

## **FINANCING THE SCOUT PROGRAM**

The Boy Scout movement requires substantial amounts of money to provide for the 6+million boys and adults involved, even though thrift and sound management are keynotes of the program.

There are three primary sources of income: the boy himself, the chartered institution, and the community in which boys and Scout units are located.

The ninth point of the Scout Law is “A Scout is Thrifty”. By paying his own way, a boy lives in this law. The Scout is encouraged to earn the money to pay the small weekly dues, which go into the treasury of his own Pack, Troop, Post or Crew. This money is used for such Scouting expenses as supplies, and materials, camping equipment, registration fees, and other ordinary expenses. The Scout also earns the money for his own uniform, personal gear, camp fees and other needs. The Black Warrior Council does contribute in offsetting these expenses for hardship cases and inner-city areas.

The institution which sponsors a Pack, Troop, Post or Crew helps its own unit by providing an adequate meeting place and necessary maintenance costs.

In order to meet the costs of the services provided by the local council, money is obtained from United Ways, where they exist, and from Friends of Scouting. The amount of money needed to finance the Council operation is determined solely by the Executive Board of the Council. The Boy Scout Council does not receive any governmental funds nor the registration fees paid by the boys and adults. (The registration fees are the primary source of income for the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.)

In the Black Warrior Council, each District is asked to provide an equitable share of each annual budget based on the number of boys in the program, the number of boys of Scouting are located in the area, professional service (the number of full time employees serving the area), and the economic ability of the area as disclosed in statistical income data provided by the Standard Rate and Data Service, Inc.