

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, April 5, 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
5:30 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
6:00 pm	90 minutes	Live Youth Protection Training	Dave Thilges
6:30 pm	30 minutes	Commissioners Meeting	Dave Hammond
7:00 pm	30 minutes	• Registration/Sign-In	Alexandra

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	Alexandra
7:31 pm	3 minute	Opening Ceremony	OA
7:34 pm	1 minute	Opening Prayer	TBD
7:35 pm	10 minutes	Announcements	Alexandra
7:45 pm	10 minutes	Big Rock Topic: 21 Questions: What is a Commissioner	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	Unit Budget Workshop	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 "Shaving Cream Song"	RTC
8:10 pm	10 minutes	Tips for Meetings: Visitors	RTC
8:20 pm	15 minutes	Interest Topic: Uniform Changes	Pat Wellen, Department Mgr; BSA Design & Development Ctr
8:35 pm	15 minutes	Program Feature: Financial Mgmt	RTC
8:50 pm	5 minutes	Q&A	All
8:55 pm	3 minute	Closing/Commissioner's Minute: "How to Treat People"	RTC
9:00 pm		End meeting	

21 Questions: What is a Commissioner?

21 Questions

We are going to take a pop quiz regarding commissioners. Ask the following questions and, after a brief pause, state the answer.

- **Question 1**—What distinguishes the commissioner position from other volunteer Scouting positions?
Answer: It is the only volunteer position in Scouting that requires commissioning. The only other commissioned positions are for professionals who help deliver Scouting. All commissioners wear the wreath of service, also known as a position patch, as part of their badge of office. This tradition dates from the earliest days of Scouting's history.
- **Question 2**—What Scouters are eligible to wear the Arrowhead Honor on their uniform?
Answer: Any commissioner who has completed the requirements and is currently serving in a commissioner position. If you are dual registered in positions in Scouting, you only wear the Arrowhead Honor with the commissioner badge of office.
- **Question 3**—What are the three types of commissioners and their primary roles?
Answer: Administrative commissioners (council, assistant council, district, assistant district) are primarily responsible for recruiting, training, guiding, and evaluating the commissioner staff. Unit commissioners coach and mentor to ensure unit success. Roundtable commissioners provide resources such as program skills and other help for unit personnel at regularly scheduled roundtables.
- **Question 4**—Which Scouter meetings are uniform meetings?
Answer: All commissioner meetings.
- **Question 5**—Who represents all of the uniformed Scouters in the council?
Answer: The council commissioner.
- **Question 6**—Who is the liaison between the local council and the unit?
Answer: The unit commissioner.
- **Question 7**—True or false: The commissioner's specific mission is to keep units operating at maximum efficiency so that they can deliver a good program to a growing youth membership.
Answer: True.
- **Question 8**—Who recruits, trains, and directs the team of commissioners to assure all packs, troops, teams, and crews in the district have quality program to keep youth in the Scouting program?
Answer: The district commissioner.

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21 Questions: What is a Commissioner?, Continued

21 Questions (cont.)

- **Question 9**—True or false: The only reason for having commissioners is to help units succeed.
Answer: True.
- **Question 10**—True or False: There is only one service to a unit that is constant—and that is the friendly, personal help given by the unit commissioner.
Answer: True.
- **Question 11**—True or false: It is OK for commissioners to be registered as unit key leaders.
Answer: False. It is generally recommended that commissioners do not dual register as key leaders in a unit. They may, and often do, register in a unit as another unit committee member or assistant leader.
- **Question 12**—True or false: Unit commissioners operate by persuasion rather than legislation.
Answer: True.
- **Question 13**—True or false: The unit commissioner reports the strengths and needs of their units on Commissioner Tools.
Answer: True.
- **Question 14**—Which commissioner supports timely charter renewal?
Answer: The unit commissioner.
- **Question 15**—What training must a Scouter have taken to be considered a commissioner?
Answer: Youth Protection Training, commissioner position-specific training, and prescribed orientation for their position.
- **Question 16**—Which two commissioners have the most direct contact with the unit?
Answer: The unit commissioner and the roundtable commissioner (team)
- **Question 17**—Which commissioner is considered a friend, doctor, teacher, and counselor of the unit?
Answer: The unit commissioner. The commissioner is also a representative of the Boy Scouts of America.
- **Question 18**—Which commissioner aids the unit in completing their JTE and encourages them to “go for the GOLD”?
Answer: The unit commissioner.
- **Question 19**—Which commissioner has all the Scouting answers?
Answer: None of them do, but they will recommend where to find the answer.

