

# A LDS-BSA and BSA-LDS Dictionary

Helping to build a shared language for the benefit of young men

Woodbadge Ticket Project by Kip M. Twitchell  
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# Purpose

All languages include sounds and communicate meaning ...

...but the sounds and meanings are different for each.

When two people speak different languages, two dictionaries are needed

**和** “wa” (n) Japanese

**和英** “wa-ei” (n) Japanese to English (dictionary)

**英** “ei” or “eh-ee” (n) English

**英和** “ei-wa” (n) English to Japanese (dictionary)

Two groups that share a host of values ...

...but speak different organizational languages are:



**LDS:** (n) Latter-day Saint, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, sometimes called [Mormons](#).

**BSA:** (n) Boy Scouts of America, a nationally chartered organization that provides quality youth programs, including Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Varsity Scouting and Venturing



This presentation attempts to build a common understanding among these two groups

# What is Shared, What is Unique

## Part 1

# Shared History



## History of Scouting in the Church

“The [Church] thoroughly investigated Scouting in 1911, and, on motion of [the Young Men Organization] President ...the [young men] Scouts were officially organized.

“The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints formally affiliated with the Scouting movement in the United States in May of 1913 as its first institutional sponsor, and today sponsors more Scouts and Scouting units in the United States than any other organization.”

(LDS.org History of Scouting in the Church, <http://www.lds.org/pa/display/0,17884,5169-1,00.html>)



## History of Scouting in the US

“The Boy Scouts of America is incorporated on February 8, 1910 under the laws of the District of Columbia by W. D. Boyce”

(<http://www.scouting.org/Media/95thAnniversary/history.aspx>).

## 2007 Sponsored Scouting Youth

LDS Church	400,729
United Methodist Church	368,420
Catholic Church	297,311
Non-PTA Parent-Teacher Groups	192,732
Groups of Citizens	129,516
Presbyterian Church	125,101
Lutheran Church	122,224

(BSA Membership Report 2007 found at [http://www.praypub.org/pdf\\_docs/BSA\\_Membership\\_Report\\_2007.pdf](http://www.praypub.org/pdf_docs/BSA_Membership_Report_2007.pdf))

# Shared Leadership



Since 1969, President [of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Thomas S.] Monson, 80, has served on Scouting's National Executive Board, making him one of the longest-serving, if not the longest-serving, members of the 62-member board.

He received the Silver Beaver Award in 1971, the Silver Buffalo Award in 1978 and international Scouting's highest award, the Bronze Wolf, in 1993.



President Monson is "...such a great friend to Scouting and a great friend to kids," [Chief Executive Scout Bob] Mazzuka said. "The work he's done in the church and in the world speak to his passion for leveling the playing field for helping young people grow into good, wholesome, responsible and mature adults."



# Shared Commitment



## Comments to LDS Leaders

"Brethren [of the church], if ever there were a time when the principles of Scouting were vitally needed—that time is now. If ever there were a generation who would benefit by keeping physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight—that generation is the present generation" (Priesthood Session, Gen. Conf. Oct. 1991)<sup>1</sup>



## Comments to BSA Leaders

"Love is the greatest word in the English language, and serve is the second," Monson observed. "Scouting exemplifies both," he noted, because "It is the mission of the Boy Scouts of America to serve others by offering help, to instill values of the Scout Oath and Law in youth and in others." (Comments at 84th National Annual Meeting of the Boy Scouts of America, Scouting Magazine)<sup>2</sup>



# Shared Values



## Young Men Mission

Young men between the ages of 12 and 17 are in a time of preparation and personal growth. Accordingly, the purposes of the Aaronic Priesthood are to help each person who is ordained to:

- Become converted to the gospel of Jesus Christ and live its teachings.
- Serve faithfully in priesthood callings and fulfill the responsibilities of priesthood offices.
- Give meaningful service.
- Prepare and live worthily to receive the Melchizedek Priesthood and temple ordinances.
- Prepare to serve an honorable full-time mission.
- Obtain as much education as possible.
- Prepare to become a worthy husband and father.
- Give proper respect to women, girls, and children.

(LDS.org Purposes of the Aaronic Priesthood  
<http://www.lds.org/pa/display/0,17884,5086-1,00.html>)



## Scouting Mission

The mission of the Boy Scouts of America is to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Scout Oath and Law.

### Scout Oath

On my honor I will do my best  
To do my duty to God and my country  
and to obey the Scout Law;  
To help other people at all times;  
To keep myself physically strong,  
mentally awake, and morally straight.

### Scout Law

A Scout is:

Trustworthy	Obedient
Loyal	Cheerful
Helpful	Thrifty
Friendly	Brave
Courteous	Clean
Kind	Reverent

(Scouting.org Mission <http://www.scouting.org/Media/mission.aspx>)

# Different Organizations



## Aaronic Priesthood and Young Men Organization

Church doctrine teaches that “Priesthood is the power and authority given to man to act in God’s name for the salvation of His children....

“All priesthood comes from God. There are two priesthoods in the Church: the Aaronic Priesthood and the Melchizedek Priesthood. The Aaronic Priesthood administers ordinances such as baptism and the sacrament. Worthy males ages 12 and over receive the Aaronic Priesthood soon after baptism and confirmation.”<sup>1</sup>

“The Aaronic Priesthood is the basic organization for the young men of the Church ages 12 through 18. The Young Men organization is an auxiliary or help to the priesthood”<sup>2</sup>



## Boy Scouts of America’s Charter

“Any local organization whose aims and purposes are in harmony with Scouting’s may make use of the Boy Scouts of America’s educational resource program, which is based upon a duty to God and country. Such an organization may be a religious institution, club, lodge, civic group...or group of citizens who get together just for the purpose of having Scouting. The Boy Scouts of America makes its program available by issuing a charter for each unit your organization operates.

