

Agenda and Notes: Roadrunner District Roundtable

Meeting purpose To provide leaders with program ideas; information on policy and events; and training opportunities through a forum for sharing experiences and enjoying fun and fellowship with other Scout leaders.

Meeting date, time, and place Date: Thursday, February 1, 2018
 Time: 7:30 pm to 9:00 pm
 Place: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
 4401 NE Loop 820, North Richland Hills, TX 76180
 (817) 284-0559

Pre-Opening The table below identifies the activities, responsible leaders, and allotted time.

Begin	Time Allotted	Activity	Person Responsible
6:00 pm	30 minutes	Setup: May include setup details such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlocking and locking up facility • Setting up tables and chairs • Secure American flag 	Tom Rogers Dave Thilges
6:30 pm	30 minutes	Commissioners Meeting	Dave Hammond
7:00 pm	30 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration/Sign-In • "Puzzling Activity" 	Dave

General Session This is the main part of the Roundtable in which all levels of the scouting program participate.

Time	Time Allotted	Activity	Person Responsible
7:30 pm	1 minute	Welcome and Introduction	Dave
7:31 pm	3 minute	Opening Ceremony	OA
7:34 pm	1 minute	Opening Prayer	TBD
7:35 pm	10 minutes	Announcements	Dave
7:45 pm	10 minutes	Big Rock Topic: Community Service: Why We Give Back	Dave
7:55 pm	5 minutes	Travel to Breakout Sessions/Training	All

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Agenda and Notes: Roadrunner District Roundtable, Continued

Cub Scout Pack Leader Session This is the time that activities are directed to the specific scouting programs.

Time	Time Allotted	Activity	Person Responsible
8:00 pm	45 minutes	Succession Planning OR Twilight Camp Info	RTC
8:45 pm	5 minutes	Q&A	RTC
8:50 pm	1 minute	Closing/Commissioner's Minute	RTC
8:51 pm	9 minutes	After the meeting fellowship and/or cleanup	All
9:00 pm		End meeting	

Boy Scout Troop Session This is the time that activities are directed to the specific scouting programs.

Time	Time Allotted	Activity	Person Responsible
8:00 pm	10 minutes	Ceremony/Skit/Song/Game SPL "Hunter, Gun or Rabbit"	RTC
8:10 pm	10 minutes	Tips for Meetings: Praise and Recognition	RTC
8:20 pm	15 minutes	Interest Topic: Webelos-Scout Transition	RTC
8:35 pm	15 minutes	Program Feature: Mentoring	RTC
8:50 pm	5 minutes	Q&A	All
8:55 pm	3 minute	Closing/Commissioner's Minute: "Matches"	RTC
9:00 pm		End meeting	

Community Service: Why We Give Back

What is Community Service?

What is community service?

- It is voluntary work intended to help people in a particular area.
 - It's not just giving money. It is a donated service or activity (in other words, with nothing in return) performed by someone or a group of people for the benefit of the public or its institutions—usually not for personal benefit.
 - It can benefit someone directly, such as raking leaves for an elderly person or the family of a deployed soldier. It can also benefit a BSA camp. (Note: An Eagle Scout service project has different stipulations.)
 - A unit fundraising event, such as a car wash or bagging groceries at a store, is not community service because the Scouts are getting paid.
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Why Do Community Service?

- Nothing your Scout unit can do raises community awareness more than a service project.
 - These good turns are some of our best marketing tools.
 - They send the message that Scouts are here, making life better for others.
 - Community service is one of the activities families look for when they sign up to participate in Scouting.
 - Scouting was founded on the premise of doing a Good Turn daily. Community service is very important in the character-building process and, as Scouts, we have made the commitment to give back to our communities.
 - Community service projects are one the best ways to continue relationships with the community at large and organizations in particular, such as schools, local governments, and chartered organizations.
 - Doing service projects together is one way that Scouts keep their promise “to help other people.” While a Scout should do his best to help other people every day, a group service project is a bigger way to help people. While you're giving service, you're learning to work together with others to do something that's good for your community.
 - The Scout Oath, Scout Law, and Scout slogan include commitments to community service:
 - “On my honor, I will do my best ... to help other people at all times.”
 - “A Scout is ... helpful, friendly, courteous, kind ...”
 - “Do a Good Turn Daily.”
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Community Service: Why We Give Back, Continued

Why Do Community Service? (continued)

- The BSA collects service project hours to demonstrate the value that Scouting provides to the nation. These hours are reported to the states and to Congress.
 - The BSA and local councils receive grants and foundation donations based on the amount of community service provided by Scouts.
 - Journey to Excellence scorecards require service projects by all Scouting units.
 - Journey to Excellence requires at least one annual service project to benefit each unit's chartered organization, but why stop at one per year? Ask the chartered organization what your unit can do for it. The organization's needs might change from year to year.
 - Journey to Excellence requires units to record projects and hours on the service hours reporting website in order to get credit for the projects for their JTE score.
 - Rank advancement requires community service in most Scouting programs. However, a Scout should NOT just do community service when service hours are needed for advancement.
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Who Should Do Community Service?

