

Longs Peak Council Hornaday Guide



*For use by Scouts, Venturers, Units, and Scouters, interested in earning
BSA's highest Conservation award*

Forward

Dr. William T. Hornaday once said “Unusual prizes are to be won only by unusual services”. The Hornaday Badges, Medals, and Certificates have been described as Olympic Medals bestowed by the Earth. As Scouting’s highest conservation awards, they are highly prized by those who have earned them.

Less than 100 individuals in the Longs Peak Council have been presented with a William T. Hornaday Award since they were introduced in 1914. In comparison, 254 Scouts in the Longs Peak Council achieved the rank of Eagle in 2012. For those who wear the Hornaday Badge or knot on their uniform, it represents a substantial commitment of time and energy. It is displayed proudly by those who have learned the true meaning of a conservation/environmental ethic.

If you are reading this, you have made the first step towards joining the ranks of a truly elite group of roughly 3,700 Scouts and Scouters over the past 100 years who have made significant contributions to conservation in their community.

This is a comprehensive guide detailing the requirements and process to earn each of the seven Hornaday Awards. Scouts and Scouters are encouraged to focus on the sections of this guide pertaining to the award they are earning. This will help focus the candidate and filter out the vast amount of information presented.

Good luck!

Sincerely,



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Introduction

This handbook has been developed for Scouts, Venturers, Units, and Scouters within the Longs Peak Council interested in the Hornaday Awards. The purpose of this guide is to provide a better understanding of requirements for each award, expected scope of projects, and process from concept to completion.

Through earning this award individually or as a Unit, Candidates will increase their understanding of the principles of ecology, wildlife protection, and natural resource conservation.

The information contained within this guide has been collected from the National Conservation Committee and the Long's Peak Council Conservation Committee. Only those requirements explicitly listed as such from the National Conservation Committee for the Hornaday Awards will be included as requirements in this guide. All recommendations contained found in this guide have been compiled from the National Conservation Committee and as "best practices" from the Long's Peak Council, Blue Ridge Mountain Council, and Northern Star Council. If a Candidate chooses to disregard the recommendations in this guide, the Longs Peak Council cannot deny an award if all stated requirements have been met. The content of this guide does not conflict with processes or guidelines set in the Guide to Advancement. If a conflict arises, please contact your District Conservation Chair and Advancement Chair for resolution. For scouts completing a Hornaday project in conjunction with an Eagle project, additional guidance and/or requirements may be applicable dependent on the project.

All information contained within this guide is current as of the publication date and will be amended when future guidance and/or requirements are published from the National Conservation Committee. All hyperlinks to forms and applications are current as of the publication date. If you experience problems with a link, you may go directly to the website via the Long's Peak Council Conservation Page or Scouting.org.

This handbook is organized into four sections:

- **Section I** provides a brief biography of Dr. Hornaday and a history of the William T. Hornaday Award.
- **Section II** describes the various Hornaday Awards and details the requirements for each.
- **Section III** explains the Hornaday Team to assist the Candidate/Unit through the Hornaday Award process as well as the role/responsibilities of each member of the team.
- **Section IV** contains the process Candidates/Units should follow when completing the Conservation Project(s) outlining the steps from start to finish. Also contained in this section is a brief description and example of each of the seven conservation project categories.

Acknowledgements

This Guide has been compiled with the assistance of multiple individuals. Much appreciation and thanks is due to the following individuals for their help and promotion of the Hornaday Awards Program:

Ken Zabel, Glaciers Edge Council Hornaday Advisor and author of Seeking the Exclusive, Elusive Hornaday, How to Earn Scouting's Most Prestigious Conservation Award

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I would also like to thank all those who reviewed, edited, and provided information for this guide.

For questions regarding information contained within this guide or suggested updates, contact:

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Conservation and Scouting

Conservation and environmental education has always been a major part of the program of the Boy Scouts of America. Scouting's commitment to conservation practices is expressed in the outdoor code:

As an American, I will:
Be clean in my outdoor manners,
Be careful with fire,
Be considerate in the outdoors, and
Be conservation minded

Scouting actively promotes stewardship by teaching and promoting positive Outdoor Ethics through Leave No Trace, TREAD Lightly!, and The Land Ethic. There are numerous awards, merit badges, and Ranger Award electives focused on conservation and land stewardship. Scouting encourages youth to be conservation minded at home, in their communities and in all other aspects of their lives. The Hornaday program is one of Scouting's most prestigious programs, encouraging both education and action. Recognizing youth, adults and Units who strive to improve our world through good conservation practices.

Section I: History

Dr. William T. Hornaday, Biography

William T. Hornaday was born in Plainfield, Indiana on December 1, 1854. He attended Oskaloosa College in Iowa and Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa then became associated with Wards National Science Foundation in Rochester, N.Y. in 1873. In 1874 he made his first collecting expedition for Wards to the Bahamas, Cuba and Florida. In 1876 he spent six months in the West Indies and South America and a short time later made a two-year tour of exploring and collecting for Wards in the Jungles of Ceylon, Malaya and Borneo. He married Josephine Chamberlain of Battle Creek, Michigan in 1879. In 1880, Dr. Hornaday founded the National Society of American Taxidermists and in 1882 was named the Chief Taxidermist of the National Museum (the Smithsonian), a position he held until 1890. Two years before he left, he persuaded the museum to establish a living animals department and was so successful as the curator that the National Zoological Garden was established in Washington, D.C.. When people above him radically changed his original plans for the Zoo, he resigned rather than be responsible for them.

He left his zoological career at that point for a six-year stint as a businessman. He moved to Buffalo, N.Y. in 1890 where he started and ran a real estate business for six years. During those six years in Buffalo, N.Y., he served as a Trustee for the Buffalo Museum of Science. In 1896 he returned to his zoological career and became the first director of the New York Zoological Garden (the Bronx Zoo), which, under his supervision, became the largest and finest zoo in the world. He remained in that position for thirty years, retiring in 1926 at age 72. The New York Zoological Society is now known as the Wildlife Conservation Society (since 1994). In 1913 he created the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and raised \$105,000.00 to endow it. Through the Fund, Dr. Hornaday did as much as any living man of his era to protect wildlife. He was also one of the organizers of the Stamford Museum in Connecticut.

William T. Hornaday also revolutionized how museums displayed wildlife exhibits. Before he came along they were simply mounted and placed on a board. He created and showed life like displays of wildlife in their natural settings. The first time he did this with monkeys it created a sensation. Surprisingly, Dr. Hornaday was at one time a big game hunter. He established the National Collection of Horns and Heads at the Bronx Zoo when it appeared big game animals would become extinct. That collection is now owned by the Boone & Crockett Club and is on display at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming. Dr. Hornaday is widely credited with saving the American bison and the Alaskan fur seal from extinction. He also played a large part in ending the use of feathers in women's hats. This alone saved millions of birds from slaughter. According to some sources, Dr. Hornaday was considered to be a bit

eccentric in his day and he was involved in a highly controversial exhibit at the Bronx Zoo in 1906 that involved an African native named Ota Benga that ultimately ended in tragedy.

Dr. Hornaday was the President of a conservation group called the Campfire Club in 1905 as well as the President of the American Bison Society from 1907-10. He was also the President of the U.S. Junior Naval Reserve in 1916 and was a published poet as well as a songwriter. He was a very influential writer and wrote hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles and twenty-six books, which greatly helped bring about far reaching conservation laws. Dr. Hornaday was the author of the 1929 BSA Bird Study merit badge book and wrote articles for Boys Life Magazine. He, along with Ernest Thompson Seton, is among the 27 people enshrined in the National Wildlife Federation Conservation Hall of Fame. Seton was selected in 1968, Dr. Hornaday in 1971. The very first person chosen for the Conservation Hall of Fame was another icon of Scouting in its early years. It was not Audubon or John Muir but Theodore Roosevelt, who was inducted in 1964.

Dr. Hornaday devoted his life to the crusade of wildlife protection and proved to be a formidable defender of that cause. He died on March 6, 1937 at age 82 in Stamford, Connecticut. While he had the same frailties all humans do, he also had an extraordinary ability to organize and a drive to get things done. His great passion in life was to protect wildlife from slaughter by humans. To that end he was extremely successful.

From usscouts.org
Compiled by David L. Eby

History of the Hornaday Awards

1911 - William T. Hornaday informally conceives the idea of an independent endowment fund to supply monies to finance ongoing battles against big business and others for the protection of wildlife around the world.

1913 - William T. Hornaday formally creates the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and decides that it will take no less than \$100,000.00 to fully endow the fund. It has three trustees of which two are bankers and William T. Hornaday as the third. Dr. Hornaday is referred to as the "Campaigning Trustee". All donors of \$1,000.00 or more are referred to as "Founders". Dr. Hornaday has total control on how the funds are used.

1914 - Dr. Hornaday sends a proposal to the Boy Scouts of America offering to provide them with a yet to be created medal for members who provide "distinguished service" for the protection of wildlife. The BSA itself will select its recipients through its Courts of Honor. Even though the BSA will make the initial selection, the nominees still have to be approved by the three Trustees of the P.W.L.P.F. and a number of them that were submitted by the BSA were not approved by the P.W.L.P.F. Trustees. The medal will be an award of the P.W.L.P.F. and not a BSA created program. The Badges and Awards committee of the BSA begins an extensive process to consider the offer.

1915 - The P.W.L.P.F. Wild Life Protection Gold Medal program is formally created. By March 15th, 1915 "After long and careful deliberation" the Badges and Awards Committee of the BSA approve and accept the P.W.L.P.F.'s offer. A New York jeweler named J. Newman is commissioned by the P.W.L.P.F. to create the medal and work begins. The Biennial Statement of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund 1913-1914 is published in March 1915 and mentions the awards program and that although originally conceived with the BSA in mind, it will be made available around the world to promote the protection of wildlife. It is also stated that the medal is in the design stage at that time. The goal of \$100,000.00 in funding to endow the P.W.L.P.F. is reached with a balance of \$104,750.00. On August 25th the first medal is delivered as a sample to Dr. Hornaday by the Newman Jewelers. Dr. Hornaday is extremely pleased with the design and workmanship. There was originally three different designs proposed. One of them had a quail on the medallion and the third is unknown although if you look at the early award certificates they had quail and buffalo on them.

1916 - The J.F. Newman Company on March 2nd sends a bill for creation of the die to make the medals and the one sample medal previously delivered. The die costs \$100.00 to make and the cost of the medals is estimated to be \$75.00 each. Dr. Hornaday writes back asking that the price include engraving of names and the price be lowered to \$60.00 each. A compromise is made and the price is set at \$65.00 each.

1917 - On May 15th the first four P.W.L.P.F. medals are ordered by Dr. Hornaday from the J.F. Newman Jewelers at a cost of \$65.00 each. Based on the price, it appears that the early medals were pure gold. The medals are made each year only as needed. The very first P.W.L.P.F. "Wild Life Protection Medal" is presented on June 29, 1917 to Margaret Olivia Sage, who had purchased the 76,000 acre Marsh Island in the Gulf of Mexico for use as a bird sanctuary and who also had donated \$25,000.00 to the P.W.L.P.F., making her its largest donor. She is the richest woman in America and has no connection to the BSA. Three other medals are awarded in 1917 by the P.W.L.P.F., including the second one to naturalist Aldo Leopold. The other two medals are awarded to Dr. T.C. Stephens and Drew Standrod, both non-members of the BSA.



1918 - The P.W.L.P.F. makes its medal available to the Peoples Home Journal Magazine who through a national bird sanctuary campaign among its readers, awards four P.W.L.P.F. gold medals that year to four individuals including a young girl. None of them are members of the BSA. The Newman Company raises the price of the medals to \$75 each which greatly displeases Dr. Hornaday.

1920 - Lenhardt Bauer, a nine or ten year old boy in Terre Haute, Indiana, is awarded the P.W.L.P.F. Gold Medal. He is not a member of the BSA.

1921 - The BSA appoints a committee to revise its requirements for the P.W.L.P.F. Medal because Dr. Hornaday thinks the BSA requirements are too difficult for a boy to achieve. To date, no member of the BSA has been awarded the P.W.L.P.F. Gold Medal. The price of the medals is raised to \$80.00 each by Newman Jewelers.

1922 - The BSA awards for the first time a P.W.L.P.F. Gold Medal to one of its members, Scoutmaster Harry Hall of Carbondale, Pennsylvania. The P.W.L.P.F. Gold Badge is created and awarded to four members of the BSA.



According to Dr. Hornaday's 1931 P.W.L.P.F. awards history, a fifth person, a non-BSA member also is awarded the badge. However in an April 11th letter to Newman Jewelers, Dr. Hornaday gives them the names of nine people who are badge recipients for 1922 besides the four BSA badge recipients. The Gold Honor Badge is also an award of the P.W.L.P.F. and is presented outside of Scouting as well. Twenty-five gold badges are ordered from Newman Jewelers, so presumably 25 were awarded in 1922. The P.W.L.P.F. Gold Medal is presented for DISTINGUISHED Service and the P.W.L.P.F. Gold Badge is presented for VALUABLE Service. In 1922 the P.W.L.P.F. withdraws the Gold

Medal from BSA consideration for boy members and makes it available only to Scoutmasters and other adults in Scouting.

