

*The Operations Of An
Order Of The Arrow Trail Crew*



*Dwight J. Waldorf
Ku-Ni-Eh Lodge #145
Trail Crew Advisor
September 1, 2013*

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Concept	5
Formation of KU-NI-EH Trail Corp	6
Trail Planning and Layout	8
Trail Construction	10

Safety

Personal Protection Equipment	12
Boots and Socks	12
Gloves	12
Eye Protection	12
Ear Protection	13
Hard Hats	13
Long Pants	13
Chain Saw Chaps	13
First Aid Kits	13
Food and Water	14
Safety Awareness	14

Hand Tools

Pulaski	15
Bow Saw	15
Loping Shears	15
Weed Whip	15
Shovel	16
Digging or Tamping Bar	16
Pick and Cutter Mattock	15
Grub Hoes and Adze Hoes	16
Rock Bar	17
McLeod	17

Diagrams

Diagram #1 Hand Tools	18
Diagram #2 Trail Crew Patch	19
Diagram #3 Trail Crew T-Shirt Design	20
Diagram #4 Crew Appreciation Certificate	21
Diagram #5 2001 Trail Crew Picture	22
Bibliography	23
Glossary	24
Dwight Waldorf Scout History	25
College of Commissioners Transcripts	26

Introduction

Can an Order of The Arrow Trail Crew, a youth led organization, make an impact on creating a functional trail system for a Boy Scout Reservation?

This report will cover the necessary steps required to implement an action plan by showing how a well-motivated trail crew can construct a very serviceable trail using basic hand tools in a safe and efficient manner. Furthermore, this proposal will start from the laying out a proposed trail on a topographical map to the completion of the trail.

To promote this project into a success story for the council camp properties and scouting itself, it is of the utmost importance to have volunteers, trail crews, professionals and ranger staff work together as a cohesive unit.

Imagine hiking through some of the same areas as Chief Roberts, Green Bar Bill, and other noteworthy scout figures. Imagine forming a team going into an experience as strangers and leaving as lifelong friends. Very few people get to enjoy the world's natural beauty much less understand what a true friendship is. Through this activity both can be accomplished. Each summer the Order of the Arrow invites you to participate in this rare occasion as part of the OA Trail Crew Program.

Camp Friedlander was founded through the generous donation of land by Edgar Friedlander. The land became a regional scouting oasis. The spectacular views of Lake Schott and the little Miami River are unique experiences for each and every person attending the camp and program.

Working carefully with your OA, you will build and maintain hiking trails for six days. Tough work, you must say? It is nothing Arrowmen cannot handle. If you ask past crew members, they would say it was the best part of their experience. Each day offer challenges that will be awesome for your growth as an individual as you learn about yourself.

Concept

Arrow Corps

In the summer of 2008, the Order of the Arrow deployed approximately 3,600 Arrowmen volunteers to Five National Forests, where they provided more than 280,000 service hours. They revitalized miles of trails and cleared thousands of acres of invasive trees and plants. Their work valued at more than 5.6 million dollars which valued up to the BSA's largest service project since WWII. It was conducted in a partnership with the U.S. Forest Service.

Summit Corps

In the summer of 2011, the Order of the Arrow, the New River Gorge National Park, and the United State Forest Service had joined together to create a program titled Summit Corp, the New River Experience. Fourteen hundred Arrowmen performed volunteer service supporting and constructing 12 miles of stacked loop trails. This month long project was valued at more than 1.6 million dollars and consisted of 78,544 hours of service as determined by the National Park Service.

The Formation of KU-NI-EH trail Corps

After returning from Summit Corps in July 2011, the current KU-NI-EH Lodge Chief Will Mondrall, Lodge Advisor Rob Beckman, and vigil member, Dwight Waldorf discussed the practicality of implementing a similar type program that summer at Dan Beard Council Camp Friedlander. In less than a month, a pilot program was designed and readied to start for the last week of summer camp season. Two adult Arrowmen, Chip Halfhill and Dwight Waldorf with youth Arrowmen Joe House, Matt Mahoney and Ian Findley participated in the pilot program.

The camp ranger staff supplied the crew with new full brim green hard hats that the Arrowmen would be able to keep. Hand tools were also supplied by the rangers staff for use during that trail week.

The scope of work for the week was to be the start of a new shooting sports trail. Starting with a new trailhead near the old medical lodge, the trail would transcend down hill some 1,700 linear feet finishing near the camp's shooting sports complex.

During the 2011 and 2012 trail building seasons, a combined crew of 11 Arrowmen completed the new shooting sports trail. It was capped off with trail signage being placed at both ends of the trail.

Mr. Guy Lampe joined the crew during the 2012 season. Guy had a great amount of trail layout knowledge and his talents were put to full use throughout the season. Guy implemented a program with the summer camp staff that encouraged scouts working on merit badges, that required community service, to work on trail construction. The program has been a resounding success and continues to be used into current camping seasons.

During the off season between the 2011 and the 2012, OA Lodge Advisor Rob Beckman and KU-NI-EH Trail Crew Advisor Dwight Waldorf met with council professionals. It was decided that youth would be charged 75 dollars for a week at camp with 45 dollars going to cover the dinning hall food cost. The remaining 30 dollars would be used for evening cracker carrels and Friday's lunch of pizza. Also covered in the discussion, was the commitment of the lodge to purchase several specialty hand trail tools. The list consisted of one Pulaski, one McLeod, and two grub hoes. The tools were given a huge workout the followed season with great success.

