A Scout is trained, tested, reviewed, and recognized

A Scout is taught Scout skills using EDGE method

Explain, Demonstrate, Guide, and Enable

Levels of Planning:

Cub Scouts:

Annual planning, pack meeting planning, den meeting planning

Advancement, service projects, and outdoor activities

Scouts BSA:

Annual planning, monthly planning, weekly planning

Three levels of planning, new boy, experienced boy, and senior boy

Advancement, merit badges, service projects, and outdoor activities

What, who, back-up, how, when, where, why of each event.

Who is responsible for the back-up plan?

Annual Plan:

Calendar events: holidays, school schedules, sponsor activities, church activities

Community events, parades, city celebrations

Monthly themes

School Night for Scouting and Food for Scouting

Klondike Derby, Camporees and Jubilee

Webelos Woods

Fund raising, Popcorn, Camp Cards, and Investment in Character Campaign

Recharter

Blue and Gold Banquets and Bridging; Boards of Review and Courts of Honor

Pinewood Derby and Rain Gutter Regatta

Eagle projects and Eagle Courts of honor

Summer camp, Cub Day Camps, Cub Overnight Camps, High adventure

Monthly campouts

Youth and adult leader training

Roundtable, and the District Awards Dinner

Order of the Arrow events

Reflection: Roses and Thorns; Roses, Thorns, and Buds; Stop, Start, and Continue

Scouts' opportunity to share their impressions and talk about their experiences.

Roses - What worked and we need to continue?

Thorns - What did not work and we need to stop doing it?

Buds - What new thing do we need to try?

What do we need to do in order to work better.

Reflection uses open-ended questions, such as “What,” “How,” “When,” and “Where.” There are no right or wrong answers—just ideas, opinions, and insights.

ESTABLISH THE GROUND RULES

Encourage the Scouts not to interrupt, mock, or critique each other.

Emphasize that every response is welcome and valid.

FACILITATE THE DISCUSSION

Avoid the temptation to talk about your own experiences.

Use open-ended, thought-provoking questions.

CLOSE THE REFLECTION

Conclude the discussion and briefly summarize the key points and ideas.

Listening: Who is responsible for communication?

Three parts to communication – Sender, message, receiver

• Communication does not take place unless the message is received and understood.

• Active listening is focusing on the person who is speaking and on what is being said, and making sure you understand.

• Active listening can involve repeating or reiterating what you’ve heard back to the speaker, confirming the message has been received.

• If you are the receiver, ask questions. If you are the sender, encourage the receivers to ask questions until they are clear.