



The 2014 Secretary of Defense ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS





Protection of the environment on its installations remains a top priority for the Department of Defense. Moreover, the Department recognizes this results in better protection of human health, greater preservation of natural resources and cultural heritage for future generations, and improved availability of the land, water, and airspace needed to sustain military readiness.

Since 1962, the Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards have annually honored individuals, teams, and installations for outstanding achievements and innovative environmental practices and partnerships that promote quality of life and increase efficiencies without compromising mission success. The 2014 awards recognize exemplary accomplishments from October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2013, in the categories of natural resources conservation, environmental quality, sustainability, environmental restoration, cultural resources management, and environmental excellence in weapon systems acquisition.

I applaud all 33 nominees for their exceptional dedication to prioritizing environmental and human health concerns, while advancing our national security interests. This year's nominees have successfully implemented plans and carried out activities that protect and preserve installation resources and support training and operations. Their efforts strengthen the Department of Defense's position as an environmental leader, both at home and abroad.

I congratulate the 2014 Secretary of Defense Environmental Award winners who represent our Nation's innovative environmental leaders. Their remarkable achievements exemplify the Department's continued commitment to sustain mission readiness while cost-effectively addressing environmental issues, thereby enhancing the quality of life for service members, their families, and local communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank Kendall'.

Frank Kendall
Under Secretary of Defense
for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics

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About the Awards

Natural Resources Conservation

The Department promotes the conservation of natural resources, including the identification, protection, and restoration of biological resources and habitats; the sound management and use of the land and its resources; and the promotion of the conservation ethic. Protecting endangered plant and animal species on our installations and other lands we hold in the public trust not only preserves these valuable environmental assets for current and future generations, but also assures the availability of these resources to sustain military readiness.

Environmental Quality

The Department seeks to protect air and water quality, manage waste properly, conduct appropriate environmental planning actions, and implement environmental management systems that promote sound environmental practices while continuously improving performance. Meeting or exceeding all environmental requirements not only enhances the protection of our environmental assets, but also sustains our ability to effectively train and maintain readiness.

Sustainability

The Department seeks to extend the longevity of its operations by preventing or eliminating pollution at the source. To achieve this, the Department practices efficiency and sustainability in the use of raw materials, energy, waste, or other resources. Sustainable practices ensure the Department protects the valuable resources that are critical to mission success.

Environmental Restoration

The Department restores property impacted by historic defense practices. Through the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, the Department works to restore nearly 39,000 sites at active and closing military installations, as well as formerly used defense sites across the United States. Restoring these properties protects military personnel and the public from potential environmental health and safety hazards.

Cultural Resources Management

The Department promotes the protection of our nation's heritage and cultural assets, such as historic sites and districts, archaeological sites, records, historic properties, and sacred sites. Through cultural resources management programs, the Department identifies areas likely to contain historical assets and works to protect these resources for future generations in partnership with Native American Tribes and historic preservation authorities.

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition

The Department makes a concerted effort to incorporate environmental, safety, and occupational health requirements into the weapon systems acquisition program's decision-making process. Adhering to these principles enhances the Department's acquisition process by ensuring that weapon systems keep the safety of personnel and protection of the environment as a top priority.



Marine Corps Base Hawaii

Natural Resources Conservation, Small Installation

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii encompasses 4,500 acres within five parcels on the Island of O’ahu and a 12-acre parcel on Molokai. The base supports 25,000 Marines, Sailors, family members, and civilian employees, with another 10,000 military retirees using base service facilities. Additionally, the “Grow the Force” initiative will result in another 2,500 or more Marines and family members, which will bring even more challenges to balancing the sustainability of our natural resources while supporting the military mission. The base Environmental Department is comprised of a Marine Corps Captain as Director and 30 military and civilian environmental professionals. The natural resources staff consists of a team leader/senior natural resources manager, a natural resource manager, and a bioscience technician. The natural resources team works closely with other staff in overlapping program areas (e.g., conservation enforcement, clean air/water, solid/hazardous waste management, cultural resources, environmental management, spill response, recycling, pollution prevention, and geographic information system applications).

Marine Corps Base Hawaii’s accomplishments include:

- ▶ In Fiscal Year 2013, a unit of Marines assisting the natural resources staff helped remove 300 mud-laden tires located 100-300 feet offshore, in a backbreaking and exhaustive effort to improve survivability of the endangered Hawaiian stilt, a type of shorebird. The tires made up nesting platforms intended for use by the stilt, but the stilts quickly abandoned these “tire islands” because the water around the island was too deep for the young stilts that need to forage right after birth.
- ▶ Initiated a project to maintain dredging of Waimanalo stream. The dredging will remove the accumulation of approximately 30,000 cubic yards of sediment/soil. It will also improve stream health by ridding the stream of heavy vegetative growth constricting stream flow, removing debris, and alleviating stagnant waters that breed mosquitos. The free flowing stream will also provide new training opportunities for the military.
- ▶ Completed the 2010 coastal and marine resources qualitative investigation of the waters surrounding the base. The surveys characterized the unique elements in Kaneohe Bay’s 500-yard security buffer zone that surrounds the peninsula providing a picture of the underwater environment and help to conduct in-water training and ship-to-shore movements in a less impactful way on marine resources.
- ▶ Initiated a wetland delineation project, performed by the Army Corps of Engineers, in Calendar Year 2012 for the remaining three undocumented potential wetlands located on the Marine Corps Training Area Bellows portion of MCB Hawaii. This project will complete the inventory of wetlands that began in 2001.

