William T. Hornaday Awards

Boy Scouts of America
Greater Alabama Council
1bsa.org
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography: William T. Hornaday</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Awards History</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The William T. Hornaday Awards for Distinguished Service to Conservation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section One:</strong> Hornaday Award Summary</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of Hornaday Award Requirements</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Awards</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Two:</strong> Requirements for Boy Scouts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit Badge Requirement Summary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Categories</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Badge</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Bronze Medal</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Silver Medal</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Three:</strong> Hornaday and Eagle Projects</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suggestions for combining Eagle and Hornaday Projects</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Four:</strong> Requirements for Venturers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of Program</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Categories</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expectations</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Information</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Badge</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Bronze Medal</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornaday Silver Medal</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venturer Ranger Award Specifics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Five:</strong> Hornaday Project Categories</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Explanation and Project Suggestions</td>
<td>19 – 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Six:</strong> Requirements for Unit Award Certificates and Flag Ribbons</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Seven:</strong> Requirements for Adult Scouters</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Eight:</strong> Requirements for Non-Scouters: Organizations or Individuals</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Nine:</strong> Specifics for Unit Award for Cub Scout Packs</td>
<td>26 - 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Ten:</strong> Conducting a Project</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Start</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choosing a Project</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Criteria</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of Plan</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Execution</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Project Completion</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workbook and Forms</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents – Continued

Binder Presentation 37
Personal Approvals of Application 37
Approval of Application 38
Award Presentation 39
Follow-up 40

Section Eleven: Hornaday Advisory Group 41
The Hornaday Awards Coordinator 42
Conservation Advisor 42
Benefiting Organization 43
Eagle Scout Service Project Coach 44
Council Conservation Committee 44
Greater Alabama Council Conservation Committee 45
Hornaday Award Applicant’s Checklist 46
Hornaday Medal Service Project Workbook 47-58
Groups and Agencies Working on Alabama’s Environment 59
Acknowledgements 60
William T. Hornaday, born in 1854 in Indiana, was a pioneer in the conservation field. He attended Oskaloosa College and Iowa State College and took many of the few animal science courses available. In 1873, he got a job with Ward's National Science Foundation and began world travel, collecting taxidermy samples in East Asia and present day Sri Lanka. Hornaday married in 1879 and a year later, founded the National Society of American Taxidermists. As Chief Taxidermist for the Smithsonian Institution, he pressured the organization to find a live animal exhibit in Washington. The National Zoological Garden was established, but Hornaday left the Smithsonian to sell real estate before becoming the first head of the Bronx Zoo. For the next thirty years, Hornaday held this directorship and made every effort to improve the conditions of the zoo. Hornaday used the zoo and some of his museum exhibits to re-create animals in their natural habitat to provide a better understanding of how animals live. Dr. Hornaday also worked tirelessly to protect and prevent the extinction of the American Bison and Alaskan Fur Seal through an association with President Theodore Roosevelt and the United States government. The restoration of both the Montana and Wichita National Bison Herds is a result of a Hornaday original idea. He also preserved Goat Mountain Park and Snow Creek Game Preserve. As an author, Hornaday published twenty-six books on topics from good conservation practices to taxidermy methods. He founded the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, the Stamford Museum, and the National Collection of Horns and Heads. To promote his conservation message, Hornaday became president of the Campfire Club conservation group, the American Bison Society, and the U.S. Junior Naval Reserve. He wrote hundreds of newspaper articles, pieces of poetry, and songs, as well as the Bird Study Merit Badge book and articles for Boy's Life Magazine. In 1971, Hornaday was selected to become a member of the twenty-seven person National Wildlife Federation Conservation Hall of Fame. Hornaday did raise some controversy when he captured an African native and put him in the Bronx Zoo, but his commitment to conservation was strong. He was one of the first men in this country to recognize the importance of protecting natural resources and wildlife. Hornaday died in 1937, but his legacy lives on through the many nature preserves he established, as well as the William T. Hornaday set of awards.

The author Stefan Bechtel has written a biography of Dr. Hornaday, entitled Mr. Hornaday’s War.
Hornaday Awards History

In 1911, William T. Hornaday conceived the idea for a conservation award that financed individuals who were working to protect wildlife around the world. He proceeded to found the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund (PWLPF) and raised $100,000 toward the cause. In 1915, he submitted a proposal to the Boy Scouts of America for an award that honored those who provided distinguished service toward wildlife protection. The Boy Scouts were tasked with choosing recipients, while the PWLPF actually awarded the medal. Thus, the original award was unaffiliated with the Boy Scouts of America. Originally there were three different medals, all crafted by H. Newman in New York, proposed; four medals of one type were ordered in 1917 for $65.00 each and were made of gold. The first PWLPF Medal was presented on June 29, 1917, to Margaret Olivia Sage, who created a bird sanctuary in the Gulf of Mexico, but, more importantly, was the largest financial backer of the PWLPF program. The second recipient was famed naturalist Aldo Leopold in 1917. Neither of them was affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America.

In 1920, the third PWLPF Gold Medal was awarded to Lenhardt Bauer, a boy of nine or ten from Indiana, for creating 266 private wildlife sanctuaries, though he was not associated with the Scouts because he was too young to join. Finally, in 1922, Scoutmaster Harry Hall of Pennsylvania was awarded the Gold Medal for “Distinguished Service” through twenty years of work with wildlife. A Gold Badge was also minted and was awarded to Scouts and Scouters.

After William T. Hornaday’s death in 1938, the Boy Scouts collaborated with the New York Zoological Society to found the Hornaday Awards Program. A Pennsylvania Eagle Scout was awarded the first official Hornaday Medal in 1941. Ten years later, the first Unit Award was presented to a Bristol, Virginia Troop. The program was restructured with assistance from the Dupont Company to its current form in the 1970s.

It is extremely difficult to determine exactly how many Hornaday or PWLPF awards have been granted. To date, approximately 1,200 Hornaday medal awards have been granted, with only one or two Silver Medals earned each year. The Silver medal is earned by 0.001 percent of Scouts. This makes earning a Hornaday Medal at least 15,000 times more rare than earning Eagle.
The William T. Hornaday Awards for Distinguished Service to Conservation

Bronze Medal

Silver Medal

Gold Medal - Adult Award
For 20+ years contributed to conservation

Hornaday Badge

Square Knot
(Medals Only)

Gold Badge
Adult Award
For 3+ years contributed

Gold Certificate
Presented to individuals or organizations

Scout Unit Award Certificate
Section One: Hornaday Award Summary

The Hornaday Awards were created to recognize those who have made significant contributions to conservation. The awards are presented to Scouts who have completed large conservation projects and numerous Merit Badges.

The Hornaday Awards for Scouts consist of the Badge, Bronze Medal, and Silver Medal, which is the highest possible conservation award for Boy Scouts and Venturers. In addition, there is also a knot that can be worn on the BSA uniform (for medal recipients only). Today, just over 1,200 Hornaday medals have been awarded.

A Hornaday project should meet the following:

- There is no minimum number of hours to be calculated; however, the project should be a significant and lasting project in natural resource conservation or environmental improvements. It is suggested that the project have several hundred hours or at least a year long.
- Projects must be significant and affect a long lasting change in the environment. This cannot normally be completed in one weekend.
- Each Hornaday project must be chosen from a list of different disciplines of conservation.
- Only one project may be completed under each category.
- Only one project may be completed on Boy Scout property.
- Hornaday projects are to be at least the scope and scale of a large Eagle Scout Service project.

Unlike Eagle projects, Hornaday projects are not pre-approved. However, it is strongly suggested that Scouts contact the GAC Hornaday Awards Coordinator to obtain a Conservation Advisor in their area before starting to work on a Hornaday Award. The chosen Conservation Advisor will help guide the Scout in deciding on appropriate projects and to make sure that the Scout is meeting all necessary Hornaday Award application requirements.

OVERVIEW OF HORNADAY AWARD REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Conservation Projects</th>
<th>Merit Badges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Badge</td>
<td>1 (May be submitted as one required for Bronze or Silver Medal. Also may be submitted as an Eagle Project, assuming all criteria are met.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Bronze Medal</td>
<td>3 (Projects submitted for the Bronze Medal may not be submitted for the Silver Medal)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Silver Medal</td>
<td>4 (If Bronze Medal is earned, then projects selected are to be different from those submitted for the Silver Medal. The project used for the Badge may be submitted for the Silver if not previously submitted for Bronze.)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boy Scouts and Venturers, Units, Adult Scouters, and other organizations or individuals can earn Hornaday awards.

The Badge or Unit Award typically takes six months to complete.

A Silver Medal may take up to three years.

A Hornaday Badge or a single Medal project may be combined as an Eagle project as long as the criteria for both are met.

Hornaday Awards must be completed before Scouts turn eighteen or Venturers turn twenty-one.

Adult awards require more than three years of service to conservation for the Gold Badge and more than 20 years for the Gold Medal (see below).
Section Two: Requirements for Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts are able to earn the Hornaday Badge, Bronze Medal, and Silver Medal.