1926 - The second P.W.L.P.F. medal to go to a member of the BSA is awarded. It is awarded to an Eagle Scout who is not listed on the National BSA records but is on a list of recipients that Dr. Hornaday published in 1931 when he wrote a history of the P.W.L.P.F awards program (keep in mind that adults could earn the Eagle rank at any age; it was decades later before the age 18 limitation was put in force). Dr. Hornaday retires from the New York Zoological Park after 30 years of service.

1929 - The third P.W.L.P.F. medal to go to a member of the BSA is awarded. It is presented to longtime Cincinnati, Ohio Scout Executive Arthur Roberts who also founded the Tribe of Ku-Ni-Eh camp society.

1931 - Dr. Hornaday writes and publishes a history of the P.W.L.P.F. awards program.

1934 - The fourth P.W.L.P.F. medal to go to a member of the BSA is awarded.

1936 - The fifth and final P.W.L.P.F. medal to go to a member of the BSA is awarded.

1937 - Dr. William T. Hornaday dies on March 6, 1937 at Stamford, Connecticut. Per the original 1913 provisions of the P.W.L.P.F., its assets are bequeathed to the New York Zoological Society to create their conservation endowment. The BSA begins negotiations with the N.Y.Z.S. to continue the P.W.L.P.F. awards program, perhaps as a memorial to Dr. Hornaday. No medals or badges are awarded in 1937.

1938 - It is announced that an agreement has been reached between the BSA and the N.Y.Z.S. to continue the awards program of the now defunct P.W.L.P.F.. It will now be sponsored by the N.Y.Z.S. and will henceforth be awarded as and called the "Hornaday Awards" in honor of the late Dr. Hornaday.

1939 - The first "Hornaday Badges" are presented by the BSA to five of its members.

1941 - The very first official "Hornaday Medal" is awarded by the BSA. The original medal of the P.W.L.P.F. continues to be used with the words "Hornaday Award" being inscribed on the back of the medallion. It is presented to an Eagle Scout in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

1943 - The second "Hornaday Medal" is awarded by the BSA. It is presented to a Scouter in Toledo, Ohio. His medal was donated to the Camp Miakonda Scouting Museum in Sylvania, Ohio where it remains on display.

1945 - The third "Hornaday Medal" is awarded by the BSA to a Scout in Ohio.

1949 - The fourth and final Type I "Hornaday Medal" is awarded by the BSA to an 18 year old Eagle Scout in Rhode Island.

A side by side comparison. The 1949 was cast with an altered die. The PWLPPF letters were removed from the front and the Newman Jewelers hallmark was removed from the back. It was the only one ever issued like this and was the last Type I medal issued. There is a twin to it that was never issued to anyone but managed to find its way into a private collection.



1950 - The last of the Type I Hornaday Badges are awarded. Six individual badges are presented.

1951 - No individual medals or badges are presented. The first Hornaday Unit Award is presented to a troop in Bristol, Virginia.

1952 - The totally redesigned (Type II) Hornaday Awards are presented for the first time. Seven medals are presented as are fourteen badges to members of the BSA. The design features remain unchanged as of today.



1970's - The New York Zoological Society ends its sponsorship of the Hornaday Awards program and the Dupont Company assumes it.

William T. Hornaday Adult Gold Coin:

This was a short-lived award, replaced by the current adult medal which has a neck ribbon. The adult Gold Hornaday Coin was a National Council awarded item to adults only. It had no ribbon and could not be worn. It is similar in size to a half dollar coin. No more than seven of these were awarded nationally each year and they required ten years service. The design on the Coin was the inspiration for the Long's Peak Council Conservation Committee patch, which also added a bull Elk and a Bald Eagle.



Sources of data for the above information came from the archives of the Bronx Zoo, the Library of Congress and the Rockefeller Archive Center. Information was also drawn from various other sources including Annual BSA Reports to Congress from 1920-1976, unpublished letters to and from William T. Hornaday and the very early biennial Statements of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. Also from Ruth Crocker, author of "Splendid Donation: A Life of Margaret

Olivia Sage" (Indiana 2003) and from Baltimore collector Paul Kramer who happens to be one of the initial seven 1952 recipients of the Type II Hornaday Medal as well as a longtime collector of Hornaday memorabilia. Scans were supplied by the Camp Miakonda Scouting Museum.

Taken from the William T. Hornaday Awards Center section of the US Scouting Service Project website www.usscouts.org

Section II: The Awards

Introduction to the Hornaday Awards

Hornaday Awards are highly prized by those who have earned them. The First Hornaday Badges were presented to members of the BSA in 1939 and the First Hornaday Medal in 1941. Since then there have been 4,447 of the various Awards presented. The table below details the numbers of each award which have been presented. These awards represent a substantial commitment of time and energy by individuals who have learned the meaning of a conservation/environmental ethic. The awards often take months to complete and often years in preparation, research, and evaluation.

Award	Year Introduced	Number Presented Nationally	Presented in the Longs Peak Council
Hornaday Badge	1914	2,177	49
Hornaday Medal	1914-1974	897	0
Bronze Medal	1975	127	21
Silver Medal	1975	114	1
Unit Award	1940	726	13
Gold Badge	2000	357	25
Gold Medal	1975	39	2
Gold Certificate	1990	15	0

As of: July 15, 2013

The fundamental purpose of the Hornaday Awards program is to encourage learning and public awareness about natural resource conservation. Understanding and practicing sound stewardship of natural resources and environmental protection strengthens Scouting's emphasis on respecting the outdoors.

The goal of the Hornaday Awards program is to encourage and recognize truly outstanding efforts undertaken by Scouting Units, Scouts, Venturers, Adult Scouters, Corporations and Institutions, and Individuals that have contributed significantly to natural resource conservation and environmental protection.

There are seven different Hornaday awards with an ever-increasing scale of challenge. Within the Long's Peak Council, there have been 111 Awards total presented as of January 1, 2014, with 98 individual awards and 71 youth awards. Through earning one of these prestigious awards, Candidates are joining the ranks of an elite group of Scouts, Venturers, Scouters, and organizations who have committed themselves to living with a positive environmental ethic, helping protect the environment, and educating others about conservation issues we face today.

As an indicator to the rarity of Hornaday Awards, the tables below display the number of awards earned from 2007 to 2012 comparatively to the number of Scouts who attained the rank of Eagle during the same year.

**BSA Youth William T. Hornaday Awards and Eagle Rank
Comparison 2007 – 2012**

Award	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Badge	70	71	100	111	122	116
Bronze Medal	4	7	4	1	5	4
Silver Medal	4	6	3	9	5	4
Eagle Rank	51,742	52,025	52,470	56,176	51,473	57,976

**Longs Peak Council Youth William T. Hornaday Awards and Eagle Rank
Comparison 2007 – 2012**

Award	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Badge	2	0	2	1	5	0
Bronze Medal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Medal	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eagle Rank	239	215	220	248	198	254

The below table displays the average number of Hornaday Awards earned per year, nationally, since 1914 when the Hornaday program (first the PWLPF Medals) was started as well as the average number of Scouts who earn Eagle each year. The Hornaday Silver Medal, with 1.5 awarded nationally per year, is the rarest Scouting award and highest conservation award in Scouting.

Award	Earned/Year
Badge	28
Bronze Medal	2
Silver Medal	1.5
Gold Badge	3
Gold Medal	0.6
Unit Certificate	10
Gold Certificate	0.2
Eagle Rank	58,000

Awards Description

William T. Hornaday Badge

The Hornaday Badge is awarded, upon approval of the local council, to a Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer for outstanding service to conservation and environmental improvement. Applicants meeting all requirements receive a certificate, No. 21-111, and the William T. Hornaday Badge for wear on their uniform.

William T. Hornaday Bronze Medal/Silver Medal

These individual awards are granted by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America to a Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer for exceptional and distinguished service to conservation and environmental improvement.

The Silver Medal, the most distinguished in Scouting for exceptional conservation service, will be awarded for clearly outstanding efforts in planning, leadership, execution, involvement of others, and opportunities taken to help others learn about natural resource conservation and environmental improvement.

The distinction between the Bronze and Silver medals is based primarily on the number and quality of the projects and their impact on the local community. The National BSA William T. Hornaday Awards Committee may award a Bronze Medal if the application does not meet the standard of exceptional service required for the Silver Medal. Both awards include the medal (bronze or silver) for wear on the uniform, a certificate, and an embroidered square knot for wear if the medal is not worn.

William T. Hornaday Gold Badge

The Gold Badge is by nomination only and is awarded by the local council to an adult Scouter. The nominee should have demonstrated leadership and a commitment to the education of youth on a council or district level for significant conservation efforts for a period of at least three years. Nominations are made to the local council. The award includes the gold badge for wear on the uniform.

William T. Hornaday Unit Award

A Hornaday Unit Certificate, No. 21-110, is awarded to a pack, troop, team, or Crew of five or more Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Varsity Scouts, or Venturers for a unique, substantial conservation project. At least 60 percent of registered Unit members must participate. The Unit Award may be awarded for participation in a Hornaday Badge or Medal project as long as 60 percent of the Unit participates. These Units may be nominated, or they may apply to their BSA local council for recognition.

William T. Hornaday Gold Medal

The Gold Medal is by nomination only and is awarded to an adult Scouter. It recognizes unusual and distinguished service in natural resource conservation

and environmental improvement at the regional, national, or international level. Nominations must be approved by the Hornaday Awards Committee and by the Conservation Committee of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. Any recognized conservation/environmental organization may submit a nomination. The award includes the Gold Medal for wear with the uniform, a certificate, and an embroidered square knot for wear if the medal is not worn. Up to six Gold Medals may be awarded annually.

William T. Hornaday Gold Certificate

This award is by nomination only and is granted to an individual, corporation, or organization not necessarily affiliated with Scouting. The nominee should have made an outstanding contribution to youth conservation education and demonstrated commitment to the education of youth on a national or international level, reflecting the natural resource conservation and environmental awareness mission of the Boy Scouts of America. Candidates may be nominated by any recognized conservation/environmental organization. Up to six awards may be granted annually. Each nomination must be approved by the National BSA Hornaday Awards Committee and by the Conservation Committee of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, in consultation with the Chief Scout Executive.

Awards Chart

A summary of the seven awards, how they are awarded, and device type is listed below.

Hornaday Award	Administered by	Awarded to	Type of Award	How to Qualify	Maximum Awards/Year
Unit Award	Council Scout Exec	Pack, Troop, Team, Crew	Certificate	By nomination or apply	Unlimited
Badge	Council Scout Exec	Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer	Badge & Certificate	Apply	Unlimited
Bronze Medal	National Hornaday Committee	Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer	Medal, Certificate, & Square knot	Apply	Unlimited
Silver Medal	National Hornaday Committee	Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer	Medal, Certificate, & Square knot	Apply	Unlimited
Gold Badge	Council Scout Exec	Adult Scouter	Badge	By nomination	Unlimited
Gold Medal	National Hornaday Committee	Adult Scouter	Medal, Certificate, & Square knot	By nomination	Six
Gold Certificate	National Hornaday Committee	Corporation or organization	Certificate	By nomination	Six

Hornaday awards are approved at either the Local Council or National Council level depending on the award.

The Local Council presents:

- The Hornaday Badge to individual Boy Scouts, Varsity Scouts, and Venturers for outstanding service in conservation.
- The William T. Hornaday Unit Award for a conservation project by a Pack, Troop, Team, or Crew.
- The Hornaday Gold Badge to adult Scouters who have given significant leadership to conservation at a council or district level.

All other Hornaday Awards are conferred by the National Council:

- Scouts and Venturers may apply for the Bronze and Silver Medals.
- Adult Scouters may be nominated for the Gold Medal.
- Organizations unaffiliated with Scouting may be nominated for the Gold Certificate.

Requirements

The requirements and suggestions below have been compiled from the information provided on the official BSA Hornaday webpage on Scouting.org. A link to this page can be found in Appendix F

Youth Awards

Badge, Bronze Medal, or Silver Medal

For Youth earning the Hornaday Badge, Bronze Medal, or Silver Medal:

- 1) The Candidate **must** be a First Class Scout or a Venturer
- 2) The Candidate **must** have a Conservation Advisor
 - a) The Candidate **must** identify and work with your Conservation Advisor prior to any work being done on a Hornaday Project.
 - b) The Hornaday Conservation Advisor **must** be a professional or qualified lay person in the field your project addresses.
 - c) Although not a requirement from national, Candidates *should* have the Hornaday Conservation Advisor vetted through a member of the Council Conservation Committee to ensure the prospective Conservation Advisor meets the criteria for the position.
 - d) If the Conservation Advisor is not a Professional in a field of conservation but is a qualified lay person in the field your project addresses, the Council Conservation Committee *requests* to approve them as a Conservation Advisor prior to the start of the project. If the Conservation Adviser has not been vetted, the Council Conservation Committee may not approve/endorse the Hornaday Badge application for submission to the Longs Peak Scout Executive or may not approve/endorse the Bronze/Silver application for submission to the National Committee if it is determined the Conservation Advisors credentials do not meet the standard.
- 3) The Candidate **must** work closely with the Conservation Adviser in the design and execution of each project.
- 4) The projects **must** be based on sound scientific principles, address a conservation problem, and contribute to conservation and environment improvement on a long-term scale.
- 5) The Candidate **must** document all phases and aspects of accomplishing the project. Records *should* reflect not only the activities and hours spent performing the field work to complete the project, but also the planning,

preparation, research, negotiation, design, approvals, etc., that were necessary to arrive there.

