

Guidebook for Earning the



Doctorate of Commissioner Science Degree

and

Doctorate of Commissioner Science Knot Award



Project/Thesis Advisor

Once you have decided to pursue the Doctorate of Commissioner Science degree, talk with the dean of your Council College of Commissioner Science. That person or their designee will appoint an advisor to guide you through your doctoral efforts.

Your advisor will be someone who has already achieved their doctorate and has been where you are now. If problems arise, your advisor will provide the necessary assistance or find the help you need. It is good practice to share your work often with your advisor so that you stay focused on your topic.

To obtain approval for beginning your doctoral thesis or project, submit a one-page document to the dean of the doctoral program or designee with the following information:

- Your name and current commissioner position
- The working title of your thesis or project
- A brief paragraph describing the purpose of your thesis or project and why you chose that topic
- A proposed outline that will be used to write the thesis or project report

Download: [Suggested Thesis/Project Proposal](#) Form

Please note that the thesis or project should be related to unit service. If you have questions, discuss them with the dean or your advisor early! Once you have submitted your document, it will be reviewed to determine if the topic is appropriate, sufficiently focused, and worthwhile. The intent of the thesis is to improve some aspects of unit service.

Degree Requirements for the College of Commissioner Science

Course Requirements: Courses from the National College of Commissioner Science curriculum at all levels cover subject matter enhancing the knowledge and performance of commissioners. Course content is directed toward unit service rather than program areas and therefore courses offered in a local University of Scouting **do not** meet the requirements for any of the degrees in a College of Commissioner Science. Questions should be directed to your council commissioner, college dean, or doctorate advisor

Reciprocity

Colleges of Commissioner Science will accept a commissioner's coursework from any Boy Scouts of America College of Commissioner Science provided an official transcript listing courses from the national curriculum is made available.

Commissioners who participated in local courses must have the approval of their college dean or council commissioner to use those courses to fulfill degree requirements.

Classes taken at a University of Scouting that are not listed in the BSA National Commissioner Development Curriculum (<https://www.scouting.org/commissioners/training/college-of-commissioner-science/>) **will not** be accepted for credit. College of Commissioner Science courses that have been retired and archived will continue to be accepted until they sunset at the close of 2023.

Reciprocity Statement

As facilitators and trainers for this curriculum, we are charged with representing the BSA and delivering this national material. To stay consistent across the nation, the content of the training should be delivered as designed and written. Therefore, the materials on the BSA Commissioner Development CCS webpage are provided in a “Read-Only” downloadable format to support uniformity of content. This ensures the same message is delivered as we provide a unified approach to unit service. Consistent and Repeatable delivery assures fair reciprocity (the transfer of your class work between colleges of commissioner science in different councils/host groups) in the work toward a degree or award. This has become more important with the option of virtual colleges.

Degree Recognition

Colleges of Commissioner Science will recognize degrees earned from other Boy Scouts of America Colleges of Commissioner Science provided that a degree certificate is available.

Download: [Doctorate of Commissioner Science Knot Personal Tracking Record](#)

Bachelor's Degree

Prerequisites:

- Current registration as a commissioner
- Current BSA Youth Protection Training certificate
- Completion of a Commissioner Basic Training Course



Course Requirements:

Completion of **seven (7)** courses of instruction, including at least **five (5)** from the National College of Commissioner Science curriculum at the Bachelor's level. The remaining **two (2)** courses can be locally created and focus on unit service.

Master's Degree

Prerequisites:

- Current registration as a commissioner
- Current BSA Youth Protection Training Certificate
- Completion of Bachelor of Commissioner Science degree
- Earn the Arrowhead Honor



Course Requirements:

Completion of **seven (7)** additional courses of instruction (total of 14), including at least **five (5)** from the National College of Commissioner Science curriculum at the Master's level. The remaining **two (2)** courses can be locally created and focus on unit service. CED courses can also qualify.