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21 Questions: What is a Commissioner?, Continued

21 Questions (cont.)

- **Question 20**—Do you know the name of your unit commissioner?
Response: If yes, please stand.
 - **Question 21**—Has your unit had contact with the unit commissioner (visiting the unit, electronic means, or conversation at roundtable) within the past month?
Response: If yes, please stand.
 - If you answered 80 percent or more of these questions correctly, great. If you did not, then hopefully after this presentation you will have a better understanding of the commissioner team.
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Conclusion

- The unit commissioner is the foundation of the commissioner team.
- Without the commissioner team, Scouting would not be the youth program it is today.
- Next time you see a Scouter wearing the wreath of service, thank them. They are doing all they can to keep the units strong, healthy, and presenting the best program to the youth in their units.

Pass around a paper and have the units list their unit number if they do not know or have not had contact with their unit commissioner within the last month. At the end of this presentation, give the list(s) to the district commissioner.

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.

Shaving Cream Song: After each verse, sing the chorus of

*Shaving cream, be nice and clean
Shave every day and you'll always look keen*

VERSES:

*Our leader says clean is a virtue,
On his face you won't see one zit.
He doesn't wash with soap and water,
Instead he cleans up with some ...*

*Last Saturday I went out hiking,
I like to keep physically fit,
But when I sat down for a rest break,
I found my boots covered with ...*

*Let's all give a cheer for the camp staff,
They've got to be our favorite!
But every night down at the campfire,
They lead us and sing just like ...*

*Our leader cooked lunch for the adults
I asked him what food was in it.
He laughed as he gave me a spoonful
And said it was rice, beans, and ...*

*Our 4th day of hiking at Philmont
We were dehydrated a bit
We'd heard that Ponil had cold root beer
But all that they gave us was...*

*And now, folks, my story is ended
I think it is time I should quit
If any of you feel offended
Stick your head in a barrel of ...*

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Tips for Troop Meetings
10 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.

Visitors:

- Unless they have been invited to take part in a specific part of a meeting, visitors should be observers only. Don't allow them to disrupt the flow of events.
- **VISITOR KNOWN:** Do your Scouts only hear from their fellow Scouts or their adult leaders? Bring some guest speakers — an elected official, local sports star or businessperson — to enliven the lesson. Your troop committee might have some leads. Live far away from any potential speakers? Have them join you via Skype.
- **VISITOR UNKNOWN:** By previous arrangement a friend of the Scouter's unknown to the Troop bursts into the Troop room, makes a remark or two in a loud voice and disappears. Troop are asked to write description of man, including physical characteristics and dress, etc., and to write down as near as possible what was said. (This incident should be repeated once a month for about three months, so that Scouts can receive training in this sort of quick observation. A different intruder, with different actions, etc., each time. One, for example, might use no words but try to get over a message by dumb show.)

Boy Scout Interest Topic
15 min

PAT WELLEN, Department Manager; Design & Development Center at Boy Scouts of America

Troop 280 in Highland Village, Topsanah District

Pat Wellen will be at our April Roundtable to demonstrate and ask questions about some uniform changes due to Family Scouting. Apparently, the uniform for Boy Scout ages will have more significant changes.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
Feature:
Financial
Management**

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

Earning, Saving, Spending

In 2012, an NFL player named Warren Sapp filed for bankruptcy even though he had earned more than \$50 million during his career. Two years later, a Vermont store clerk named Ronald Read died. Although he had never earned a lot of money, Mr. Read left \$6 million to charity—the result of decades of frugal living and careful investing.

Think about what you want your adult life to be like financially. Do you want to be able to travel or have a nice car? Do you hope to support causes that are important to you? Do you want to work at a job you love or just a job that earns you a lot of money? The choices are all yours. By developing skills, learning fiscal restraint, working hard in school, and planning for a suitable career, you can control your destiny instead of being controlled by it. That's what this program feature is all about.