“...This charter authorizes your organization to make use of the Scouting program as a part of its total program, under leadership your organization has selected for all youth who want to join.”<sup>3</sup>



# Church Members are Scout Volunteers



## Avoid Conflict

The church strives to call dedicated leaders, those who deeply believe church doctrines, to work with youth. These members believe deeply in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, fully understood through the revelations of the Prophet Joseph Smith restoring Jesus Christ's church and through continuing revelation to our modern day prophet Thomas S. Monson. If volunteers perceive a conflict between Church doctrine and Scouting, they will follow church doctrine almost every time.

The "Boy Scouts of America's educational resource program" provides one-stop shopping for any organization wanting to serve youth. Some organizations have no structure to serve youth, and thus adopt the full structure of Scouting. However, the LDS Church has a very strong structure. The charter principles provide flexibility to use Scouting Resources to support—not complete with—church doctrines and organization.



## Be a Friend and Have Patience

The Prophet Joseph Smith taught that "friendship is one of the grand fundamental principles of 'Mormonism.' "

As you teach, remind LDS members of the words of Brigham Young. "Be willing to receive the truth, let it come from whom it may; no difference, not a particle. ...Receive it from one man as soon as another. If God has called an individual and sent him to preach the Gospel that is enough for me to know; it is no matter who it is, all I want is to know the truth"

(Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, sel. Joseph Fielding Smith (1976), 316. and Chapter 2: The Gospel Defined," Teachings of Presidents of the Church: Brigham Young, 15)

# Section 1 Summary

- A great tradition of cooperation exists between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Boy Scouts of America, including
  - The largest number of chartered units
  - Shared Leadership
  - And Shared Values
- But of course, like any other Chartered Organization, the Church and Scouting are two different organizations
  - All young men ages 12 to 17 are ordained to offices in the Aaronic Priesthood
  - The Young Men organization supports and helps the Aaronic Priesthood
  - The Scouting charters support these organizations, but should not compete with them.
- Because of the deeply held beliefs of church volunteers
  - Avoid conflict with church doctrines. Members will follow priesthood direction.
  - Focus on principles behind the scout policies, and look for ways to use the existing church positions or doctrines.

# **The Stake, Council and District Organizations**

## **Part 2**

# Definitions:



## For Scouters

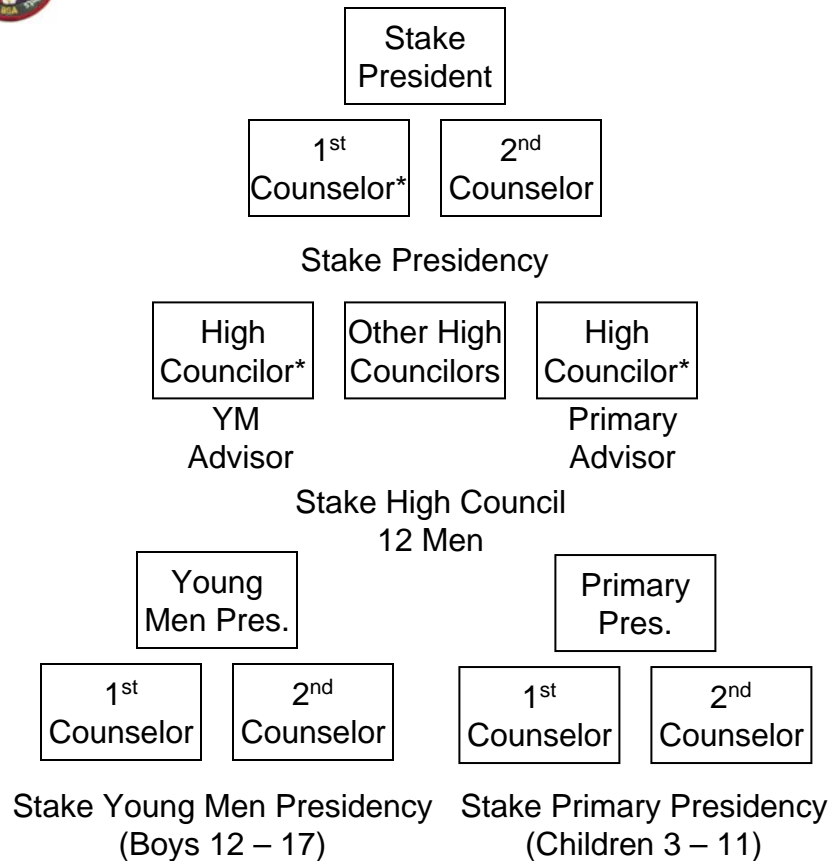
- **Stake:** (n) A geographic division of the church containing approximately 4700 members. There are currently nearly 2,800 worldwide.
- There is no scout “district” equivalent in the church
- **Ward:** (n) A congregation and geographic division of a Stake. There are on average about 8 congregations per Stake. A **Branch** is a very small congregation. Sometimes both are generically called a **unit**.
- **Quorum or Class:** (n) Boys grouped by age, either in the Aaronic Priesthood for boys 12 and older (quorums) or in the Primary for boys 11 or younger (class)
- Almost all church units (Ward or Branch) sponsor a Pack, and Troop at a minimum