Joe House, youth tail boss, offered to take on the job of promoting the trail crew. Joe and Mr. Waldorf put together a plan to promote the crew. Joe would visit each OA chapter during the spring to promote the trail crew. He would also set up a display table at the annual OA Winter Banquet and scoutmaster/SPL summer camp meetings. Even though Joe put much effort into the promotions, only three youth signed up for the 2012 season, one of which was Joe.

The crew talked about procuring items that could be given to future crew members to promote the project. After much discussion the following items would be given to future members. Full brim green hard hat, safety yellow T-shirt with logo, trail crew patch, and a ball cap with logo. Only future seasons will determine if these items will have any impact on attracting new trail crew members.

Trail Planning and Layout

Anyone can thoughtlessly scratch out a trail route on a map, but a well-developed plan is necessary to ensure a successful trail. The purposes of the planning phase are to develop a trail that will be of interest as well as anticipate possible problems and provide correctible or preventive action.

The trail layout stage is where the process of venturing into the woods and the physical task of building a trail begins. Trail layout relies on construction and maintenance, as much as planning.

Once you reach the proposed area for the trail you need to walk around to find the best soils and appropriate grades. The more time you spend in the field in this layout phase, the better the trail location will be. Remember, that an hour of time while doing trail layout will often equal weeks of a trail crew's time and can save years of maintenance headaches.

Laying out a trail demands that you follow the best line for the trail. Trail designers need to know where they are even if they drift into multiple dead ends. Bring someone with you. Trail layout is safer, faster and often provides better results when done in pairs. One person can scout ahead while the trailing person hangs the flag line.

Fall is the best time of the year to layout trails; leaves have fallen off the trees and sight lines are excellent. It is also necessary to check your trail route at different times of the year. For example, check in the spring for indications of drainage and wetness problems.

The layout process is one of trial and error. As it proceeds, you will continually backtrack and reflag the route until finally the location meets the needs of the hiker. As you layout the trail, pay attention to where you will install drainage devices in advance, to prevent erosion problems in the future.

When flagging the route, use different colors of flagging tape. Choose one color for initial cruises, and the flag control points in a separate color. Use a bright color to define draft lines, and still another color to mark the centerline of the final trails route. Place the flagging tape no more than 50 feet apart on the finish line or close enough so that the trail builders can see more than one flag at any one point. Sometimes in very dense growth, you may need to tie ribbons a foot to two feet apart.

Where possible always use a side hill trail location, and check soil characteristics at regular intervals. Keep the gradient below 20% if possible, unless you plan to harden the steep grades during construction.

Remind the trail builders to remove all flagging tape when the project is completed.

Trail Construction

The first step in building a new trail is the clearing of the travel corridor. The corridor for hiking trails usually extends three feet to four feet to each side of the trail centerline and eight feet up from the proposed tread.

Trees that must be removed to make way for the tread should be cut off at waist height to make it easier for the workers later to dig them out. Trees within the clearance corridor, but not growing in the tread itself, may be cut flush with the surface of the ground. Brush saws are ideal for cutting back tree branches that extend into the corridor.

Crews find it best to clear ground cover down to bare soil before constructing trail tread. In all cases, brush, duff, and ground litter that have been removed should be scattered out of sight of the trail.

Complete all the brushing and clearing before beginning the next construction phase. Brushing is work for saws and loppers. A shovel, however, signals the start of excavation. Once digging begins, you are at long last, fully committed to the surveyed trail location.

Building a trail across flat or gently rolling terrain may require little more than brushing a travel corridor and then using stones laid at the edges of the proposed tread to guide hikers along the route of the new trail. As terrain becomes steeper, however, it is increasingly likely that a new trail will travel along the side of a slope. Slopes will require excavation to shape a shelf, or bench, to hold the trail.

Placing pin flags at intervals of five feet or less, will give a clear indication of the flow of the proposed trail. Marking trail segments with pin flags is also an effective way to help inexperienced crewmembers envision the new route.

Scratch a line into the earth to mark the inside edge of the tread. Workers using the line as a guide can dig down with mattocks, grub hoes, McLeods, Pulaski, and shovels until they have removed enough soil to form a tread of the correct width. It should be a full bench cut, meaning the entire width of the tread is as solid, undisturbed mineral earth.

Loose soil should never be piled at the edge of the trail in an effort to widen the tread. A trail that had been widened with freestanding fill materials has an outside face

that is much steeper than the prevailing grade of the slope on which it rests. In addition to the fact that the soil will never be as compacted as the undisturbed earth, it usually causing these ill conceived tread extenders, to be washed away or to slide out from under the feet of hikers.

One way to dispose of excavated soil is to stockpile it for later use in restoration sites or as fill behind retaining walls or in turnpikes.

Project specifications will call for a tread of a particular width, usually eighteen inches, twenty-four inches, or thirty-six inches. Try to build the tread a couple of inches wider than specified. Silt building up on the inside edge of the tread and some inevitable crumbling of the outside edge will narrow the trail, eliminating that two inch cushion and leave a tread of the specified width.