- 6) The Candidate **must** write a project summary for each project.
- 7) The Candidate **must** write a complete report for each project. Include the following topics:
 - a) Describe the origination of the project idea.
 - b) State the project's purpose and identify the conservation issue it addresses.
 - c) Summary of research, investigation, and study conducted.
 - d) Development of project plans.
 - e) How project(s) was implemented and managed.
 - f) Leadership provided by Candidate and involvement of others.
 - g) Describe how the project influenced the attitudes of others.
 - h) Record the time and resources devoted to each project.
 - i) Explain the relationships among projects, if projects are interrelated. Each project, however, must be from a different category of conservation, as described earlier.
 - j) **Venturers only: Provide specific information on:**
 - i) The research performed in connection with the conservation projects undertaken. The relevant research must be cited at the appropriate location in the conservation project documentation. A bibliography must be provided that lists sources cited. The bibliography must be formatted according to established standards.
 - ii) The applicant's entire Hornaday effort. This evaluation, included in the application in a separate section, *should* contain information on alternatives considered for each project and an explanation of why each specific conservation project was selected, procedures used, processes used, staffing levels used, funding requirements, and so on.
 - iii) The lessons learned. Included in the report, in a separate section. This details what the applicant, in hindsight, would do differently on each project. The section should include recommended changes in project selection; procedures, processes, and staffing levels used; funding requirements; and evaluations of project effectiveness over time.
- 8) Applicants **must** be currently registered in the program in which they are applying for the award (i.e., Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer) when the application is signed.
- 9) The Conservation Advisor and the Unit Leader **must** approve the Candidate's application before it is sent to the local council.

10) Merit Badge/Venture Requirements

MERIT BADGES		Project Categories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy ▪ Environmental Science ▪ Fish and Wildlife Management ▪ Forestry ▪ Public Health ▪ Soil and Water Conservation ▪ Bird Study ▪ Fishing ▪ Fly-Fishing ▪ Gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geology ▪ Insect Study ▪ Landscape Architecture ▪ Mammal Study ▪ Nature ▪ Nuclear Science ▪ Oceanography ▪ Plant Science ▪ Pulp and Paper ▪ Reptile and Amphibian Study ▪ Weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy conservation ▪ Soil and water conservation ▪ Fish and wildlife management ▪ Forestry and range management ▪ Air and water pollution control ▪ Resource recovery (recycling) ▪ Hazardous material disposal and management ▪ Invasive species control

Ask your Unit leader to visit the Longs Peak Council District Merit Badge Counselor list for a list of Counselors in your area. If no Counselors are listed for your chosen Merit Badge, your District Advancement Chair will be able to obtain a list of counselors from other districts within the Longs Peak Council. <http://www.longspeakbsa.org/meritbadge/>

a) FOR THE HORNADAY BADGE:

Scouts **must** earn three of the merit badges listed above in **boldface**, plus any two others. Then plan, lead, and carry out a significant project in natural resource conservation, from one of the project categories listed.

Venturers **must** plan, lead, and carry out a significant project in natural resource conservation, from one of the project categories listed. After completing your conservation service project, complete the following requirements, document them on a separate sheet of paper, and attach them to the application.

1. Make a tabletop display or presentation on your conservation project for your Crew, a Cub Scout pack or Boy Scout troop, or another group.
2. Lead a Cub Scout pack or another youth group in carrying out an age-appropriate conservation project from the list of Hornaday award categories.

b) FOR THE HORNADAY BRONZE MEDAL:

Scouts **must** earn the Environmental Science merit badge and at least three additional merit badges listed above in boldface, plus any two others. Then plan, lead, and carry out three significant projects from three

separate categories listed, one of which may be a project used to earn the Hornaday Badge.

Venturers **must** complete the “Conservation” core requirement of the Ranger Award and complete the “Ecology” and “Plants and Wildlife” electives of the Ranger Award. Then plan, lead, and carry out three significant projects from three separate categories listed, one of which may be a project used to earn the Hornaday Badge and one may be used to complete the requirements of the Conservation Core requirement.

c) **FOR THE HORNADAY SILVER MEDAL,**

Scouts **must** earn all the merit badges listed above in boldface, plus any three others. Then plan, lead, and carry out four significant projects in natural resource conservation or environmental improvements, one each from four of the eight project categories listed, one of which may be a project used to earn the Hornaday Badge.

Venturers **must** complete the “Conservation” core requirement of the Ranger Award and complete the “Ecology” and “Plants and Wildlife” electives of the Ranger Award. Then plan, lead, and carry out four significant projects in natural resource conservation or environmental improvements, one each from four of the eight project categories listed, one of which may be a project used to earn the Hornaday Badge.

- 11) The Candidate *should* carefully document each step in the project's development, beginning with the factors used to identify the conservation problem, the reasoning behind the choice of projects, and the avenues of accomplishment. Supporting materials like letters, newspaper articles, and photos are essential. A letter of thanks from the benefiting site is an excellent idea.
- 12) Each project *should* be designed in part to publicize the need to conserve natural resources and to improve environmental conditions.
- 13) The Candidate *should* use the scientific method, from investigations and data collection to forming conclusions about the environment when researching, planning, and conducting their project(s).
- 14) The Candidate *should* include educating others about the conservation problem addressed by the project(s), publicizing the need to conserve natural resources, and to improve environmental conditions. Dr. Hornaday himself considered an important part of this award to be educating and working to change the attitudes of those around us.

Adult Scouter Awards

For Adult Scouters being nominated for the Gold Badge or Gold Medal

Hornaday Gold Badge

1. The Candidate **must** be nominated.
2. The Nominee **must** be a registered Scouter.
3. The Nominee **must** have demonstrated leadership for significant conservation efforts and a commitment to the education of youth on a council or district level for a period of at least three years.

Hornaday Gold Medal

1. The Candidate **must** be nominated.
2. The Nominee **must** be a registered Scouter.
3. The Nominee **must** have rendered distinguished and unusual service to natural resource conservation and environmental improvement over a sustained period (at least 20 years).
4. The Nominee's accomplishments **must** be at a regional, national, or international level.
5. The Nominee **must** have demonstrated an influence on youth and educational programs emphasizing sound stewardship of our nation's natural resources and environmental improvement.
6. The Nominee **must** have a letter of nomination accompanying the nomination form. The letter must include indicate the contributions made by the nominee and whether the accomplishments cited were part of the nominee's paid professional responsibilities.

Unit Award

Hornaday Unit Award

For Packs, Troops, Teams, and Crews earning the Unit Award

1. Unit **must** have a Conservation Advisor
 - a. Unit **must** identify and work with a Hornaday Conservation Advisor prior to any work being done on a Hornaday Project.
 - b. The Conservation Advisor **must** be a professional or qualified lay person in the field your project addresses.
 - c. Although not a requirement from national, Units *should* have the Conservation Advisor vetted through a member of the Council Conservation Committee.
 - d. If your Conservation Advisor is not a Professional in a field of conservation but is a qualified lay person in the field your project addresses, the Council Conservation Committee *requests* to approve them as a Conservation Advisor prior to beginning your project or the committee may not approve the Unit Hornaday Award application.
2. The Unit **must** research potential projects and choose, with guidance from a Hornaday adviser, a worthy project.
3. Unit **must** complete a unique, substantial conservation project that **must** benefit a school, community, religious organization, BSA property, or fulfill some other public service purpose.
4. The project **must** contribute to sound conservation and environmental improvement in the local community, the region, or the nation.
5. The scope of the project *should* be appropriate for the type of Unit applying.
6. Unit **must** have had at least 60% of registered youth and adult members (active or not) participate in some aspect of the project.
7. The Unit **must** write a complete project description to include the planning, preparation, research, negotiation, design, approvals, etc., that were necessary complete the project and the activities and hours spent performing the field work to complete the project. Supporting materials like letters, newspaper articles, and photos are essential. A letter of thanks from the benefiting site is an excellent idea.
8. The Unit **must** write an executive summary for the project.

For the Hornaday Unit Award, the same project requirements remain for all levels of Units. What does change is the scope of the project and the expectation of work from the youth.

For Packs, expectations are:

- The adult leaders will complete the majority of the research, organization, and planning of the project, ensuring the project is something the Cub Scouts are interested in, will be excited to learn more about, and participate in.
- The Project itself must still be significant in design but may be less technically complex for the scouts to complete.
- The educational scope of the project may be limited to the Cub Scouts themselves.
- The Adults will complete the project Detail Report and Executive Summary

For Troops, expectations are:

- The Scouts will complete the majority of the research, organization, and planning of the project with Adult guidance.
- The Project must be significant in design and result in an enduring solution to the Conservation problem addressed.
- The educational scope of the project must include the Scouts as well as focus on the general public the project serves.
- The Scouts, or the scout who organized the project for his individual award, will complete the Project Detail and Executive Summary with guidance from Adult Leaders.

For Venture Crews, expectations are:

- The Venturers will complete the research, organization, and planning of the project with Adult review.
- The Project must be significant in design and result in an enduring solution to the Conservation problem addressed.
- The educational scope of the project must include the Venturers as well as the general public, attempting to affect the attitudes of the public to be more environmentally ethical.

- The Venturers will complete the Project Detail and Executive Summary with review from Adult Leaders.

Non Scouter/Organization/Corporation Award

For Individuals, Corporations, or Organizations not *necessarily* associated with Scouting nominated for the Hornaday Gold Certificate

Hornaday Gold Certificate

1. The Candidate Corporation, Organization, or Individual **must** be nominated.
2. Nominations are accepted from any recognized conservation or environmental protection organization.
3. The Nominee's accomplishments **must** be at a regional, national, or international level.
4. Nominee *should* have demonstrated leadership and a commitment to the education of youth reflecting the natural resource conservation and environmental improvement mission of the William T. Hornaday Awards program.
5. The Nominee *should* have a letter of nomination accompanying the nomination form. The letter must include indicate the contributions made by the nominee and whether the accomplishments cited were part of the nominee's paid professional responsibilities.

Rejected Applications/Nominations

Hornaday Awards are approved either at the Local Council or National Level. However all youth awards must have the Unit Leaders signature on the application indicating they "have reviewed [the] application and recommend that the applicant receive the William T. Hornaday [award]". If the Unit Leader does not sign the application they should provide the Council Conservation Committee with a letter of explanation detailing why they do not recommend the Candidate be considered for a Hornaday Award. The application however must be forwarded to the Council Conservation Committee along with the letter.

For all Hornaday Awards, youth and adult, the Council Conservation Committee Chair is provided the opportunity to sign the application indicating the Candidate has "met all requirements for the [award] and has the committee's approval and endorsement". If through the review of the application or nomination form the Council Conservation Committee is of the opinion the Candidate has not met the requirements and standards, the CCC Chair will forward the application unsigned

to the Local Council Scout Executive with an explanation of why the CCC does not recommend the Candidate be considered for a Hornaday Award.

The Local Council Scout Executive is the approval authority for the Hornaday Badge, Hornaday Gold Badge, and Unit Hornaday Award. S/he will make the final consideration for the Candidates award with consideration to the CCC recommendation. For Hornaday Awards approved at the Local Council level, there is no higher authority to appeal for rejected applications/nominations. Candidates should consider the feedback they received and decide if they will continue work towards the award and reapply at a later date.

For Hornaday Awards approved at the National level, the Local Council Scout Executive must sign the application/nomination form indicating their “full approval and recommendation for the William T. Hornaday [award]”. If upon review of the application/nomination and after considering the CCC recommendation, the Local Scout Executive decides they do not approve or recommend the Candidate for the award, they are not required to forward the application to the National Hornaday Committee. Forwarding applications/nominations from the Longs Peak Council which have already been identified as weak or for which the Candidate has not met the requirements is not in the best interest of anyone.

The National Hornaday Committee has three courses of action for all applications/nominations they receive: The Medal or certificate can be awarded; A lesser Medal or Badge can be awarded (Silver to Bronze Medal, Gold Medal to Gold Badge); or the application/nomination can be rejected. If the application/nomination is rejected, the Candidate may not re-apply for another Hornaday Award using the same projects and work. The Candidate should follow the suggestions, if any, to improve or add projects. Because of the National Committee’s “no dispute” policy for awards, the Longs Peak Council Conservation Committee strives to find and correct errors in applications before sending them to the National Committee. This can sometimes lead to an increased application time but will better serve the Candidate in the long run.