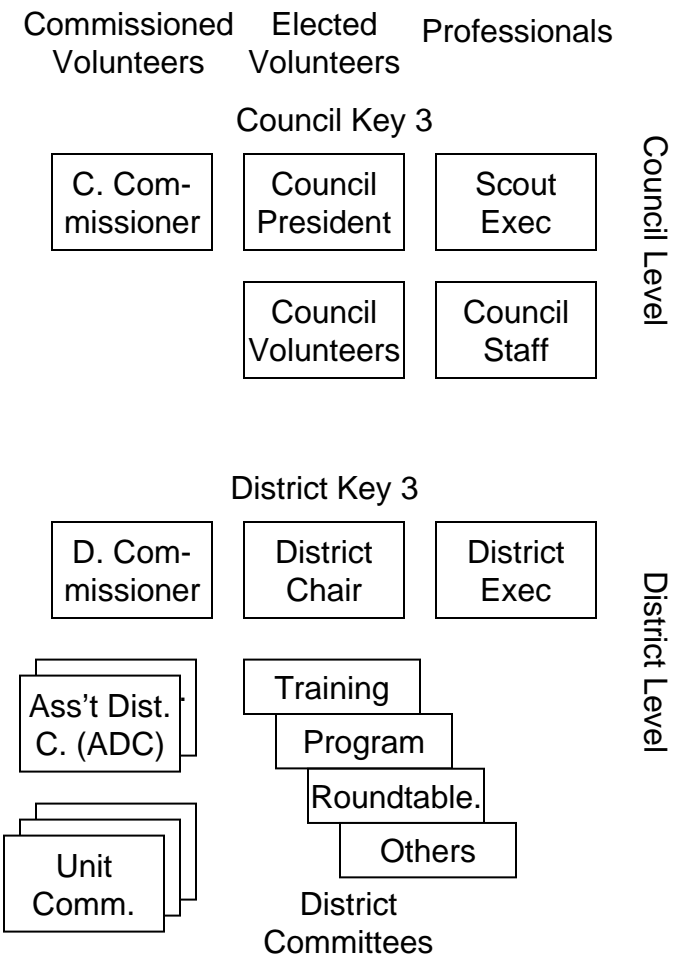
## For Church Members

- **Council:** (n) An administrative body chartered to be responsible for Scouting in a designated geographic territory. Currently there about 300 in the United States.
- **District:** (n) A geographical area of the council, from two to a dozen or more per council.
- **Chartered Organization:** (n) A religious, civic, fraternal, educational, or other community-based organization that has applied for and received a charter to operate a BSA Scouting unit.
- **Unit:** (n) The entity that conducts Scouting for the chartered organization; it consists of registered youth members and registered adult volunteer members. A unit may be a pack, troop, team, crew, or ship.
- But there may be no affiliation between units within a scouting district

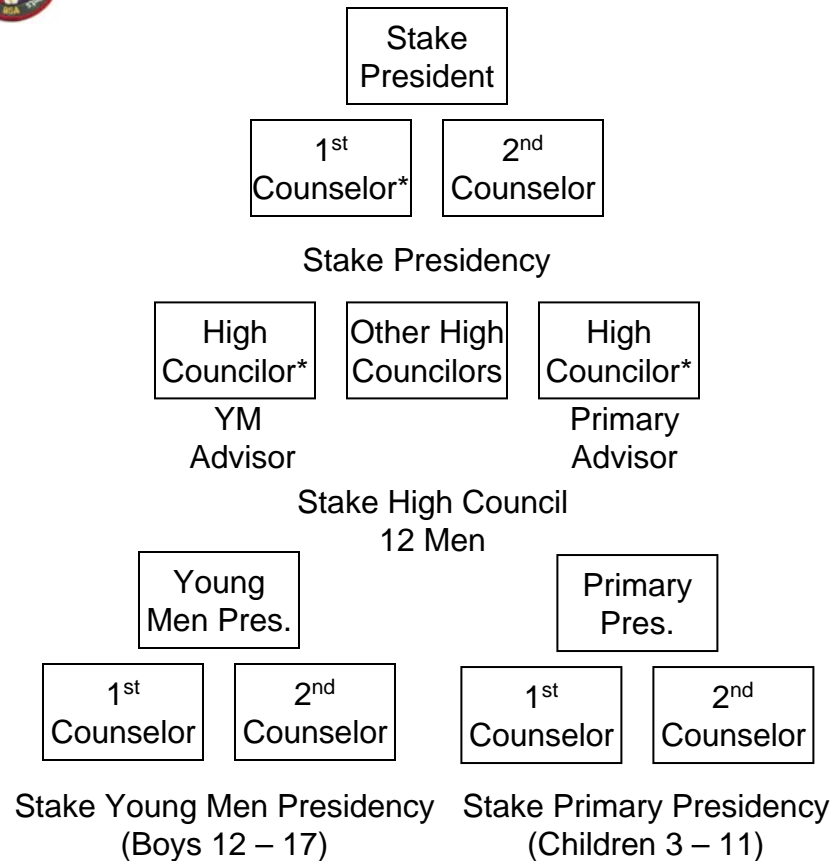
# Positions:



\*Member of Aaronic Priesthood Committee.