In order to qualify to begin the process to earn the award a Boy Scouts must be currently registered with a unit, must be First Class rank, before they begin the work on the award and under age 18 at the time the award is earned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Merit Badges</th>
<th>Elective Merit Badges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUP I</strong></td>
<td><strong>GROUP II</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Bird Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Science or Sustainability</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Management</td>
<td>Fly-Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Gardening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil and Water Conservation</td>
<td>Insect Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mammal Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nuclear Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oceanography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plant Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pulp and Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reptile and Amphibian Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Merit Badge Requirement Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Merit Badges Required</th>
<th>Merit Badges Elective</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Badge</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 Selected from either group</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Bronze Medal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 Additional selected from list</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(One must be Sustainability or Environmental Science)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hornaday Silver Medal</td>
<td>All 6</td>
<td>3 Additional selected from list</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project Categories (See Section Five: Hornaday Project Categories for full category details)

For all levels of the Hornaday Scout awards, individuals are required to carry out a number of large conservation projects, similar to “supersized Eagle projects.” A single project can be used multiple times, depending on which Division the youth is registered in and for which award the youth is applying. For a Boy Scout or Varsity Scout, a project can be used for an individual Badge, Unit Certificate, Eagle project, and also for a Bronze or Silver Medal (but not both).

Projects must be chosen from the list of categories below, and only one project may come from each category:

- Air and Water Pollution Control
- Energy Conservation
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Forestry and Range Management
- Hazardous Materials and Waste Disposal
- Invasive Species Control
- Resource Recovery (Recycling)
- Soil and Water Conservation

Hornaday Badge

**Merit Badges**
Scouts must earn three Merit Badges from Group I and an additional two Merit Badges from either Group I or Group II.

**Badge Service Project**
A Hornaday Badge project is meant to be of the same caliber as the Medal projects.

The Scout must plan, lead, and carry out one significant conservation project from one of the eight award categories. When completed, the Council Conservation Committee reviews the application and may recommend that the Council grant the Badge. The number to be obtained is not limited.

**Eagle Projects to be submitted as Hornaday Projects**
An Eagle Scout service project may be used to fulfill the requirements of the Hornaday Badge only if the project is planned and conducted in accordance with Hornaday Award requirements and
meets the stated criteria/requirements for both projects. Project forms should be filled out separately, according to the requirements for each specific award.

**Hornaday Bronze Medal**

Scouts must earn **four** Merit Badges from Group I (one must be Environmental Science or Sustainability), plus **two additional** Merit Badges from Group II.

Scouts must complete **three** substantial conservation projects, each from a **different** award category. One project may be the same as that used for the Hornaday Badge. If the three projects used for the Bronze Medal are successful and accepted, the same projects cannot be used in an application for the Silver Medal.

**The Medals are not inclusive:**
A Scout does not have to obtain the Bronze medal in order to receive the Silver Medal. A Scout can skip the Bronze Medal and obtain the Silver Medal.

When completed, the National Hornaday Committee reviews the application and may recommend that the National Conservation Committee grant the Medal.

**Hornaday Silver Medal**

Scouts must earn **all six** Group I Merit Badges and **three** additional Merit Badges from Group II for Boy Scouts.

The Scout must lead and complete **four** substantial conservation projects, each from a **different** category. One project **may be the same as that used for the Hornaday Badge**, but Scouts **may not use the same projects** from the Bronze Medal for the Silver Medal.

When completed, the National Hornaday Committee reviews the application and may recommend that the National Conservation Committee grant the Medal.

Scouts who **do not** meet the stringent requirements of the Silver Medal may be awarded the Bronze Medal for projects submitted. These Scouts **may re-apply** for the Silver Medal, using the **same** projects for which he was turned down but must revise project paperwork and application.
Section Three: Hornaday and Eagle Projects

An Eagle project may be combined with a Hornaday project, only if the project meets the stated requirements for an Eagle project as well as those of the William T. Hornaday Award. There are a few extremely important distinctions to make between projects for both types of awards.

The following table is a summarization of the differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WILLIAM T. HORNADAY PROJECTS</th>
<th>EAGLE SCOUT SERVICE PROJECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Related</td>
<td>Any Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Leadership - Not Required, but Highly Recommended</td>
<td>Must Lead a Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much Research Required</td>
<td>Research Not Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted to Certain Categories</td>
<td>Unrestricted Choices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Fundraising Required, but May be Necessary</td>
<td>Fundraising Highly Suggested – Can Show Leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must be Long-Lasting</td>
<td>Need Not Have Tangible Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few Approvals Required</td>
<td>Many People Must Approve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot be a “One Time” Event</td>
<td>No Follow-up Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Be Done Individually, but Best to Involve Others</td>
<td>Group Labor Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally 200-800 Hours, Increases With Age</td>
<td>Generally 100-200 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Review May Be Required</td>
<td>Only Local Review Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Planning Time, Less Labor</td>
<td>Balance of Labor and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must Utilize Scientific Method</td>
<td>Scientific Method Not Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must Educate Others</td>
<td>Education Not Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggestions for combining Eagle and Hornaday Project:

Hornaday projects are like “supersized Eagle projects” in the field of conservation. If one is to take an Eagle project and add research on the front end, education throughout the project, and follow-up and monitoring on the back end, it is likely that the Eagle project could be worked into a Hornaday project. It is important to keep these distinctions in mind when planning an Eagle project to fit Hornaday requirements. Before worrying about the Hornaday aspect of the effort, get the Eagle Project Proposal approved. Then add the Hornaday components with the help of your Hornaday Advisor.

Since Hornaday projects require many more, and generally different, requirements when compared to Eagle projects, some Scouts may find it easier to get the Eagle project completed and return to the same site with a Hornaday project, effectively breaking up the process and effort into two separate projects for quicker approval and less confusion.

Note: A single project can count for many things: the Eagle rank, the Hornaday Badge, the Hornaday Unit Award, **either** the Hornaday Bronze or Silver Medal (one but not both), or the Venturing Ranger Award Conservation Elective.
Section Four: Requirements for Venturers

Eligibility
Venturers who are 18 years old or younger and dual registered in a Troop holding First Class rank or higher, may choose to complete either the Merit Badge requirements or the Venturing requirements.

Venturers who are older than 18 and are registered as a Crew member only must complete all Venturing requirements before his or her 21st birthday.

Overview of Program

Requirements for the Badge:
1. Earn the Ranger Core: Conservation
2. Earn the Ranger Electives: Ecology & Plants and Wildlife
3. 1 Tabletop display and present it to a unit or to any youth group.
4. Lead and carry out a youth group completing 1 conservation project

Requirements for the Bronze or Silver Medals:
1. Earn the Ranger Core: Conservation
2. Earn the Ranger Electives: Ecology & Plants and Wildlife
3. Complete the required projects from separate categories (3 projects for Bronze and 4 projects for silver)
Project Categories (See Section Five: Hornaday Project Categories for full category details)

Venturers must also plan, lead, and carry out one significant conservation project from one of the eight award categories. For all levels of the Hornaday Scout awards, individuals are required to carry out a number of large conservation projects, similar to “ supersized Eagle projects.” Projects completed in Boy Scouts may transfer over to Venturing, but it is important to remember that Venturers are expected to develop projects with an increased level of complexity.

Projects must be chosen from the list of categories below and only one project may come from each category:

- Air and Water Pollution Control
- Energy Conservation
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Forestry and Range Management
- Hazardous Materials and Waste Disposal
- Invasive Species Control
- Resource Recovery (Recycling)
- Soil and Water Conservation

When completed, the Council Conservation Committee will review the submitted application and may recommend that the Council grant the Badge.

A Hornaday Badge project is meant to be of the same caliber as the Medal projects.

Research

Appropriate research is required in connection with the conservation projects. The project documentation may provide specific information on the following:

- The research performed should relate to 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 and must be formatted according to established standards.
SUBMISSION OF REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Expectations

1. Describe the origination of the idea.
2. State the project's purpose and identify the conservation issue it addresses.
3. Conduct research, investigation, and study.
4. Develop project plans.
5. Implement and manage the projects.
6. Demonstrate leadership and involve others.
7. Describe how the project influenced the attitudes of others.
8. Record the time and resources devoted to each project.
9. Explain the relationships among projects if projects are interrelated. Each project, however, must be from a different category of conservation, as described earlier.

Specific information

1. *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.

2. *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.

3. *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.
Hornaday Badge

Venturers who are BSA registered in a Crew only and are between the ages of 18 and 21 (including females) must complete the following:

- Complete one conservation service project, complete the Core and Ranger requirements, document them on a separate sheet of paper, and attach them to the application.
- Make a tabletop display or presentation on your conservation project for your Crew, Cub Scout pack or Boy Scout troop, or any other youth group.
- Lead a Cub Scout pack or any other youth group in carrying out an age-appropriate conservation project from the list of Hornaday Award Project Categories (See Section Five: Hornaday Project Categories).