The National Conservation Committee will send one letter stating receipt of the application and one letter stating approval, rejection, or approval of a lesser award. The latter letter will likely contain the actual application binder that was submitted. The National Hornaday Committee generally receives a dozen Bronze or Silver Medal applications, three Gold medal applications, and one or fewer Gold Certificate applications per year. Of those, the acceptance rate is generally one quarter to one third, another reason why Hornaday education and project write-up excellence is extremely important.

Section III: The Hornaday Team

Building the Team

Each Scout/Venturer and Unit wishing to earn a Hornaday Award must have a Hornaday Team. At a minimum, this team **must** include the Candidate, Conservation Advisor, and the Land Owner/managing agency representative. Including individuals who can offer advice on potential projects, project execution, reference material, Hornaday requirements, avenues for increasing volunteer numbers and publicity of the project, etc., is recommended by the Longs Peak Council Conservation Committee. Listed below are suggestions for who might be included in the Hornaday Team. The Candidate should create a team consisting of as many of the following individuals as possible:

The Candidate*
Hornaday Advisor
Conservation Advisor*
District Conservation Chair
Unit Leader
Land Owner/managing agency representative*
Hornaday Board Member
Eagle Advisor (if applicable)
**Required*

Be Prepared. Being prepared for a Hornaday Award means seeking relevant guidance from as many people as you can. It is building your team so that no matter what issue may arise, you have at least one person familiar with your effort to turn to. Candidates who are made aware of project shortcomings during the application submission and board process have done a disservice to themselves and risk having their application denied if the requirements were not met and or the project does not meet the expected standard.

As the Hornaday Gold Badge, Gold Medal, and Gold Certificate are considered through nomination of the Candidate, a Hornaday Team is not required. It may be beneficial to have someone familiar with Hornaday Awards review or help write the nomination package to ensure nominees who are deserving are presented the award.

In relation to the Unit Hornaday Award, the entire Unit is considered the Candidate. A Hornaday Team is still required. A single representative from the Unit may be appointed as a point of contact for the team members. For a Pack, Troop, or Team, this would usually be the Unit Leader or an adult organizing the project effort. For a venture Crew it *should* be a youth member. All responsibilities of the Candidate identified below will be completed by at least 60% of the Unit, not solely by the Unit Point of Contact. If a Scout or Venturer is

completing his/her project write up and application and 60% of his/her Unit participated in completing the project, a Unit Hornaday application may be included with the Project Detail Report for approval by the Local Council for the Unit Hornaday Award.

Roles of the Hornaday Team

Award Candidate (Youth/Unit)

The Candidate is responsible for understanding the requirements, initiating the process, conducting research, identifying, planning and carrying out the project(s), completing documentation, and submitting the application. Once the Hornaday Application has been submitted, it is ultimately the Candidates responsibility to ensure it is being sent and reviewed by the appropriate people. The Candidate should follow up with their point of contact to whom they submitted the application and supporting documentation to remain informed of where their application is in the process of being approved.

Hornaday Advisor

The Hornaday Advisor must understand the requirements and process of the Hornaday Badge and will guide the Candidate through the process as well as point out any potential problems. The Hornaday Advisor is not expected to have the technical or professional knowledge needed for the project or to be part of the sponsoring organization. The Hornaday Advisor assists the Candidate in finding a Conservation Advisor, evaluating project ideas, finding a Land Owner/Managing Agency, and provides periodic feedback on the project plan.

Conservation Advisor

The Conservation Advisor must be a conservation or environmental professional or qualified layperson in conservation, usually with a degree or advanced degree in one of the natural sciences, and will guide the Candidate through the selection, research, planning, and accomplishment of the project(s). The Conservation Advisor does not need to be familiar with Dr. Hornaday's work, these awards, or the programs of the Boy Scouts of America, this guide should provide the necessary background information and expectations for effective guidance.

The role of the Conservation Advisor is to be the guide and catalyst, guiding the Candidate through the transformation of a mere idea to an effective action that will actually make a difference to the environment. Demonstrate to the Candidate the importance of using the scientific method, from investigations and data collection to forming conclusions about the environment.

An important part of this role is to help the Candidate realize that solutions to conservation problems are not always black and white, but shades of gray. The Conservation Advisors knowledge and professionalism will be needed to teach how the forces of nature and the interaction among species, along with the political and social influence of man, often cloud what may be perceived as a

clear solution to an environmental challenge. The Candidate should realize that many species of animals and many practices of man must be taken into account. Dr. Hornaday himself considered an important part of this award to be educating and working to change the attitudes of those around us.

Lastly, the Conservation Advisor can introduce the Candidate to the larger picture of conservation and its varied fields of expertise. Working with area agencies and organizations to complete a significant conservation project will provide practical experience that cannot be obtained in any schoolbook. The knowledge and guidance of advisers and other leaders are necessary to the Candidate throughout the project, but the Candidate should be coached to take ownership of the project.

Unit Leader

The Unit Leader is most likely the only member of the team who has weekly contact with the Candidate and also usually the first to be informed of the Candidate's intent to earn a Hornaday Award. As such, it is the Unit Leader's responsibility to provide the Candidate with the contact information of the other members of the Hornaday Team within Scouting as well as make appropriate introductions. The Unit Leader should encourage and provide support to the Candidate and ensure there are no scheduling conflicts within the Unit during the project execution phase, allowing maximum potential for volunteers from within the Unit. Just as a Scout Leader would encourage members to participate in an Eagle Project, s/he should encourage the same amount of participation for a Hornaday Project.

District Conservation Chair

The District Conservation Chair should be familiar with local conservation agencies and be able to guide the Candidate to a land owner/manager who is open to working with Scouts/Venturers earning a Hornaday Award. As a member of the Council Conservation Committee, the District Conservation Chair should be aware of potential projects on council property. S/he should be able to provide the Candidate with historical data from within the council on the appropriate scope of the project in relation to the Candidate's peers who have earned a Hornaday Award. If designated by the Council Conservation Committee, the District Conservation Chair can provide vetting of a potential Conservation Advisor.

Land Owner/managing agency representative

Is the organization or individual that owns or controls the resource on which you will carry out your project. These organizations include: federal, state or local government agencies, school districts, private landowners, Scout reservations, university or college grounds, wildlife management areas, etc. The representative from this agency/organization must approve of all work the Candidate plans on completing during the project phase of the Hornaday Award. This representative

should be someone who has approval authority to allow the project and project impacts.

Eagle Advisor (if applicable)

Will provide guidance to ensure Eagle requirements and appropriate Eagle Rank documentation is completed in addition to Hornaday documentation.

Council Conservation Committee

The Council Conservation Committee (CCC) is the endorsing committee for all Hornaday Awards awarded at the Council Level. Final approval is given by the Council Scout Executive when s/he signs the completed application. For youth Hornaday Awards awarded at the national level, the CCC must approve and endorse the Candidate's application, followed by the Council Scout Executive. For the Hornaday Gold Medal and Gold Certificate, the CCC does not have a directed role in the nomination process.

The CCC is responsible for organizing a Hornaday Board/Interview for the Candidate. For this Board/Interview, the CCC requests the Candidate have all paperwork (Project Detail, Executive Summary, and supporting documents) completed and turned in to the CCC Hornaday Representative for dissemination and review by the board members a minimum of 1 month prior to the Board/Interview. The CCC will coordinate a date for the review board with the Candidate and committee members.

National Conservation Committee (if applicable)

The National Conservation Committee is the approving committee for all Hornaday Awards awarded at the national level. The National Conservation Committee will notify the Candidate of the status of the application, approved, downgraded, or declined, once a review of the application has been completed. The committee is comprised of volunteers from all over the nation and does not meet frequently. Therefore, the review process at the national level does not happen quickly and Candidates should not expect to receive the results shortly after their application has been sent.

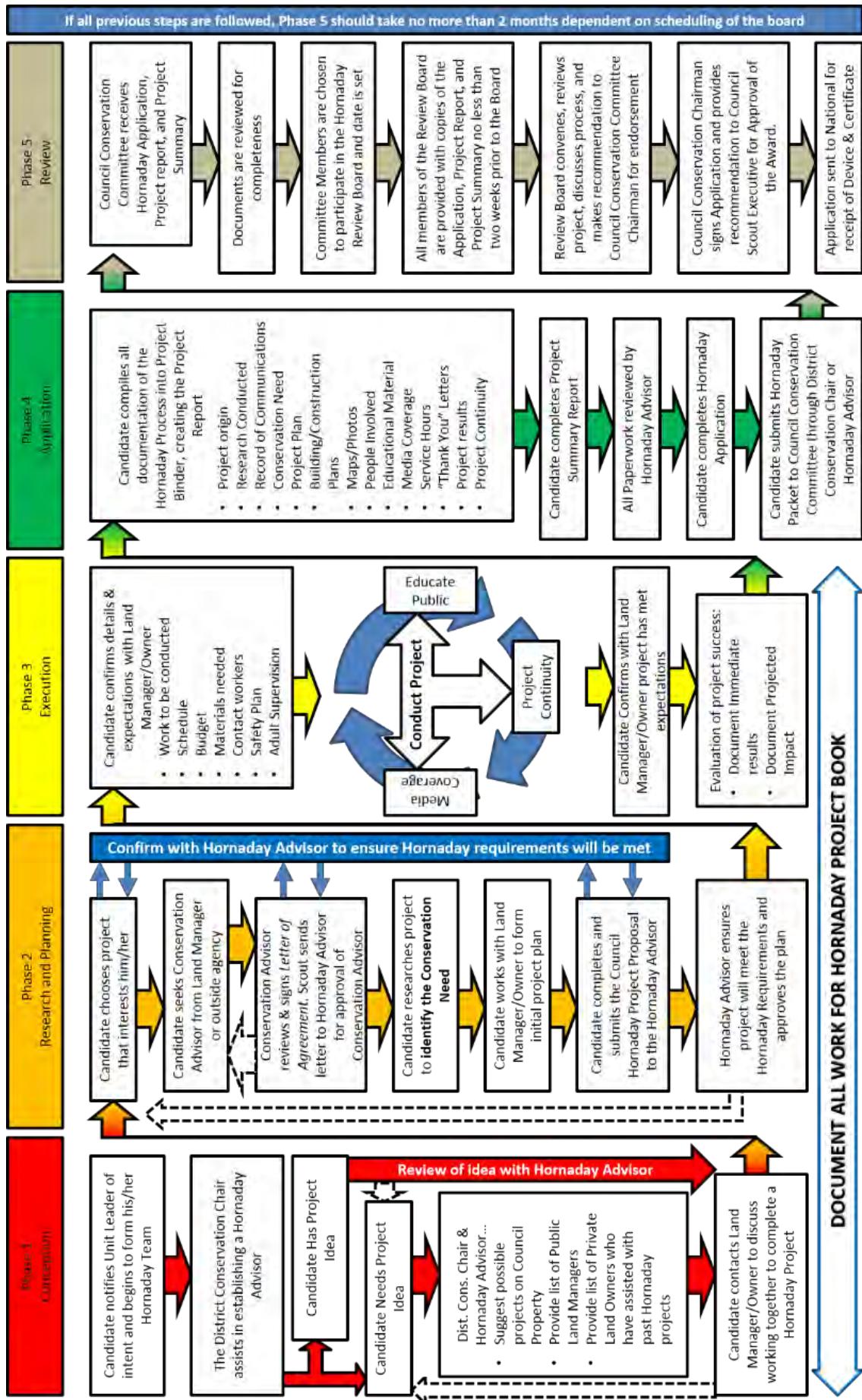
Section IV: Process to earn an award

Youth Awards

The following information in the youth awards portion of this section pertains to the Hornaday Badge, Bronze Medal, and Silver Medal. The process to earn each of these awards is the same with only the number of projects completed differing. It is highly recommended from the National Council that all Candidates wishing to earn the Hornaday Bronze or Silver Medal begin with earning the Hornaday Badge first in order to become familiar with the process and requirements. The project completed for the Hornaday Badge may be used as one of the projects for the Bronze or Silver Medal. Therefore, complying with this suggestion does not result in additional work from the Candidate. However the three projects used for the Bronze Medal may not be used again for the Silver Medal.

In detailing the process for the Hornaday Badge, Bronze Medal, and Silver Medal, only the number of times certain steps must be repeated differs. Therefore, this section will use the Hornaday Badge as an example and identify which steps will be repeated for the Bronze or Silver Medals.

The following page contains a flow chart outlining the process for a Hornaday Badge. Each step in the flow chart has been compiled using historical data of best practices from multiple councils and will provide the Candidate with an outline of the most efficient way to successfully earn a Hornaday Badge and/or successfully complete a significant conservation project which will offer them the best chance of qualifying for the Bronze or Silver Medal.



As seen in the flowchart on the previous page, the process to earn a Hornaday Badge is broken into five phases: Conception, Research and Planning, Project execution, Application, and Review.

The same process is followed when working to earn a Hornaday Bronze or Silver Medal with Phases 1-3 and 4 up to submission of the application being completed for each project. For a Bronze or Silver Medal, the Hornaday Application will be filled out and Project Reports and Summaries will be turned in together once all projects are complete.