# Stake Positions with Scouting Responsibilities



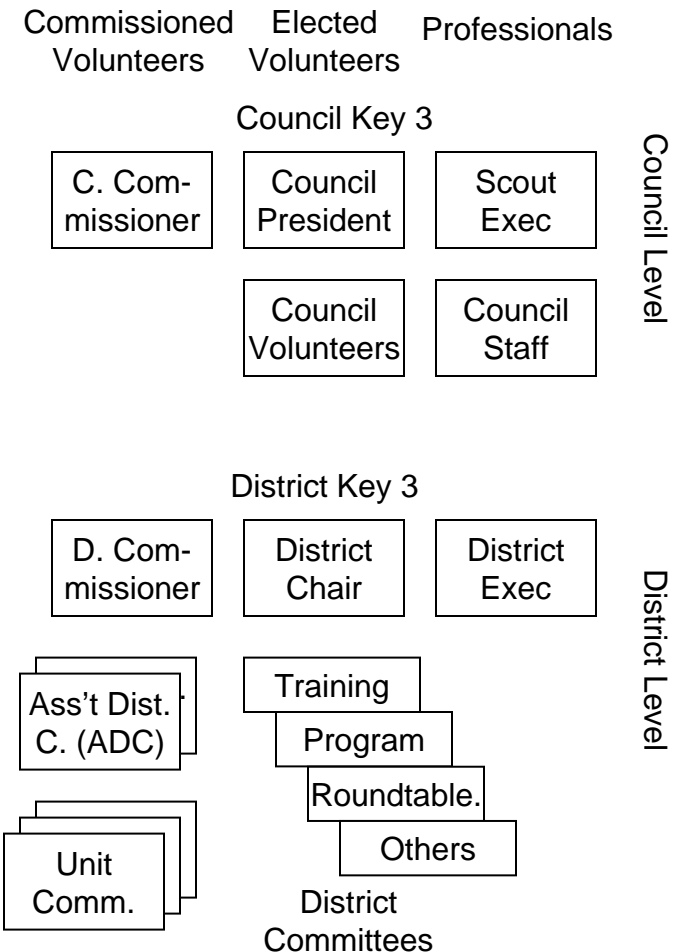
\*Member of Aaronic Priesthood Committee.

- **Stake Presidency:** (n) is responsible for all church operations in the stake. A **Counselor in Stake Presidency** is assigned responsibility for youth. “He sees that Scouting is organized and functioning in the stake and develops a positive working relationship with the Boy Scouts of America” and is chairman of the Stake Aaronic Priesthood Committee.
- **High Councilors:** (n) “represents them [the stake presidency] in each...ward in the stake”
- **High Councilor Advisors:** (n) “advise, encourage, and assist” Young Men and Primary presidencies, and are members of the Stake Aaronic Priesthood Committee.
- **Stake Young Men Presidency:** (n) “may be invited by wards to help conduct training and implement activity programs” for 12 – 17 year old boys
- **Stake Primary Presidency:** (n) “is responsible to oversee Scouting for 8, 9, 10, and 11 year old boys... When invited [by a ward they] may help orient ward Primary leaders in Scouting.”

# Scout Council/District Positions:



- **Council President** (n) The elected volunteer Scouter who heads the council
- **Scout Executive** (n) The chief executive officer of the council responsible ...for successful council operations.
- **Commissioner** (n) A commissioned Scouter who works ...to help the units succeed. In addition to the council commissioner, there are district commissioners, assistant district...and unit commissioners
- **Professional Scouter** (n) A ...full-time employee
- **District executive** (n) A professional Scouter who works under the direction of the ...Scout executive and acts as an adviser to [district] volunteer[s]
- **District committee** (n) Consisting of chartered organization representatives and [others], the district committee coordinates the functions of the district... The executive officer...is the **District Chairperson**.
- **Key 3** (n) leadership grouping.



# Similarities



## For Scouters

- A **Stake** is like
- The **Stake President** is like
- The **Counselor** in the **Stake Presidency** is like
- The **High Councilors** are like
- **Aaronic Priesthood Committee** is like
- The **Stake Young Men**, and **Stake Primary Presidencies** are like
- A **Presidency** is like
- A **Ward** is
- Bi-annual **Priesthood Leadership Meeting** is like
- Annual **Ward Conference** is like
- Monthly **High Council Visit** is like



## For Church Members

- A **Council** or **District**
- The **Council President**
- A Council or District **Commissioner**
- **Assistant District Commissioners** or **Unit Commissioners**
- Combination **District Commissioner Meeting**, and **Roundtable Committee**
- **Unit Commissioners**, Combination **District Training and Program Committees**
- A **Key Three**
- A **Chartered Organization**
- **Roundtable** or **Basic Training**
- **Fast Start**, **Basic**, or other **Training** meeting
- A **Unit Commissioner Visit**



## Section 2 Summary

- There are many similarities between the function of the stake and the council/district, including:
  - A focus on training leaders and organizing program activities for larger group participation
  - Similar to Unit Commissioners, High Councilors, and Stake Young Men and Primary Presidencies do not have authority to direct units to take specific actions
  - The Bishop (Institutional Head) is responsible for staffing decisions in the unit
- However, there are differences
  - Priesthood is hierarchical. Aaronic Priesthood Quorum Presidents report to Bishops; Bishops report to Stake Presidents
  - Stake Presidents, Bishops and Quorum Presidents have Priesthood “keys” which make them accountable for decisions
  - Counselors give input, but when a decision is made by one holding keys, members of the stake, ward or quorum are expected to accept, support, and implement the decision
  - Thus while a stake president has autonomy to make decisions in and for his stake, a scout council president does not. The council president is the chairman of the board, but the board is the governing body of the council.

