</i>
Not wearing a seatbelt							
Wearing a seatbelt							
Total vehicles							
Percent using seatbelt							

Important excerpts from the Guide To Advancement - 2015, No. 33088 (SKU-620573)

[1.0.0.0] — Introduction

The current edition of the *Guide to Advancement* is the official source for administering advancement in all Boy Scouts of America programs: Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Varsity Scouting, Venturing, and Sea Scouts. It replaces any previous BSA advancement manuals and previous editions of the *Guide to Advancement*.

[Page 2, and 5.0.1.4] — Policy on Unauthorized Changes to Advancement Program

No council, committee, district, unit, or individual has the authority to add to, or subtract from, advancement requirements. There are limited exceptions relating only to youth members with special needs. For details see section 10, "Advancement for Members With Special Needs".

[Page 2] — The "Guide to Safe Scouting" Applies

Policies and procedures outlined in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*, No. 34416, apply to all BSA activities, including those related to advancement and Eagle Scout service projects.

[7.0.3.1] — The Buddy System and Certifying Completion

A youth member must not meet one-on-one with an adult. Sessions with counselors must take place where others can view the interaction, or the Scout must have a buddy: a friend, parent, guardian, brother, sister, or other relative—or better yet, another Scout working on the same badge—along with him attending the session. If merit badge counseling or instruction includes any Web-based interaction, it must be conducted in accordance with the BSA Social Media Guidelines (<http://www.scouting.org/Marketing/Resources/SocialMedia>). For example, always copy one or more authorized adults on email messages between counselors and Scouts.

When the Scout meets with the counselor, he should bring any required projects. If these cannot be transported, he should present evidence, such as photographs or adult verification. His unit leader, for example, might state that a satisfactory bridge or tower has been built for the Pioneering merit badge, or that meals were prepared for Cooking. If there are questions that requirements were met, a counselor may confirm with adults involved. Once satisfied, the counselor signs the blue card using the date upon which the Scout completed the requirements, or in the case of partials, initials the individual requirements passed.

Note that from time to time, it may be appropriate for a requirement that has been met for one badge to also count for another. See "Fulfilling More Than One Requirement With a Single Activity," 4.2.3.6.

[7.0.3.2] — Group Instruction

It is acceptable—and sometimes desirable—for merit badges to be taught in group settings. This often occurs at camp and merit badge midways, fairs, clinics, or similar events. Interactive group discussions can support learning. The method can also be attractive to "guest experts" assisting registered and approved counselors. Slide shows, skits, demonstrations, panels, and various other techniques can also be employed, but as any teacher can attest, not everyone will learn all the material.

There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of *all* requirements. We must know that every Scout—actually and *personally*—completed them. If, for example, a requirement uses words like "show," "demonstrate," or "discuss," then every Scout must do that. It is unacceptable to award badges on the basis of sitting in classrooms *watching* demonstrations, or remaining silent during discussions.

It is sometimes reported that Scouts who have received merit badges through group instructional settings have not fulfilled all the requirements. To offer a quality merit badge program, council and district advancement committees should ensure the following are in place for all group instructional events.

- A culture is established for merit badge group instructional events that partial completions are acceptable expected results.
- A guide or information sheet is distributed in advance of events that promotes the acceptability of partials, explains how merit badges can be finished after events, lists merit badge prerequisites, and provides other helpful information that will establish realistic expectations for the number of merit badges that can be earned at an event.
- Merit badge counselors are known to be registered and approved.
- Any guest experts or guest speakers, or others assisting who are not registered and approved as merit badge counselors, do not accept the responsibilities of, or behave as, merit badge counselors, either at a group instructional event or at any other time. Their service is temporary, not ongoing.
- Counselors agree to sign off only requirements that Scouts have actually and personally completed.
- Counselors agree not to assume prerequisites have been completed without some level of evidence that the work has been done. Pictures and letters from other merit badge counselors or unit leaders are the best form of prerequisite documentation when the actual work done cannot be brought to the camp or site of the merit badge event.
- There is a mechanism for unit leaders or others to report concerns to a council advancement committee on summer camp merit badge programs, group instructional events, and any other merit badge counseling issues—especially in instances where it is believed BSA procedures are not followed. See "Reporting Merit Badge Counseling Concerns," 11.1.0.0.
- There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of all requirements. We must know that every Scout—actually and personally—completed them.

It is permissible for guest speakers, guest experts, or others who are not merit badge counselors to assist in the counseling process. Those providing such assistance must be under the direction of a registered and approved counselor who is readily available onsite, and provides personal supervision to assure all applicable BSA policies and procedures—including those related to BSA Youth Protection—are in place and followed.

[7.0.3.3] — Partial Completions

A Scout need not pass all the requirements of one merit badge with the same counselor. It may be that due to timing or location issues, etc., he must meet with a different counselor to finish the badge. The Application for Merit Badge has a place to record what has been finished—a "partial." In the center section on the reverse of the blue card, the counselor initials for each requirement passed. In the case of a partial completion, the counselor does not retain his or her portion of the card. A subsequent counselor may choose not to accept partial work, but this should be rare. A Scout, if he believes he is being treated unfairly, may work with his unit leader to find another counselor. An example for the use of a signed partial would be to take it to camp as proof of prerequisites. Partial completions have no expiration except the Scout's 18th birthday. Units, districts, or councils shall not establish other expiration dates for partial merit badges.

[7.0.4.8] — Unofficial Worksheets and Learning Aids

Worksheets and other materials that may be of assistance in earning merit badges are available from a variety of places including unofficial sources on the Internet and even troop libraries. Use of these aids is permissible as long as the materials can be correlated with the current requirements that Scouts must fulfill. Completing "worksheets" may suffice where a requirement calls for something in writing, but this would not work for a requirement where the Scout must discuss, tell, show, or demonstrate, etc. Note that Scouts shall not be required to use these learning aids in order to complete a merit badge.