Phase 1 – Conception

The process begins with the Candidates decision that s/he is interested in earning a Hornaday Award and ends when the Candidate has partnered with a Land Owner/Managing Agency for completion of a Hornaday Project. The focus of this phase is for the Candidate to establish a relationship with the organization/individual they plan to work with throughout the completion of their project as well as establishing a knowledgeable Hornaday Team to help guide him/her through the process. Having a good working relationship with the Land Owner/Manager and the support of a good team and is invaluable for conservation research, project execution, and guiding the Candidate through the Hornaday Award Process.

Phase 2 – Research and Plan

Phase 2 begins with the Candidate identifying a project that interests him/her if they did not begin the process knowing what project they will complete. It ends with the approval of the Hornaday Project Proposal. Instrumental to this phase is the communication between the Candidate and the Hornaday Advisor regarding the development of the project from conception through design and initial plan. The Hornaday Advisor must ensure that the project idea meets the Hornaday requirements and the scope of the project meets the “substantial” expectation. In this phase, the Candidate must choose a Conservation Advisor. In order to ensure the Conservation Advisor has the appropriate background and understands their responsibility, the Candidate should provide them with the Conservation Advisor Letter of Agreement (Appendix B), have it signed and submit it to their Hornaday Advisor. The Conservation Advisor should be provided a copy of the Letter of Agreement for their records.

If the Hornaday Advisor does not feel the chosen Conservation Advisor meets the requirements to serve in that capacity for the Candidate, they must contact the proposed Conservation Advisor to confirm expectations and qualification as well as notify the Candidate of the concern. If the concern cannot be resolved, the Council Conservation Chair, as the endorsing member of the committee, will make the final determination regarding the qualification of the Conservation Advisor and the satisfaction of that specified requirement on the Hornaday Application. The partnership between the Candidate and the Conservation

Advisor throughout this process is crucial. Every effort should be made to maintain a good working relationship between the Candidate and their Conservation Advisor.

In this phase, the Candidate must work with their Conservation Advisor to identify the conservation need or issue being addressed, research the environmental impacts of the issue, and construct a plan to address the conservation need. Once an initial plan has been created, the Candidate must have it approved by the land managing agency or private land owner and should then reviewed by the Hornaday Advisor to ensure its scope meets the expectation.

Approval of the initial plan does not indicate that the completed project will be endorsed by the Council Conservation Committee, Scout Executive, or in the case of the Bronze and Silver Medals, the National Conservation Committee. The purpose of submitting the Project Proposal to the Hornaday Advisor is to ensure the proposed plan meets the requirements, scope, and high standards of a Hornaday Project. The actual execution of the plan and project results will determine the qualification of the Candidate for a Hornaday Award. If the plan does not meet the expectations, the Hornaday Advisor can suggest modification, inclusions, and/or suggest the Candidate choose a different project.

Although submission of the Project Proposal form is not a requirement, it is beneficial to the Candidate, ensuring their time and effort is not misspent carrying out a project that will not qualify for a Hornaday award.

If completing the project for inclusion in a Bronze or Silver Medal application, the National Hornaday Committee highly recommends Candidates use the Scientific Method through the Hornaday Project process. The Conservation Advisor can provide more specific details and guide the Candidate in this method of work. This does not mean that a hypothesis must be made and tested, rather, it suggests that the Candidate should identify a problem in the community, complete background research, propose a research intention or question, develop a procedure, complete the procedure, identify the results, discuss the conclusions, identify future impacts, and suggest alternative and additional projects. These parts of the method should be clearly identified in the write-up.

Phase 3 – Execution

The Execution phase begins with the Candidate confirming all details of the project with the Land Owner/Manager and agreeing on the expectations of the finished project. This phase is complete when the conservation project has been completed and an evaluation of the immediate results as well as projected impact has been done. Throughout the execution of this phase, it is essential that the Candidate document all work completed for the project itself as well as media coverage received, and educational aspect. The project is not complete until all expectations originally agreed upon with the land owner/manager have been

met. Once the project has been completed satisfactorily, the evaluation can be done.

Phase 4 – Application

The Application phase begins with the Candidate compiling all documentation of the project since its conception through evaluation. A list of what must be included in the complete report can be found in the requirements section of this guide. In addition to the listed topics, all other relevant documentation should be included. Other documentation may include but is not limited to: Before and after Photographs of the project site, educational material disseminated, Media Coverage of the project, design plans for anything which was built for the project, project budget, Letters of appreciation to the Land owner/manager and members of the Hornaday Team, Letters of appreciation from the Land owner/manager, etc. The Candidate must also submit a Project Summary. The Project Summary should include the project category, Conservation need/problem being addressed, Date started, Date completed, Outline of the plan, Leadership provided by the Candidate, Number of people involved, Total service hours, and the result of the project.

Following completion of the Project Report and Project Summary, the Candidate should submit the reports to the Hornaday Advisor for review. The Hornaday Advisor will review the reports and ensure they are complete, clearly written, and that all possible relevant supporting documentation is included. Once this has occurred, the Candidate must complete the applicable Hornaday Award Application and submit the application and reports to the Council Conservation Committee through the District Conservation Chair or Hornaday Advisor. It is requested that the Hornaday application and Project report be scanned and submitted digitally in order to expedite the dissemination of the packet to all members of the Hornaday Review Board. Failure to submit the packet digitally will result in increased response time from the CCC due to the time it will take for the Hornaday packet to be copied and disseminated to the CCC in the Review phase.

Phase 5 –Review

The final phase of the Hornaday process is the review of the application and Project reports. This Phase begins when the Council Conservation Committee receives the application packet from the Candidate. The Phase ends when the Council Scout Executive approves and signs the application. Once received, the Hornaday representative on the CCC conducts a final check of all documentation received to ensure completeness. If any additional documentation is required, the CCC representative must contact the Candidate and request the documentation. Both the request for and delivery of this documentation should be expedited in order to conduct a Hornaday Board as soon as possible. Once it is determined all information has been received, the CCC Hornaday Representative invites other CCC members to sit on the Board. Once a minimum of three board members have been identified, the CCC Hornaday

Representative or the Review Board Chair, if not the same person, coordinates with all persons involved to set a date, time, and location for the Hornaday Review Board. The Review Board should not be conducted sooner than one month after the date the application and project reports were submitted to the CCC by the Candidate in order for all board members to become familiar with the project(s). All board members must receive the entire Hornaday Packet in order to ensure they have the opportunity to review all documentation provided by the Candidate.

If all steps and recommendations contained within this guide are followed, the result of the Hornaday Review Board should be no surprise. Upon recommendation by the Review Board Chair, the CCC Chair will sign and endorse the Hornaday Application and forward the packet to the Council Scout Executive. The Council Scout Executive may then review the Project Reports and executes final approval/endorsement of the application.

The application and Project Reports are then sent to the Director of Conservation with the National Council for receipt of the Hornaday Badge and/or Certificate.

For Hornaday Bronze and Silver Medal Applications, the Council Scout Executive's signature endorses the application for final approval from the National Council Conservation Committee. That committee meets only three to four times every year so there may be significant time lapse between submission of the Hornaday Application to Council and receipt of approval from National for the Bronze or Silver Medal.

Adult Scouter Awards

There are two Hornaday Awards available to adult Scouters, the Hornaday Gold Badge and the Hornaday Gold Medal. Both awards are granted through nomination. The nominee need not be aware of the nomination as long as the nominator has enough practical knowledge of the nominee's accomplishments and qualifications for the award. The nomination process is the same for both awards through the local council level, with the Hornaday Gold Badge being approved by the local Scout Executive and the Gold Medal nomination being endorsed by the local council Scout Executive then sent to the National Council for approval of the award. Specific requirements for these awards can be found in the requirements section of this guide.

Non-Scouter Awards

The Hornaday Gold Certificate is the only award granted to organizations or individuals not necessarily affiliated with the BSA. The application and accompanying nomination are sent directly to the National Council without a directed review or endorsement by the local council. The mailing address and applicable information is found on the Hornaday Gold Certificate itself. Specific requirements the nominee must have accomplished can be found in the requirements section of this guide.

Section V: The Conservation Project

Description/Examples of Conservation Categories

The following category descriptions and project examples are not all inclusive nor are they restrictive in the sense that if your project focus is not specifically listed, it does not qualify. These eight project categories cover a vast amount of environmental concerns, issues, and needs, too many to provide examples of here. The Conservation Advisor is key helping the Candidate determine which category the project best fits.

Energy Conservation

Energy conservation refers to reducing energy use through using less of an energy service or using less energy for a constant service (energy efficiency). For example, having the lights on in your house less is an example of energy conservation. Using florescent bulbs which use less energy and keeping the lights on the usual amount of time is an example of energy efficiency. Energy conservation and efficiency are both energy reduction techniques and both are included in this category.

Projects in the Energy Conservation category should focus on enabling a person, household(s), or organization in the reduction of energy use. It is realistic to expect that an Energy Conservation Project will include an educational component/campaign with the objective of changing energy use behavior on a wider scale within the community.

Project Example:

Work with adults in the chartered organization to conduct an energy audit of the home of a low-income family, preparatory to weatherizing it for energy conservation. Determine the materials needed and their costs. Help organize a workforce and undertake the needed improvements over several weekends. This effort could be part of the chartered organization's community outreach. Record the long-term impact by analyzing utility savings.

Soil and Water Conservation

Soil conservation is a set of management strategies for prevention of soil erosion or soil contamination through chemical alteration, acidification, salinization, or other contaminants. Water conservation encompasses the policies, strategies, and activities used to manage fresh water as a sustainable resource, to protect the water environment, and to meet current and future human demand for fresh water. Projects in this category will focus on the prevention or reduction of soil erosion, mitigating the effects of soil erosion, prevention or clean-up of soil contamination, ensuring sustainability of fresh water for future generations, and/or reducing human consumption of fresh water to preserve wildlife habitat.

Project Example:

Work with local park authorities to develop and maintain trails and paths to control off trail use and damage, control stream bank erosion (with water bars, ripraps, and/or grass and shrub planting), and "adopt" a stream.

Fish and Wildlife Management

Fish and Wildlife management is the science and art of managing wildlife. Fish and Wildlife management can include game keeping, wildlife conservation and pest control. Wildlife conservation aims to halt the loss in the earth's biodiversity by taking into consideration ecological principles such as carrying capacity, disturbance and succession and environmental conditions such as physical geography, pedology and hydrology with the aim of balancing the needs of wildlife with the needs of people. Projects in this category will focus on creating or improving habitat, reintroduction of native species, mitigation or eradication of invasive species, or assistance to at risk or endangered species.

Project Example:

With advice and assistance from state conservation officials, introduce carp and catfish into algae-choked farm ponds to help reduce the algae load. Build nesting boxes and set them out for waterfowl. Plant hundreds of trees for windbreaks in at least 10 fields for wildlife habitat and to help control soil erosion. Plant native grasses that benefit wildlife. Using a portable puppet theater, make presentations on fish and wildlife conservation to young children.

Forestry and Range Management

Forestry and Range Management is the science of sustaining healthy, productive, ecologically diverse wood and grass lands which are able to meet the needs of current and future generations. Projects in this category will deal with all types of rangeland to include tall and short grass prairies, desert grasslands and shrublands, savannas, chaparrals, steppes, tundras, woodlands and forests. Projects may address but are not limited to livestock grazing, wildfire, forest thinning, vegetation restoration, reforestation, vegetation health/infestation management, or preservation of meadows from forest encroachment.

Project Example:

Work with a range specialist to collect, analyze, plant, and maintain trees and native grasses suitable to the local environment to control erosion and provide wildlife habitats.

Air and Water Pollution Control

Air pollutants are usually classified into suspended particulate matter (PM) (dusts, fumes, mists, and smokes); gaseous pollutants (gases and vapors); and odors. Outdoor air pollution is caused mainly by the combustion of petroleum products or coal by motor vehicles, industry, and power stations. In some countries, the combustion of wood or agricultural waste is another major source.

Pollution can also originate from industrial processes that involve dust formation (for example, from cement factories and metal smelters) or gas releases (for instance, from chemicals production).

Water Pollution is typically categorized into Chemical contaminants or Pathogens. Chemical contaminants either find their way into surface water or are dissolved from soil or rock layers into ground water such as arsenic and fluoride. Various pathogens can also contaminate water sources to cause pollution. Separate from surface or ground water pollution is coastal sea water pollution such as contamination of fish and shellfish with heavy metals such as mercury and the presence of persistent chemicals such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and dioxins.

Air and Water Pollution Control addresses both point and nonpoint source contaminants. Point-source pollution is due to discharges from a single source, such as an industrial site. Nonpoint-source pollution involves many small sources that combine to cause significant pollution.