Doctorate of Commissioner Science Degree

Prerequisites:

Current registration as a commissioner
Current BSA Youth Protection Training Certificate
Completion of Master of Commissioner Science degree
Earn the Commissioner Key



- ***Course Requirements:***

- Completion of **ten (10)** additional courses of instruction (total of 24), including at least **five (5)** courses from the National College of Commissioner Science curriculum at the doctorate level. The remaining **five (5)** courses can be locally created and focus on unit service. CED courses can also qualify. Elective courses **may not** have been previously applied toward your bachelor's or master's degrees.

- ***Thesis or Project:***

The topic of a project or thesis needs to be related to unit service and the commissioner's primary registration – (district commissioner, assistant district commissioner, unit commissioner, roundtable commissioner, etc.). The topic must be pre-approved by the College of Commissioner Science Doctorate program dean or designee.

The Council Commissioner or designee may authorize an alternate topic if it is deemed appropriate.

The finished project or thesis must be approved by the doctoral dean or designee.

- ***Commissioner Performance:***

- Serve on a college of commissioner science staff (instructor or support staff), or work with training support for commissioners for at least one year.

The award of the Doctoral Degree must be approved by the council commissioner or designee.

Doctorate of Commissioner Science Knot Award

NOTE: The completion of the Doctorate of Commissioner Science degree does not automatically qualify a commissioner for this award. All requirements below must be met. There are two additional unique requirements to earn this award: tenure and recruiting.

Prerequisites:

Current registration as a commissioner

- Current BSA Youth Protection Training Certificate
Completion of the Doctorate of Commissioner Science degree

- ***Tenure:***

Serve as a commissioner for a minimum of 5 years. (Years need not be consecutive).

This service can be in one or more positions as a commissioner.

- ***Recruiting:***

Recruit or assist in recruiting at least three new commissioners during their tenure as a commissioner.



The award of the Doctorate of Commissioner Science Knot must be approved by the council commissioner or designee.

Selecting and Limiting the Scope of Your Doctoral Project or Thesis

You need to decide whether to complete a project or write a thesis to fulfill your doctorate requirement.

Project: A project is often considered an event or activity relating to unit service. Your project is the implementation of your ideas and what you plan to accomplish along with a summation of how it was completed and the results that were achieved.

Projects require you to plan, implement, lead, facilitate, or DO some activity beyond gathering information. The project report should be detailed enough to enable others to duplicate the project and explain the project outcome along with the benefits provided.

Thesis: A thesis statement is a declarative sentence that asserts the position your paper will be taking. This statement should be specific. In a thesis, you form a premise, collect data, analyze results, form a conclusion, and implement your findings into real-life applications for the betterment of unit service.

It is recommended that the topic of a project or thesis be related to unit service and to the current commissioner position in which you are registered. There may be specific circumstances under which a topic related to another area of scouting would be appropriate. Local councils have the authority to approve topics related to another area of scouting when selecting one related to unit service isn't appropriate or practical. The council commissioner or designee may authorize an alternate topic.

Project/Thesis Advisor

You may choose to work on your own, but it is highly recommended that you work with a trusted advisor to guide you throughout the thesis/project. Your advisor should be someone who has already achieved their doctorate as they have the basic tools and can assist you in preparing your paper. It is good practice to share your work early and often so your project/thesis advisor can guide you and provide feedback when needed. Remember, it is not the advisor's job to write the paper for you, only to help edit it.

Limiting the Scope

What are some considerations that you should take into account when limiting the scope of your project or thesis?

- Is the issue you wish to improve or change within your scope of authority?
- Is there sufficient information to support the need for your project/thesis focus?
- Are there any financial implications for completing your project/thesis and are they within your ability to manage them?
- Does what you plan to do fall within the policies of the BSA and your council?

One way to narrow/limit your topic would be to discuss with your advisor the use of SMART goals and how to apply them to your topic.