# The Ward and Unit Scouting Organizations

## Part 3

# Definitions:



## For Scouters

- **Primary** (n) is the children's organization of the church, for boys and girls 18 months to 11 years of age. Primary oversees Cub Scouting in the church, and 11 year old scouts. The church does not sponsor Tiger Cubs. The **Young Men** organization (also called **Aaronic Priesthood**) have the following offices:
- **Deacon** (n) Worthy 12 year old brethren who are ordained deacons. A deacon may pass the sacrament, serve as a messenger, serve in quorum leadership positions, speak in meetings, and care for the meetinghouse and grounds.
- **Teacher** (n) Worthy 14 year old brethren who are ordained teachers. A teacher has all the responsibilities of a deacon and may also prepare the sacrament, serve as a home teacher, usher reverently in ward meetings and stake conference,
- **Priest** (n) Worthy 16 year old brethren who are ordained priests. A priest has all the responsibilities of a deacon and teacher and may also administer the sacrament, baptize, confer the Aaronic Priesthood and ordain deacons, teachers, and priests when authorized by the bishop



## For Church Members

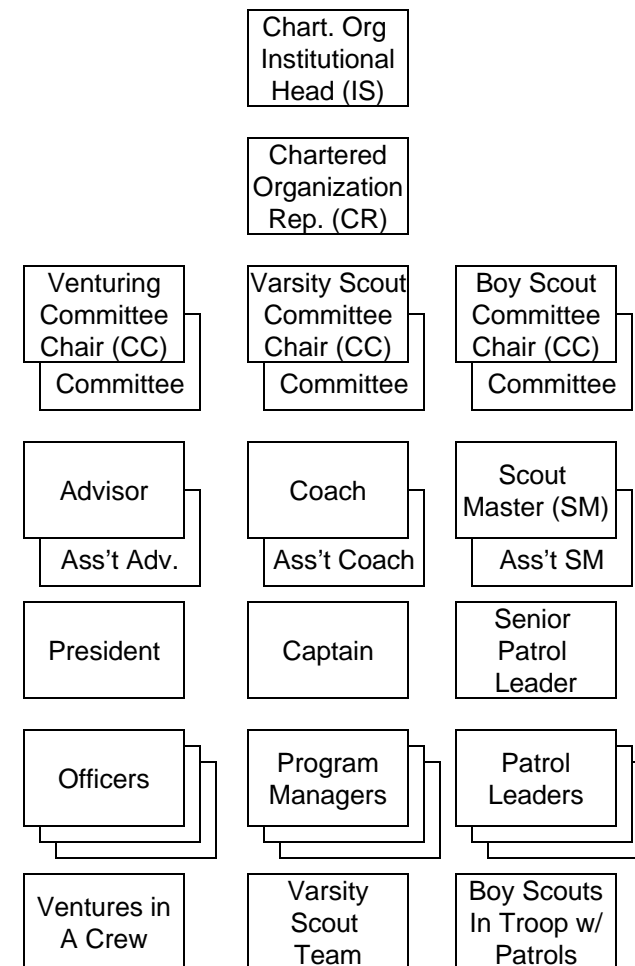
- **Cub Scouting** (n) is for boys who are in the first grade through fifth grade (or are 7 through 10 years old). Tiger Cubs are in the first grade (or age 7); Cub Scouts, second or third grade (or ages 8 or 9); and Webelos Scouts, fourth and fifth grade (or age 10). The emphasis is on family-centered activities, group activities, learning, and having fun.
- **Boy Scouting** (n) is for boys and young men not yet 18 years old, and who are at least 11.... The emphasis is on outdoor activity, learning skills, developing leadership ability, and service.
- **Varsity Scouting** (n) A part of the program of the Boy Scouts of America for young men (Varsity Scouts) who are at least 14 but not yet 18 years old. Emphasis is on advancement, high adventure, personal development, service, and special programs and events.
- **Venturing** (n) The young adult program of the Boy Scouts of America for men and women 14 (who have completed the eighth grade) through 20 years of age.