MCB Hawaii demonstrated the innovative use of limited funding to protect the environment while accomplishing their mission.



MCB Hawaii’s strong relationships with experts from a variety of Federal/State agencies and non-profit organizations result in numerous benefits, including effective control and monitoring of invasive species.



*Wedge-tailed Shearwater chick (*Puffinus pacificus*), one of over 60 native and migratory birds recorded on MCB Hawaii. Wedge-tailed Shearwater colony nesting on MCB Hawaii has rebounded from 520 active nests in 2010 to over 850 in 2013.*



Eglin Air Force Base Natural Resources Team, Florida

Natural Resources Conservation, Individual/Team

The Natural Resources (NR) Team at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida consists of 32 professional biologists, foresters, forestry technicians, fire management specialists, and fire ecologists. The NR Team is responsible for managing a unique group of distinct and biodiverse natural community types, the largest forested military reservation, and vast water ranges while enabling essential Department of Defense missions. The NR Team is responsible for long-range resource planning, program direction, coordination, and evaluation for Eglin AFB's natural resources programs. The NR Team also provides the expertise and supervision for managing all aspects of the program, as well as managerial planning for the interrelated forestry, timber sale, fire control, fish and wildlife, invasive species, erosion control, and outdoor recreation programs. The NR Team and their support staff carried out these programs, which maximized the use of Eglin AFB's 464,000 acres of land and 120,000 square miles of water ranges, to maintain mission readiness while ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Eglin AFB NR Team's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Completed the first-ever programmatic consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). The consultation covers all Eglin AFB's actions taken affecting the RCW and will save time and effort by eliminating specific consultations while putting the endangered RCW on a firm path to recovery at Eglin AFB.
- ▶ Restored 12,200 acres of longleaf pine habitat through logging operations by removing 150,000 tons of invasive sand pine. In addition to reducing invasive species, this also improved the habitat for the endangered RCW.
- ▶ Hosted interagency-prescribed fire experiments, which allowed more than 100 renowned fire scientists to use Eglin AFB's forest to fully instrument and measure fires in a controlled environment. These experiments are not only a model for multi-disciplinary fire research, but also provided data to improve wildland fire operations on Eglin AFB.
- ▶ Identified "mission avoidance zones" where turtles are less likely to be impacted by test and training missions. The Eglin AFB NR Team tagged 30 threatened loggerhead sea turtles with satellite transmitters to better understand loggerhead turtle movement. The NR Team used the data to determine where loggerhead turtles were less likely to be impacted by test and training activities. Effectively demonstrating reduced impacts to the turtles also resulted in cost savings and reduced time for Eglin AFB for National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service consultations.

The Eglin AFB NR Team offered long-range solutions that ensured regulatory compliance while maximizing the use of land and water ranges to maintain mission readiness.



In 2012 and 2013, the volunteer program run by the Eglin AFB Natural Resources Team provided 11,289 hours on threatened and endangered species projects such as native tree planting (pictured here), cleanup of illegally dumped debris, and stream erosion control projects.



Eglin AFB Natural Resources Team biologists tagged sea turtles with satellite transmitters to identify areas where turtles are less likely to be impacted by missions during the nesting and non-nesting seasons.



Fort Hood, Texas

Environmental Quality, Non-Industrial Installation

Fort Hood encompasses approximately 218,823 acres, employs over 60,000 personnel, and has an annual economic impact of \$25.3 billion in Texas. It is home to III Corps Command Group Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, 1st Army Division West, 13 Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, and several separate Army brigades. Fort Hood is committed to promoting environmental excellence, reducing its environmental impact, improving the efficiency of its processes, encouraging stakeholder involvement, and balancing the needs of the environment and mission. The installation has integrated environmental accountability and responsibility into daily activities. Soldiers, civilians, and contractors work together to support the installation's environmental initiatives and efforts and strengthen communication among stakeholders. With the full engagement and support of Senior Commanders and community partners, Fort Hood continues to focus on Soldier training, family support, community leadership, and environmental stewardship.