- Is your topic **Specific**?
- Is your topic **Measurable**?
- Is your topic **Attainable**?
- Is your topic **Relevant** to Unit Service?
- Is your topic **Time-Based**?

Applying the principles of a S.M.A.R.T. analysis to your topic will help you efficiently use your time and resources.

Project Development

Project planning defines the project scope, objectives, and steps needed to get the work done. The output of the project planning process is a project management plan.

Planning a project does not have to be difficult. These basic planning steps can help you write a plan that's both realistic and on target.

- **Research and Preplanning:** Understanding the ins and outs of the project will help you determine the best process and identify any snags that might get in the way of success. Conduct your own research to dig deeper into your goals and outcomes and any potential issues or risks.
- **Draft an outline:** Outline how the project should work. If you're at a loss for where to begin, start with the who, what, when, and how of the project.
- **Your plan should be able to answer** the following questions: What are you trying to deliver? How will you get there? Is there a deadline you have to meet?
- **Confirm your plan:** Now is the time to discuss your outline with your advisor to be sure that what you want to do will meet the requirements of the degree.
- **Execute your plan:** With your advisor's approval, carry out the project, making careful notes along the way as to what worked and what did not work. Did you have to make changes or alter your plan?

And finally, did you achieve what you set out to do? These notes will be helpful in your final project report to your advisor.

Writing an outline

Identify your topic or thesis statement. Decide what points you would like to discuss during your paper. Put your points in logical, numerical order so that each point connects back to your main point. Write possible transitions between paragraphs.

Remember that your outline should serve as a rough idea of how your paper will develop; it does not have to be very formal or exact.

Sample Project Outline

- Title Page Executive Summary or Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Dedication (if desired)
- Project Description and Evaluation
- Recommendations/Conclusions (Based on data presented)

- Appendixes (As required - Copy of all lists, illustrations, tables, and charts)
- Bibliography
- Glossary of terms (If necessary)
- Index (If necessary)

Sample Thesis Outline

- Title Page
- Executive Summary or Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Lists of illustrations, Tables, and Charts
- Dedication (if desired)
- Text or Body of Report: Introductory chapter with background, purpose, problem, methods of study, and within the boundaries of your topic.
- Analysis and interpretation of findings
- Conclusions and recommendations based on data presented
- Appendixes (if necessary)
- Bibliography
- Glossary of Terms (if necessary)
- Index (if necessary)

You can use any form of this example to write your outline. Everyone organizes differently, so it is important to do what works best for you.

Thesis Development

A good thesis has two parts. It should tell what your premise is, and how you plan to support it. A premise is an idea or recommendation and includes the reasons and evidence behind an assumption or conclusion. Your premise (idea) should be presented in a format that readers can understand and see the point you are trying to make.

To be effective, your thesis needs to have a definable premise/idea. An example of this might be that overall unit health and the support of unit-serving commissioners are closely related.

Your thesis needs to be as clear and specific as possible and you need to gather facts and information supporting what you are trying to show. Make an outline to help organize your thoughts. Revise it as many times as you need to.

Research Sources

The development of specifics may involve library research, interviews, visits, or firsthand observations.

Other sources could include internet research, library research, surveys/questionnaires, interviews, and Scouting literature. When you are using the internet, be sure to use official BSA websites to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of your information.

Questionnaires and Interviews

An important part of using questionnaires and interviews is to create questions that can measure the opinions and experiences of your target audience. Evaluate your survey questions to see if the language used predetermines the kinds of answers you receive. If you gather information based on questions that are ambiguous or biased, your data may not mean much.

Identify what topics will be covered in your questionnaire or interview and put them in a logical order. Once you have developed your questions, test them on a few people to gauge responses and make revisions to your questions as needed. Try to make your questions as open-ended as you can. Be sure to prepare clear and concise instructions for participants so that they can complete your questionnaire easily. If you use a rating scale, avoid a middle-of-the-road response. Don't let respondents choose a response that is neither positive nor negative. Make them decide. The responses you get will be more meaningful.