Hornaday Bronze and Silver Medal

For either the Hornaday Bronze Medal or the Silver Medal, Venturers must complete the following Core and Ranger requirements:

![Conservation, Ecology, Plants and Wildlife]

In addition, the Venturer must complete the following substantial conservation projects. Each must be completed from different project categories:

**Bronze Medal:** 3 substantial conservation projects  
**Silver Medal:** 4 substantial conservation projects

One project may be the same as that used for the Hornaday Badge; however, the submitted Badge project may only be submitted once for the Bronze Medal or Silver Medal but not for both.

When completed, the National Hornaday Committee will review the application and may make a recommendation that the National Conservation Committee grant the Medal. This Committee meets three or four times per year and does not limit the number of Silver Medals awarded to a Venturer in any given year.

Venturers who do not meet the stringent requirements of the Silver Medal may be awarded the Bronze Medal. These individuals may re-submit revised project paperwork and application for the Silver Medal. The Venturer may use any of the same projects for which the Bronze Medal was granted.
Venturer Ranger Award Specifics

Venturers must earn three portions of the Ranger award for the Bronze or Silver Medal. Earning the entire Ranger Award is not required; however, the Venturer must complete the Ecology and Plants and Wildlife portions of this award.

The Conservation portion is required and may be recorded on the Hornaday application. The project can be double counted with the Hornaday Badge project.

**Conservation**

Conservation is required for the Ranger award. The single requirement is to complete a Hornaday style project and present it to a group of youth (Cub Scouts, Troop, Crew, or school classroom). For the project for the Conservation Elective to qualify for a Hornaday project, the Venturer must make a tabletop display and lead a youth group in a separate conservation project.

**Ecology**

This Ranger award elective requirement involves explaining natural systems and cycles in watersheds, describing environmental study areas, and going on a field trip to the environmental study areas. Then, with professional guidance, complete an inventory of the study areas and teach others how to do a similar investigation.

**Plants and Wildlife**

First, Venturers will select an area to study - wildlife or plants - and study the species in different seasons and periods of the year. Secondly, plan a project designed to benefit plants or wildlife and present this project to a youth group (Cub Scouts, Troop, Crew or school classroom). The project write-up must detail the group and the awareness raised as a result of this project.
Section Five: Hornaday Project Categories

Each project for a Hornaday medal must come from a **different** category, regardless of registered unit.

A candidate may **not** create a new category of his own.

**Project Categories**

- Air and Water Pollution Control
- Energy Conservation
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Forestry and Range Management
- Hazardous Materials and Waste Disposal
- Invasive Species Control
- Resource Recovery (Recycling)
- Soil and Water Conservation

**CATEGORY EXPLAINATIONS AND PROJECT SUGGESTIONS**

NOTE: The following is a description of each project category followed by suggested ideas for projects. The project suggestions are meant to be an example of projects for the given subject area. Some projects may fit in multiple categories. The Candidate should choose the category that best fits the project or one that has not been used for another project.

The Scout or Venturer is allowed to use the suggested project or formulate one of his or her own. It is strongly recommended that all projects should be approved by the Conservation Advisor before the beginning of the project.
Air and Water Pollution Control: Three things that are essential to humans and other living creatures are clean water, land and air. It is increasingly important to find ways to cut down on “man-made” pollutants in the environment. Pollution can affect, and in some cases, exterminate wildlife, plants and humans.

Project Suggestions:

- Work with a state or government agency to determine the benefit of emissions testing for cars. Write a program to implement these tests statewide or to eliminate them based on research determining the number of cars that exceeded these requirements.

- Water pollution solutions might include working with a government agency to determine the proper treatment of domestic and industrial wastes or sewage or the effects of grey water on a body of water and how to recycle the grey water. Create an education program to educate people on ways to stop water pollution.

- Create an environmental or agricultural study on the use of organic fertilizers and organic pesticides, instead of conventional chemical based ones, to reduce the amount of toxic chemicals introduced into the land. With the help of an environmental agency, include soil sample test results to show the results.

Energy Conservation: Energy conservation refers to reducing energy consumption through using less of an energy service. Energy Conservation is not about making limited resources last as long as they can. It is the process of reducing demand on a limited supply and enabling that supply to begin to rebuild itself.

Project Suggestions:

- Education is probably the most powerful of the Energy Conservation techniques that can be used. Education is about more than teaching people the importance of conservation; it is about showing the alternative choices that can be used in construction, manufacturing and other processes. Research these alternative choices and report on the above mentioned areas. Complete a project using an energy alternative.

- Do a feasibility study regarding the amount of gasoline usage and the correlation to the amount of CO2 emissions. Use a specified duration of time, and state the reduction amount of driving and distance and the change in CO2 amounts.

- Investigate a solar home’s economic efficiency - how much money it would cost, and how much money we would save over a period of 5, 10 and 20 years.

- Evaluate how much more efficiently water could be heated by adding electrical energy generated by solar radiation (photovoltaic cells) to a homemade solar water heater. You may want to include drawings, charts, etc.
**Fish and Wildlife Management:** The science and art of managing both animals and fish with which we share our planet. Maintain the proper balance and the dynamics of the environment, and help minimize or eradicate the possibility of extinction of any given species.

**Project Suggestions:**

- Track the movement of deer populations through radio tags. Find where the populations are concentrating in different seasons, and work to get high concentration areas designated as conservation land. Selectively plant plants that deer eat in those conserved areas.
- Work with the Fish and Wildlife Service to align conservation goals at a landscape level. Include research, monitoring, and data management of the wildlife in a designated area.
- An individual ecology does not exist in isolation. Create a project where you can learn that animal populations affect each other and also affect and are affected by plant species.
- Creation of duck boxes and set them in a city or state park. Specifics for the duck boxes can be found at: https://www.cumauriceriver.org/pages/WOODDUCKBOX.pdf

*You may want to contact the following for project ideas:*
Alabama Fish and Wildlife Service
Alabama Wildlife Service, Oak Mountain State Park, Pelham, AL
Alabama Wildlife Federation
Wildlife Society

**Forestry and Range Management:** The science or practice of planting, managing, and caring for forests and ranges. A forest range is a term used to define administrative regions containing one or more (usually) demarcated and (usually) protected or resource-managed forests.

- Determine detrimental effects related to human traffic in forests, especially in the form of footpaths. Using this information, plan the least invasive paths for four different trails through the forest. Build these trails using only natural resources found in the forest.
- Create an inventory of a forest in your area. Include video clips, diagrams and other useful writings. You may want to include identification of individual stands, plot samples, and measurements of individual trees. Then work with your inventory data (a computer program may be used) to establish an end need, usefulness and results of the data.
- Increase your awareness and knowledge of forest ecosystems and management so that you will be better prepared. Work with a natural resource professional in developing a forest stewardship plan.

*You may want to contact the following for project ideas:*
Alabama Forestry Commission
Talladega National Forest
Auburn University School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences
USDA Forestry Commission
Society of American Foresters
National Park Service
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
**Hazardous Material Disposal and Management:** The collection, treatment, and disposal of waste material that, when improperly handled, can cause substantial harm to human health and safety or to the environment. Hazardous wastes can take the form of solids, liquids, sludges, or contained gases. They are generated primarily by chemical production, manufacturing, and other industrial activities.

- Examine the ability of tomato plants to remove DDT from the soil. Plant various types of tomatoes on land that have large concentrations of DDT and determine which plant is most effective. Make recommendations to the Department of Environmental Quality as to the most effective removal method.

**You may want to contact the following for project ideas:**
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

**Invasive Species Control:** Control the unwanted species by reducing their density and abundance to a level which does not compromise the integrity of the ecosystem and allows native species to thrive. Control programs can include manual, mechanical, chemical, biological and cultural components.

- Working with a state or federal organization, look at a water source that has introduced an invasive fish species and other invasive species. Introduction of these species can cause major changes in abundance and distribution of native amphibians, zooplankton, and benthic invertebrates. Look at the impacts of introduced invasive species on invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and bats in a specific area.
- Use competitive inhibition techniques to selectively place plants to outcompete kudzu. Report on the best inhibitor and the effectiveness of the inhibition. Monitor the lasting impacts of the inhibitor on the rest of the natural environment.

**You may want to contact the following for project ideas:**
Alabama Fish and Wildlife Service
Alabama Wildlife Federation
Wildlife Society

**Resource Recovery (Recycling):** The selective extraction of disposed materials for a specific next use, such as recycling, composting or energy generation in order to extract the maximum benefits from products, delay the consumption of virgin resources, and reduce the amount of waste generated.

- Identify how trash is processed in a landfill. Explore the structure and impact while building model landfills. Take a journey through the sorting, packing, and processing of materials and discover just how much land and resources it takes to support the average American lifestyle. Initiate a one-time or ongoing recycling campaign in your area.
- Explore the evolution of trash in American society from street dumping to sanitary landfill systems. Include topics such as increased waste production, municipal collection, links to disease, disposal methods and landfill regulations. Consider how these events changed perceptions of waste through the decades and the consumption of products. Develop a useful project based on your collected data.
- Examine the merits and detriments to recycling different kinds of plastics. Find which types will provide the greatest revenue for the local government and help them implement an awareness campaign about the chosen types of material to be recycled.