- All Scouts of all ages.
 - Adult Scout leaders and parents: They set a good example for the Scouts to follow.
 - Siblings: Some will become Scouts, and everyone should be taught this valuable ethic of helping others.
 - If your council or district has a planned civic service project, such as Scouting for Food, each unit should participate to the best of its abilities.
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Want to Plan a Service Project?

- The Scout Oath includes the phrase "to help other people at all times," which reminds us to always be of service to others. Begin planning your project by discussing various service ideas with your Scouts. Adult leaders, your chartered organization, and the local government are also good resources for ideas. Projects will be more meaningful and fun if they are well-planned.
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Community Service: Why We Give Back, Continued

Want to Plan a Service Project? (continued)

- Your service project should
 - Be significant. The project should be something important. When it's done, everyone should be able to look back with satisfaction on an effort that has made a difference in your community.
 - Be democratic. Scouts are more likely to buy into the project if they have taken an active part in selecting, planning, and organizing it.
 - Be clearly defined. A project must have definite beginning and end points, with logical steps in between. A clear goal allows everyone to measure the progress along the way, and increases everyone's sense of participation and pride in a job well done.
 - Be prepared well. This begins long before the project starts. Ask these questions: What is the project's purpose? Who should be contacted as resources? How many Scouts must be involved to complete the work in the allotted time? What tools or resources are needed? What safety issues must be addressed?
 - Be promoted. Promote the project within your community. This will not only provide additional workers, but will increase the visibility of Scouting and the impact it has on your community. Create a yard sign that says "Pack/Troop/Team/Post/Group No. ___ Service Project" or "Scouting Supports Our Community."
 - Include reflection. When the project is complete, spend 10 or 15 minutes discussing it. At the end of your project, a discussion will help make the experience meaningful to all of those involved. This last step is important to help the Scouts realize the impact they can have in the world by volunteering and participating in community service projects.

Note to presenter: Ask unit leaders to share service project ideas. Allow a few minutes for verbal suggestions.

Boy Scout Breakout Meeting

**Skit/Song/
Ceremony**
10 min

This part of the program helps provide ideas for skits, songs, or ceremonies that can be used during troop meetings or outdoor activities like campouts or hikes.

Hunter, Gun or Rabbit?

– Method: Two patrols compete in each round. The patrols are seated in a circle. Before the round, each patrol secretly decides whether it will be the “hunter” (all standing with their hands on their hips), the “gun” (pantomiming aiming a gun), or the “rabbit” (making long “ears” with their hands at their heads). On signal, each patrol instantly strikes the pose they secretly selected. The gun defeats the rabbit, the rabbit defeats the hunter, and the hunter defeats the gun. For example, one patrol strikes the pose of hunter, while the other poses as the gun. This would score for the hunters. Had the second patrol selected rabbit, it would have won, since the rabbit defeats the hunter. If both patrols pick the same pose, the round is repeated.

– Scoring: The losing patrol is replaced after each round by a new patrol.

**Tips for Troop
Meetings**
8 min

Description: Unit leaders can always use a new idea or approach to keep troop meetings interesting, diverse, and exciting. A roundtable is a great place to share these tips, whether they are pulled from training resources, shared among participants, or collected from commissioner observations during unit visits.

Praise and Recognition:

- The recognition and encouragement Scouts receive from their Scoutmaster is a crucial part of their development. At every meeting, find something positive to praise about each patrol—well-planned presentations, proper uniforming, a good opening ceremony, or even something as simple as arriving on time.
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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Boy Scout
Interest Topic
15 min

Troop Role in Webelos Scouts Retention

- Webelos Scouts are historically the most important source of new Boy Scouts.
- Webelos Scouts will want to join a Boy Scout troop that actively recruits them and makes it clear the troop WANTS them to join.
- Webelos Scout retention, commonly referred to as Webelos-to-Scout transition, is not an event. It is a process that succeeds best when it occurs across several months. The process includes developing and working a plan of ongoing interactions between Webelos Scouts and the troop.
- A key part of the plan is to support Webelos Scouts in their advancement. Webelos and Arrow of Light requirements include learning and demonstrating many Scout skills with which Boy Scouts are already familiar.
- Scouts, preferably, but also adult troop leaders, can help Webelos Scouts learn those required Scout skills. Doing so has two positive outcomes:
 - It can lessen the burden of Webelos den leaders.
 - It shows the Webelos Scouts that the troop cares about them and should make them want to join the troop. Webelos Requirements

Webelos Requirements

Which Webelos and Arrow of Light requirements are suited for support by a troop, using Scout skills the Boy Scouts know?