Projects in this category will address either the clean-up of contaminants or the prevention of pollutants released into the environment on the community level, watershed, or larger level depending on the conservation need being addressed. For the purposes of the Hornaday Project, substances suspected by the scientific community as having adverse effects on the environment may be classified as pollutants without scientific research proving a definite causal link. In most instances, the long term or compound impacts of continuous exposure take a very long time to manifest even if early research suggests indications of such links. When the causal links can be proven, often irreversible environmental damage has already occurred. Due to this, prevention of exposure or clean-up of such substances will be accepted if the Candidate can provide research documentation of the early indications of pollution.

Project Example:

Work with a local water and sewer district or other agency, obtain permission, and mark the street storm drains with markers or painted advisories – “DO NOT DUMP – DRAINS TO WATERWAYS” and pass out information (perhaps using door hangers) to educate area residents.

Resource Recovery (Recycling)

Resource Recovery is the extraction of certain waste material for continued after reprocessing. Recycling, composting, and energy generation are forms of resource recovery. Recycling is the practice that refers to the collection and reuse of disposed materials such as empty beverage containers. The materials from which the items are made can be reprocessed into new products. Disposed materials that are organic in nature, such as plant material, food scraps, and paper products, can be recycled using biological composting. The resulting organic material is then recycled as mulch or compost for agricultural or

landscaping purposes. Composting can also be used as an energy generation process when gas from the process, such as methane, is captured to generate electricity and heat.

Projects in this category may focus on the collection of reusable waste products and/or the establishment of a resource recovery system allowing for long term benefit. Projects in this category rarely are significant enough to qualify as a Hornaday Project when they are a one-time collection event. Candidates whose project focuses on collection should be prepared to provide evidence of a truly significant impact or a sustained impact through the continuation of the project in the foreseeable future.

Project Example:

Design a survey of fellow students to discover recycling and pollution-prevention opportunities in the school. This could include activities such as recycling high-grade paper, reusing some paper products in the classroom, making use of disposable materials from the school cafeteria, and collecting glass and recyclable metal containers. Present the findings of the survey to school administrators and the school board. Achieve, as a result, the launch of an innovative recycling program in your school that delivers considerable dollar savings to the system with strong student, teacher, and school administrator support.

Hazardous Material Disposal and Management

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) is any biological, chemical, or radiological substance that has been identified as capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or the environment. The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous, or which meet the defining criteria of hazard classes, in [49 CFR 172.101](#). Projects focusing on HAZMAT disposal, or Hazardous Waste, may focus on the collection and turn in of Hazardous waste to a collection facility, or the actual destruction or stabilization of HAZMAT. HAZMAT management projects may focus on the minimization of Hazardous Material in industry production, recycling hazardous material, cleanup of a HAZMAT spill, decontamination of wildlife, equipment, or people following exposure, or risk mitigation for HAZMAT during transportation or storage.

Project Example:

Working with local environmental officials, design and organize a program in which special plastic bags to dispose hazardous materials are distributed by Scouts to homeowners. The homeowners are asked to bag and deposit their used household batteries at special locations operated by city hazardous waste officials for appropriate disposal. Scouts design the informational brochure and run the public-information campaign to explain the environmental problems created by household batteries. The program reduces serious discharge of pollutants by the local waste incinerator.

Invasive Species Control

An Invasive Species is any living organism which has been introduced to an area it is not native to and has the ability to outcompete native species for life sustaining resources. Invasive species are known in all types; plants, animals, insects, and bacteria all have the ability to be transported to a foreign environment and push out native species or otherwise effect native species. Projects in this category will focus on spread prevention or removal of invasives.

Project Example:

Working with a land owner/manager or environmentalist, help control or eliminate exotic plant or animal species that pose a threat to native species. Educate others to recognize invasive species and to conserve and protect our native plant and animal heritage.

Significant Hornaday Project vs. Conservation Service Project

There are no guidelines as to what makes a project "significant," but choosing and planning a project could make all the difference. Consider this example of a single project executed two ways:

- 1. A Scout organizes his Unit to plant a few hundred seedlings in a burned-over area. To help prevent soil erosion, provide habitat for wildlife*
- 2. A Scout researches why the area has not naturally regenerated and what species are common to the area, conducts an inventory, finds a good source for native plants, organizes a tree-planting event, and obtains community assistance in planting by diligently publicizing the efforts. The following year, the Scout returns to the area to document survival and assess if replanting is necessary.*

The actual results—planting the seedlings—for these two projects are the same, and some reviewers may consider both significant. However, the results of second project—thorough education of the Scout, the Unit, and the community—will stand a better chance of withstanding the rigors of a review.

To further illustrate the distinction between a beneficial conservation project and a “Unique and Significant” conservation project meeting the criteria for a Hornaday Project, refer to the two lists below.

Beneficial Conservation Project:

- Planting 200 trees (too small an effort, no education involved, little research needed, project may not be necessary).
- Setting up recycling bins at a school (too small an effort, may not be a lasting impact if no follow-up, no research needed).

- Landscaping a garden area (may not address a real conservation problem, education and research components unclear).
- Cutting down dead plants and trees (lasting impact not enough, project may not be significant enough).
- Having a benefit concert for an environmental group (money generally not considered lasting impact).
- Placing mile markers on a nature trail (no conservation benefit, little research or education involved).
- Building or restoring trail for recreational use (intent is for access not conservation, little research or education involved)

Meets Hornaday Criteria:

- Public awareness campaign to describe the hazards of laundry detergent phosphates based on original published research to support conclusions.
- Designing and constructing artificial fish habitats for lakebed stabilization and homes for fishes.
- Designing a landscape using native plants to prevent soil and bank erosion.
- Reconstructing a cave habitat for bats and other night animals after extensive research into artificial cave environments.

How to complete a successful Hornaday Project

Because the Hornaday Badge, Bronze Medal, and Silver Medal are individual awards, two or more individuals cannot claim credit for the same project. However, a project may be a part of a larger conservation effort, with different applicants carrying out different aspects of the same project. An Eagle Scout leadership service project, Venture Gold Award Project, or Venture Conservation Core Requirement Project may be used as a Hornaday project if it meets the aims and objectives of the William T. Hornaday program as listed. Applicants are encouraged to involve their Unit members in project work and demonstrate leadership, thereby also making their Unit eligible for the Unit award.

Conservation need Research

After partnering with a Land Owner/Manager, the first step to completing the project is identifying conservation needs/problems for potential projects. The Land Owner/Manager may have a list of needs or problems they can offer for potential projects. The Candidate is expected to research potential projects and choose, with guidance from a Hornaday adviser, a project that is “unique and significant” yet within the Candidate’s ability to design, lead, and carry out. Hornaday Projects are expected to be based on sound scientific principles and practices. The project should contribute to environmental improvement in the local community, the region, or the nation.

Conception

Once the Candidate has conducted preliminary research on each of the prospective conservation needs, s/he must choose a project within one of the

eight project categories listed and explained previously within this guide. Once a project has been chosen, the Candidate must choose a Conservation Advisor who is a conservation professional or qualified lay person in the area of conservation the project will address. If the Land owner/manager does not have a qualified individual, the Candidate should contact the Hornaday Advisor or District Conservation Chair for assistance in finding a qualified individual.

The Candidate, with the guidance and mentorship of the Conservation Advisor, must research the conservation need/problem and identify possible solutions. It is through this research that the Candidate gains an in depth knowledge of the issue and outside factors that may affect a chosen solution. Outside factors may be environmental, political, economic, agricultural, etc.. The knowledge and professionalism of the Conservation Advisor is needed to teach the Candidate how the forces of nature, interaction among species, along with the political and social influence of man, often cloud what may be perceived as a clear solution to an environmental challenge. The Candidate should realize that many species of animals and many practices of man must be taken into account when finding the appropriate solution to the conservation need/problem.

The Candidate should keep a record of all research conducted. The project report should include for Scouts and must include for Venturers proper citation of research conducted which contributed to the concept, design, and implementation of the project. The following website provides examples on how to properly cite your sources: http://www.ehow.com/how_9264_cite-sources-research.html

A common question while choosing a project is “How big should a project be and how long it should last?”. For example, collecting aluminum cans over a weekend along with many other Scouts is a good service project however since little to no education took place and the project has no lasting impact on the community, the project would not qualify for a Hornaday Award. Similarly, a one-time tree planting effort would not qualify. However, a reforestation project in cooperation with a professional forester or park planner, where participants learn which trees are appropriate to the area, ensure proper spacing for best growth, follow proper planting methods, and care for the trees after planting might well qualify. Starting a community-wide recycling project and encouraging people to recycle might also qualify. The size of the project is not necessarily the important element, rather, the results, education, applicant's demonstrated leadership, and significance of the contribution to the community, park, or other lands are what count.

In regards to the amount of time it takes for a Candidate to earn a Hornaday award, past recipients of the Hornaday Bronze and Silver Medals have indicated it takes no less than 18 months to complete the required merit badges and projects. Although no minimum hour requirement has been published by the National Hornaday Committee, the number of “man hours” that a project is

expected to take increases with age, as does the complexity of the project. For Candidates thirteen to sixteen years of age, 200-300 hours per project are recommended. For Candidates sixteen to eighteen, 300-400 hours are recommended. For Venturing Candidates eighteen to twenty-one, 400-500 hours per project are expected or complete and submit an additional project totaling five projects for the Silver Medal, providing a better chance that four will meet the National Committee's expectations.

Concept Approval

Once the Candidate has identified a solution s/he should draft a list of objectives which support the goal of correcting the conservation need/problem and discuss them with the Land Owner/Manager. During this discussion, an agreement of the desired outcome of the project should be reached as well as specific expectations of the Land Owner/Manager discussed. Having agreed upon objectives and expectations allows the Candidate and Hornaday Team to evaluate progress and ensure the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Land Owner/Manager. The Candidate should draft an initial plan for the project and discuss it with the Conservation Advisor, Land Owner/Manager, and have it approved by the Hornaday Advisor, ensuring the project will qualify for a Hornaday Award if it is executed as planned. Identified in this plan should be all expected materials needed and the projected cost. If fundraising is required, all BSA guidelines must be followed.

In order to help visualize the final project, project sketches or plans should be drawn. Visual aids will assist those approving the project plan as well as the participants volunteering to help the Candidate complete the project understand their tasks and what is expected of them.

Funding

Funding and fundraising for a Hornaday Project follows the same guidelines as for an Eagle Project. In order to provide Candidates and Council approving officials with familiar guidance, the application and standards in Appendix C have been taken directly from the Eagle Service Project Workbook. Only the title "Eagle Service Project" has been replaced with "Hornaday Project".

For Unit Hornaday Awards, the BSA Guides to Money Earning Projects should be used to determine if the fundraiser is appropriate or allowable for Scouting and Venture Units. The Local Council must approve all Money Earning Projects.

The Longs Peak Council has a Conservation Grant Program with the objective of "funding assistance for conservation projects, educational efforts, and research within the territory of the Longs Peak Council; especially where youth members of the Boy Scouts of America will receive a direct benefit". Grants can be awarded up to \$1,000 per project. This can be a valuable resource when projects are expected to have a substantial cost.

Publicity

Hornaday Projects project should be designed in part to publicize the need to conserve natural resources and to improve environmental conditions. Gaining publicity of the project and the conservation need/problem assists in the education of the affected community. Publicize your project through newspapers, television, on-line social media (Facebook and YouTube). Before you contact the media make, determine the Who, What, Where, When, Why and How of your project and how your project is important to the local community. After you answer these questions, you can write a press release. Make sure to include the education piece.

Education

The fundamental purpose of the Hornaday Awards program is to encourage learning by the participants and to increase public awareness about natural resource conservation. Dr. Hornaday himself considered an important part of this award to be educating and working to change the attitudes of those around us.

Risk Management

Planning for safety and risk management is an important part of your project. To help provide a safe experience for all participants, prepare a list of safety guidelines and ask for assistance from the adult leaders and older Scouts/Venturers to ensure proper care and safety is followed during the execution of the project. Weather may also be an important factor. Consider time of year, expected weather patterns, and actual weather conditions when planning the work to be done. Make time for breaks, monitor energy levels of volunteers, and quit before the group gets worn out – it is better to reschedule than to risk injury.

Documentation

Documentation throughout the entire Hornaday Award process is essential. The Candidate should describe in detail how s/he came up with the idea, why they undertook this specific project, how it was planned, how it was designed, how long it took, where it was done, the resulting environmental improvement, and how the project involved, influenced, and/or educated others. The Candidate should describe how they provided leadership to the project. List help received from organizations and professionals.