After a section of tread has been grubbed out, shape the backslopes. Some construction specifications suggest equation for figuring the angle of the back slope in relation to the angle of the prevailing grade of the hillside. They all boil down to this: build the back slope by removing any material grade of the trail that would otherwise fall down onto the tread in the course of the first few years.

With the tread roughed out and the back slope in shape, a crew can finish a section of new trail by smoothing the tread and creating the out slope.

Most side hill trails are out sloped, or slightly tilted, so the water flowing onto them will run across the tread and down the hillside. The amount of the tilt is small, specifications usually call for an out slope grade of only a few percent. That is a slight pitch that hikers and bikers will be unlikely to notice it. Ensure proper drainage by keeping the edge of the trail clear of berm, logs, rocks, or other barriers.

The tendency among inexperienced crews is to build a tread with too much outslope. If, as you can stand in the center of a trail, you can feel the tread listing beneath you, there is more outslope than necessary. A crew that attempts to build a tread that has no tilt at all, will probably end up with just about the right outside.

Safety

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Use of personal protective equipment while doing trail work can make the difference between having a successful, injury free day and one that is plagued with injuries.

Boots and Socks

Sturdy leather boots are one of the most important pieces of gear a trail worker can have. A well-made pair of boots will keep you comfortable and protect your feet while you work. Many people use lightweight cloth boots for hiking. These boots provide inadequate protection for most trail work. Help protect your feet from blistering by wearing the right socks. Use heavyweight wool or wool blend. Do not wear cotton socks that will adsorb moisture and increase the chances of blistering.

Gloves

Gloves should be worn for most trail work activates, although certain tasks require finger mobility and additional dexterity that are limited when using gloves. Some of the trail work activities, such as chain saw work require the operator to wear gloves to protect their hands from possible serious injury. Leather gloves are often the choice of trail workers as they offer more cut protection than cotton gloves and generally hold up better with heavy use.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses are inexpensive and lightweight. The use of the impact-resistant kind offers protection of the sides and well as the front. While eye protection is suggested for all trail work, be sure to wear safety glasses during any axe work and all work involving hammers, chain saws and splitting of rock.

Ear Protection

Two types of ear protection are generally available. Plastic ear muffs worn on the outside of the ears and foam plugs, which are worn in the ear canal. Both are designed to reduce external noise to a level that prevents or limits hearing loss. Either are acceptable and is up to the individual's preference, but are a necessity.

Hard Hats

Hard hats should be required when doing trail activities and must be worn in any situation in which falling or flying objects could present a danger. Helmets that are not designed for trail work activities should not be worn because they might not provide adequate protection.

Long Pants

Long pants should be used for most trail work activities to protect the user from cuts, scraped and bruises. Consider hiking to the work site in short pants and changing into long pants when hot weather would make wearing long pants uncomfortable for hiking.

Chain Saw Chaps

Chain saw chaps are worn over pants and cover a person's legs and lower torso to provide cut-resistance and prevent a serious injury from occurring. The fibers in chaps catch and clog the drive sprocket, which in turn stops the chain rotation quickly and ideally before serious personal injury occurs. This is also a necessary item of clothing.

First Aid Kits

Every trail crew should have a First-Aid kit with them at all times. The contents should be based on the number of people in the crew, hazards posed by the work, and remoteness of the work location. Inventory your First-Aid kit regularly and replenish any used or damaged supplies. Trail workers should, at the very least, receive training in wilderness first aid and CPR to be prepared for emergencies. It is recommended that the trail crew leader obtain more advanced training in first aid.

Food and Water

Stay properly hydrated and you will be a safer, happier, and more efficient trail worker. Being properly hydrated will help you avoid hypothermia, heat exhaustion and heat stroke. Drink small amounts often rather than a quart in one sitting. Bring plenty of food with you to eat. Do not scrimp on food. Eat the food you know is healthy and will provide you with energy. Remember to pack out awareness.

Safety

Before you set out on the trail, get in the right mindset. The safety of yourself and others in your work party should be your first priority. When making decisions, always lean on the side of safety. Remember that if you or another member of your party gets hurt, you cannot expect an immediate response from emergency workers in the woods. While the leader is usually responsible for ensuring safe work habits and techniques are used, it is important to stress that all individuals are responsible for their own safety.

Crew leaders should hold safety meetings each morning before work begins to go over proper techniques. Run through the fundamentals of preparation with the group. Leaders should monitor crew safety levels continually, and communicate with the crew if changes are needed. They should be especially aware of their own behaviors and practices, since their actions will set the tone.

Before going into the woods on their own first trip, trail workers must know minimally how to lift heavy items safely, carry tools safely, and identify the circle of danger. These topics can be covered in a safety talk at the trailhead or other starting point.

Hand Tools

Pulaski

This tool is a single-bit axe with a small ADZE/hoe blade. Originally created for use in digging fire lines in wild land firefighting, because it combines two traditional woodworking tools (the axe and the ADZE). A well-sharpened Pulaski is a versatile tool. Pulaski are most generally used for side hill grubbing, cutting roots, removing blow downs, clearing drainages, and other trail maintenance.

Bow Saws

Bow saws come in wide variety of sizes and shapes. Bow saws cut on both a pulling and pushing stroke. Today, most bow saws have a steel or aluminum frame with blades ranging in length from sixteen to thirty-six inches. Most bow saws have blades that are replaced rather than sharpened. Bring spare blades and parts when working in the field.