- **Cast-Iron Chef**
 - Requirement 2: using a camp stove, open campfire, or Dutch oven to cook part of a meal planned by the Webelos Scouts
 - Requirement 3: using tinder, kindling, and fuel wood to demonstrate how to build a fire in an appropriate outdoor location, then extinguishing the fire properly
- **First Responder**
 - Requirements 1–5: basic first-aid skills
 - Requirement 6: putting together a basic first-aid kit, explain why each item is included and how to use it.
 - Requirement 8: visiting a first responder or healthcare professional. Are any of the troop leaders or troop parents in those professions?

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Boy Scout
Interest Topic**
15 min
(continued)

- **Webelos Walkabout**
 - Requirements 1, 2, and 4: hike planning, first-aid kit preparation, taking a hike of 3 miles.
 - Requirement 5: describing and identifying from photos any poisonous plants and dangerous animals or insects you might encounter on your hike or activity
- **Outdoorsman (formerly Camping)**
 - Requirements for either Option A or Option B involve basic camping skills like site selection and pitching a tent, plus weather hazards
- **Scouting Adventure**
 - Requirement 2: visiting a troop meeting and learning about troop leadership, the four steps of Scout advancement, Boy Scout ranks and how they are earned, and merit badges and how they are earned
 - Requirement 3: the patrol method, how it works, types of patrols in a troop, and patrol spirit.
 - Requirement 4: participating in a Boy Scout troop's campout or other outdoor activity, and using the patrol method while on the outing.
 - Requirement 5: learning to tie a square knot, two half-hitches, and a taut line hitch, and telling what they are used for; showing how to whip and fuse the ends of a rope.
 - Requirement 6: demonstrating pocket knife safety and earning the Whittling Chip

Webelos Electives

Which Webelos electives are suited for support by a troop, using Scout skills the Boy Scouts know?

- **Castaway**
 - Requirement 1: lighting a fire without matches, cooking without pots and pans, making a shelter of downed tree limbs and branches
 - which items should be in an outdoor survival kit that you can carry in a small bag, and why; showing how to remove impurities from water, what to do if you get lost in the woods, and how to signal for help
- **Engineer or Earth Rocks (geology)**
 - If an adult troop leader or a troop parent is in one of these professions, or has geology as a hobby, they could help Webelos Scouts complete these adventures, especially if the Webelos den parents do not have the necessary training and skills.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Boy Scout
Interest Topic**
15 min
(continued)

Building Those Activities and Skills Into the Annual Plan

- It will take several den meetings and outdoor events to help the Webelos Scouts complete all those adventures and learn the necessary Scout skills. Some of those meetings might work best as joint den-troop meetings.
- Plenty of opportunities to teach those skills and take Webelos Scouts hiking and camping should be included in BOTH the troop annual plan AND the Webelos den annual plan.
- The troop's PLC and Scoutmaster or an assistant Scoutmaster tasked with Webelos Scout recruitment should meet with the Webelos den leader to make sure those opportunities are on both annual plans, and to make them happen according to the plan.
- The troop should be prepared to provide or share needed equipment with the Webelos Scouts. This is especially the case if the pack and troop have the same chartered organization because that organization owns the equipment.

Who should help with these requirements?

- Scouts need to teach Scout skills to others to earn First Class, so any Boy Scout working on First Class should learn the EDGE method by helping at least one Webelos Scout with at least one skill.
- The troop's instructors could help teach the Webelos Scouts.
- If the troop uses "new Scout" patrols, the prospective troop guide for the incoming Webelos Scouts should be engaged with them while they are still Webelos Scouts. They will learn to trust their troop guide, cementing a bond with the troop.
- Adult troop leaders and/or troop parents with special skills and/or training can help fulfill certain requirements.
- The Scoutmaster should give each Webelos Scout a Scoutmaster conference. This is not a requirement to earn the Webelos or Arrow of Light rank, but it does allow the Scoutmaster to get to know the boys before they join the troop.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
Feature:
Mentoring**

The material for this section of the program is available at <http://troopleader.org/program-feature-mentoring/>. Share this with the attendees.