Organize your data

Once you have conducted your questionnaires and/or interviews and completed your research, it's time to start analyzing and organizing the results and develop a preliminary outline of the project report/thesis. An outline as mentioned above can help you do this.

If you are using statistics, ensure you are using a valid sample. (The more respondents, the greater the validity of the sample)

Use the internet as a resource, recognizing its limitations. For instance, you could Google "How to design a survey" or similar questions to research how to do something you seldom do. If doing a project, then save all the materials you generate on the project to assist with writing your final report. Take notes to help you remember and to provide needed references.

Assemble your materials because now it's time to write your report. Organize notes according to the outline you prepared. If you include diagrams, organize them in a logical order so that they build on each other and depict the story you are trying to tell. When using factual material or the thoughts of others, be sure to give accurate and complete credit to the original author.

Appendices

What to put in appendices – Tables of data you may have collected, lists of possible Scouting sponsors or supporters, information whose detail is not needed in the body, but may prove useful to other users, and so forth.

The format of your report is not that important – just **make sure that someone reading your work can find where you obtained your information.**

Write Your First Draft

Reading your report aloud will make you experience the words more like others might and will give you a more objective view of your work. It adds a precheck layer to your proofreading and can make you think a bit more about whether the report makes sense. Saying it aloud makes it sound more real, which is your goal.

Reread, Revise, Rewrite:

In revising the first draft, ask yourself: Have I made my purpose clear? Are the major points of the thesis or project supported? Is my style too wordy? What expressions or words can be eliminated? What parts need to be rewritten for greater clarity?

Summarize or reemphasize the major point of your thesis or project and explain what conclusions you reached.

A handy tool to use as a guide in writing your final report is "The Language of Scouting ". It can be found here: <https://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/Media/LOS.aspx>.

Download: Checklist for Editing Doctorate Project/Thesis Reports

Ask someone to proofread your work and make suggestions for improvement. Revise as needed. Plan a meeting with your advisor to discuss your work and revise as necessary.

Project/Thesis Submission Guidelines

Once you have submitted your document, it will be reviewed by the council's doctoral review committee who will determine if the topic is appropriate, sufficiently focused, and worthwhile.

The thesis intends to improve some aspect of unit service. A project report may vary somewhat in form depending on its purpose; however, the following elements are appropriate 1

The project report/thesis should be submitted to the dean of the college of commissioner science or the doctoral review committee along with your Doctorate of Commissioner Science Knot Personal Progress Record.

Download: Doctorate of Commissioner Science Personal Knot Tracking Record**Doctoral Review Committee**

The doctoral review committee shall be made up of the council commissioner (or designee), the college dean (or designee), and the dean of doctoral studies (or designee), and may include up to two (2) additional commissioners who have earned their doctorate for a maximum committee of five (5) individuals. The purpose of this committee is to use a group rather than one person to determine the legitimacy of the project or thesis. The candidate's advisor, however well-qualified, may not be part of this committee. The committee reviews all materials and informs the candidate whether a further revision is required.

If the project/thesis is accepted, the printed or electronic copy will become the property of the council's college of commissioner science and be placed in the college's document library and with proper recognition made available to all commissioners as a reference for future use. The Doctor of Commissioner Science certificate and Doctor of Commissioner Science knot are two separate recognitions, and will be conferred as the requirements for each recognition are met. Presentation of the recognitions will be at the discretion of the college dean and the learner.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Some commissioners attend many different colleges of commissioner science to earn their degrees. The doctorate degree is specific to each council. To earn the Commissioner Knot Award, national requirements must be fulfilled. An out-of-council candidate must secure the approval of his/her council commissioner, complete the necessary requirements, and at the conclusion of the project, must have the council commissioner approve the project, sign the candidate's forms, and provide an appropriate venue to confer the Doctoral Degree and/or Knot Award.