Lopping Shears

Handles are made of wood, steel, or aluminum. Cutting heads are either the sliding-blade-and-hook type or the anvil type. Most shears cut one inch to one and three-fourth inch limbs. Do not cut anything larger than the diameter of the handle. Since loppers are one of the primary tools of maintaining trails, it is important to purchase high quality shears.

Weed Whip

Known as the weed whip, it was developed for clearing brush and low growth along hiking trails it is used in a swinging motion, like a golf club. The ones with a double-edge blade enable the worker to cut on the backswing as well as the upswing. Sharpen the weed whip similar to the way an axe is sharpened with a bastard file and stone.

Shovel

The commonly used round-point shovel has two styles of handles, either a long handle or a D-handle. The shorter D-handle is more appropriate in congested situation. Some also find lifting with this type of shovel to be easier, since the load is closer to the body. Others favor the long handle shovel, because it offers a longer reach and usually requires no bending. Do not pry heavily with a shovel.

Digging or Tamping Bar

A long digging bar is used to loosen compacted or rocky soil. A small blade is at one end with the other end flattened into a good tamping surface. These are lightweight, effective tools for digging holes, and lack of stiffness preclude them from moving large rocks and being very useful backcountry tools.

Pick and Cutter Mattock

Two types of mattocks are available, both of which have an ADZE or a blade set at right angles to the handle for grubbing. They differ by having either a pick or a cutter blade at the end. Mattocks are heavy, rugged tools that do not break easily. They can be used to chop through roots, loosen compacted soil, and pry out broken rocks. The cutter mattock may be more effective in areas with deep soil and more roots.

Grub Hoes and ADZE Hoes

Hoes of various style are used in trail construction and maintenance. They are particularly useful for digging new trails, side hill grubbing, building and clearing drainages. ADZE hoes are essentially mattocks without a cutter blade or pick. These hoes are about three to four inches wide and have a handle like a mattock. ADZE hoes are heavy but are preferred where the soil is rocky. A grub hoe or Hazel hoe is lighter and has a wider blade, sharper edge and curved handle. It's most useful where a significant amount of side hill grubbing has to be done, except where the soil is very rocky. The wider blade moves more soil, the sharper edge cuts roots well, and the curved handle facilitates use.

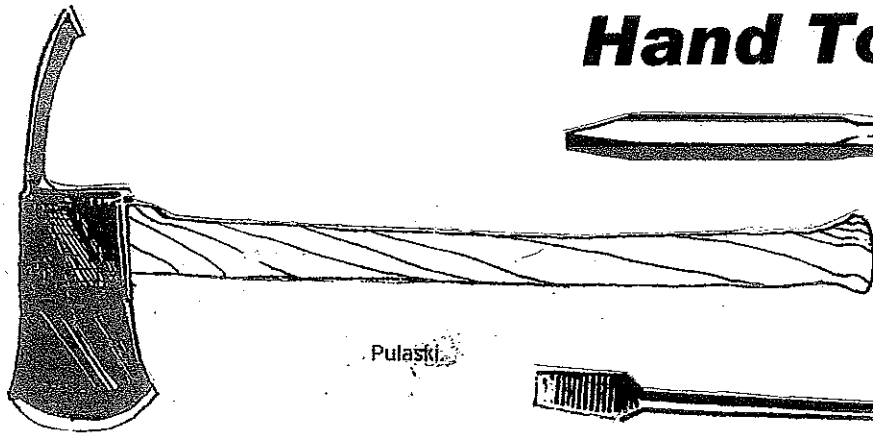
Rock Bar

The rock bar is an essential tool for moving large and small rocks. The best rock bars are sixteen to eighteen pounds, hardened-steel, and about four and a half feet long with a beveled tip. The rock bars length allows for various ways to level and push a rock. The lifting strength is dramatically increased if used in conjunction with either a smaller rock or a log as a fulcrum. A rock bar's chisel-shaped tip provides additional mechanical advantages for moving extremely heavy objects.

McLeod

The McLeod combined a heavy-duty rake with a large, sturdy hoe. McLeod's work well for constructing trails through light soil, vegetation, or for reestablishing tread when materials from back slope slough onto the trail. A McLeod is essential for compacting tread and is helpful for checking out slopes. If you hate leaving a bolt impression in your compacted tread, remove the bolt that secures the tooth head and weld the head to the mounting plate. McLeod is inefficient in rock or unusually bushy areas.

Hand Tools



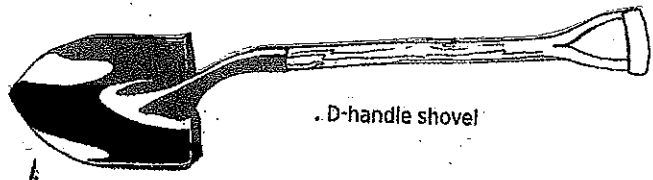
Pulaski.