Fort Hood's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Used the Net Zero Waste program to increase the solid waste diversion rate from 20-percent to 48-percent and implement a single stream recycling program in family housing. This program increased recyclables collected in Fiscal Year 2013 by 27-percent to 1,608,737 pounds (an average of 23 pounds per month per household).
- ▶ Offered services at the Environmental Corner, an area where successful pollution prevention projects are located, that saved 1,248 Soldier hours and eliminated 2,880,000 gallons of water from discharge into the sanitary sewer through using the tanker purge facility 192 times. Also through the Environmental Corner, Fort Hood collected 98,598 gallons of military jet fuel, 265,875 gallons of used oil, and 45,561 gallons of antifreeze for recycling; this effort generated \$206,920 and avoided disposal costs.
- ▶ Collected 15,920 tons of recyclable materials, generated over \$3.0 million in revenues, and returned \$190,000 to the installation to support family and Soldier events. Also partnered with the school district and Gatesville and Harker Heights local communities to provide recycling services and recycled 3,000 pounds of Styrofoam through the Qualified Recycling Program.
- ▶ Trained 12,069 Soldiers, civilians, and contractors on environmental aspects of their activities, which included training 658 individuals as Environmental Compliance Officers through a comprehensive week long course. The Environmental Compliance Assessment Team and environmental trainer have been instrumental in maintaining compliance and conducting training. The assessment team conducted 430 formal assessments, 1,292 assistance visits, and 121 environmental briefs.

Fort Hood has led the way in environmental quality innovation and proactive community interaction, partnerships, and training.



Miguel Graciani, a fifth-grader, races to put items either in the trash or in the recycling bin during Fort Hood's Recycle Relay, one of more than 20 different presentations for the base's Earth Day 2013 celebration. Earth Day activities are one of many ways Fort Hood participates as a partner in the Cen-Tex Sustainable Communities Partnership that promotes sustainability in the region.



Mike Kancilja and his granddaughter Sabrie Ramirez volunteer their time to lay mulch, compost, and plant at Fort Hood's bird, bee, butterfly, and bat garden.



Environmental Quality Team, Minnesota Army National Guard

Environmental Quality, Individual/Team

The Minnesota Army National Guard (MNARNG) has over 11,000 Soldiers who provide war fighting, sustainment, homeland security, and emergency response support for Minnesota and the Nation. The Environmental Quality (EQ) Team consists of 22 members and is responsible for compliance and sustainability management of all MNARNG installation facilities. The EQ Team manages a range of resources across the State, including the Camp Ripley Training Center, Arden Hills Army Training Site, 63 Armories, eight Field Maintenance Shops, and two Army Aviation Support Facilities. The EQ Team demonstrates its commitment to the mission, environment, and community in every aspect of their work from providing environmental training to pollution control, resource protection, and conservation efforts; as well as the Team's support to National Environmental Policy Act activities, Net Zero initiatives, and Environmental Management System implementation. With its cross-functional expertise, the EQ Team is able to ensure that training sites and facilities remain fully compliant. The EQ Team is also deeply involved in stakeholder outreach, hosting community events, sponsoring educational internships, and participating in working groups and regulatory committees at the local, state, and federal levels.

The EQ Team's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Implemented an Operational Range Assessment at Camp Ripley, completing Phase 2 in 2012. The EQ Team successfully demonstrated that no munitions constituents were leaving the training site. Related monitoring also demonstrated that Camp Ripley's water quality is better than that of its neighbors.
- ▶ Updated the Camp Ripley Wellhead Protection Plan, representing one of the first updates in Minnesota. The Minnesota Department of Health adopted the EQ Team's new format for wellhead protection plans.
- ▶ Trained MNARNG facility managers in water use reduction and conservation as part of the Net Zero goals, which reduced water usage by 26-percent based on a 2007 baseline, thereby surpassing the two-percent annual reduction goal.
- ▶ Established three new online training courses for the MNARNG Learning Management System for enhancing the ability of the MNARNG to train Soldiers in environmental issues.
- ▶ Developed a proposal to eliminate 14,000 million cubic feet of natural gas use by installing a biomass district heating system, covering seven buildings, using renewable energy sources.
- ▶ Completed the Minnesota National Guard Joint Sustainability Plan in conjunction with the Minnesota National Guard's Campaign Plan, which provides an integrated approach toward achieving Net Zero in the areas of energy, water, and solid waste.

The Minnesota Army National Guard Environmental Quality Team employed its cross-functional expertise in resource protection and conservation, with special attention to informational training and stakeholder involvement.



The MNARNG Environmental Quality Team at the dedication of the 600-acre Little Nokassipi River Wildlife Management Area at Camp Ripley, part of a 3,000 acre area that is open to the public. This 22-person Team provides cross-functional compliance and sustainability management support of all Minnesota Army National Guard installation facilities.



Completion of Phase 2 of the Camp Ripley's Operational Range Assessment and ongoing monitoring have allowed the Team to demonstrate the installation's superior water quality, and best management practices (such as avoidance of wetlands pictured here) to adopt on other training sites.



Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, California

Sustainability, Industrial Installation

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach is a key munitions supply point for the Pacific Fleet ships homeported in San Diego. Its population is around 750, and its land area measures 5,000 acres. The base is host to Navy Munitions Command Continental U.S. Center at Naval Surface Warfare Center in Corona, as well as several other Navy and U.S. Marine Corps commands. The base is also home to the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach continues to make exceptional progress to achieve presidential and command sustainability goals having exceeded Fiscal Year 2013 targets for energy reduction, water conservation, recycling, eliminating hazardous waste, and implementing Low Impact Development. These accomplishments are part of the command's Environmental Management System (EMS), which provides a framework to engage the entire organization in pursuing pollution prevention and improved environmental quality. Central to the program's success are the Goal Owners, the Environmental Team, leadership support, and engaging operators through the SMART Shop Process, which provides supervisors with SMART Binders, a simple guide to effectively using EMS to support achieving sustainability goals.

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Reduced the annual utility-provided energy intensity by three-percent to achieve 30-percent reduction by Fiscal Year 2015 compared to a Fiscal Year 2003 baseline.
- ▶ Reduced natural gas utility costs from \$35,000 to \$10,000 and reduced the total base-wide energy consumption by 58-percent.
- ▶ Increased renewable energy use to 7.5-percent of total energy base-wide.
- ▶ Reduced water intensity by two-percent per year as part of the 26-percent reduction goal by 2020 from a Fiscal Year 2007 baseline; reduced potable water usage by 22.5 million gallons per year (19-percent water usage reduction) and saved \$62,600.
- ▶ Increased solid waste diversion rate by six-percent annually over Fiscal Year 2008 baseline to a 50-percent diversion rate by Fiscal Year 2015.
- ▶ Reduced hazardous waste generation by 10-percent below Fiscal Year 2012 values. The construction and demolition program diverted 4,491 tons in FY 2013, with an economic benefit of saving almost \$290,000. This resulted in a total program diversion rate of 97-percent.
- ▶ Designed and installed Low Impact Development projects wherever feasible to minimize stormwater runoff. These implemented Low Impact Development measures included grade to permeable surfaces, bioretention, filter/buffer strips, swales, infiltration trenches, and native plant landscaping.

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach's commendable achievements in exceeding goals in energy reduction, water conservation, recycling, eliminating hazardous waste, and implementing Low Impact Development projects demonstrated innovative approaches to sustainability in the face of economic challenges.



Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Corona Division Commanding Officer Captain Eric Ver Hage (center of photo), presents "SMART Shop" Environmental certificate to Navy Gage and Standards Laboratory personnel, signifying that NSWC Corona's Measurement Science and Technology Laboratory has met Detachment Norco Environmental Management System requirements.



Naval Weapons Station and Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge hosted an event during which volunteers from public and community groups removed invasive plants, prepared the land for restoration, and planted the highest number of native plants since the first of these annual events nine years ago.



Marine Corps Installation East, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Environmental Restoration, Installation

The Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Environmental Management Division and Naval Facilities Engineering Command lead the environmental restoration program and maintain collaborative relationships with regulatory agencies and the local community. During this achievement period, Camp Lejeune made significant contributions to environmental restoration such as using sustainable technologies to enhance investigation and cleanup and maximizing cost avoidance of potentially over \$7 million. Camp Lejeune applied several new management initiatives to facilitate better land use planning and coordinate among base personnel to protect workers, residents, and the local community. These initiatives included a due-diligence process for identifying and addressing potential risks within construction footprints, environmental awareness presentations, creating new geographic information system layers, and evaluating vapor intrusion pathways at petroleum-impacted sites. By instituting strategic initiatives and sustainable solutions, the installation aims to protect human health and the environment in support of the Warfighter.

Camp Lejeune's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Closed out environmental restoration activities at an unexploded ordnance site (Site UXO-26) by completing surface clearance to eliminate potential safety concerns from live munitions after discovering evidence of a 2.36-inch rocket range during investigation activities. By combining reuse of this area with other nearby closed sites, made 38 acres available as a forward operating training area.
- ▶ Accelerated cleanup at unexploded ordnance sites (Sites UXO-01, 14, and 23). Rendered over 55,400 tons of soil as non-hazardous for disposal, resulting in potential cost avoidance of \$5.5 million. The action at one unexploded ordnance site (Site UXO-23) supported property reuse for the 100-acre Wallace Creek complex, consisting of barracks, buildings, and parking areas.
- ▶ Used innovative and green remediation approaches to reduce the environmental footprint such as passive, sustainable, and in situ remedies at Site 89 to both treat the dense non-aqueous phase liquid and chlorinated solvent in groundwater and protect Edwards Creek. Selected these remedies over other potentially expensive alternatives based on proven effectiveness from previous pilot studies conducted on-site.
- ▶ Updated the base-wide vapor intrusion evaluation approach to incorporate research and new regulations regarding vapor intrusion at petroleum-impacted sites versus chlorinated solvent sites. This resulted in evaluating 35 sites to ensure protection of base workers under the new regulations.

