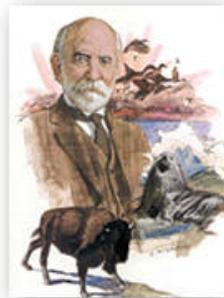


Stonewall Jackson Area Council



W. T. Hornaday,

William T. Hornaday Award

Program Guide

Introduction

This guide was originally created in 2016 as part of the Woodbadge Ticket requirements by Edward Zimmer, under the supervision of the Conservation Committee of the Stonewall Jackson Area Council. Its purpose is to assist Boy Scouts, Venturers, Scouting Units, and Scouters in understanding how to complete the requirements for the various William T. Hornaday Awards and, thereby, gain knowledge of the methods and practices associated with environmental stewardship, resource sustainability, and natural resources conservation.

In an effort to keep this guide current and relevant, this guide will undergo an annual review by the conservation committee. If, as a user of this guide, you see items needing revision, updating, or correction, please send all comments to the Council Conservation Committee Chair, Mr. Harold Tate (hvtate@comcast.net) or Hornaday Award Coordinator, Edward Zimmer (ezimmer1130@gmail.com).

This guide would not have been possible without the leadership shown by the Conservation Committees of the Blue Ridge Mountain Council and the Tidewater Council in creating Hornaday Guides for their councils. The concept for this guide, the structure of the document, and much of the content is taken and/or adapted from these documents. Biographical information on William T. Hornaday is from the Wikipedia.com entry for William T. Hornaday.

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Section 1

Background on the Awards



Biography: William Temple Hornaday

William Temple Hornaday, SC. D. (December 1, 1854 – March 6, 1937) was an American zoologist, conservationist, taxidermist, and author. He served as the first director of the New York Zoological Park, known today as the Bronx Zoo, and he was a pioneer in the early wildlife conservation movement in the United States.

Hornaday was born in Avon, Indiana, and educated at Oskaloosa College, the Iowa State Agricultural College (now Iowa State University) and in Europe.

Hornaday served as a taxidermist at Henry Augustus Wards' National Science Establishment in Rochester, New York. During his time there, he traveled extensively through Asia collecting samples in India, Ceylon (modern day Sri Lanka), Malaya, and Sarawak (both in modern day Borneo). 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 create a live animals exhibit in Washington. From that effort, the National Zoological Garden was established. Also while at the museum, Hornaday developed an interest in the status of the American Buffalo (Bison). He

undertook a census of bison by writing to ranchers, hunters, army officers, and zookeepers across the West and Canada. Based on these accounts, he was able to reliably estimate that, as recently as the civil war (1861 – 1865), there were as many as 15 million wild bison in North America and he also established that the number had rapidly depleted to alarmingly low numbers and that all the large herds were already extinct. The decimation of this once plentiful species had a profound effect on Hornaday, transforming him into a conservationist and advocate for the bison and other threatened species, including the Alaskan fur seal. In 1890, Hornaday left the museum and later became 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 living in their natural habitats in order to provide a better understanding of their native ecosystems and conditions. Hornaday was also instrumental in preserving Goat Mountain Park and Snow Creek Game Preserve.

As an author, Hornaday published twenty-six books on topics ranging 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 a charter member of the National Wildlife Federation Conservation Hall of Fame.

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.

Section 2

Hornaday Award Requirements

Almost every member of the scouting community has an opportunity to earn some type of Hornaday Award. Scouts and Venturers can earn the Hornaday Badge, which is awarded by the individual council, or the Hornaday Bronze and/or Silver Medal, which are awarded nationally. Units, including troops, crews and even packs, can earn the Hornaday Unit Certificate and flag ribbon. Adult Scouters can earn the Hornaday Gold Badge (awarded by the council) and the Hornaday Gold Medal (awarded nationally). Finally, non-scouters can earn the Hornaday Gold Certificate, also awarded nationally. Specific requirements for each of these is presented below.