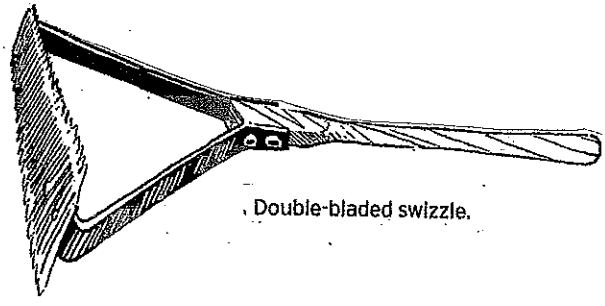
Rock bar.



Digging bar.



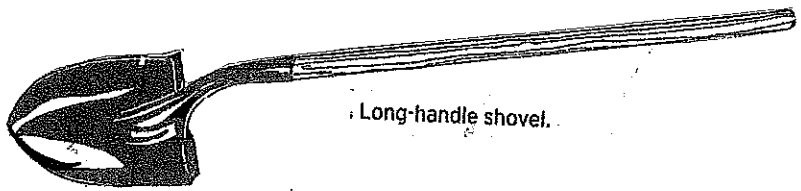
D-handle shovel.



Double-bladed swizzle.

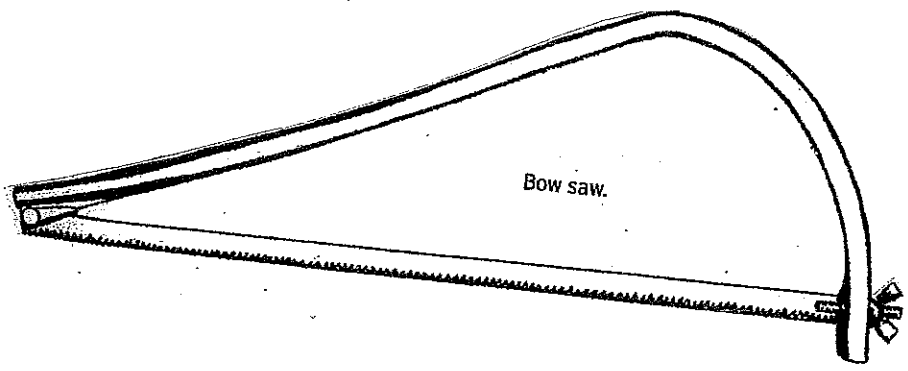
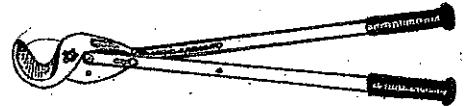


Grub hoe.

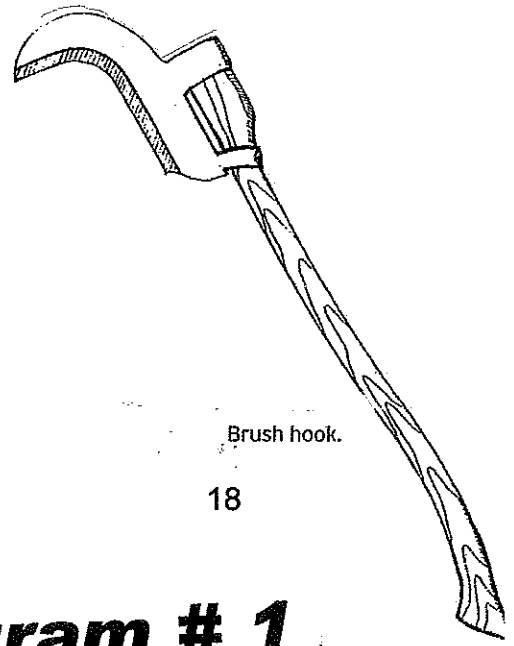


Long-handle shovel.

SLIDING BLADE w/ COMPOUND GEAR-DRIVEN TYPE



Bow saw.



Brush hook.