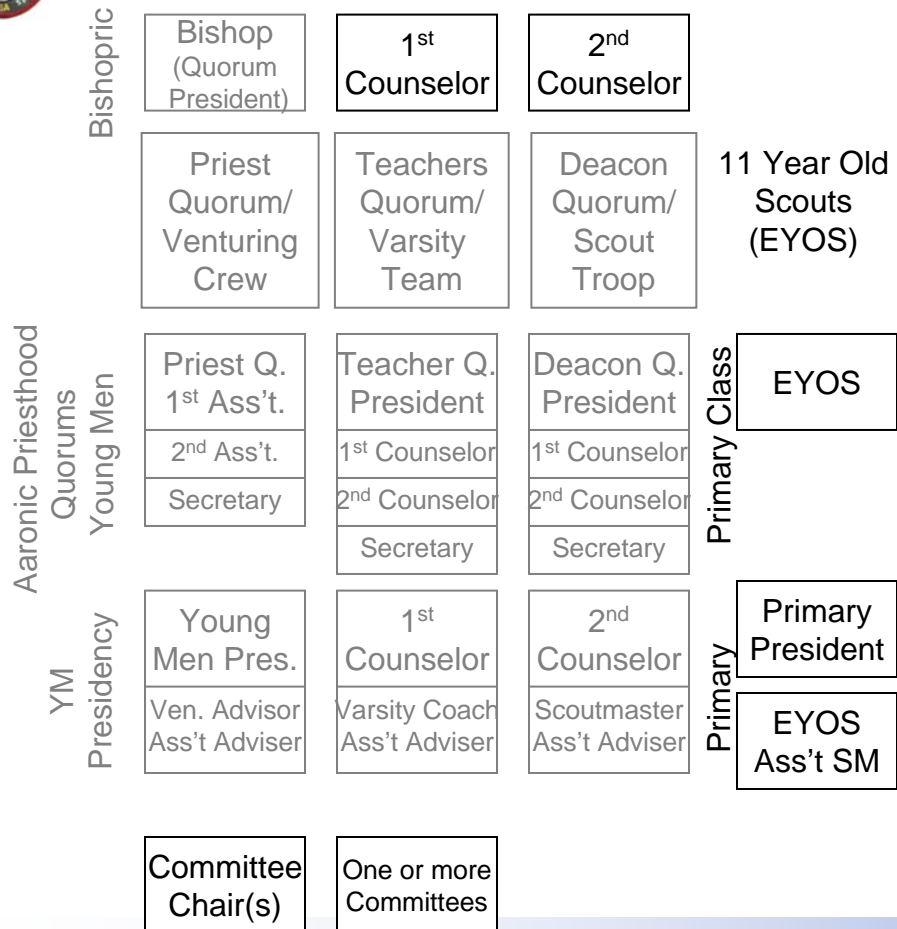
# Unit Scout, Varsity and Venturing



- **Chartered organization representative** (n) A manager of Scouting in a chartered organization who also represents this organization in the local council and district.
- **Committee** (n) A local chartered organization has a unit committee, composed of volunteers, to administer the affairs of each unit it operates.
- **Troop, Team and Crew** (n) The unit that conducts Boy Scouting, Varsity Scouting or Venturing within an organization chartered by the BSA.
- **Scoutmaster, Coach, and Advisor** (n) A volunteer Scouter, 21 or older, appointed by the chartered organization to lead a Boy Scout Troop, Varsity Scout Team or Venturing Crew respectively..
- **Senior patrol leader (SPL), Captain and President** (n) Boy leader of unit, elected by the boy members.
- **Patrol** (n) A small group of Boy Scouts (usually five to eight) who belong to a troop and work together in and out of troop meetings. Normally, there are several patrols in one troop.
- **Program manager** (n) A Varsity Scout who supervises one of the five program fields of emphasis: advancement, high adventure, personal development, service, and special programs and events.



# Eleven Year Old Scouts (EYOS)



- **EYOS** Eleven Year Old Scouts. A special patrol that is not part of the young men and do not have the Aaronic Priesthood. They are part of the Primary, the children's organization. They may camp overnight a maximum of 3 times a year.
- **Leader of EYOS (Assistant Scoutmaster).** A scout leader who may also teach the primary class on Sunday. Leads the weeknight EYOS activities. He or she coordinates scouting with the scoutmaster and is a member of the scout committee. They focus on achieving the 1<sup>st</sup> class rank.
- **Primary President.** The leader of the church's children organization (which includes cub scouting), a member of the scout committee, and reports to one of the councilors in the bishopric.

# Aaronic Priesthood Positions



Bishopric	Bishop (Quorum President)	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	
	Priest Quorum/ Venturing Crew	Teachers Quorum/ Varsity Team	Deacon Quorum/ Scout Troop	11 Year Old Scouts (EYOS)
Aaronic Priesthood Quorums	Priest Q. 1 <sup>st</sup> Ass't.	Teacher Q. President	Deacon Q. President	Primary Class EYOS
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Ass't.	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	
	Secretary	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	
YM Presidency	Young Men Pres.	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	Primary President
	Ven. Advisor Ass't Adviser	Varsity Coach Ass't Adviser	Scoutmaster Ass't Adviser	Primary EYOS Ass't SM
	Committee Chair(s)	One or more Committees		

- **Bishop** is the highest office in the Aaronic Priesthood, and the presiding high priest in the ward.
- **Quorum or Class** Boys grouped by age, either in the Aaronic Priesthood for boys 12 and older (quorums) or in the Primary for boys 11 or younger (class)
- **Deacon Quorum** Up to twelve worthy 12 to 13 years old ordained young men. Few modern wards have more than one quorum. The EYOS form one patrol, and Deacon Quorum another.
- **Teacher Quorum** Up to twenty-four worthy 14 to 15 year old ordained young men.
- **Priest** Up to forty-eight worthy 16 to 18 year old ordained young men.
- **Quorum presidency** are nominated by the bishopric and sustained by quorum members, which for scouting purposes constitutes election.

# Young Men Leader Positions



Bishopric	Bishop (Quorum President)	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	11 Year Old Scouts (EYOS)
	Priest Quorum/ Venturing Crew	Teachers Quorum/ Varsity Team	Deacon Quorum/ Scout Troop	
Aaronic Priesthood Quorums Young Men	Priest Q. 1 <sup>st</sup> Ass't.	Teacher Q. President	Deacon Q. President	Primary Class EYOS
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Ass't.	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	
	Secretary	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	
YM Presidency	Young Men Pres.	1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor	2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor	Primary Primary President EYOS Ass't SM
	Ven. Advisor Ass't Adviser	Varsity Coach Ass't Adviser	Scoutmaster Ass't Adviser	
	Committee Chair(s)	One or more Committees		

- **Bishop** and bishopric councilors have direct priesthood authority over quorum presidents.
- **YM President & Counselors** generally, serve as Scoutmaster, Varsity Scout Coach, or Venturing Advisor. They report to the respective counselor in the bishopric or bishop responsible for each unit.
- **Assistant Advisers** provide two deep leadership. They may be designated as Scoutmaster, Varsity Scout Coach or Venturing Advisor
- **Committee Chair.** If a unit has a separate committee chair, he is not in the priesthood line of authority. The Young Men Leaders report to a bishop's counselor. In small units it may be effective to have the bishop's counselor register as the committee chair.
- **Committee** is usually composed of parents of the boys.