Related Advancement: American Business, Entrepreneurship, Personal Management, and Salesmanship merit badges

Financial Facts and Wisdom

- A budget is a plan that lays out how you want to spend your money. A spending record tracks what you have spent. Both are valuable tools.
- If you decided to put \$2,000 per year into a savings account from ages 18 to 25, by the time you turned 65 your account would be worth more than if you had deposited the same amount annually for 40 years from ages 25 to 65.
- In 2015 the Wall Street Journal reported on a study that showed people who had taken more math classes early in life were better off financially in later years.
- Don't give up what you want most for what you want now. People understand that it is smart to save money and not so smart to get into debt, just as they know they need to exercise and eat well. Whether they do the right thing, however, is a matter of self-discipline.
- If you can't afford it, then you shouldn't buy it. Money borrowed is not free money.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
Feature:
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(continued)**

Cash Versus Credit

In general, avoid buying ordinary items, such as meals, clothes, and school supplies, on credit. Instead, limit credit purchases to special expenses such as a house, a car, or college tuition.

If a retailer offers a very low interest rate, should you charge a purchase rather than pay cash, or should you start saving for it? If the rate is lower than what you are earning on savings or investments, it might make sense to take advantage of the offer. But beware: some attractive deals are actually “teasers”; the interest rate will be low for a short time—often three to six months—and then it goes much higher until the loan has been repaid. Be cautious and read the fine print before you make a decision.

Resist impulse buying. It is best to save money for something you want rather than charge the cost to your credit card. In most cases, the item will still be available a few weeks or months later. And there are several advantages to waiting:

- You can avoid high interest charges.
- You will learn how to budget.
- The price might go down during the time it takes to save the money.
- You will have more time to find the best deal on the item. And you may discover by then that you really didn’t want it after all!

Credit cards, however, can be convenient. Sometimes it makes sense to charge everyday purchases rather than carry around a lot of cash, and returning an item is often easier if it was purchased with credit. Also, credit cards are helpful in emergencies.

When you do use a credit card, be sure to pay off the balance each month. Otherwise, high interest rates will be charged to your account, which can dramatically increase your expenses over time.

By the time you reach your late teens, you probably will have received numerous offers from credit card companies to apply for their cards. Just remember that you are personally responsible and legally obligated to pay back all amounts charged to your card.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Program
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Personal Budgets

The purpose of managing your money is to improve your ability to meet obligations and reach your financial goals. One of the best ways to learn how much you spend and earn over a period of time is to keep a budget, or a written account of your expected and actual income and expenses. Expenses include fixed expenses that are predictable obligations, such as an auto loan, insurance premiums, and utilities. Flexible expenses change each month.

Savings

How much should you set aside to pay yourself? That figure will be determined by your income and financial goals. In general, try to save at least 10 percent of your income.

How to Save Money

To save, you must first earn or receive income. Then, you can set a savings goal, such as a new bike, a computer, college tuition, or a birthday present for a friend or family member, and determine how much you need to set aside daily or weekly to reach that goal.

You might wonder what income sources you have available. The following are some income sources you might be able to include in your budget.

- Perhaps you receive a weekly or monthly allowance in return for doing certain chores around the house.
- Ask if you can increase your allowance by doing extra chores.
- Perhaps you could work part time at a grocery store, fast-food restaurant, movie theater, or golf course.
- You could start a business mowing lawns, caring for neighbors' pets, repairing bikes, running errands for elderly neighbors, or providing computer instruction.
- You probably can sell items you no longer use (with your parent's permission) that are still in good shape, such as an old bike, old computer games, old music CDs, collector cards, or athletic equipment.
- Save gifts of money that you receive for birthdays, Christmas, bar mitzvah, or other special occasions.

If you have a job or receive an allowance, you probably can predict what your income will be while you save for your goal. It might be more difficult to estimate your expenses, however. Because your budget clearly shows the choices you can make to reach financial goals, it can help you plan how to spend your money wisely. Any money left over at the end of a month can be added to savings or kept to spend the next month.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
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To increase the amount you save, think of expenses you can give up and other cost-saving measures. Another option is to change your goal. Perhaps you need more time to reach your goal or need to find a less-expensive option. For example, if you were saving for a new bike, maybe you could save for a less expensive one.

Investing

When you invest money, you have an entirely different objective: to make more money. A financial investment is something you put money into with the purpose of getting more money back. An investment also can be one of time and labor. For example, you might invest in a lawn mower with the goal of making enough money mowing lawns over the summer to earn a profit.