Boy Scouts and Venturers

Scouts, Varsity Scouts, and Venturers, are eligible to fulfill the requirements and earn the Hornaday Badge, Hornaday Bronze Medal, and Hornaday Silver Medal. The most basic requirement is scouts must have attained at least the rank of First Class. Scouts then have to earn a number of merit badges from two separate groups:

Group 1	Group 2	
Energy	Bird Study	Fishing
Environmental Science <u>or</u> Sustainability	Landscape Architecture	Reptile and Amphibian Study
Fish and Wildlife Management	Fly-Fishing	Gardening
Forestry	Geology	Insect Study
Public Health	Mammal Study	Nature
Soil and Water Conservation	Nuclear Science	Oceanography
	Plant Study	Pulp and Paper
	Weather	

There are some special rules for Venturers. If you are a Venturer who is dual enrolled in a Troop and a Crew, you can either complete the merit badge requirements or the special Venturing requirements until you turn eighteen years old. Venturers in only a crew or over age eighteen must complete a tabletop display and lead a group in completing a conservation project for the Hornaday Badge and also earn the Ecology, Plants and Wildlife, and Conservation electives of the Venturing Ranger Award for the Hornaday Bronze and Silver Medals. If a scout turns eighteen while completing their Hornaday project, they can join a Venturing crew and continue to earn Hornaday Awards, but they must complete the Venturing requirements.

For all the Scout awards, each scout or Venturer is required to plan, organize, and complete one or more large conservation projects, similar to an Eagle project but within certain categories and with a significant research and problem solving component not always found in an Eagle project. Projects are chosen from this list of categories:

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

Specific Hornaday Award Requirements

- **Hornaday Badge**
 - o Boy Scouts must earn three Merit Badges from Group 1 and two from Group 2.
 - o Venturers must make a tabletop display about a conservation project and lead a group (such as a Cub Pack) on a smaller conservation project.
 - o Everyone must plan, lead, and execute one significant conservation project from any one of the above categories. This can be the scouts Eagle project if it is also planned and conducted in accordance with Hornaday guidelines.
 - o The Council Conservation Committee recommends to the Council the Badge be awarded.

- **Hornaday Bronze Medal**
 - o Boy Scouts must earn four Merit Badges from Group 1, including Environmental Science or Sustainability, and two Merit Badges from Group 2.
 - o Venturers must earn the Venturing Ranger Award Ecology, Plants and Wildlife, and Conservation components.
 - o Everyone must plan, lead, and execute three substantial conservation projects, each from a different Project Category. One of these three can be the same project used for the Hornaday Badge.
 - o The National Hornaday Committee reviews the application and recommends to the National Conservation Committee the Bronze Medal be granted.

- **Hornaday Silver Medal**
 - o Boy Scouts must earn all six Group 1 Merit Badges, including either Environmental Science or Sustainability and three from category 2.
 - o Venturers must earn the Venturing Ranger Award Ecology, Plants and Wildlife, and Conservation components.
 - o Everyone must plan, lead, and execute four substantial conservation projects, each from a different Project Category. One of these can be the same project used for the

Hornaday Badge, but scouts cannot use the same projects used for completion of the Hornaday Bronze Medal.