Marine Corps Installation East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune demonstrated cost-effective sustainable efforts to protect human health and the environment in cleaning up contamination from past activities.



A remediation technology study is being conducted (pictured here) to evaluate potential groundwater treatment alternatives for selection of a final remedy. The study resulted in a reduction of concentrations to below detection limits within one month of start-up.



Air sparging (removal of contaminant vapors), a passive, sustainable, and on-site remedy was selected to treat a dense liquid source area. This permanent solution can be reactivated as needed, at significantly less cost, to ensure future protectiveness.



Naval Air Station Cecil Field Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team, Florida

Environmental Restoration, Individual/Team

The former Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field was the largest military installation in the Jacksonville, Florida area and the South's only Master Jet Base. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency placed NAS Cecil Field on the National Priorities List in 1989, and in 1993 the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended closing the base. When the base closed in 1999, 285 sites required further evaluation with 25 sites under investigation as part of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). As of December 2013, regulators concurred that 14 of the IRP sites are at No Further Action status, the Navy transferred 99-percent of the 17,225 acres, and cleanup remedies are in place for all sites in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Petroleum Program requirements. The Navy accomplished the cleanup while maintaining a perfect safety record with zero recordable incidents and zero lost-time accidents. The NAS Cecil Field BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) coordinated with the Restoration Advisory Board and teamed with experts to devise and use innovative solutions and technologies to achieve its mission of property transfer while adhering to its vision of partnering. The BCT subcontracted 40-percent of the remediation work to local, small, and disadvantaged businesses. The BCT has taken the necessary steps to protect the public and the environment through expedited response and saved over \$10 million during the cleanup process.

NAS Cecil Field BCT's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Implemented sustainable remediation techniques such as a solar-powered air sparging (removal of contaminant vapors) system, which prevented groundwater contamination from discharging in a nearby creek.
- ▶ Implemented innovative remediation using Oxygen Release Compound Advanced™ (a proprietary formulation that accelerates naturally occurring aerobic biodegradation of contaminants) injections at a petroleum site, which resulted in reducing concentrations of petroleum-related contaminants such as 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and total xylenes in groundwater by an order of magnitude to near regulatory limits.
- ▶ Expeditiously removed munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) in accordance with applicable environmental and safety requirements to minimize impacts to construction/remediation activities supporting reuse of former Navy property.
- ▶ Nearly finalized the last parcel of Navy property, Site 15, for transfer for its specified reuse, after addressing all environmental issues and clearing MEC.

The Naval Air Station Cecil Field BRAC Cleanup Team achieved environmental excellence through its quick, innovative, and timely responses to environmental restoration efforts.



Members and participants of the Cecil Field BRAC Cleanup Team. The team's success is demonstrated by having 99-percent of the property transferred, saving money while using innovative and sustainable solutions to protect public health and the environment, and through teamwork with the current property owners developing the property.



Solar-powered air sparging (removal of contaminant vapors) was selected for a pilot study to act as a sustainable solution for preventing groundwater contamination from discharging into the nearby creek.



Fort Wainwright, Alaska

Cultural Resources Management, Installation

The Fort Wainwright Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program is vital to the successful management of Fort Wainwright's 1.6 million acres of land. Through the proactive stewardship of over 662 archaeological sites and 42 historic buildings and structures, the CRM program supports Fort Wainwright in achieving its military mission needs. Through consultation with over 55 interested groups and organizations including 42 federally-recognized tribes, the CRM program continues to build relationships and improve partnerships with neighboring communities. The CRM program successfully manages Fort Wainwright's cultural resources by developing agreements with partner agencies, revising planning documents, retaining a professional staff, and increasing outreach to consulting parties, Alaska Native tribes, and the general public. The history of Fort Wainwright and its importance to life in Alaska's Last Frontier are still felt today, in part because the CRM is a vital component of the Fort Wainwright community.

Fort Wainwright's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Amended the Battle Area Complex Surface Danger Zone Programmatic Agreement to include a streamlined approach to monitoring based on training schedules which will save approximately \$17,000 a year through its duration.
- ▶ Partnered with Texas A&M University for an Archaeology Field School. The CRM program provided access to military land and coordination for an archaeology field school. In return, the university aided in survey and site testing efforts in proposed military project areas. This partnership resulted in a cost-savings of over \$16,000.
- ▶ Revised the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This revision is a major accomplishment from previous versions developed when Fort Wainwright was a subordinate garrison to U.S. Army Garrison Alaska. The revised ICRMP formalized and solidified Fort Wainwright's independent cultural resources management program.
- ▶ Implemented the Operations and Maintenance Programmatic Agreement. By streamlining the consultation process required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act through this agreement, the CRM program reduced the number of individual consultations thereby reducing costs and need for further consultations for the 532 projects that used this streamlined process.
- ▶ Revised the Fort Wainwright Standard Operation Procedures: Government-to-Government Consultation and Tribal Coordination. These procedures institutionalize the installation's approach to developing and maintaining government-to-government relationships with consulting tribes going beyond the requirements in the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy.