# Similarities



## For Scouters

- A **Deacon** is
- A **Teacher** is
- A **Priest** is
- A **Deacon's Quorum** is
- A **Teacher's Quorum** is
- A **Priest Quorum** is
- A **Deacon's Quorum President** is
- A **Teacher's Quorum President** is
- A Priest Quorum **1<sup>st</sup> Assistant** is
- **Bishop** is
- A **Counselor** in the Bishopric is
- Young Men **2<sup>nd</sup> Counselor** is\*
- Young Men **1<sup>st</sup> Counselor** is\*
- Young Men **President** is\*



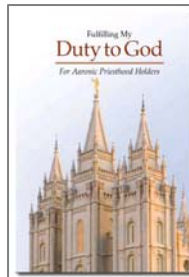
## For Church Members

- A **Boy Scout**
- A **Varsity Scout**
- A **Venturer**
- A patrol within the **Boy Scout Troop** (EYOS is the new scout patrol)
- A **Varsity Team**
- A **Venturing Crew**
- A **Senior Patrol Leader** +
- A **Varsity Scout Captain** +
- A **Venturing Crew President** +
- The **Institutional Head**
- Either **Chartered Org Rep** or **Committee Chair**
- The **Scoutmaster**
- The **Varsity Scout Coach**
- The **Venturing Advisor**

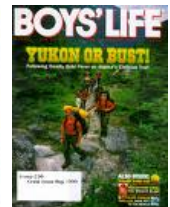
# Differences



- Young women do not participate in LDS sponsored Venturing crews.
- Women leaders serve in Primary (both stake and ward) including Cub and EYOS and council and district but not Young Men positions. They do not camp with scouts.
- The Ward should not observe Scouting Sunday during a Sacrament Meeting.
- Sabbath worship is very important. Bishop approval needed for hiking or camping on Sunday. Monday night dedicated to Family Home Evening, thus no Monday meetings.
- Candles are not used for ceremonies in Ward buildings due to fire hazard.
- Registration and unit chartering expenses are paid from the Stake
- Units do not collect dues. Awards and most activities should come from the ward budget. Group fundraisers must be approved by bishop and are primarily for long-term camping and/or equipment.<sup>1</sup>
- The Duty to God program for young men defines the LDS spiritual aspects of Scouting



- Church youth are encouraged to subscribe to the Church Youth Magazine, the New Era



# Partnership and Friendship



## Focus on Partnership

The church's partnership with scouting is perhaps its earliest. The church now partners with more and more organizations in doing good, and we should do so in our own personal lives.

"In his inaugural press conference held on 4 February 2008, President Monson emphasized the importance of cooperation in civic endeavors: 'We have a responsibility to be active in the communities where we live, all Latter-day Saints, and to work cooperatively with other churches and organizations. My objective there is ... that we eliminate the weakness of one standing alone and substitute for it the strength of people working together.' The worldwide charitable efforts of the Church are often carried out in partnership with other faiths and organizations of goodwill."

<http://newsroom.lds.org/ldsnewsroom/eng/commentary/who-are-the-mormons>



## Teach Principles

The scouting declaration of religious principles shows how fully scouting supports these concepts:

"The Boy Scouts of America maintains that no person can grow into the best kind of citizen without recognizing an obligation to God and, therefore, acknowledges the religious element in the development of youth members. However, the BSA is absolutely nonsectarian in its attitude toward that religious development. Its policy is that the organization or institution with which youth members are connected shall give definite attention to their religious life. Only adults willing to subscribe to this declaration of principle and the Bylaws of the Boy Scouts of America shall be entitled to certificates of leadership."

(Scouting.org All Terms and Style Items  
<http://www.scouting.org/Media/LOS/All.aspx>)

# Appendix

## Part 4

- Funding guidelines
- Primary and Cub Scouting
- Sample simplified LDS re-charter instructions

# Funding Guidelines

Faithful members pay tithing, 10% of their income, to the church. A portion of these funds, called the budget allowance, are provided to fund the stake and ward operations including scouting for both LDS and non-LDS participants. Below are excerpts of instructions to local leaders on the use of these funds.