You may want to contact the following for project ideas:
Center for Resource Recovery and Recycling (CR3), Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Giant Resource Recovery, Attalla, AL
Alabama Environmental Council
Birmingham Recycling and Recovery

**Soil and Water Conservation:** Preservation of the soil and water sources against deterioration, erosion, and pollution. Reduction of surface run-off by structures or by changes in land management will help to reduce erosion. Preventing splash erosion, or formation of crusts, or breakdown of structure will increase infiltration, and help the water conservation.

- Re-vegetate and restore disturbed soil, except on surfaced roads, in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site, unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent establishment of invasive plants. Discover and use local seeding guidelines and appropriate mixes, but realize that many species previously recommended for this purpose are now presenting invasive problems. Use native material where appropriate and available. Re-vegetation may include planting, seeding, fertilization, and mulching. Monitor and evaluate success of re-vegetation in relation to project plan. When re-vegetating areas that were previously dominated by invasive plants, try to achieve at least 90% control of the invasive plants before attempting restoration.
- Work with the Alabama Fish and Wildlife Agency to develop a Hydrilla (invasive water plant) management plan. Start this program. Record data relating to the effectiveness of Hydrilla control and publish media articles educating the public on the program.

You may want to contact the following for project ideas:
Black Warrior Riverkeeper
Alabama River Alliance
Birmingham Audubon Society
Cahaba River Society
Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Alabama Forestry Commission
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Section Six: Requirements for Unit Award Certificate and Flag Ribbon

By planning and carrying out one significant conservation project from the Hornaday Project Categories (see pages 18 - 22 for information regarding the eight award categories and detailed information.) A Unit (Pack, Troop, Crew, Ship, and Team) can earn a Hornaday Unit Award Certificate and accompanying flag ribbon. Units may not create a new project category.

Unit Participation Requirement

Sixty percent (60%) of all registered youth and (highly suggested but not required) adult members must participate in the planning and/or implementation of the project. The Unit may not combine projects for different organizations in order to meet the sixty percent requirement. The unit may do several smaller projects in the same category of conservation for one organization and use the collective larger conservation effort for the single organization to meet the participation requirement. The Scout working on the Badge or Medal will lead the entire effort and sixty percent (60%) of the Unit will just be involved in some way. A Unit application is always required for the Unit Award.

After an application is completed, the Council Conservation Committee will review the application and may recommend that the Council issue the Unit the Hornaday Certificate. There is no limit to the number of unit awards that can be granted to one Unit.
Section Seven: Requirements for Adult Scouter

Gold Badge *(Granted by nomination for three years of contribution)*

An adult may be awarded a Gold Badge after three years of significant contributions to conservation at the Council or District level. The Council Conservation Committee receives and processes the application. The Committee may recommend that the Council grant the Badge to the person who is nominated. The award is granted. The adult does not apply or complete projects. The number of Gold Badges awarded to a single individual is not limited.

A Gold Badge is completely based on nomination. If there is no Conservation Committee, the Scout Executive can appoint a Conservation Committee of one individual to review the application and then approve it. Many times, Scout Executives do not know about these awards, so we highly recommend informing the Scout Executive regarding the award.

Gold Medal *(Granted by nomination for twenty years contribution)*

An adult may be awarded a Gold Medal after twenty or more years of significant contributions to conservation at either a regional or national level. The adult does not apply or complete projects.

Gold Medals are exceedingly rare and generally require prominence enough that the National Hornaday Committee is aware of the adult’s efforts. Medals are judged both on the work the Candidate has done in linking conservation and Scouting, and any professional conservation work is also evaluated.

The Council Conservation Committee receives and processes the application. The Committee may recommend that the National Conservation Committee grant the Hornaday Medal. Six Medals may be awarded nationally each year. Only about fifty Gold Medals have been awarded in the last one hundred years.

Section Eight: Requirements for Non-Scouter Organizations or Individuals

Gold Certificate

The William T. Hornaday Gold Certificate is granted to organizations or individuals, generally not affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America, who have demonstrated commitment to education of youth relating to natural resource conservation and environmental improvement. The Gold Certificate is granted by the National Conservation Committee.
Section Nine: Specifics for Unit Award for Cub Scout Packs

Requirement Interpretations

The same basic project requirements remain for both the Unit Award and for Cub Scout Packs pursuing this award. Since the Unit Award is approved at the Council Conservation Committee, it is possible to interpret the Unit Award requirements for Packs (not Dens) while still preserving all the intent of the award. While we do not expect that the Cub Scout Pack project for the Unit Award will be as sophisticated as other projects, it still needs to meet some basic requirements.

Note: Many of the requirements remain, unmodified. However, the importance of the planning of the project has been reduced slightly, and less is expected as a contribution from the individual Cub Scout.

Choosing a Project

**Interests:** Because the entire Pack will be contributing to the project, the topic must be one of interest to all the Cub Scouts. The project must come from the Hornaday project category list, and smaller projects on different topics cannot be combined. The most important aspect is the enthusiasm level of the Cub Scouts.

Another consideration is the skill of the Cub Leaders to work with the chosen project topic. A qualified Cub Leader or high-ranking Boy Scout, not a Cub Scout, should lead the Pack Unit Award effort. The latter option may be the best, as the Star, Life, or Eagle Scout has or may have more experience in project planning, and the Cub Scouts are much more likely to listen to him as compared to a Cub Scout Leader. Remember, the Cub Scouts will only work on a project that they “like,” so the effort should be planned around something everyone will enjoy.

**Lasting:** A good method for accomplishing the lasting part for Packs is to have the opportunity to go back to the site every year as a Pack for some sort of short service project. This affords the opportunity to discuss the Hornaday Award again and also to get the Scouts excited about conservation. A project that results in written documentation that is taught or passed along is not ideal in the Pack setting.

**Significance:** The biggest misconception about Packs and the Unit Award is that since the Pack has younger boys, the project can be easier to complete. This is definitely not the case. In fact, one should be more conscious of the fact that Pack projects can fall into this trap far more easily than projects with older boys. The Cub Leader or Boy Scout in charge of the effort still needs to realize that, young or not, the Pack will be judged right along with Troop and Crew projects for the extraordinary amount of effort that was put forth. Basically, this means the Pack needs to “go outside of their comfort zone” just as much as the Troop. While the result should be a less
A technically complex project, the project should fit the definition because the project went far beyond typical project or service in the Unit.

**Education:** The education aspect is also still present; however, rather than only educating the public about the project and conservation, the opportunity exists to educate the Pack as well. Lessons in conservation should be carefully planned so as not to include boring indoor activities. The Hornaday story can be taught to a more captive audience at the worksite instead of in a classroom. This is also true for specific conservation and Leave No Trace principles.

**Age:** Arrow of Light Cub Scouts should spend more time on the project, when compared to Tigers. Adults and Boy Scouts may end up contributing leadership and planning to the project, but Cub Scouts should be involved as much as possible.

**Scientific Method:** The scientific method must still be demonstrated in Cub Scout Unit Award projects. This is a great time to get Cub Leaders to participate and meet the sixty percent (60%) participation goal. Cub Leaders and Boy Scouts are well suited to complete much of the planning for the project. The Cub Scouts should plan as best they can. This usually means approving the work done by older individuals and, generally, getting excited about the project. The Cub Scouts can also gather materials and give suggestions on how the project should “look” when it is complete.

It is the responsibility of the Cub Leaders to make contact with the GAC William T. Hornaday Awards Coordinator and work with him or her to obtain a Conservation Advisor. Cub Leaders should also plan on communicating with the Conservation Advisor for the Pack in order to make sure requirements for the Hornaday Unit Award are met. Remember, the Cub Leaders and Boy Scouts should still involve conservation professionals in the planning phase, even though the project may be less detailed in its scope. Cub Scouts should perform most of the labor on the project. This suggestion means that the project plan cannot be too physically demanding. The follow-up work required in monitoring the project is also best performed by the Cub Scouts themselves.

**Research:** The adults will need to complete most of the planning and research for the project. The Cub Scouts can bring in relevant research materials, and the Pack can and should take field trips to visit conservation professionals who will assist with the project. Because the Cub Leaders and Boy Scouts will be doing most of the research, there are more leniencies in this requirement for Packs.

---

**Special Considerations for Cub Scouts**

There are several special considerations for Hornaday Unit award projects involving Cub Scouts.

**Safety:** Safety is obviously a high priority in all Scouting activities. It is recommended that Cub Scout Hornaday Unit Award projects avoid heavy power tool use, ladders, or unsafe conditions. A project with these aspects limits the ability of the Cub Scouts to participate and becomes a Cub Leader only effort.
Complexity: Cub Scouts cannot understand or work on projects as complex as Boy Scouts. Projects that are too complex will leave most of the actual conservation work to the adults. That is not to say the projects must be downgraded or simplified for Cub Scouts. Projects can be modified in order to fit Cub Scouts’ abilities. Taking projects that are suited for Boy Scouts and tweaking them for Cub Scouts will best compensate for any complexity issue.

Ability: Like the complexity issue, Cub Scouts lack the ability to complete many tasks that may be required for Hornaday projects. The Cub Scouts may be able to dig holes and plant shrubs but may not be able to comprehend an architectural drawing or what a native plant is. Thus, the project should be tailored to the Cub Scouts’ particular skills, verbiage, and group ability.