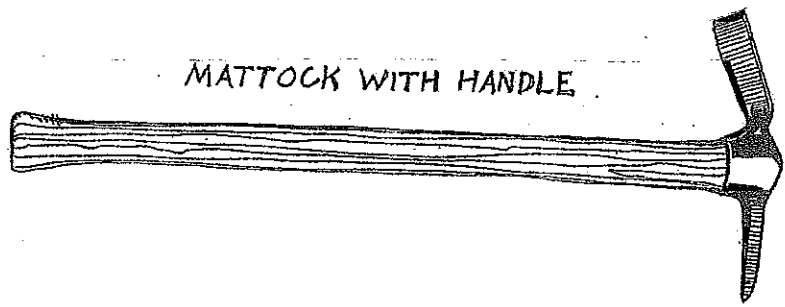
CUTTER MATTOCK



PICK MATTOCK



MATTOCK WITH HANDLE

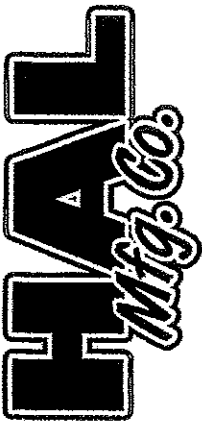


Ku-Ni-Eh Trail Crew Patch

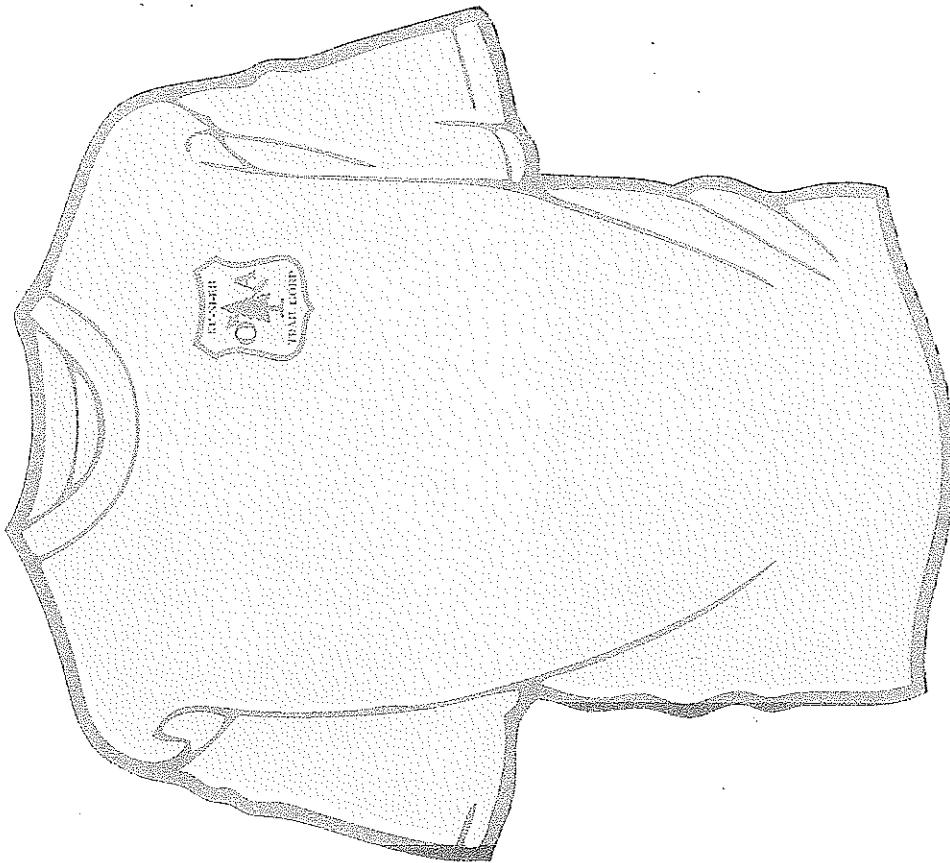


Diagram #2

513.541.2505 • fax 541-4710 • WWW.HALMFGCO.COM
email halmfg@yahoo.com



SCREEN PRINTING & EMBROIDERY



FRONT

BACK



Diagram # 3

SIGNATURE FOR APPROVAL: DATE:

ARTWORK **WILL NOT** GO INTO PRODUCTION UNTIL APPROVAL SHEET IS SIGNED AND FAXED BACK.
*Once approval sheet is signed Hal Manufacturing Company is not responsible for any mistakes such as spelling errors or colors.

KU-NI-EH LODGE 145 CINCINNATI OHIO

145

THE HARD HATS

145

KU-NI-EH TRAIL CREW



Presents to:

Dwight Waldorf



This certificate of appreciation is given for your
"Cheerful Service" of trail construction at
Camp Edgar Friedlander Scout
Reservation of the Dan Beard Council

[Signature]

Lodge Chief

[Signature]