Introduction

Who made you the person you are today? Your parents are major influences, of course, but you've been shaped by many people, including Scout leaders, teachers, coaches, and others—many of whom could wear the title “mentor.”

A mentor is a wise, loyal advisor. According to Greek mythology, Mentor was a friend and advisor to Odysseus. He was so well thought of that Odysseus trusted him to teach his son Telemachus. Great mentors, such as Merlin to King Arthur and Aristotle to Alexander the Great, help create a vision of how we can make a difference in the lives of others.

As you get older, you have the chance to become a mentor yourself. That's much of what a senior patrol leader, crew president, or Order of the Arrow lodge chief does. Someday, you may also become a parent yourself—the ultimate mentoring role.

Mentoring should be fun—it's enjoyable to watch others grow and become like us. This month's meetings and activities will get you started. You don't have to be scared to venture out in winter; you just have to be prepared. That's what this month's meetings and main event are all about.

Related Advancement and Awards

Mentoring develops with every leadership position and requirement. At first, we start leading others as a mentee under the direction of someone with experience. As we gain experience we become the mentor to those who are just beginning their Scouting journeys.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
Feature:
Mentoring
(continued)**

A coach is an individual who develops skills and capabilities in another person or in a group of people (a team). The coach can be another Scout or one of the unit’s leaders. Coaching is a leadership behavior and skill. Coaching can take the form of discussion, lecture, critique, or guided practice. It is generally ongoing as a youth or a team progresses through the program and is often a “formalized relationship” or a teaching/learning process. The key concept that separates coaching from other leadership styles is letting go and enabling success. As individual capabilities grow, a coach may become a mentor to facilitate continued growth of an individual or stand aside as a team resource.

A mentor is an experienced Scout or adult leader who becomes a trusted guide and counselor to a less experienced individual. This trusting and caring relationship normally extends beyond Scouting skills into values, beliefs, and feelings. A mentor may be assigned, but often this relationship occurs naturally and is fostered between the individuals involved. Adults often mentor youth in the program, but youth can also mentor each other. In fact, you can even mentor someone your own age or older if you have a skill that person doesn’t have.

Differences Between Coaching and Mentoring

	COACHING	MENTORING
Goals	To correct	To support and guide
Initiative	The coach	The mentee
Focus	Immediate situation	Long-term
Roles	Heavy on telling	Heavy on listening

Coaching is different from mentoring because the mentoring process is led by the learner and is less skills-based. A good mentoring relationship is identified by the willingness and capability of both parties to ask questions, challenge assumptions, and disagree. The mentor is far less likely to have a direct-line relationship with the mentee, and in a mentoring relationship this distance is desirable. Mentoring is rarely a critical part of an individual’s role, but rather an extra element that rewards the mentor with fresh thinking as well as the opportunity to transfer knowledge and experience (wisdom) to a new generation.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
Feature:
Mentoring
(continued)**

- As we progress from directing to mentoring, we do less talking and more listening. We go from barking out orders to answering questions and giving advice. We have big eyes, big ears, and a small mouth. In some cases, we are there to help pick up the pieces when they fail (and we all fail sometime).
- The EDGE method is great for teaching first aid and knot-tying, but it's also a valuable part of the mentoring process. How could a mentor use EDGE to teach something like leadership or career discernment?
 - Explain: The mentor explains how something is done.
 - Demonstrate: After the mentor explains, the mentor demonstrates while explaining again.
 - Guide: The mentee tries the skill while the mentor guides him through it.
 - Enable: The mentee works on his own under the watchful eye of the mentor. The mentor's role in this step is to remove any obstacles to success, which enables the mentee to succeed.

The Mentor Law – The Scout Law outlines the traits of a good Scout or Venturer. But what traits does a good mentor have? Here are a few.

- Open-mindedness: Mentors set aside their own priorities, preferences, and prejudices. They are willing to be changed in the mentoring process as much as their mentees are changed.
- Patience: Rather than giving the “right” answers, mentors help their mentees discover those answers on their own. That takes patience.
- Listening ability: Mentors listen more than they talk. Their goal is not to push their mentees in a particular direction so much as to help them find their own path.
- Availability: Mentoring involves building ongoing relationships. Good mentors make time to meet with their mentees.
- Honesty: Mentors, like true friends, tell us what we need to hear, even when we don't want to hear it.
- Support: Mentors help their mentees find resources they need, whether that's books, Web resources, classes, or other mentors.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
Feature:
Mentoring
(continued)**

National Mentoring Month was created by the Harvard School of Public Health and MENTOR (the National Mentoring Partnership). It has been held each January since 2002 and has received strong support from Congress and the president of the United States. During National Mentoring Month, consider doing the following things to promote mentoring in Scouting:

- Conduct a Mentoring Tomorrow's Leaders workshop.
- Recognize recent participants who have completed the practicum experience portion of Mentoring Tomorrow's Leaders.
- Recognize key mentors in Scouting and the community.