- The National Hornaday Committee reviews the application and recommends to the National Conservation Committee the Silver Medal be granted.
 - If a scout does not meet the stringent requirements of the Silver Medal, they may be granted the Bronze Medal.
- **Hornaday Unit Award Certificate** – Packs, Troops, Crews, Ships, and Teams can earn a Hornaday Unit Award Certificate and accompanying flag ribbon.
- Plan, lead, and execute one significant conservation project from one of the above Project Categories,
 - The unit must have 60% of registered youth participate and it is recommended 60% or more of registered adults also participate.
 - Combining projects for different organizations is not allowed to meet the 60% participation goal, but units are allowed to conduct several smaller projects for one organization and meet the participation goal in this manner.
 - The Council Conservation Committee reviews the application and recommends the council award the Hornaday Unit Award Certificate.
 - The award can be earned in two ways
 - As part of a Hornaday Badge or Medal effort. In this case, the scout earning the Medal or Badge leads the effort and the Unit meets the 60% participation goal.
 - As a standalone project with 60% or greater Unit participation.
 - In both instances, a separate Hornaday Project Workbook should be completed for the Unit Award Certificate.
- **Hornaday Gold Badge** – Adult Scouters may be awarded the Hornaday Gold Badge.
- Have three years of contributions to conservation at the Council or District level.
 - Professional conservation experience is helpful, but not a requirement.
 - The application is reviewed by the Council Conservation Committee, who recommends awarding of the Badge to the Council
 - No projects are needed to receive the Hornaday Gold Badge
- **Hornaday Gold Medal** – Adult Scouters may be awarded the Hornaday Gold Medal
- Have twenty or more years of significant contributions to conservation at the regional or national level.
 - A potential recipient is recommended by the National Hornaday Committee to the National Conservation Committee
 - No more than six medals may be awarded annually, and only about fifty have been awarded in the past 100 years.
- **Hornaday Gold Certificate** – for non-scouter organizations or individuals.
- The National Conservation Committee grants the Hornaday Gold Certificate
 - Organizations are generally not affiliated with the BSA.

- Organizations or individuals must have demonstrated commitment educating youth in natural resource conservation and environmental improvement.
- Only six awards can be granted in a year.
- No projects are needed to receive the Hornaday Gold Badge.

Section 3

Hornaday and Eagle Projects

Youth members of scouting organizations who plan, lead, and execute an Eagle project, Venturing Summit project, or Sea Scout Quartermaster project can also get credit for the project as a Hornaday project, provided if it meets the criteria for the Hornaday program. There are key distinctions between the two, and both sets of criteria must be met for it to count as both.

The following table summarizes the key differences between the two types of projects.

William T. Hornaday Projects	Eagle Scout Service Projects
Conservation related	Any topic
Group leadership not required, but highly recommended	Must lead a group
Much research required	Research not required
Restricted to certain categories	Unrestricted choices
No fundraising required, but may be necessary	Fundraising can show leadership
Must be long-lasting	Need not have tangible impact
Few approvals needed	Many people must approve
Cannot be a "One-time" event	No follow-up needed
May be done individually but it is best to involve others	Group labor required
Generally over 200 hours and expectations increase with age	Generally over 100 hours, but no minimum required
National review may be required	Only local review required
More planning time, less labor	Balance labor and planning
Must utilize scientific method	Scientific method not required
Must educate others	Education not required

Conducting a Project

This section applies to all youth and units who want to conduct a project to qualify for one of the Hornaday awards.

It is very important that anyone wishing to work on a Hornaday project first contact the Council Hornaday Coordinator to receive additional information and get connected with a Conservation Advisor before beginning their project planning. The Conservation Coordinator will help guide the scout or unit through the process of planning and executing a suitable project and help ensure the stringent guidelines of the award are met. Scouts may also recruit their own Conservation Coordinator or a unit adult leader can serve as a coordinator, but they should share who the coordinator for the project is going to be with the Council Hornaday Coordinator early in the process.

Steps to Conducting a Hornaday Project

Step 1 – Contact Council Hornaday Coordinator

Step 2 – Select Conservation Advisor – It is important to discuss your advisor selection with the Council Hornaday Coordinator. A Conservation Advisor must be a registered scouter and have completed Youth Protection Training

Step 3 – Write Project Outline

- Use Hornaday Award Conservation Project Workbook
- Be certain the project falls into one of the eight allowable categories for Hornaday Award projects.