Lodge Advisor

Summer of 2013

Date

KU-NI-EH SERVICE

CORP 2012

KU-NI-EH CORP PROMOTIONAL EVENTS

Thursday, February 23rd, 2012

Chairman: Joe House

Advisor: Dwight Waldorf

Advisor: CHIP

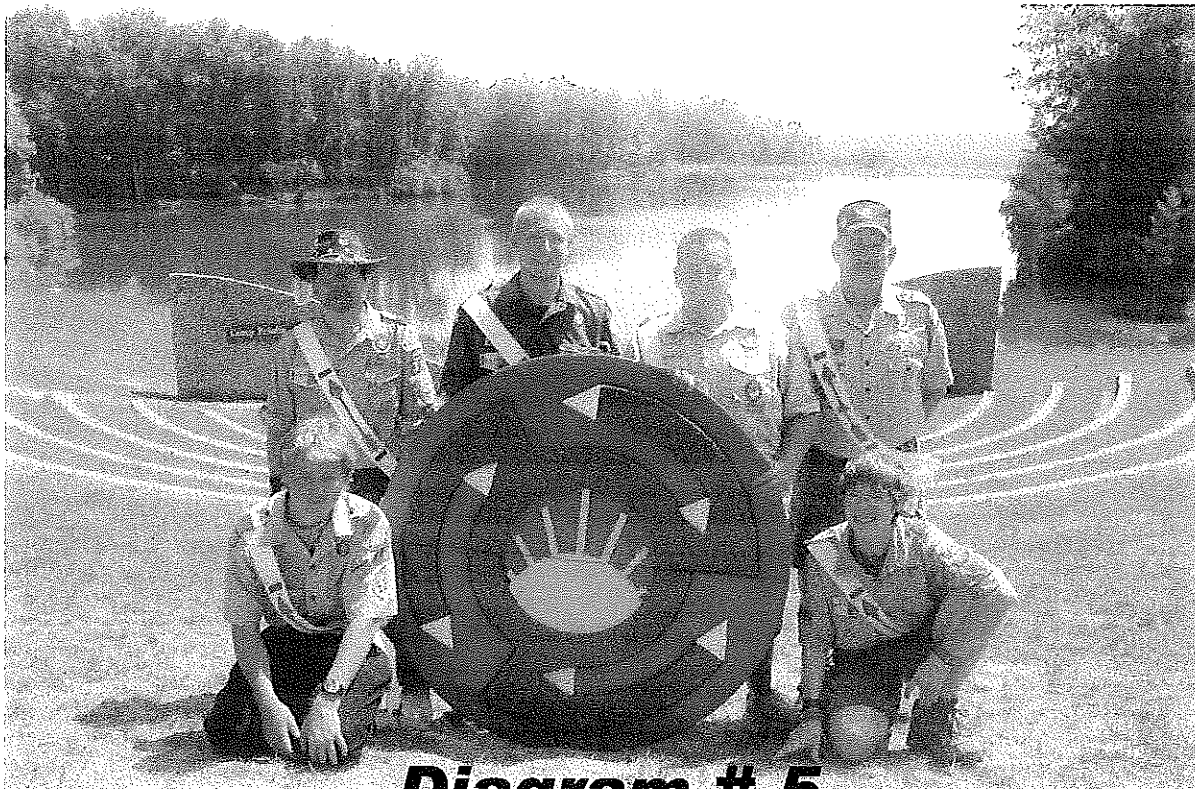


Diagram # 5

Bibliography

AMC's Complete Guide to Trail Building & Maintenance by the staff of AMC's trail
Department ISBN 978-1-934028-16-2
Publisher- Appalachian Mountain Club Books

Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook 2007 Edition
Woody Hesselbarth, Brian Vachowski, and May Ann Davis
6E62A33
Publisher- Missoula Technology and Development

Oa- bsa.org/events/summitcorps2011
[bsa/annual/report/previousyears/arrowcorps5](http://bsa.org/annual/report/previousyears/arrowcorps5)

Lightly on the Land by Robert C. Birkby
ISBN 978-0-89886-847-7
Publisher- The Mountain Books

Philmont Oa Trail Crew Promotional Sheet
Publisher- Boy Scouts of America

Appalachian Trail
Design, construction, and maintenance
William Birchard Jr. and Robert Proudman
ISBN 1-917963-72X
Publisher- Appalachian Trail Conference

Glossary

Backslope- Bank above the trail tread resulting from trail construction.

Berm- Raised outside edge of a trail.

Culvert- Hollow pipe for draining water across a trail or a road; natural culverts have been built using hollow logs and with rocks; usually made with corrugated steel.

Duff- Organic layer of the soil containing roots, leaf litter, and mold; also known as humus.

Erosion- Natural process by which soils move downhill or downwind; may be greatly accelerated on trails from water, wind and user traffic.

Flagline- Proposed location of a trail, marked in plastic flags, as in the relocation flagline.

Mineral soil- Soil free of organic matter used for trail tread construction.

Mulch- Organic matter spread on newly constructed trail work to help stabilize soils and protect them from erosion.

Outflow or outwash- Water and its sediment load once it leaves the trail and the area it flows through.

Outslope- Slope of the bench towards its outside edge; recommended outslope bench to shed water should be one inch drop in 18 horizontal inches; or about 5%.

Percent slope- Number of feet rise (vertical) divided by feet of run (horizontal) times 100 to get percent slope; example: 15 feet of rise over 100 feet of run is 15% slope.

Riprap- Stones or rocks placed next to each other to the side of the trail to mitigate erosion and confine the impact of traffic.

Sidehill- Trail location that cuts across the slope or the side of the mountain, as opposed to the following along the top of the ridge, or along the fall line which goes straight up and down the slope.

Slope- Angle of the ground from a level position measured as a ratio in percent of rise over run, or in degrees.

Switchback- Acute turn in the trail's direction to gain or lose elevation where an obstacle prevents continuation of a constant trail grade.

Trailhead- Beginning of a trail or trail section, or an access point, sometimes with parking, information signs, ect.

Tread or Treadway- That part of the trail which is walked upon; the bench.

TurnPike- Low, linear, elevated earthen walkways across flat wet areas, with fill held in place by rock or log cribbing

Wire Flags- Wire wands with square plastic flags at one end for field layout and marking or relocations for new trail sections.

My Scouting History

Pack 44	1953-1958	Dan Beard Council	Earned Arrow of Light
Troop 288	1958-1964	Dan Beard Council	Earned Rank of Eagle with Bronze Palm
Ship 288	1964-1974	Dan Beard Council	Served both as a youth, and Adult Advisor
Pack 186	1987-1994	Dan Beard Council	Den Leader, Assistant Cubmaster
Troop 465	1994-2012	Dan Beard Council	Assistant Scoutmaster, Scoutmaster, and Commissioner
William Henry Harrison District	2008-2013	Dan Beard Council	Boy Scout Roundtable Commissioner
Dan Beard Council	2013	Assistant Council Commissioner	
Currently	Member of the Wilderness Engineer Society	Adult advisor	KU-NI-EH Trail Crew, Order of the Arrow

Attended three courses at the Philmont National Training Center- Cimarron, New Mexico