Candidates are expected to include detailed project descriptions that document their work. To include: describe project in detail, including illustrations and/or photographs of the work done, preparation, research, consulting others, approvals from Land Owner/Manager, newspaper articles, letters of thanks or commendation, and other supporting materials compiled in one well-organized binder. Candidates should include the names and phone numbers of others the Hornaday Awards Committee can contact if additional information is needed

Consideration is given to a neat, concise, organized presentation. Candidates should give special care to the appearance of the application and the correctness of all information provided. All effort is made to protect and return original supplemental materials. The original application, however, is not returned. Applicants and councils should keep copies.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the Hornaday Project must be conducted once the project is complete. For ongoing or sustained projects, evaluation of completed work and /or current results must be conducted prior to submission of the application. Candidates should consider the conservation need/problem being addresses, project objectives, project goal, Land Owner/Manager expectations, and affected change to the conservation need/problem. Both immediate and long term impact of the project should be considered in the evaluation. Dependent on the project, there may not be immediate results effecting change for the conservation problem or need. In these cases, an evaluation of immediate results should include the Candidates opinion on the quality of work done in relation to how effective the project is expected to be at effecting change. In addition, what the Candidate would do differently in the future, and when a change to the problem or need is expected to be evaluated. The projected impact evaluation includes a realistic speculation on the long term effects of the project. This part of the evaluation relies heavily on the research conducted on the conservation need/problem and how it has been solved or mitigated previously under similar conditions.

Local Council Review

Hornaday Badge:

The initial review of the Project and Project reports should be from the Hornaday Advisor. This review ensures the application and project reports are complete and all required and suggested supporting documentation are included. The application and project reports are then sent to the Council Conservation Committee through the Hornaday Advisor or District Committee Conservation Chair.

Applications are screened by the Council Conservation Committee composed of knowledgeable people aware of the needs, problems, and opportunities for conservation and environmental improvement in the local council area. Projects however are not restricted to being completed within the Local Council. Committee members will base their judgments on the work accomplished relative to the applicant's age and compared to the accomplishments of others in the community. The decision is based on several principal factors:

1. How much the applicant has actually contributed to the improvement or better management of natural resources and the environment, and the extent to which the applicant has learned from that experience.

2. Leadership the applicant has demonstrated in the planning and execution of the project(s).
3. Extent to which the applicant has encouraged other people to plan, understand, appreciate, and practice sound conservation and environmental protection methods.

The National Conservation Committee requests local councils hold applicants for the Hornaday Badge, Unit Award, and Adult Scouter Gold Badge to similarly high standards as those set for the Hornaday Bronze, Silver, Gold Medal, and the Gold Certificate.

National Criteria For Judging Hornaday Awards

Youth Awards

For Hornaday Awards conferred by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, the major criteria used in judging the significance of a Hornaday Project for qualification are listed below.

Bronze and Silver Medals:

Projects:

- Has the applicant completed substantial conservation projects in different categories?
- Was the time spent on each project indicated?
- Were the projects innovative?
- Does the applicant indicate the origin of project ideas?

Project Documentation:

- Was each project described in detail, including illustrations and/or photographs of the work done?
- Did the applicant meet the expectations for project documentation? Include reasons for choosing each project, preparation, research, consulting others, design, planning, and approvals from land managers for each project.
- Were newspaper articles, letters of thanks or commendation, and other supporting materials included in one well-organized binder?

Planning:

- Do the plans demonstrate excellence?
- Did the projects result in a positive impact on the local community?

Leadership and Involvement of Others:

- Did the applicant give leadership and involve others in carrying out the projects?
- Did the applicant receive guidance from other organizations and professionals?

- Did the applicant help others learn about natural resource conservation?

Adult Scouter and Non-Scouter nominations

Adult Scouter Nominations—Gold Badge:

- Was the Candidate nominated?
- Did the letter of nomination include an explanation of accomplishments?
- Were the accomplishments cited part of the nominee's paid professional responsibilities?
- Has the nominee influenced youth and educational programs emphasizing sound stewardship of our nation's natural resources and environmental improvement?
- Has the nominee rendered distinguished and unusual service to natural resource conservation and environmental improvement over a period of at least 3 years?
- Were the cited accomplishments at the District, Council, regional, national, or international level?

Adult Scouter Nominations—Gold Medal:

- Was the Candidate nominated by a recognized conservation or environmental organization?
- Did the letter of nomination include an explanation of accomplishments?
- Were the accomplishments cited part of the nominee's paid professional responsibilities?
- Has the nominee influenced youth and educational programs emphasizing sound stewardship of our nation's natural resources and environmental improvement?
- Has the nominee rendered distinguished and unusual service to natural resource conservation and environmental improvement over a sustained period (at least 20 years)?
- Were the cited accomplishments at the regional, national, or international level?

Organization Nominations—Gold Certificate:

- Is the organization unaffiliated with Scouting?
- Was the organization nominated by a recognized conservation or environmental organization?
- Has a letter of nomination been received by the Chief Scout Executive?
- Were letters of endorsement received by the Chief Scout Executive?
- Has a supporting letter indicating the organization's contribution to youth conservation/environmental education been received by the Chief Scout Executive?
- Has the nominee demonstrated leadership and a commitment to youth on a national or international level, reflecting the mission of the Hornaday Awards program to encourage learning about natural resource conservation and the environment?

Appendix A

William T. Hornaday Award Project Proposal

William T. Hornaday Award Project Proposal

Please complete one Project Proposal for each project

Name _____ Unit _____

Phone # _____ e-mail _____

What category is your project under?

<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Air and Water Pollution Control
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Wildlife Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Recovery (Recycling)
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and Range Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil and Water Conservation
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Material Disposal and Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Species Control

Describe your proposed project in detail. Include what the conservation need/problem is and how you plan to address it.

Attach additional sheet if necessary.

Describe the scope of your project. Include estimate numbers related to the size of your project (acres, miles, trees, species, time, materials, etc.):

Who will benefit from this project? Is there an organization or group that owns the land? After the project is complete who will see the benefits?

Are there educational components to your project? Please describe them:

What will be the long-term effect of your project? Think 5, 10, and 20 years from now. Will ongoing work be needed to maintain the benefits of this project?

Do you have an advisor yet? Please describe their expertise in this area of conservation:

Advisor's Name _____ Phone # _____
Organization/Job title _____
E-mail _____

Appendix B

William T. Hornaday Conservation Advisor Letter of Agreement

William T. Hornaday Award Conservation Advisor Letter of Agreement

Conservation Advisors Name:

Organization:

Position/Job Title:

The purpose of this letter is to ensure the proposed Conservation Advisor understands the expectations and time commitment of the position. Being asked to serve as the Conservation Advisor should be considered an honor. Please ensure you understand the requirements and commitment as your guidance will directly impact the Candidates understanding of the conservation need and the quality of the project.

The Conservation Advisor must be a conservation or environmental professional or qualified layperson in conservation, usually with a degree or advanced degree in one of the natural sciences. The Conservation Advisor does not need to be familiar with Dr. Hornaday's work, the Hornaday Awards, or the programs of the Boy Scouts of America.

The role of the Conservation Advisor is to be the guide and catalyst for the Candidate through the transformation of a mere idea to an effective action that will actually make a difference to the environment. The Conservation Advisor will guide the Candidate through the selection, research, planning, and accomplishment of the Hornaday project. An important part of this role is to help the Candidate realize that solutions to conservation problems are not always black and white, but shades of gray.

The Conservation Advisor's knowledge and professionalism is needed to help teach the Candidate how the forces of nature and the interaction among species, along with the political and social influence of man, often cloud what may be perceived as a clear solution to an environmental challenge. The Conservation Advisor provides the knowledge base and experience guiding the Candidate to conduct their own research and project design. Depending on the Hornaday Award and project(s) chosen, the process often takes 6 months to 2 years to complete.

Conservation Advisors are encouraged to read the Longs Peak Council Hornaday Awards Guide to learn more about the awards and the Candidates requirements to earn this prestigious award.

By signing this letter, the Conservation Advisor agrees to partner with and mentor the Candidate through the completion of their Hornaday Project, providing the guidance and support outlined above. The Longs Peak Council Conservation Committee would like to thank you in advance for your commitment to this youth and to the Hornaday program.

Conservation Advisor

Date

Appendix C

Hornaday Project Fundraising Application

Hornaday Project Fundraising Application

Before completing this application, it is important to read the "Procedures and Limitations on Hornaday Project Fundraising." It can be found at the back of this application. Once completed, you must obtain approval from the project beneficiary and your unit leader, and then submit the fundraising application to your council service center at least two weeks in advance of your fundraising efforts. You will be contacted if it cannot be approved or if adjustment/s must be made. Use this form, not the Unit Money Earning Application.

Hornaday Award Candidate

Name _____ Phone # _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Email _____
Check one _____ Pack _____ Troop _____ Team _____ Crew _____ Unit # _____
District Name _____ Council name _____

Project Beneficiary (Name of Land Owner/Manager)

Name _____ Phone # _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Email _____

Project Beneficiary Representative (Name of contact for the project beneficiary)

Name _____ Phone # _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Email _____

Describe How Funds will be raised

Proposed Date the Project will Begin _____
Proposed Dates for the Fundraising Efforts _____
How Much Money do You expect to Raise? _____

Prospective Donors

If people or companies will be asked for donations of money, materials, supplies, or tools*, how will this be done and who will do it?

** You must either provide or attach a list of prospective donors and what they will be asked to donate. This is not required for an event like a car wash.*

Are Any Contracts Being Signed? _____ Yes _____ No _____ If so, by whom? _____

Contract Details

See "Procedures and Limitations" following this application

Approvals (The beneficiary and unit leader sign below, in any order, before authorized council approval is obtained.)

Beneficiary		Unit Leader		Authorized Council Approval	
Signed _____	Date _____	Signed _____	Date _____	Signed _____	Date _____

**Councils may delegate approval to districts or other committees according to local practices.*

Procedures and Limitations on Hornaday Project Fundraising

The Hornaday Project Fundraising Application must be used in obtaining approval for service project fundraising or securing donations of materials*. Send the completed form to your local council service center or to your Hornaday Advisor, where it will then be routed to those responsible for approval. This may be a district executive or another staff member, the council or district advancement committee, a finance committee, etc., as determined appropriate.

**This application is not necessary for contributions from the Candidate, his parents or relatives, his Unit or its chartered organization, parents or members of his Unit, or the beneficiary. All money left over, regardless of the source, goes to the beneficiary.*

If the standards below are met, your fundraising effort likely will be approved.

1. Hornaday projects may not be fundraisers. In other words, the Candidate may not stage an effort that primarily collects money, even if it is for a worthy charity. Fundraising is permitted only for securing materials, and otherwise facilitating a project. Unless the effort involves contributions only from the beneficiary, the Candidate, his parents or relatives, his Unit or its chartered organization, or from parents or members in his Unit, it must be approved by the local council. This is achieved by submitting the Hornaday Project Fundraising Application.
2. It must be clear to all donors or event participants that the money is being raised on behalf of the project beneficiary. Once collected, money raised must be turned over for deposit to an account of the beneficiary or the Candidate's Unit, until needed for the project. If the Unit receives the funds, it must release them to the beneficiary once expenses have been paid.
3. Any contracts must be signed by a responsible adult, acting as an individual, without reference to the Boy Scouts of America. The person who signs the contract is personally liable. Contracts must not and cannot bind the local council, Boy Scouts of America, or the Unit's chartered organization.
4. If something is to be sold, we want people to buy it because it is a quality product, not just because of an association with Scouting. Buyers or donors must be informed that the money will be used for a Hornaday project to benefit the school, religious institution, or community chosen, and any funds left over will go to that beneficiary.
5. Any products sold or fundraising activities conducted must be in keeping with the ideals and principles of the BSA. For example, they must not include raffles or other games of chance.
6. Should any donors want documentation of a gift, this must be provided through the project beneficiary, not the Boy Scouts of America. If a donor or fundraising participant wants a receipt, this, too, must be provided in the name of the beneficiary.
7. Youth are not normally permitted to solicit funds on behalf of other organizations. However, a local council may allow an exception for Hornaday projects.

Appendix D) Combining a Hornaday Project and Eagle Project

Many Hornaday Badges are earned by Scouts who complete the Hornaday Project in conjunction with their Eagle Project. This is an acceptable and encouraged way to earn the Hornaday Badge as long as the requirements and standards are met for both.

The Scout must follow the requirements of the Hornaday Badge or Bronze/Silver Medal Hornaday with the intent of earning a Hornaday Award at the beginning of the process. The Hornaday Badge is not awarded to Scouts who complete their Eagle Project in an area of conservation and apply for the Badge as an afterthought once becoming aware of the Hornaday Program.

There are some very important distinctions in the planning and execution of a Hornaday Project versus an Eagle Project. The following Table outlines some of the major differences.

Hornaday Project	Eagle Project
Must fit one of 7 Conservation Categories	Any Topic
Group Leadership Not Required, Recommended	Must Lead a Group
Research of Conservation Need/Problem Required	No Research Required
Impact must be sustained	No Tangible Impact required
Pre-Approval of Project Not Required, Only Review During Application	Prior Approval of Project Required
Typically Not A "One Time" Event	No Follow Up Required Once Complete
May Be Completed Individually	Must Provide Leadership To Group
200-400+ Service Hours, Increases With Age	100-200 Service Hours
National Review Required For Medals	No National Review of Project Required
More Research/Planning Time, Less Labor	Balance of Labor and Planning Time
Scientific Method Recommended	Scientific Method not Required
Education Of Others Highly Recommended	No Education Of Others Required

When Combining the Hornaday Project with the Eagle Project, make sure the project is approved through the Eagle Committee prior to committing a significant number of hours to the research and planning of the project. It is important not to commit to the Land Owner/Manager if the Scout has no intention to follow through if the project is not approved by the Eagle Committee. This will be rare as previously stated, the Scout should consider using their Hornaday Project as their Eagle Project, not their Eagle Project as a Hornaday Project.