- **Funding Youth Activities**

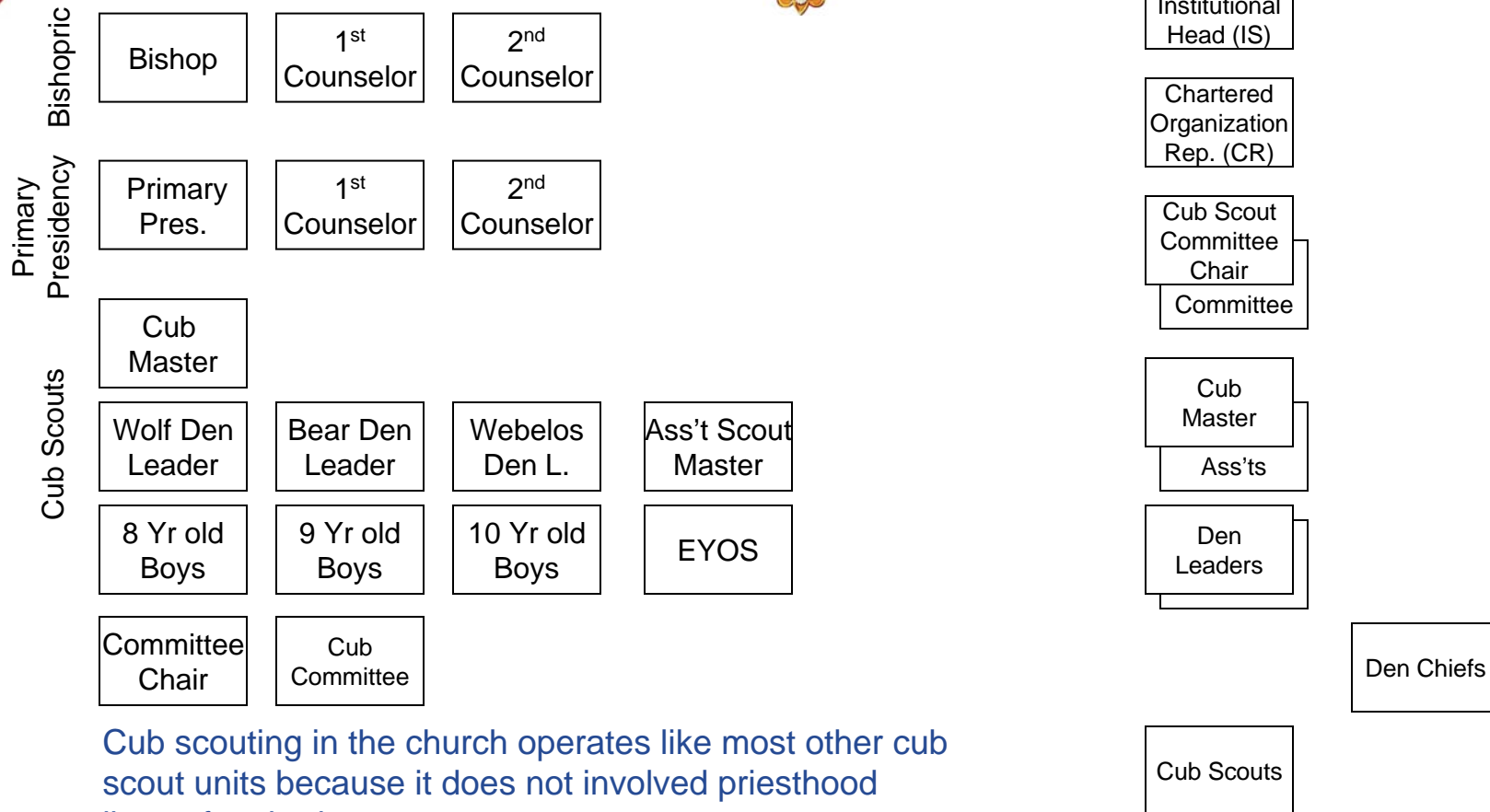
1. Stakes and wards should fund all youth activities, including Cub Scout, Boy Scout, Young Women and Primary activities, from the budget allowance. The only exceptions are covered in numbers 2, 3, and 5 below and should be avoided if possible.
2. If budget allowance funds are insufficient, young men and young women may individually earn their own money for the cost of one annual camp. (Annual day camp experiences for Cub Scouts also qualify as annual camps.)
3. If budget allowance funds are insufficient and young men and young women are unable to individually earn enough for the one annual camp, they may hold group fund-raising activities. This should be done as a last resort.
4. Wards should not charge young men and young women (including Cub Scouts and Primary children) fees or dues for weekly or monthly activities.
5. Young men and young women (and Cub Scouts) may hold group fund-raising activities to pay for equipment for the unit if there is not sufficient budget allowance.

- **Fund-Raising Guidelines for Annual Camps and Equipment.** Those conducting fund-raising activities should:

1. Comply with tax and liability guidelines...
2. Not sell products or services door-to-door.
3. Provide meaningful value or service.
4. Provide a positive experience and build harmony and unity within the group.
5. Obtain the bishop's approval for the activity.

Priesthood leaders should take special care to see that members are not made to feel obligated to contribute to fund-raising activities. Contributions should be voluntary.

# Primary and Cub Positions:



Cub scouting in the church operates like most other cub scout units because it does not involved priesthood lines of authority.

# Suggested Simplified Re-charter

Charter	
Executive officer	_____
Council Representative	_____
Unit Leader	_____

The following is an approach to simplify scout charters for small church units.

Have the Bishop or Branch Pres. sign here

Stake Scouting Representative assigned to your unit (Stake Presidency Counselor, Register Scouting High Councilor, Stake YM Presidency Member) if these people serve in council positions and are authorized by the council to sign.

If charter is for a \_\_\_\_\_, have \_\_\_\_\_ sign

Pack	Primary worker (cub master) or Primary President
Scout Troop	Deacon Q. Advisor/YM 2 <sup>nd</sup> Counselor
Varsity Team	Teacher Q. Adv./YM 1 <sup>st</sup> Counselor
Venturing Crew	Priest Q. Advisor/YM Pres.

The following scout positions are required on each charter for each unit, either pack, troop, team or crew. The suggested alignment with church callings below is optional. Other configurations are acceptable:

Return the following signed papers to stake representative:

- The Charter. If you renew online, print it and get it signed as shown above.
- Charter Organization Renewal form signed by Bishop
- Adult leader forms signed by Bishop
- New Cub, Scout, Varsity, or Venturing forms signed by YM Pres (Venturers), YM Counselor (Varsity Scouts or Boy Scouts) or Primary President (Cub Scouts)
- List of these applications for new Adult and boy on Charter Renewal Overflow form

Have the Stake write the check. Send money only for Boys' Life Subscription.

- If the council agrees to waive the minimum five boy requirement for LDS unit, list at least one boy for each pack, troop, team or crew..
- Bishop be the (1) Institution Head and (2) The Chartered Organization Rep. It is fine with scouting if he is also the Committee Chair as well.
- A committee chair for each unit:
  - Bishopric Counselor over YM be the Committee Chair for Scouts, Varsity Scout, and Venturers.
  - Bishopric Counselor over Primary be the Committee Chair for Cubs Scouts
- A leader
  - YM Pres, 1st C., and 2nd C be the Crew Leader, Coach and Scoutmaster
  - A Primary worker to be the Cub Master
- An assistant leader:
  - Assistant Advisors be the Assistant leaders for scouts, varsity & venturers
  - 11 Year old primary class male teacher as 11 year old Ass't Scoutmaster
  - Appropriate class teachers be the Den Leaders
- Committee Members: At least one parent of one boy