Served On National Staff for two National Jamborees

Awards

Silver Beaver

Wood Badge Trained

Vigil Honor

Distinguished Commissioner Award

District Award of Merit

District Meritorious Service Award

Scoutmaster Award of Merit

Scoutmaster Key

Dan Beard Council Student Transcript

Dwight Waldorf

District: DBC

4445 Harding Ave
Cincinnati, OH 45211

CC#: 249

djwaldorf@hotmail.com
513-662-9880

BsalD: 3302048

Bus/cell 513-505-1553 Current Position: ACC

	Accomplishment	Date Completed	Accomplishment	Date Completed	Accomplishment	Date Completed
1=BCS	Commiss Basic Training	3/6/2008	ADC/DC Basic:		Commissioner Key:	6/24/2010
2=BRT	BCS Degree Earned:	11/10/2007	BRT Degree Earned:	11/8/2008	3CommissionerRecruited:	
3=MCS	Arrowhead Honor Award:	1/13/2011			DCS Project or Thesis:	
4=MRT					DCS Degree Earned:	
5=DCS	MCS Degree Earned:		MRT Degree Earned:	10/24/2009		
6=CE	Commissioner Science Courses					

Degree type	Course Number	Date Complete	Ses	Course Name
1	BCS101	11/10/2007	1	Introduction to Commissioner Science
1	BCS102	11/10/2007	2	Unit Charter Renewal
1	BCS103	11/10/2007	3	The Commissioner and the District
1	BCS104	11/10/2007	4	Unit Visitation 2.0
1	BCS105	11/10/2007	5	Practical Solutions to Common Unit Needs
1	BCS105	10/23/2010	7	Practical Solutions to Common Unit Needs
1	BCS105	10/22/2011	7	Practical Solutions to Common Unit Needs
1	BCS106	11/10/2007	6	A Commissioner's Priorities
1	BCS119	10/20/2012	5	Webelos-to-Scout Transition
1	BCS201	6/8/2013	1	Tools for the Road Ahead - Unit & Roundtable Commissioners 6/8/13
2	A134	11/8/2008	1	Youth Protection Training
2	RT601	11/8/2008	2	Roundtable Administration
2	RT603	11/8/2008	5	Roundtable Planning
2	RT604	11/8/2008	6	Roundtable Promotion & Pizzazz
2	RT605	11/8/2008	7	Special Emphasis-The Final Outcome
3	MCS303	10/24/2009	1	Commissioner Lifesaving I
3	MCS308	10/24/2009	2	Venturing and the Commissioner
3	MCS408	10/24/2009	4	The Commissioner Leader's Top 10 List
4	MRT309	10/24/2009	5	Good Commissioners Need Both Head and Heart
4	MRT404	10/24/2009	6	Advanced Roundtable Leadership
4	MRT410	10/24/2009	7	Looking Outside The Box For Program Help
5	DCS501	10/20/2012	1	Selecting a Thesis/Research Project Topic
5	DCS501	11/9/2013	4	Selecting a Thesis/Research Project Topic
5	DCS502	10/20/2012	2	Limiting the Scope of the Topic
5	DCS503	10/20/2012	6	Developing the Thesis or Project
5	DCS503	11/9/2013	5	Developing the Thesis or Project
5	DCS504	10/20/2012	7	Thesis Project Workshop
5	DCS505	11/9/2013	6	Being a Thesis Project Advisor

Dan Beard Council Student Transcript

Dwight Waldorf

District: DBC

4445 Harding Ave
Cincinnati, OH 45211

CC#: 249

djwaldorf@hotmail.com

BsalD: 3302048

513-662-9880

Bus/cell 513-505-1553 Current Position: ACC

5	DCS508	10/20/2012	4	Aministering Commissioner Lifesaving
5	DCS508	11/9/2013	3	Aministering Commissioner Lifesaving
5	DCS514	11/9/2013	7	The Commissioner and the Professional
5	DCS515	11/9/2013	2	District Journey to Excellence
5	DCS520	11/9/2013	1	Assessing Council and District Health
5	DCS601	10/23/2010	1	Selecting a Thesis/Research Project Topic
5	DCS601	10/22/2011	1	Selecting a Thesis/Research Project Topic
5	DCS602	10/22/2011	2	Limiting the Scope of the Topic
5	DCS603	10/23/2010	4	Developing the Thesis Outline and Writing the Report
5	DCS603	10/22/2011	4	Developing the Thesis Outline and Writing the Report
5	DCS608	10/23/2010	5	Advanced Commissioner Lifesaving
5	DCS610	10/23/2010	2	Preventing Commissioner Burnout
5	DCS611	10/23/2010	6	Consider Your Spouse and Family
5	DCS620	10/22/2011	5	Assessing Council and District Health
5	DCS701	10/22/2011	6	Beyond BCS 114: The Commissioner and Professional—A Working Rela
6	CE2008	11/8/2008	3	Roundtable Gateway to District Success CC panel dis Keith Christopher
6	CE2009	10/24/2009	3	The Second Hundred Years CC panel discussions Tico Perez 10/24/09
6	CE2010	10/23/2010	3	Recruiting & Quality CC panel discussions Acree Kerr Corgan 10/23/10
6	CE2011	10/22/2011	3	Panel Discussion with Stan Wiley & Tim Acree
6	CE2012	10/20/2012	3	Building strong units with Nathan Hopper & Jon Kerr