You also are an investment. You can invest in yourself through education, for example, or by learning new skills or trades. Education and self-improvement can help you earn more income. In fact, of all the types of investments available, investing in yourself is the best investment you can make. It can pay big dividends.

Unlike saving, investing involves some risk—that is, you are not guaranteed to earn more than the amount you invest. (The amount you invest is called principal.) In fact, there is a chance you could lose part or even all of the principal. Investing is used to achieve certain types of goals. People typically save for short-term goals such as a new car or a family vacation by putting their money in a savings account where they can retrieve all of the money plus a little interest. But people invest for long-term goals like college or retirement. They put their money in stocks, bonds, real estate, or other alternatives, which do not guarantee the principal invested or any earnings on the principal.

However, because of the greater risk, investors have a chance to earn higher returns (income or an increase in value) than they would from a savings account, especially over a long time. In general, higher potential returns often require accepting greater risk of loss, while a lower risk of loss often means lower potential returns.

Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Program
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The Rule of 72

To find the number of years required to double an amount invested at a given interest rate, divide the compound return into 72. For example, if you are saving at a 6 percent interest rate, divide 72 by 6. The result: 12 years.

Exploring Career Possibilities

Your choice of career will play an important role in your financial future. You can do a number of things to explore potential careers. First, ask yourself what you do well, think about your values and your ambitions, and make a list. What are your hobbies? What do you enjoy doing? What are your best subjects in school? You are more likely to succeed in a career if it is a field in which you can use your talents and that you enjoy. For example, if you are good in mathematics and science, you might pursue a career in engineering or computer science. But do not be restricted by what you are good at doing. Instead, use these skills as a guide.

Find out the level of education you will need for the career that interests you. Does the occupation require technical education and training, or a bachelor's degree or graduate school and training? What about internships? You will need to review your long-term goals and determine how much time you are willing to devote to training and education before actually earning a living even begins.

Consider your salary needs and earning potential. Money alone does not bring happiness, but it is an important factor. For some people, making money is their reward for working. You can decide whether making money or doing something that you enjoy is rewarding for you.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

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TROOP MEETINGS

OBJECTIVES

This month's activities should:

- Help youth better understand how decisions they make today can affect their options in the future.
- Teach youth to understand budgeting, purchasing strategies, finances, and education and career options.
- Introduce youth to a variety of career possibilities.
- Teach youth fundamental concepts such as the value of compound interest and short-term versus long-term investing.

LEADERSHIP PLANNING

As a leadership team, you may want to discuss the following items when choosing financial management as your program feature during your planning meetings.

- What companies should we follow in the stock market?
- What should we do for the main event?
- Who would be a good personal finance consultant?
- Can we use this topic to help create a new fundraising project?
- Which members need this topic for advancement?
- What changes should we make to the sample meeting plans that would fit our needs better?

PREOPENING IDEAS

- As Scouts arrive, they are individually asked a series of Scouting trivia questions and awarded "[Scout bucks](#)" for correct answers.
- Present advertising slogans (e.g., "Just Do It") and individually have Scouts guess what company each slogan represents. Award "Scout bucks" for each correct answer.
- List several big-ticket items that people might purchase, and as they arrive, have Scouts guess how much the total cost would be (retail price plus interest) if they paid for the products over 12 months. Closest answers are awarded "Scout bucks."
- As Scouts arrive, present them with a sheet of paper with two columns. In the left column, list five career or job options. In the right list five starting salaries. Scouts are to try and match up the jobs and salaries. Award Scout bucks for each correct answer. Resource: [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook](#)

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

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GROUP INSTRUCTION IDEAS

Budgeting and Spending

- Discuss what a budget is and how it differs from a spending record. Show sample budgets.
- Discuss how money goes in and out of banks.
- Discuss debit cards versus credit cards and savings versus loans.

Marketing—or How They Get You to Buy Things

- How does advertising influence us?
- Why can it be profitable for companies to spend money on advertising?
- What are some memorable advertisements? (If possible, show Internet videos of memorable advertisements from the past and present.)

Saving, Investing, and Borrowing

- Discuss the value of long-term growth in investing.
- Teach about the rule of 72.
- Ask the Scouts to guess which would yield more money at age 65: \$2,000 a year for seven years starting at age 25 or \$2,000 a year from age 35 to 65.
- Explain what stocks and bonds are.