Fort Wainwright successfully ensured that its lands remain available and in good condition not only to support its mission but to also preserve the cultural history that is inherent to Fort Wainwright's heritage.



This test excavation, part of the survey of land for archaeological sites, at the McDonald Creek site found deeply buried artifacts, which included bison bone fragments and charcoal dating back 13,300 years.



As part of Fort Wainwright's Earth Day 2013 celebration, the Cultural Resources Management Program's Architectural Historian taught school-age children about Fort Wainwright's history, while showing maps and historic photographs.



Air Force Life Cycle Management Center F-35 Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Support Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition, Large Program

The Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC) F-35 Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) Support Team shapes the F-35 program's approach to ESOH risk management by reviewing contractor ESOH deliverables, ensuring compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and providing contractual language to properly identify and manage ESOH risk. These actions provide the framework to allow the F-35 Joint Program Office to successfully identify and track hazards and their mitigation status throughout the life cycle of the program. The ESOH Support Team led the successful Field Service Evaluation of an Alternative Outer Mold Line (AOML) coating system for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter. The F-35 Joint Program Office estimated that the AOML coating system will result in a \$435 million reduction in production costs and savings of \$1.07 billion in Operations and Sustainment cost over the life cycle of the Joint Strike Fighter program. The F-35 Joint Program Office recognized the AFLCMC F-35 ESOH Support Team's accomplishments by a letter of appreciation praising their dedication and teamwork in implementing the AOML Field Service Evaluation Program.

The AFLCMC F-35 ESOH Support Team's accomplishments include:

- ▶ Reduced the overall F-35 aircraft weight by reducing coating weight and thus reducing fuel consumption, lowering air emissions, and decreasing Hazardous Air Pollutants while maintaining required coating corrosion resistance properties.
- ▶ Reduced paint waste stream by over 50-percent by extending the refresh cycle for the F-35 coating system from 2-3 years to approximately 6-8 years, significantly reducing maintenance crew labor hours and aircraft down time over the aircraft's life cycle.
- ▶ Identified critical deficiencies in the draft F-35 Programmatic ESOH Evaluation update developed in support of Acquisition Milestone C (i.e., decision to enter production following development and testing), including the need to identify far field noise as a serious risk with significant implications to the NEPA compliance schedule.
- ▶ Formed a Weapon System Pollution Prevention Working Group in Fiscal Year 2012 to identify and prioritize projects that reduce ESOH risks and costs for a range of aircraft, both during production at Air Force Plants and during sustainment/maintenance at the Air Logistics Complexes. This group will improve communication among organizations to avoid duplicating research efforts.

The AFLCMC F-35 ESOH Support Team increased efficiencies in aircraft development, project prioritization, resource access, and other critical mission areas that contribute to their environmental and overall excellence in weapon system acquisition.



Shown here are members of the AFLCMC F-35 ESOH Support Team. From left to right, team members are: Mr. Andy Ghazee, Mr. Arnold Godsey, Mr. Thomas McDonald, Mr. David Walker, and Mr. Jeff McCann. Absent from the picture are Mr. Thomas Lorman and Mr. Jim Ryckman.



Pictured here is a robotic painting work cell. A new lightweight coating system eliminates one layer of paint from the traditional system resulting in an overall aircraft weight reduction and over 50-percent reduction in the paint/paint-removal waste stream.

Honorable Mentions

Natural Resources Conservation, Small Installation

Camp Johnson, Vermont Army National Guard

Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands, Hawaii

Warren Grove Gunnery Range Detachment of the 177th Fighter Wing New Jersey Air National Guard

Natural Resources Conservation, Individual/Team

U.S. Army Garrison Fort Riley Natural Resources Conservation Team, Kansas

Mr. Mitsugu Sugiyama and Dr. Takeharu Ikema, Marine Corps Base Butler Natural Resources Team, Japan

Ms. Michael Farrell Wright, Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia

Environmental Quality, Non-industrial Installation

Marine Corps Base Hawaii

Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, Virginia

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Environmental Quality, Individual/Team

Ms. Alicia Filzen, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Dr. Awni M. Almasri, Naval Support Activity, Bahrain

Environmental Team, Kadena Air Base, Japan

Sustainability, Industrial Installation

Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Florida

Environmental Restoration, Installation

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, California

Beale Air Force Base, California

Defense Supply Center Richmond, Virginia

Environmental Restoration, Individual/Team

Fort George G. Meade Installation Restoration and Military Munitions Response Program Team, Maryland

Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point Partnering Team, North Carolina

Mr. Marc B. Connally, Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington

Cultural Resources Management, Installation

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii

Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

Defense Supply Center Richmond, Virginia

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition, Large Program

F/A-18E/F & EA-18G Program Office, PMA265 Green Hornet Team, Maryland

Judges

Volunteers from private industries, state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and military retirees served as judges for the 2014 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards.