Leadership: The Cub Scout Leaders are expected, hopefully with the help of older Boy Scouts, to lead the overall project effort and submit all the required paperwork to the GAC Hornaday Awards Coordinator. At least 60 percent of the Cub Scout Pack should participate in the project. In addition, the project should not be completed with much adult effort. In other words, the adult involvement should be minimized in order for the Cub Scouts to experience both service projects and conservation.

Summary

In summary, Cub Scout Packs should complete a Hornaday Unit Award project. A service project will allow the Cub Scouts to obtain a broader view of the world, see the importance of service, and learn about the environment and conservation. The award creates an opportunity for the entire Pack to mesh together and work on a short-term goal that will help provide energy to the group and give positive media reportedly for the Pack. There are ways to modify Hornaday projects in order to meet all the criteria and earn the award.

The Greater Alabama Council Conservation Committee and the Council William T. Hornaday Awards Coordinator are available and ready to help any Packs interested in earning a Hornaday Unit Award. Though Cub Scouts cannot earn a Hornaday medal, we hope that the introduction to conservation that they receive in the Pack Unit Award effort will inspire them to continue service to conservation, ultimately ending in a Hornaday Badge or Medal as an older Scout and/or Venturer.
Section Ten: Conducting a Project

1. Contact Hornaday Awards Coordinator
2. Select Conservation Advisor
3. Research Project Ideas
   - Energy Conservation
   - Soil and Water Conservation
   - Fish and Wildlife Management
   - Air and Water Pollution Control
   - Resource Recovery (Recycling)
   - Hazardous Material Disposal
   - Invasive Species Control
4. Develop Unique Project
   - Conservancies, Community Agencies, Land Trusts, Religious Organizations, Schools, Service Groups, Local Government, USDA, State Parks, NOAA, Scout Reservation (Only 1 Project)
5. Plan Project
6. Conduct Project
7. Project Write-up
8. Complete Additional Projects (2 or 3+)
9. Application
   - Scouts/Venturers
   - Bronze Medal
   - Silver Medal
   - Units
   - Certificate: 1 Project, 60% of Unit Participates
10. Review: Approvals
    - Project Proposal
    - Project Report
    - Award Application
    - All Approved By Benefiting Organization and Conservation Advisor, Goes to either Council Or National Committee
11. Award Presentation

Complete Required Badges (Scouts and Venturers Only)
How to Start a Hornaday Award

This section pertains only to Boy Scouts, Venturers, and Units seeking to earn a Hornaday award.

Adult Scouters, organizations, and individuals do not need to complete projects, nor do they apply for the award; rather, they are nominated.

Any Scouts interested in earning a Hornaday Award must first contact the Council William T. Hornaday Awards Counselor to receive additional information and get a Conservation Advisor prior to beginning the process. At this point, the Candidate should start thinking about the most appropriate award, given their Merit Badges and project leadership experience. It is important to understand the general process for earning a Hornaday Award before starting. Please check age and Unit requirements as stated in the Boy Scout and/or Venturer sections.

Choosing a Project

Interests: Candidates should choose a project of interest in order to put the most effort possible into the workings of their projects.

Lasting: Choose a project that will produce a result for others to enjoy far into the future. This does not limit the project exclusively to construction efforts. For example, an Energy Conservation program with Habitat for Humanity that involves developing a curriculum and providing materials for people to teach a course in Energy Conservation would certainly fit this requirement.

Significance: A Hornaday project is more than an Eagle project. An Eagle project is typically a short-term effort that requires some pre-planning and minimal project work afterwards. The project may take from 100-200 hours on average. Hornaday projects require extensive pre-planning and much project work afterwards, taking up to 400 hours, or more, to complete. Thus, Candidates should choose a project that is not too limiting. Planting some trees on one day is definitely not sufficient.

Education: The chosen project should teach conservation practices to others. This can be as easy as speaking about the project to the crew for ten minutes at lunch. At least one of the Bronze or Silver Medal projects should include a major education component. The education part could be the entire project or just a significant component.

Age: The number of hours that one is expected to spend on each project increases with age, as does the complexity of the project. For Candidates thirteen to sixteen years of age, the minimum of 200-300 hours per project are recommended. For Candidates sixteen to eighteen, the minimum of 300-400 hours are recommended. Venturing Candidates (eighteen to twenty-one) should expect to spend the minimum of 400-500 hours per project or submit an additional project (making it five total for the Silver Medal). We recommend trying to stay within the age range guidelines; as expected
complexity increases when the Candidate turns sixteen and eighteen. This general hours’ guide also corresponds with an increasing cone of complexity.

Venturing Candidates’ projects should be significantly more complex in their design, as well as taking more time to complete. The National Hornaday Committee judges projects as if they were completed shortly before the application was submitted. Thus, for a Scout or Venturer planning on taking more than three or more years to complete his or her projects, he or she should make the first project especially significant so that it will stand the test of time until the project is submitted.

**Scientific Method:** The project development process must follow the scientific method. 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.

**Research:** The Hornaday project is expected to be extremely conservation sound. That means extensive background research should be conducted. Expect to contact and speak with at least ten professionals (many of them physically, not simply finding information on the Internet) in the conservation-related field of each project. These professionals should help the Candidate plan the project, and the individuals should be consulted regularly throughout the completion phase of the effort.

To further understand what makes Hornaday projects different from Eagle projects or other service work, see the graph on page 13 or the descriptions below of example projects.

**Project Criteria**

**Example Projects Meeting 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.

**Example of Inadequate Projects:**

- 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).

**Research**

The Candidate is expected to be an expert in his own project so that he can educate others about the merits of the work conducted. Research is not only finding out about the technology that you will be using but also contacting experts and asking for their opinion. Start your information quest with a quick Google Scholar search for relevant articles about the project. Take some of those links and expand the search by looking at governmental organizations and non-profit groups. Even an encyclopedia or science textbook can help somewhat.

With this information in mind, try asking your Conservation Advisor, Unit Leader, or a Conservation Committee member for help. They can refer you to people who do “this” for a living and know all the technical details about the technology being used. Sometimes these individuals have done similar projects before and give advice not available in books or through Internet searches.

Keep track of the people with whom you speak. You are responsible for logging all time both you and others spend on this project and for properly thanking them when the effort is complete.

**Proposal and Approval**

In the project proposal, the Candidate should briefly outline the following basic ideas:

**Who:** Who is the benefiting organization? Who is doing the work? Who is advising you in this project?

**What:** What is the work? What difference will the project make?

**When:** Estimate the time when the project will begin and end.

**Where:** Where will all work take place?

**Why:** Describe why this project is needed.
How: Give a few sentences as to a thorough description of the project plan describing some basic project milestones. How will the project continue into the future?

Approval of Plan

Though you cannot do the project with this simple information completed, at this point, both the Conservation Advisor and Benefiting Organization should approve your plan. This should be completed in a written manner, either via e-mail or through a written signature. Be sure to include the document in the Hornaday Workbook.

Timeline

Task List: It is often appropriate to create a list of tasks that will further help you organize your time spent during the project. Expect to spend at least six months from the initial discussion about project ideas until the completion of the project.

Work days and Flyers: Plan the actual workdays. Publish a flyer, like recruiting Scouts, that lists the work that will be completed and schedule for the applicable days.

Planning

Technical Design: Create a design diagram, architectural drawing, landscaping plan, or some sort of depiction of the project. This will not only help on the Hornaday application but also it will make it easier for Scouts and participants in the project to understand exactly what you are doing.

Changes: Plan for changes. In the workbook, state parts of the plan that are subject to change and how these changes will affect the project result.

Materials: Make a detailed materials list, including all the required items, prices of those items to be purchased, and the location of items that are donated. Overestimate the amount of a given material needed to ensure that the project does not stop simply because the incorrect amounts of materials were not provided.

Equipment: Do not assume that the benefiting organization has the means to obtain the machinery or specific equipment for the project. Frequently, the organization will have some basic equipment but not specific items like augers, tillers, or fertilizer spreaders. Arrange to get this equipment to the site and make sure to over allocate these resources so that workers are kept busy.
**Budget:** Use the materials list to create a budget for the project. Keep in mind that money will be needed for the following:
- Lunch or food for the workers.
- Include a ten or fifteen percent contingency fund for unplanned materials.
- Indicate funds raised or donated money or supplies.
- Anything that is rented should be included in the budget, and donated items should be verified far in advance.
- You need not budget for pieces of equipment like shovels, gloves, and saws if participants will provide these items.

**Workers:** Hornaday projects have no specifics pertaining to who must complete the actual labor in the project. Thus, the Candidate can choose whether to do the work alone or with a group. The group effort will correlate with Eagle project requirements and also show the education component of a Hornaday project. Scouts, Scouters, adults, and others may participate in the project. Base the timeline for work on the number of individuals expected to help on the project. Recruit early and remember that only adults should operate most power tools (See BSA *Guide to Safe Scouting*).