Planning a Career

- Have a discussion on career choices. Make sure to include fields that require college degrees and apprenticeships as well as public service jobs, etc.
- Discuss the pros and cons of different working conditions and how they affect individual job satisfaction.
- Discuss how some people like working with their hands, being in leadership, working with people, working with numbers, etc.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

**Program
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INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IDEAS

Budgeting and Spending



- Have Scouts list from memory everything they purchased during the last week.
- Have Scouts estimate what their families spend each week on groceries; then they will call their parents to check.
- Have each Scout plan a budget for the next month, based on what he or she spent last week. Practice commands and stances.



- Review the above material.
- Have Scouts plan a post-high school budget based on what they could earn if they worked full time using current skills. They should budget for income, taxes, rent, utilities, food, medical, and transportation (bus pass or car payment with gas, repairs, insurance, etc.). Online resources can be used to determine average costs.
- After Scouts have planned their budgets, discuss what they can do now to improve their earning capabilities in the future.



- Review the above material.
- Do the budget exercise described above.
- Have Scouts consider what would happen if a major economic event occurred such as a job loss, unexpected medical costs, or a sudden increase in rent or gasoline prices.
- Teach how to prepare a 1040EZ tax return.

BREAKOUT GROUP IDEAS

Discussion Topics: spend 10 minutes planning a one-minute skit that advertises a product. Get ready to perform skit for the entire troop.

Getting Ready for the Main Event:

- Menu Planning (if applicable)
- Duty Roster Planning (if applicable)
- Patrols discuss what special items they will need for the main event.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

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GAME AND CHALLENGE IDEAS

Scout Bucks Auction

- *Materials:* Fake money in different denominations from an existing board game or created for this game; food, trinkets, patches, and other items to be auctioned off. The unit could supply the items, or you could ask each member to donate a “white elephant.”
- *Method:* During the preopening, explain how the “Scout bucks” will be used to demonstrate how money works. Each time youth members participate in the meeting, they will be rewarded with Scout bucks. At the end of the meeting, hold an auction so that they can use their money to buy prizes.
- *Note:* You could also give Scout bucks to those who completed a specific assignment (e.g., keeping track of their spending during the previous month, doing a Good Turn that day before coming to the meeting).

Advertising Charades

- *Materials:* Slips of paper containing the name of a commonly advertised product
- *Method:* Scouts take turns acting out the advertisement while the rest of the troop tries to guess the product.

Compound Interest Game

- *Materials:* Three separate sets of cards—one showing dollar amounts (from \$100 to \$1,000), one with numbers of years (from 1 to 10), and one with annual interest rates (from 3 to 12 percent).
- *Method:* Patrols take turns randomly selecting one card from each set and then computing how much interest would be earned under those terms.
- *Scoring:* The highest correct calculation wins.
- *Note:* Play a second time. When the round ends, surprise everyone by telling them the money was being borrowed, not invested, so the lowest amount won. Use this formula to calculate compound interest: $\rightarrow \text{Future value} = \text{present value} \times (1 + r)^n$, where r is the annual interest rate and n is the number of years.

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Boy Scout Breakout Meeting, Continued

Comm Minute
3 min

The Real Measure of Wealth

- People often measure how wealthy a person is by how much money he has. The notion is, the more money you have, the happier you are. Is this really true? If it was, why are there so many unhappy people who have lots of money? If you ever saw the movie, “It’s a Wonderful Life,” there’s a bitter, crabby, old, sourpuss of a man who has lots of money, and then there’s the main character who is a hard-working, giving guy with lots of friends, but who doesn’t have a lot of money. At the end of the movie, he’s dubbed the richest man in Bedford Falls.
 - Along the same lines, a friend of mine related how he was driving on an open stretch of road early one morning and he was passed by a person in a BMW wearing an expensive-looking suit. He caught a glimpse of the man’s face. It was all tight and drawn. The man really looked stressed out.
 - A minute later, my friend passed an old guy with a straw hat in a beat-up truck with some vegetables in the back. He had a little smile on his face.
 - What a remarkable contrast. Who was happier? Who was richer? Wealth can also be measured by how much you’ve served others, how many times you’ve given a helping hand, how much gladness you’ve contributed to other people’s lives, and of course, how much love you’ve given and received.
 - The real measure of wealth is how much we’d be worth if we lost all our money.
-