For more information about National Mentoring Month, visit:

www.nationalmentoringmonth.org.

OBJECTIVES

- Help Scouts understand our differences and how we are all unique
- Explain the difference between coaching and mentoring
- Show what is involved in maintaining a quality mentoring relationship
- Explain the evolution of a mentoring relationship
- Help Scouts select the appropriate mentoring model for the situations they come across
- Show Scouts how to maintain a quality mentoring relationship

PREOPENING IDEAS

- As Scouts arrive, have them write down their favorite color, favorite food, and which states they have lived in, and draw a picture of their family. (This information can be shared later during breakout group sessions.)
- As Scouts arrive, have them play "[Rock Paper Scissors Lizard Spock](#)".
- As Scouts arrive, play "[Popcorn](#)".

Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Program
Feature:
Mentoring
(continued)

GROUP INSTRUCTION IDEAS

- Understanding Each Other
- Have an expert lead a discussion about how youths change and develop over time. A good resource is the ages and stages information in the [Troop Leader Guidebook, volume 1](#).
- Listening—What Makes a Great Mentor
- Have a speaker discuss the importance of listening. Key points:
 - Since we have two ears and one mouth, we should listen twice as much as we talk.
 - Honest listening is at the heart of building a trusting relationship.
- What Went Well, What Didn't Go Well, and What Can Be Improved
- Discuss reflection techniques. Explain that when attempting a challenge, a high-performing group will always ask these questions:
 - What went well?
 - What didn't go well?
 - What can be improved next time?
- Discuss how this technique can be used to improve group performance.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IDEAS

• Understanding Each Other

-  • Explore judging people by how they dress. Look at photos of different people in magazines and discuss what we think of them based on appearance. Discuss how we make such judgments and whether that's right or wrong.
-  • Discuss how people react to others regarding race, age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and nationality.
- Discuss whether being in these different groups changes one's perspective. How?
-  • Take a standardized test to discover your own traits. This could range from a "What Cartoon Character Are You?" quiz to a more formal assessment like the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator personality assessment. [Free Test](#).
- Compare results among group members and discuss areas of similarity and difference.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Program
Feature:
Mentoring
(continued)

GAME IDEAS Popcorn

- *Materials: One lightweight, inflatable beach ball per group of four to eight Scouts*
 - *Method: Have each group form a circle. Tell them they are popcorn poppers and that the ball is a popcorn kernel. Their objective is to hit the ball in the air from team member to team member without it touching the ground. They should count each time the ball is hit. If the ball hits the ground, they must start their count over.*
 - *Give them a minute or so and then ask them to try the popcorn popping again. After a couple of minutes, stop the game and ask again how many hits each team got. Remind them that a good leader evaluates what went well, what didn't go well, and what could be done differently the next time. Have the Scouts discuss how to improve their process. Give them a couple of minutes to try again.*
 - *Scoring: Have each group record every attempt. The group that has improved the most from the very first to the very last wins.*
 - *Note: The real purpose of this game is not to get the most hits, but rather to improve each time by using the reflection technique of "what went well, what didn't go well, and what can be improved next time."*
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Comm Minute
3 min

📌 Matches

- Needed is a small bundle of wooden matches and a rubber band. Gather up the matches and neatly bundle them together so that they will stand when you set them down.)*
- *Our troop is much like these matches. (Stand the matches on end for everyone to see.) You might have noticed that we all stick together. It is the trust, friendship, and knowledge of everyone here that makes us feel this way. We know that when the going gets tough, like on some of our campouts, if we stick together we will come out on top. When we work well together, everyone does their job. The tents are set up, the cooks prepare fine meals, and the wood crew brings in enough of the right kind of firewood. We stick together.*
 - *But what happens if we don't stick together? (Pick up the bundle of matches and take the rubber band off. Then set the bundle back on the floor. Let the matches fall and scatter.)*
 - *If we don't stick together, we will all fall apart just as these matches did. When this happens we cannot accomplish as much as we can as a team. Thanks for sticking together.*
-