Step 4 – Complete Project Proposal

- Continue to use Hornaday Award Conservation Project Workbook
- Get signatures in workbook and benefiting organization approval before finishing plan

Step 5 - Complete Project Plan

- Continue using Hornaday Award Conservation Project Workbook
- Ensure all aspects of the plan are complete and continue to work with the Conservation Coordinator for approval

Step 6 – Conduct Project

Step 7 – Complete Project Report

- Finish Hornaday Award Conservation Project Workbook, completing all sections
- Include any letters of appreciation, awards, or news coverage the project received.

Step 8 – Complete Appropriate William T. Hornaday Award application

- Links to applications are found in Appendix 4

Step 10 – Review by Conservation Committee

- Council or National, depending on award

Step 11 – Award Presentation

Appendices

Appendix 1

Important Contact Information

Appendix 2

Hornaday Award Application Checklist

Appendix 3

Helpful Resources

Appendix 4

**Links to Needed Forms for the Hornaday
Projects and Awards**

Appendix 5

Partners in Conservation

Appendix 1
Important Contact Information

Position	Name	Phone	Email
Council Hornaday Coordinator	Ed Zimmer	757-653-7511	Ezimmer1130@gmail.com
Council Conservation Committee Chair	Harold Tate	540-942-1388	hvtate@comcast.net
Council Properties Committee Chair	Jeff Holsinger	540-434-4060	jeffholsinger@icloud.com

Appendix 2

Hornaday Award Application Checklist

1. Has the applicant attained the rank of First Class?

2. Has the applicant earned the required merit badges for the award?

Group 1

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Wildlife Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Science or Sustainability | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil and Water Conservation |

Group 2

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear Science | <input type="checkbox"/> Insect Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Plant Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bird Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Pulp and Paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Weather |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gardening | <input type="checkbox"/> Nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile and Amphibian Study |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology | <input type="checkbox"/> Oceanography | |

3. In which category or categories has the applicant planned, lead and executed the required number of projects? Each project must be in a different category.

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

4. Has the BSA Hornaday Workbook been fully completed?

- Research performed and documented
- Alternatives investigated
- Chosen practices proven to be effective
- Project requirements clearly stated
- Comprehensive project plan including:

<input type="checkbox"/> Planned tasks	<input type="checkbox"/> Budget and documentation
<input type="checkbox"/> Actual tasks	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos and/or diagrams
<input type="checkbox"/> Times	
<input type="checkbox"/> Resources	
- Leadership displayed (optional for a Hornaday project but highly recommended)
- Demonstrated education of others through the project
- Demonstrated success and environmental impact with an ongoing impact
- Thank you letters
- Lessons learned

Appendix 3

Helpful Resources

The BSA website has information that may be useful to review before starting a Hornaday project. That website can be found at:

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

The most comprehensive guide to the Hornaday Awards I am aware of is from our sister council to the south, the Blue Ridge Mountain Council. Their 100+ page guide is chock full of useful info, samples, etc... and can be found at:

https://bsa-brmc.org/sites/default/files/BRMC%20Hornaday%20Guide%208-1-15_0.pdf

Sample Hornaday Project Workbooks developed to accompany this Stonewall Jackson Area Council Workbook can be found on the Council website in the Hornaday Award Section.

Appendix 4

Links to Needed Forms for the Hornaday Projects and Awards

Hornaday Award Conservation Project Workbook

http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/Hornaday_Award_Conservation_Project_Workbook.pdf

William T. Hornaday Badge

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

William T. Hornaday Unit Award

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

William T. Hornaday Gold Badge

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

William T. Hornaday Medal, Silver or Bronze

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

William T. Hornaday Gold Medal

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

William T. Hornaday Gold Certificate

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

Appendix 5

Partners in Conservation

In an effort to help make project identification and development easier for youth and units aspiring to earn the Hornaday Awards, The Conservation Committee is interested in identifying organizations who are interested in working with the scouting movement and have property or programs that could be improved through a conservation project. If you become aware of an organization that has multiple possible projects suitable for the Hornaday Awards and is interested in working with scouts, please contact Ed Zimmer (ezimmer1130@gmail.com).

|