Sources of workers can be your Unit, other Units within the District or surrounding Districts, the Order of the Arrow, Venturing Crews, school service groups, and clubs. Choose several members to serve as crew leaders as you divide the work that will be completed.

**Funding:** You need not fundraise. Raising money will not help your Hornaday application, nor is it a requirement of the application. It is up to the Candidate to see that the project has the money required to succeed, but he does not need to go and raise the money. First, speak with the benefiting organization about funding the project. Frequently, they will be able to donate some or most of the money for the project. Check with members of your Unit to see if they can provide materials or know companies that can help. The Camp Reservations should be able to fund a project occurring on their property, but be sure to confirm this before starting a project for a Council Camp Reservation.

If there still is a budget shortfall, look into getting a grant from a governmental organization. However, keep in mind that these grants are usually competitive, offer little money, and require months of advance planning. Thus, it is best to choose a project that can get a stable source of funding; either the benefiting organization promises to give the money or it can be easily obtained. Remember that Hornaday projects are conservation efforts and there is no benefit to fundraising, so pick projects carefully.

**Publicity:** Plan to document the project well so that you can send pictures and information to local newspapers or media. They will be most responsive if you combined a Hornaday project with an Eagle project, but it does not hurt to send material from each project. Briefly describe the purpose and results of the project, as well as the importance of the Hornaday award. This will raise awareness about the awards and give you publicity for your hard work.

**Continuation:** The project must continue.
This is one factor that differentiates Hornaday from other projects. Put simply, it is not a Hornaday project if everything stops at the end of the last workday. Planting one hundred trees simply is not
sufficient, for there is no follow-up or continuation. This continuation is difficult to plan out and sometimes is abstract. A habitat reconstruction project could, for example, be continued through an agreement with a landscaper to keep the area maintained and provide periodic photographic updates.

What about a publicity project? These are much more difficult to continue. You could choose to educate an employee of Habitat for Humanity about your Energy Conservation program so that they can continue to teach the material after your project is complete.

Project Execution

Announcements: The project is a success only if Scouts and individuals come to help you. Thus, a well-written announcement paper containing a brief description of your project and the Hornaday Award you are working on is helpful. Distribute this announcement at least three weeks in advance. Also follow up by making phone calls or sending e-mails and try to have a list of participants a few of days before the work day.

Work Days and Leadership: Remember that your job as a Hornaday Candidate is not to physically do the labor involved in each project; rather, you are to supervise and act as the expert in all parts of the work. Organize the group of volunteers into different crews, based on the types of work they will complete. Assign a crew leader to each crew and train him to know all the responsibilities of his crew. This forms “two deep” leadership, where the volunteers report to the crew leaders and they report to you. Such a practice eliminates unnecessary questions and allows the Candidate to supervise and monitor process instead of being with only one group.

Service Hours: One incentive for participation in your projects is that it may count toward service hours required for rank advancement. Be sure to make mention of this fact in your announcement, and report the hours earned after the project is completed.

Unforeseen Problems: The first point of Leave No Trace is “Plan ahead and prepare.” In your project, planning for potential problems is essential. Consider two major themes: weather-related issues and help-related issues. For weather problems, plan something for volunteers to do inside or in the shade. At a minimum, have a weather-safe location to stay. Also, plan for low attendance and high attendance. Make sure that there are jobs to perform if a larger number of individuals attend. Compartmentalize the work so that fewer people can perform part of the project if attendance is very low.

Risk Management: Manage safety risks carefully by having equipment on hand and personnel to deal with emergency situations. A Tour Plan (filed on My Scouting) is required if you plan to have Scouts travel as part of the project workday. The Tour Plan will help you plan for potential safety issues. Visit the work site and plan safety equipment that needs to be worn. Bring extra safety goggles and gloves for those who forget. Make sure that there are people on hand that know CPR and have some extra food and water for people who feel sick or need extra food.
After Project Completion

After completing the combined Hornaday and Eagle project, apply for the William T. Hornaday Badge and receive it while working toward a medal or other awards. Applying for a Badge using the Eagle Workbook is strongly discouraged, and separate write-ups are required for the Eagle project and the Hornaday Award project.

Hornaday Badges can be approved retroactively for Eagle projects. Usually the Hornaday Coordinator will review the Eagle Application and advise the Candidate on which elements he needs to add to make the Hornaday project worthy. The Candidate can then complete these elements and apply for a Hornaday Award with a new write-up, including all of the added elements of the newly revised project.

Should the Eagle Scout turn eighteen and wish to receive a Hornaday Badge retroactively, he will need to apply as a Venturer and complete the Venturing requirements (instead of the Merit Badges).

Example: Combined Eagle project with The Hornaday Badge project (age thirteen, age is an important factor to consider when reading into the complexity of any Hornaday project). The Eagle component was initially simply landscaping a bare area in front of a middle school. This project lent itself to the leadership components required for the Eagle rank. After learning of the Hornaday awards, the project was translated so that it still included the construction portion to fulfill the Eagle leadership component but added the conservation awareness portions. Thus, it was determined that the area around the school had recently been clear-cut to make room for a new subdivision and that small animals were likely displaced. Research was completed as to the types of animals displaced and selected native plants that would provide shelter for these animals. Then an educational outdoor classroom was constructed; for example, space for middle school students to be exposed to a wildlife habitat during lunch. Finally, a follow-up and monitoring plan is created that the school continues to follow in order to ensure that the project is maintained.

Documentation

Document everything. Assign one volunteer as the official photographer for all workdays. Take pictures of the materials used in the project as well as their use. Photographs of “before” and “after” the project are helpful. Keep all receipts and packing slips from materials purchased or donated. It is also recommended that you keep notes on the work accomplished every day you spend on the project. This will help with the final write-up when the work hours completed by all persons must be recorded.

Describe and detail the following categories (from the old Eagle Scout Leadership Service Project Workbook):

- Leadership
- Work Hours (can be a chart)
- Benefit
Workbooks and Forms

Workbook: You may model your application and final report after the Hornaday Award Workbook (included in this guide). This is advised, as it is easy for the Candidate to organize the work in this way. Make sure, however, to follow the National Hornaday judging criteria. Type all responses and generally follow the directions for the workbook. We recommend including a detailed project planning phase and then a detailed report phase.

Hornaday Forms: The application forms for all Hornaday awards are available on-line at: http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/Awards/HornadayAwards/Forms.aspx

Binder Presentation

Dr. Hornaday has been frequently quoted as saying, “Unusual prizes are to be won only by unusual services.” Apart from your reports and application, everything should be professionally and neatly presented. This goes a long way to convince the Conservation Committee that you are serious about your conservation work. Use printed labels and title pages and have dividers between project sections. Use a computer to draw all designs, and print everything in color. Include videos, letters, newspaper articles, or other publicity that distinguishes your application from that of others.

Personal Approvals of Application

If applying for the William T. Hornaday Silver Medal, the Applicant should get the application approved and reviewed by as many individuals as possible. Though not required, a thorough review by an English teacher will help prevent careless errors or unclear language. Show your application in draft form to the Council William T. Hornaday Awards Coordinator for suggestions. If possible, also arrange for your Conservation Advisor to read over the application for secondary review. When the draft form of the application is complete, show the finished application to your Unit leader or Advancement Chair of the Unit for final confirmation of completion (if not already obtained) for the Merit Badges or electives completed before proceeding with the more technical approvals.
Approval of the Application

The Hornaday Award Committee will not require the Scout to appear to present his application at a GAC Conservation Committee meeting. The Coordinator will present the project binder to the Committee members who will review it at that time. The Conservation Committee meetings occur periodically throughout the year; however, if submission is needed between scheduled meetings, the Conservation Chairman shall be contacted to arrange a meeting of the Committee. If necessary, approval may be obtained via e-mail to shorten the approval process.

Questions or concerns are directed to the Hornaday Awards Coordinator who will correspond with the Candidate, if necessary. The Conservation Chairman must approve the project with consent from the entire Committee before the project proceeds.

If the Candidate is applying for the Hornaday Badge, assuming the project is approved, the Coordinator will be notified of the approval and the Committee will send the proper documentation for the award.

If the Candidate is applying for the Bronze or Silver Medals or was nominated for the Gold Medal or the Gold Certificate, additional approval is required at the National level. The Conservation Committee Chairman will present the application to the Council Scout Executive for additional approval and then send the application and supporting documentation to the National Conservation Committee. This Committee renders a final decision on whether the Candidate should receive the Hornaday Medal for which he applied.

The National Hornaday Committee consists of six Scouters and tends to meet three or four times a year. They have three choices for all incoming applications.

1. **The medal can be awarded and application approved.**

2. **A lesser medal can be awarded**

If the work is not sufficient (sometimes Silver Medal applications downgraded to Bronze Medals are allowed to complete one additional project and receive the Silver Medal).

If a lesser medal is awarded, Bronze not Silver or Gold Badge not Medal, then the Candidate may **not** re-apply for another Hornaday award using the same project or work. If the application is rejected, the Candidate should follow the suggestions the Committee provides, if any, to complete improvements or add more projects.