As Hornaday Projects require more hours in the evaluation, follow up, and sustained nature of the project, it may be appropriate to consider the Eagle Project complete once the physical labor of the project is finished. At that time, the Scout may complete and submit their Eagle Project workbook while continuing work on the Hornaday Project.

Note that a single project may be completed to satisfy the requirements of various awards, i.e. Eagle Project, Hornaday Badge, Hornaday Unit Award, Bronze Medal or Silver Medal, Venturing Gold Award Project, Venturing Conservation Core requirement for the Outdoor Bronze Award and Ranger Award.

Many of the topics addressed in the Hornaday Project Report and Project Summary and the Eagle Project Workbook are similar. However, there are important differences. The Eagle Project Workbook may be used as an example for the Scout in what is needed to plan a project but should not be submitted as the Hornaday Project Report or Project Summary. Even though the single project is used for both, the reports and supporting documentation must be submitted separately.

Appendix E) Agencies/Organizations for Conservation Advisors

The Below list of agencies/organizations are a starting point for Candidates looking for a Conservation Advisor. Inclusion on this list does not signify the Agency or Organization has in the past or will be willing to work with youth in the BSA, only that they employ individuals who are professionals in conservation.

This list is not inclusive of all agencies/organizations Candidates may find a Conservation Advisor. Candidates are encouraged to find an Advisor from the benefiting agency/organization, however when this is not possible, they should find an advisor from an agency/organization with similar goals and mission.

City of Boulder

Parks and Recreation Department
Open Space and Mountain Parks Department
Community Planning and Sustainability
Department
Water Utilities Division

City of Cheyenne

Board of Public Utilities
Parks and Recreation
Dept. of Weed, Pest, and Vector Control

City of Fort Collins

Environmental Services Department
Parks and Cemeteries Department

City of Greeley

Culture, Parks, and Recreation Department
Water and Sewer Department

City of Laramie

Parks and Recreation Department
Environmental Advisory Committee

City of Loveland

Parks and Recreation Department
Water and Power Department

Colorado Conservation Trust

Colorado Open Space Alliance

Colorado Parks and Wildlife

Colorado State Forest Service

Colorado State University

College of Natural Sciences
Warner College of Natural Resources
College of Engineering
College of Agriculture Sciences

National Audubon Society

National Park Service

Natural Resource Conservation Service

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

United States Forest Service

University of Colorado Boulder

Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology
(EBIO) Department of Electrical, Computer, &
Energy Engineering (ECEE)
Department of Civil, Environmental, &
Architectural Engineering (CEAE)
Department of Atmospheric & Oceanic Sciences
(ATOC)

University of Northern Colorado,

College of Natural and Health Sciences

University of Wyoming

College of Agriculture and Natural Resources
School of Environment and Natural Resources
School of Energy Resources
College of Engineering and Applied Science

Wyoming Game and Fish

Wyoming State Parks

Wyoming Weed and Pest Council

Appendix F) Additional Information on the Hornaday Awards Program

The below list of websites, social media pages, and periodicals contain additional information on Dr. Hornaday, his work, and the Hornaday Awards. Please be aware that any information, suggestions, or viewpoints gathered from sources other than the National Council Hornaday site on scouting.org are not requirements for a Hornaday Award. Also any awards processes outlined in a Council Hornaday Guide other than the Longs Peak Council Hornaday Awards Guide are not applicable to Awards earned in the Longs Peak Council.

Longs Peak Council Hornaday Awards Information and assistance:

Conservation Grant Information

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/conservation/committee/consvegrant.html>

Hornaday Award recipient Scholarship Information

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/conservation/awards/HornadayScholarship.html>

Hornaday Awards Information

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/conservation/awards/HornadayAwards.html>

Longs Peak Council Conservation:

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/conservation/>

Longs Peak Council Conservation Committee

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/conservation/committee/>

Longs Peak Conservation Grant Application:

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/conservation/committee/consveapp.pdf>

Hornaday Award Applications:

Hornaday Badge

<http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/hornaday/badge.pdf>

Hornaday Bronze/Silver Medal

<http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/hornaday/medal.pdf>

Hornaday Unit Award

<http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/hornaday/award.pdf>

Hornaday Gold Badge

<http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/hornaday/g-med.pdf>

Hornaday Gold Medal

<http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/hornaday/g-bdg.pdf>

Hornaday Gold Certificate

<http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/hornaday/g-cer.pdf>

BSA National and Local Council Sites:

Blue Ridge Mountain Council Hornaday Guide 3rd edition, 2013:

<https://bsa-brmc.org/sites/default/files/BRMC%20Hornaday%20Guide%208-5-13.pdf>

Capital Area Council Hornaday Website:

www.hornadayBSA.org

Great Salt Lake Council Unit Hornaday Information:

<http://www.gslc-bsa.org/cub-scouting/activity-and-trail-patches/william-t-hornaday-Unit-award/46668>

National Boy Scouts of America Hornaday Site:

<http://www.scouting.org/Awards/HornadayAwards/awards.aspx>

New Birth of Freedom Council Hornaday Awards Brochure:

<http://newbirthoffreedom.org/districts/files/2013/06/Hornaday-information-Zabel.pdf>

Northern Star Council Hornaday Guide:

<http://www.northernstarbsa.org/Forms/AdvAwards/HornadayAwardGuidebook.pdf>

Sam Houston Area Council Site:

http://www.shac.org/camping_and_events/conservation/conservation_awaards

Venture Scout Information:

http://crventuring.org/Awards/William_T_Hornaday_Awards

William T. Hornaday Awards Brochure

http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/430-398_WB.PDF

Scouting Support Sites:

Boyscouttrail.com Hornaday Awards Page:

http://boyscouttrail.com/content/award/william_t_hornaday-1922.asp

Interesting Facts about the Awards: Eby, David L. Hornaday Facts and Inaccuracies.

<http://www.usscouts.org/history/hornadayawardfacts.asp>

Merit Badge Requirements:

www.meritbadge.com

Meritbadge.org Hornaday Awards Page:

[http://meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/William_T._Hornaday_awards_\(Boy_Scouts_and_Varsity_Scouts\)](http://meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/William_T._Hornaday_awards_(Boy_Scouts_and_Varsity_Scouts))

Usscouts.org Hornaday Awards Page:

<http://usscouts.org/advance/hornaday.asp>

Social Media Sites:

Capital Area Council Hornaday Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/HornadayBSA>

LinkedIn Discussion Group:

<http://www.linkedin.com/groups/Hornaday-Awards-BSA-3821007>

William T. Hornaday Award Facebook Page

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/William-T-Hornaday-Awards/143543345661474>

William T. Hornaday Awards Video Presentation:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVvbEFv9HuQ#!>

Periodicals:

Boy's Life Article on the Hornaday Awards: "Go Green," March 2008. Boy's Life Magazine. Boy Scouts of America. Available Online:

<http://www.boyslife.org/gogreenseris/3965/william-t-hornaday-awards/>

Conservation Exceptionalism – The William T. Hornaday Awards for Boy Scouts:

<http://ezinearticles.com/?Conservation-Exceptionalism---The-William-T-Hornaday-Awards-for-Boy-Scouts&id=6442342#!>

Scouting Magazine Article on Hornaday: Daniel, Douglass K. "A Place to Thrive," October 2007. Scouting Magazine. Boy Scouts of America. Online:

<http://www.scoutingmagazine.org/issues/0710/index.html>

Seeking the Elusive, Exclusive Hornaday, How to earn Scouting's most prestigious conservation award:

http://futurethought.pbworks.com/w/file/fetch/48085857/Hornaday-Awards_K-Zabel_xi-831xm.pdf

William Temple Hornaday: Pioneer American Zoologist and Wildlife Conservationist Avon Native

http://www.avongov.org/egov/docs/1267130227_526092.pdf

William T. Hornaday: Saving the American Bison:

<http://siarchives.si.edu/history/exhibits/stories/william-temple-hornaday-saving-american-bison>

William Temple Hornaday – Visionary of the National Zoo. Michael Robinson, Smithsonian News Service, February 1989:

<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/AboutUs/History/hornaday.cfm>

Appendix G) Hornaday Report Format

For Hornaday Awards, there is no published workbook for youth to document their project, write the report and submit the finished report as there is for Eagle Projects. There are however requirements for necessary information, recommendations for well organized reports, and suggestions of relevant supporting material. A quality report is well-organized, correct, complete, and looks good – neatness counts!

Below is a suggested order of documents and format outline with section headings for the project binder. The binder will include the Application, Project Executive Summary Report, and Project Detail Report.

Hornaday Award Application

Project Executive Summary Report (1-2 pages)

Project Title:

Project Category:

Date Project Started:

Date Project Completed:

Total Hours:

Number of People Involved:

Benefiting Agency/Organization:

Include who the Land Owner/Manager is and where the project was completed

Conservation Need/Problem Addressed:

Detail what the problem is which the project aims to fix, prevent, or minimize.

Project Overview

Outline the project planning. Summarize what was done during the project and when, who did it, how it was done and why.

Project Leadership

Summarize how the project was implemented, managed, and what leadership you provided during the project.

Project Results

Summarize your evaluation of the project results. Did the project fix, prevent, or minimize the conservation need/problem being addressed? Was the outcome what you expected, why/why not?

Project Detail Report

Project Title:

Project Category:

Date Project Started:

Date Project Completed:

Total Hours:

Number of People Involved:

Benefiting Agency/Organization:

Include who the Land Owner/Manager is and where the project was completed

Conservation Need/Problem Addressed:

Detail what the problem is which the project aims to fix, prevent, or minimize.

Project Description:

Provide the Who, What, Where, When, and How of the project. Detail what was done during the project and when, who did it, how it was done and why. Explain the relationship, if any, between this project and other projects completed if projects are interrelated. Provide a detail of the time and resources devoted to the project and what help you received from others (individuals/organizations).

Project Conception:

Include where the idea for the project originated and why you chose this specific project over any others considered. List other projects considered.

Research, Planning, and Design

Provide a summary of research, investigation, and study conducted. Provide list of referenced material and what information or knowledge was gained, documentation of site visits and observations, how project plans were developed and why the project was designed as such.

Evaluation/Environmental Improvement

Describe the immediate effect/benefit of the project, expected long term benefit, any limitations encountered affecting change,

Project Influence:

Describe how you involved others, what educational aspect was provided through the project, how did you, through the project, influence others to change their attitude in relation to the conservation need/problem?

Project Leadership

Describe how the project was implemented, managed, and what leadership you provided to others during the project.

Supporting Materials:

- Photographs (Before and After of project site)
- Design Sketches/Blueprints
- News articles/interviews
- Educational Material handed out
- Public Service Announcements
- Flyers
- Letters of appreciation/thanks

Appendix H) Longs Peak Council Hornaday Award Scholarship

The Conservation Committee of the Longs Peak Council, BSA, is pleased to make available a special academic scholarship to Boy Scouts and Venturers from the Longs Peak Council who have earned a William T. Hornaday Award for Distinguished Service to Conservation while participating in a troop or Crew in the Longs Peak Council. One scholarship of up to \$4,000 will be awarded annually based on the committee's established application standards. The application deadline is December 31st of each year.

There are three Hornaday Award levels, and each is progressively more challenging. The Conservation Committee has established the following scholarship award dollar amounts to be presented based on the level of award earned by the Scout/Venturer:

Hornaday Badge	\$1,000
Hornaday Bronze Medal	\$3,000
Hornaday Silver Medal	\$4,000

Please use the link below to download a copy of the scholarship application:

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/forms/HornadayScholarshipApp.pdf>

Appendix I) Conservation Awards and Recognitions

Finding an adequate number of volunteers to complete a service project can be difficult. Often times, Scouts and Venturers participate in order to fulfill a requirement for advancement or an award they are working towards themselves. Participating in a Hornaday project may qualify participants for or satisfy requirements for the following Longs Peak Council, National BSA awards, or other Agency Awards:



Longs Peak Council SOAR (Save Our American Resources) Patch

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/awards/soar/>



Longs Peak Council Venturing Conservation Strip

<http://www.longspeakbsa.org/venturing/awards.shtml>



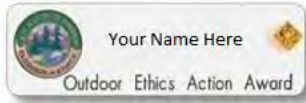
Conservation Good Turn Award

<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/BoyScouts/Resources/ConservationGoodTurn.aspx>



Unit Hornaday Award

<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/Awards/HornadayAwards/Awards.aspx#u>



Outdoor Ethics Awards

<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/outdoorprogram/outdoorethics/awards.aspx>



Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award

<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/cubscouts/leaders/awards/csoutdooractivityaward.aspx>



Scout Ranger Certificate/Patch

<http://www.nps.gov/gettinginvolved/youthprograms/how-to-earn-a-scout-ranger-certificate-or-patch.htm>