Ms. Tracey Adams

Senior Program Associate, National Public Lands Day, National Environmental Education Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Stephen Andersen

Director of Research, Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, Vermont

Mr. Bryan Arroyo

Assistant Director, International Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Allison Bennett

Senior Advisor, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Melanie Berkemeyer

Architect, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Barb Bottiger

Senior Environmental Planner, HNTB Corporation, Virginia

Ms. Rebecca Bourdon

Sustainability Director, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota

Dr. Robert Brown

Dean of Natural Resources, North Carolina State University, North Carolina

Mr. Terry Childs

Museum Program Manager, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Heide-Marie Dudek

Project Manager, Migratory Birds, Division of Environmental Remediation, NY State Department of Environmental Conservation, New York

Mr. Michael Dunn

Municipal and Industrial Solid Waste Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Jeffrey Durbin

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Mr. Lewis Gorman

Partnerships Coordinator, Ecological Services Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Virginia

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Mr. Erik Hein

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Mr. Bryan Heller

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Mr. Philip Hoffman

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Federal Preservation Officer, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Mark Schaeffer

Past Director, DoD Systems Engineering (Retired)

Ms. Kathleen Schamel

Federal Preservation Officer, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.

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Senior Engineer, Parsons, Missouri

Mr. Lenny Siegel

Executive Director, Center for Public Environmental Oversight, California

Ms. Katherine Slick

President, Advisory Council for Historic Preservation Alumni Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Mervyn Tano

President, International Institute for Indigenous Resource Management, Colorado

Mr. Peter Trick

Executive Vice President, Cadmus Group, Maryland

Mr. Kevin Welsh

Acting Manager, Policy and Operations Division, Office of Environmental and Energy, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.

Dr. John Wiens

Chief Conservation Science Officer, Point Blue Conservation Science, Oregon

Mr. Peter Wixted

Environmental Program Manager, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, D.C.

Past Winners

Natural Resources Conservation

2013 Naval Base Coronado, California
2012 U.S. Army Garrison – Hawaii, Oahu Army Natural Resource Program Team
2012 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
2011 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
2010 Fort Custer Training Center, Michigan Army National Guard
2010 Mr. Stephen M. Seiber, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
2009 Camp Ripley Maneuver and Training Center, Minnesota
2008 Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California
2008 Fort Indiantown Gap Training Center, Pennsylvania Army National Guard
2007 Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee
2006 Minnesota Army National Guard Natural Resources Conservation Team, Camp Ripley
2006 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
2005 Fort Drum, New York
2004 Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi
2003 U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Arizona
2002 U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis & Fort Story, Virginia
2001 Naval Weapons Station Charleston, South Carolina
2000 U.S. Army Training Center & Fort Jackson, South Carolina
2000 Hawaii Army National Guard
1999 Camp Ripley, Army National Guard, Minnesota
1999 U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia
1998 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia
1998 Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, Georgia
1997 Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California
1997 Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Maryland
1996 Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida
1996 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
1995 Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, Maryland
1994 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
1993 Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minnesota
1992 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
1991 Fort Belvoir, Virginia
1990 Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1989 F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming
1988 Goldwater Air Force Range, Arizona
1987 New Boston Air Force Station, New York
1986 Beale Air Force Base, California
1985 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
1984 Fort Huachuca, Arizona
1983 Indian Island Annex, Keyport, Naval Engineering Station, Washington
1982 Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
1981 Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania
1980 Fort Huachuca, Arizona
1979 Naval Air Station Chase Field, Texas
1978 Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1977 Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
1976 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
1975 Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1974 Fort Campbell, Kentucky
1973 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
1972 Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California
1971 Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida
1970 Camp Pickett, Virginia
1969 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
1968 Red River Army Depot, Texas
1967 Fort Rucker, Alabama
1966 Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Virginia
1965 Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida
1964 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
1963 Fort Knox, Kentucky