3. **The application can be rejected**

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.
The National Conservation Committee meets three times a year, generally in February, May and October. The cutoff for applications is set for thirty days before the meeting date to give the Committee time enough to review the application. The Committee will send one letter stating receipt of the application and one letter stating approval, rejection, or lesser approval of the application. The latter letter will likely contain the actual application binder that was submitted.

Because of the National Committee’s “no dispute” policy for awards, the Greater Alabama Council Conservation Committee strives to find and correct potential errors in applications before sending them to the National Committee. It is further recommended that the Candidate should work on four or more projects for the Silver Medal, if possible, to increase the chance of receiving a Medal.

**Award Presentation**

After approval, the Council Conservation Committee will receive the Hornaday Awards. Since earning a Hornaday Award is so rare, it will most likely be presented at a Council-wide event like the Eagle Recognition Dinner or Volunteer District Recognition Dinner. An additional presentation may be done at the Unit level, if desired. The items granted by the Conservation Committee for each award are listed below.

**Hornaday Badge and Gold Badge:** A certificate and the badge device. The size of the Badge corresponds to the size of the cloth knots (on purpose). Individuals earning the Badge wear the Badge in the same location that the square knot would be worn, and do NOT get to wear the square knot.

**Hornaday Bronze or Silver Medal:** A certificate, pinned medal, and square knot.

**Hornaday Gold Medal:** A certificate, hanging medal, and square knot.

**Hornaday Unit Award:** A certificate and flag ribbon.

**Hornaday Gold Certificate:** A certificate. Recipients of a Medal may order additional knots or civilian lapel pins using form 430-191.
Follow-Up

Now what? Congratulations, you have earned a Hornaday Award. The obvious next step is to work to earn another, higher level award.

You should also check on the progress of your past Hornaday projects to see that they are still successful and continuing. Though there is no follow-up requirement, as a conservationist, it is your duty to see that the work you put in is still benefiting others.

The biggest help you can provide is to tell others about the Hornaday Awards. While the Council Conservation Committee is working hard to promote the Hornaday Awards, you can help by answering questions about Hornaday projects. Encourage prospective Eagle Scouts to work on a Hornaday project in conjunction with their Eagle project.

This little bit of additional work as a Hornaday representative or supporter will really help the Committee spread the Hornaday Award message and mission of the conservation awards.
**Section Eleven: Hornaday Advisory Group**

The five individuals listed below are the major players in a Hornaday project. Consult this chart to determine who should be responsible for the major tasks of a project.

**Hornaday Project Advisory Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>Develops project ideas, Plans and researches projects, Documents project, Obtains labor and materials, Records budget information, Completes Hornaday workbook, Finds publicity outlets, Ensures project is long lasting, Contacts advisors and professionals, Integrates Eagle project (if desired), Contacts media for publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council William T. Hornaday Awards Coordinator</td>
<td>First point of contact, Answers application questions, Discusses project ideas, Helps select appropriate project, Shows how to document project, Delivers application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Advisor</td>
<td>Selected by Hornaday Awards Coordinator, Answers conservation questions, Discusses project ideas, Helps select appropriate project, Introduces Candidate to his role in conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefiting Organization</td>
<td>Gives location to complete project, Provides materials or funding for project (if requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Scout Service Project Coach (optional)</td>
<td>If needed, ensures project meets Eagle requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Hornaday Awards Coordinator

The first step in any Hornaday Award process is to contact the Greater Alabama Council, William T. Hornaday Awards Coordinator.

This individual is responsible for the following:

- Overseeing all Scouts currently working on Hornaday projects and setting them up with Conservation Advisors.
- He is in charge of the overall Hornaday Award effort, as well as the technical details of the Hornaday application.
- He interviews the applicant or leads the interview with the Conservation Committee.
- He will help review the application and suggest written improvements to the documentation to help its chances for approval. He also makes sure all award requirements are met and oversees the Conservation Advisor.
- He will be able to approve or deny project ideas from the Conservation Advisor and Candidate and is the best judge of whether a project is Hornaday “worthy.” Though the Hornaday Awards Coordinator can get involved in the details of the project, this is more the job of the Conservation Advisor.
- Though he does not directly sign off on any application, all draft and final applications come to the Coordinator for initial and final review.
- The Hornaday Awards Coordinator presents the final application to the Council Conservation Committee with a recommendation for approval or denial.
- The Hornaday Awards Coordinator is to provide additional resources and knowledge for the Candidate so that his application can be successful at the Council or National level.

There is no National Hornaday training, though the Conservation USA training at the Philmont Training Center does describe good practices for choosing projects. With that in mind, familiarity with this Guide is very important. A Scout who does not know if there is a Hornaday Coordinator available in his Council should contact the following: Council Conservation Committee, Council Camping Committee, Council Advancement Committee, or the Scout Executive.

Conservation Advisor

Scouts in the GAC will be assigned a Conservation Advisor. A Scout may choose his own Conservation Advisor if he wishes, but the Committee generally likes to review Advisors to make sure they are qualified. This individual will have knowledge about appropriate conservation practices specific to your project subject. Your Advisor will assist you with the following items:

**Technical:** Conservation Advisors are experts in different fields of conservation. They know how to devise a technically accurate project that will benefit conservation efforts, while also being doable for the Scout. Technical designs like architectural plans, structure sketches, or species management plans need to be reviewed by the advisor in order to ensure that the work completed will maximize the benefit of the project.
**Project Options:** The Scout is responsible for finding a project to complete. As such, he must actively seek out organizations to work with that have adequate conservation projects to complete. However, a Conservation Advisor will know about general project categories and potential organizations to perform projects with. Often, the Conservation Advisor will work for a company or government service that can serve as a benefiting organization for a Hornaday project.

**Approval Role:** The Conservation Advisor serves as an approved liaison to the Greater Alabama Council Conservation Committee throughout a Scout’s planning and completion phases of a Hornaday project. There are three milestones that are important for Hornaday projects. 1) The Advisor must approve the project plan that contains information detailed in the following pages. 2) The Advisor should review all documentation associated with the project plan, as well as major decisions that occur when executing the project. Major changes that occur to the project plan should also be reviewed. 3) The Conservation Advisor is the pre-approval person for the final Hornaday application.

**Resources and Contacts:** A chief role of the Conservation Advisor is to provide the Scout with Hornaday related resources, professional organizations, conservation guidelines, and general advice that will help throughout the project. The Conservation Advisor is the chief help resource for the project.

Many Councils do not have approved Conservation Advisors through the Council Conservation Committee. If this is the case, we recommend that the Scout choose either a member of the benefiting organization who is familiar with the conservation science behind the project or a Scouter in his Council who has a professional conservation affiliation related to the project.

**Benefiting Organization**

The benefiting organization is the owner of the space where the project takes place. This organization can be virtually any group. Often, Scouts find that it is simple to do their first project at Scout owned property, although this may not be used as an Eagle project and only for one Hornaday project.

Examples of benefiting organizations include the GAC Scout Reservation, Habitat for Humanity, local schools, local parks and recreation, religious organizations, service organizations, United States Department of Agriculture, National Parks and Forests, river authorities, caving associations, and many others.

Candidates should choose a benefiting organization that does work of interest to them. Many organizations where the Scout works or volunteers will benefit from a conservation project. If this is not an option, try working with a group that has some relation to Scouting in the Candidate’s Unit. An established connection with the group will make it easier for the organization to allow Scouts to work on their projects.

Sometimes, the Scout can find a collaborative opportunity with an organization that allows the Scout work on a portion of current research or implementation. The organization is able to save money
and resources by using Scout supplied labor, while also getting meticulously planned and executed work.

**Eagle Scout Service Project Coach**

The position of Eagle Scout Service Project Coach is tasked with providing insight and help through the Eagle project process. The Coach is similar in role to the Conservation Advisor but responsible with the Eagle part of the Hornaday project. Check with your Troop Master to find out who the Eagle Scout Service Project Coach is for your Unit. Since the Eagle project requirements are more structured, it is important for the Coach to make sure the leadership and group involvement portions are completed, as well as the documentation properly finished.

**Council Conservation Committee**

The Greater Alabama Council Conservation Committee serves not only as an approval step for the Hornaday Application but also as a potential resource for information pertaining to excellent Hornaday advisors and projects. Scouts can obtain information from the Council Service Center or any member of the Council Conservation Committee. Members of the Committee work in, and are associated with, a myriad of organizations that can help provide benefiting organization ideas and general advice on most all aspects of a Hornaday project. Many members are specialists in certain aspects of conservation, and they can supplement the insight from the Hornaday Advisor. All members of the Committee are available to help with Hornaday projects if asked.

