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.