Environmental Quality

2013 78th Civil Engineer Group, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
2013 Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Japan
2012 Fort Hood, Texas
2012 Fort Hood Recycle Team, Texas, and Naval Supply Fleet Logistics Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (tie)
2011 U.S. Army Garrison Grafenwoehr, Germany
2011 Defense Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia
2010 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
2010 Mr. Awni M. Almasri, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Europe Africa Southwest Asia
2009 Environmental Management Division, Hill Air Force Base, Utah
2009 United States Army Garrison Bamberg, Germany
2008 Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, New Jersey
2008 Hill Air Force Base, Utah
2007 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
2007 Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Japan
2006 Team Dyess, Dyess Air Force Base, Texas
2006 Fort Campbell, Kentucky
2005 Naval Air Depot Cherry Point, North Carolina
2005 Misawa Air Base, Japan
2004 U.S. Naval Support Activity Bahrain
2003 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
2003 Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, Japan
2002 Air Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
2001 Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Hawaii
2001 Marine Corps Base Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan
2000 Patrick Air Force Base, Florida
2000 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
1999 Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Maryland
1999 Luke Air Force Base, Arizona
1998 Naval Aviation Depot North Island, California
1998 Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1997 Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Maryland
1997 Luke Air Force Base, Arizona
1996 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
1996 USAF Hurlburt Field, Florida
1995 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
1994 Fort Campbell, Kentucky
1993 Hill Air Force Base, Utah
1992 Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland
1991 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
1990 McChord Air Force Base, Washington
1989 Tooele Army Depot, Utah
1989 Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
1987 Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas
1986 Fort Lewis, Washington
1985 Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii
1984 Luke Air Force Base, Arizona
1983 Fort McClellan, Alabama
1982 Hill Air Force Base, Utah
1981 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
1980 McClellan Air Force Base, California
1979 Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1978 Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California
1977 Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii
1976 Naval Air Training Center Patuxent River, Maryland
1975 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
1974 Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Sustainability (formerly Pollution Prevention)

- 2013 673d Air Base Wing, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska
- 2013 Ms. Dorenda Coleman, Arizona Army National Guard
- 2012 Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pennsylvania
- 2011 Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington
- 2011 The Exchange Corporate Sustainability Program, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Texas
- 2010 Fleet Readiness Center Southwest, California
- 2009 Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington
- 2009 14th Civil Engineer Squadron Pollution Prevention Team, Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi
- 2008 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
- 2007 Marine Corps Base, Hawaii
- 2007 Pollution Prevention Afloat Team Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, DC
- 2006 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
- 2005 Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
- 2004 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
- 2003 Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington
- 2002 Warner Robins Air Logistics Center, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
- 2001 U.S. Army Transportation Center and Fort Eustis, Virginia
- 2000 Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia
- 2000 HQ III Corps and Fort Hood, Texas
- 1999 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
- 1999 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
- 1998 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
- 1998 Fort Carson and Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Colorado
- 1997 Corpus Christi Army Depot, Texas
- 1997 Fort Lewis, Washington
- 1996 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
- 1996 Dyess Air Force Base, Texas
- 1995 Kelly Air Force Base, Texas
- 1995 Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California
- 1994 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
- 1993 Navy Aviation Depot, Florida

Environmental Restoration

- 2013 U.S. Army Garrison Aberdeen Proving Ground, Directorate of Public Works, Maryland
- 2012 Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, California
- 2012 75th Civil Engineering Group, Hill Air Force Base, Utah
- 2011 Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida
- 2010 Hill Air Force Base, Utah
- 2010 Ms. Regina Dixon Butler, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida
- 2009 Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee
- 2008 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina
- 2008 Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point Partnering Team, North Carolina
- 2007 Dover Air Force Base, Delaware
- 2006 Fort Lewis, Washington
- 2006 Pyramid Lake Torpedo and Bombing Range Remediation Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District
- 2005 Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific, Hawaii, and Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi (tie)
- 2004 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
- 2003 Hill Air Force Base, Utah
- 2002 F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming
- 2001 Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska
- 2000 Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska
- 1999 Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, New Jersey
- 1998 Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, California
- 1997 Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, California
- 1996 Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
- 1995 Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington

Cultural Resources Management

- 2013 Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina
- 2013 Ms. June Noelani Cleghorn, Marine Corps Base Hawaii
- 2012 30th Space Wing, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
- 2011 88th Air Base Wing Civil Engineering Directorate, Environmental Branch, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
- 2011 Cultural Resources Management Team, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
- 2010 Camp Guernsey, Wyoming Army National Guard
- 2009 Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
- 2009 Fort Drum Cultural Resources Team, Fort Drum, New York
- 2008 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
- 2007 Mr. Gary M. O'Donnell, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii
- 2007 Fort Drum, New York
- 2006 Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California
- 2005 Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina, and 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii (tie)
- 2004 Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Twentynine Palms, California
- 2003 Texas Army National Guard Cultural Resources Management Office, Texas
- 2002 Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, Hampton Roads, Virginia
- 2001 U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, Texas
- 2000 Fort Riley, Kansas
- 1999 Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
- 1998 Fort Hood, Texas
- 1996 Fort Carson and Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Colorado

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition

- 2013 Counterfeit Refrigerant Impact Team, Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center, Michigan
- 2012 Stryker Brigade Combat Team – Warren, Michigan
- 2011 Sustainable Painting Operations for the Total Army, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
- 2010 Aeronautical Systems Center Environmental and Occupational Health Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
- 2008 Fairchild Air Base, Washington
- 2006 C-17 Pollution Prevention Integrated Product Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Special Recognition Environmental Management Systems Implementation

- 2006 Defense Logistics Agency Environmental Management Systems Team



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