Very few Councils in the country have Conservation Committees, but such a Committee is required for approving Hornaday applications. If this is the case, the Hornaday Coordinator can be appointed by the Scout Executive as the Chair of a Conservation Committee, consisting only of the Coordinator. The Coordinator would then review applications and provide a recommendation on approval to another Council Committee, such as the Advancement or Camping Committee.
# Greater Alabama Council Conservation Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Phone No.</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kristin Massie</td>
<td>Awards Coordinator</td>
<td>205-706-2323</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kristinmassie@bellsouth.net">kristinmassie@bellsouth.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Dunn</td>
<td>Conservation Advisor</td>
<td>256-544-4168</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kenneth.h.dunn@nasa.gov">kenneth.h.dunn@nasa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Director of Camping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                  | Committee Member          |             |                          |
|                  | Committee Member          |             |                          |
|                  | Committee Member          |             |                          |
|                  | Committee Member          |             |                          |
|                  | Committee Member          |             |                          |
|                  | Committee Member          |             |                          |

**Note:** To date the GAC Conservation Committee has not been approved.

## Useful Links
Greater Alabama Council, Conservation Committee:  
[http://1bsa.org/???](http://1bsa.org/???)  – Note: To date this link has not been established

National Hornaday Website with Editable Application Forms:  
Hornaday Award Applicant’s Checklist

1. Has the Candidate planned, led, and completed the appropriate number of significant projects from separate project categories?
   - 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

2. Has the Candidate completed all necessary Merit Badges?

3. Has the Candidate performed research for all projects?
   - The Candidate has shown documentation that research related to the project was performed.
   - The Candidate has shown that alternatives were investigated.
   - The project includes documentation related to other similar cases.
   - The Candidate should have a sound explanation for the best practice that has been chosen for the project.

4. Were the project requirements clearly stated in the documentation?

5. Were the project success criteria clearly stated in the documentation?

6. How much has the Candidate contributed to the improvement or better management of natural resources and the environment?

7. Has the Candidate shown leadership during the project?

8. To what extent has the Candidate encouraged other people to plan, understand, appreciate, and practice sound conservation and environmental protection methods?

9. Have there been any public relations as part of the project?

10. Are thank-you letters documented as part of the project?

11. Is there a list of lessons learned as part of the project?

12. Is there a project plan listing the planned and actual tasks, times, and resources used on the project?

13. Is there an appropriate level of budgeting and records for this project?

14. Is there an appropriate number of photographs and diagrams in the documentation to show the conditions before, during, and after the project?

15. Did the project meet the success criteria? Did it have an impact to the community and the environment? Did it have an impact?

16. Is there an ongoing piece of this project that continues into the future?

17. Has the Scout presented the project in a professional manner?
Hornaday Service Project Workbook

Greater Alabama Council
Hornaday Service Project

Approvals of project I, II, III, IV or V

Before You Start

The project plan must be reviewed and approved by the beneficiary of the project, your unit leader, the unit committee, and the council or district advancement committee before the project is started. The following questions must be answered before giving this approval:

Remember, the project must be approved before you begin, so make sure all signatures have been secured before you start the project.

- What is the project you are planning?
- Who will benefit from the project?
- How will they benefit?
- What representative of the project’s beneficiary will be contacted for guidance in planning the project?
- What are the project planning details?

After Completion

Although your project was preapproved by the project’s beneficiary, your unit leader, the unit committee, and the council or district advancement committee before it was begun, the board of review must approve the manner in which it was carried out. The following must be answered:

- In what ways did you demonstrate leadership of others?
- Give examples of how you directed the project rather than doing the work yourself.
- In what way did the religious institution, school, or community group benefit from the project?
- Did the project follow the plan?
- If changes to the plan were made, explain why the changes were necessary.
Project Description

Project name:

Describe the project you plan to do.

What group will benefit from the project?

Name of religious institution, school, or community:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
My project will be of benefit to the group because

This concept was discussed with my unit leader on:

____________________________________  
Date

The project concept was discussed with the following representative of the group that will benefit from the project.

____________________________________  
Representative’s name  
Date of meeting

____________________________________  
Representative’s title  
Phone No.
Photos of Posters or Sign made for the Troop or Pack meetings:

Before photos

After photos

Attach photos of the poster used to remind the Cub Scouts, Webelos and/or Scouts about the project work day.

Attach announcements/flyers/poster sent.
Project Details

Plan your work by describing the present condition, the method, materials to be used, project helpers, and a time schedule for carrying out the project, the estimated cost of the project, and how the needed funds will be obtained. Describe any safety hazards you might face, and explain how you will ensure the safety of those carrying out the project.

Approval Signatures for Project Plan

Project plans were reviewed and approved by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious institution, school, or community representative</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scoutmaster/Coach/Advisor</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Advisor</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council or district advancement committee member</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carrying Out the Project

Record the progress of your project. Keep a record of how much time you spend planning and carrying out the project. List who, besides yourself, worked on the project, the days they worked, the number of hours they worked each day, and the total length of time others assisted on the project.

If appropriate, list the type and cost of any materials required to complete the project. If your original project plan changes at any time, be sure to document what the change was and the reason for the change.
Attach Project Work photos
**Hours I Spent Working on the Project**

The length of time spent should be as adequate as is necessary for you to demonstrate your leadership of two or more individuals in planning and carrying out your project.

Hours I spent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning the project:</th>
<th>No. of hours:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out the project:</td>
<td>No. of hours:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hours I spent working on the project:</td>
<td>No. of hours:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hours Spent by Scouts & Cub Scouts Working on the Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date (mm/dd/yy)</th>
<th>No. of Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total number of hours others worked on the project: __________

For a grand total, add the total number of hours you spent on the project to the total number of hours others worked on the project: __________

### Materials Required to Complete the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Material</th>
<th>Cost of Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes

List any changes made to the original project plan and explain why those changes were made.
Attach Copy of Letters

- Copy of thank you letters
- Letter or letters from representative of religious institution, school, or community
Approvals for Completed Project

Start date of project: __________________________ Completion date of project: __________________________

The Scout/candidate, ____________________________________________________________, attests that he has attained the rank of First Class Scout. The Scout/candidate further attests that this Hornaday project has been completed by the Scout/candidate and is therefore respectfully submitting this paperwork for consideration.

__________________________  __________________________
Candidate’s signature            Date

This project was planned, developed, and completed by the candidate.

__________________________  __________________________
Signature of Scoutmaster/Coach/Advisor                          Date

__________________________  __________________________
Signature of the Representative of Religious Institution, School, or Community                          Date

__________________________  __________________________
Signature of Project Advisor                          Date
## Groups and Agencies Working on Alabama's Environment

### South Alabama Organizations
- Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust
- Baldwin County Trailblazers
- Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge
- Dauphin Island Sea Lab
- Delta Bike Project
- Dog River Clearwater Revival
- Friends of Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge
- Islands of Perdido Foundation
- Mobile Bay Audubon Society
- Mobile Bay National Estuary Program
- Mobile Bay Sierra Club
- Mobile Baykeeper
- Mobile County Wildlife and Conservation Association
- Mobilians on Bikes
- Partners for Environmental Progress
- Share the Beach
- The Project CATE Foundation
- Weeks Bay Reserve
- Weeks Bay Foundation
- Wolfbay Watershed Watch

### State Organizations
- Alabama Clean Water Partnerships
- Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
- Alabama Cooperative Extension Service
- Alabama Department of Environmental Management
- ADCNR – Freshwater Fisheries
- ADCNR – Marine Resources Division
- Alabama Environmental Council
- Alabama Forever Wild Land Trust
- Alabama Office of Water Resources
- Alabama Rivers Alliance
- Alabama Rural Water Association
- Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee
- Alabama Water Watch
- Alabama Wildlife Center
- Alabama Wildlife Federation
- Clean Water Future
- Coastal Conservation Association of Alabama
- Conservation Alabama
- Environmental Education Association of Alabama
- Geological Survey of Alabama
- Legacy, Partners in Environmental Education
- The Nature Conservancy in Alabama
Regional Organizations:

- Alabama Marine Mammal Sighting Network
- Birmingham Audubon Society
- Black Warrior Clean Water Partnership
- Black Warrior Riverkeeper
- Cahaba River Society
- Coosa Riverkeeper
- Gulf of Mexico Alliance
- Gulf of Mexico Foundation
- Gulf of Mexico Program
- Gulf Restoration Network
- Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission
- Friends of the Locust Fork River
- MS-AL Sea Grant Consortium
- Southern Association of Marine Educators
- Southern Environmental Law Center
- Wild South

National Organizations:

- Association of National Estuary Programs
- Ducks Unlimited
- Environmental Law Institute
- Institute for Conservation Leadership
- North American Environmental Education Association
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Resources Defense Council
- OxfamAmerica
- Share the Road
- The Nature Conservancy
- Ocean Conservancy
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- US Geological Survey
- Waterkeeper Alliance
Acknowledgements

Sections used of Guide created by The Blue Ridge Mountains Council used by permission

William O’Brochta, Original Author
Council William T. Hornaday Awards Coordinator
Blue Ridge Mountains Council Conservation Committee
william@obrochta.net
540-525-6607

Greater Alabama Council Version Creators

Hornaday Award Guide Creator
Kristin Massie,
Greater Alabama Council
Vulcan District Hornaday Counselor
kristinmassie@bellsouth.net
205-706-2323

Hornaday Award Guide Advisor
Hornaday Medal Service Project Workbook Creator
Ken Dunn, Certified Alabama Arborist
Greater Alabama Council Executive Board Member
Conservation Advisor
kenneth.h.dunn@nasa.gov
256-883-1961