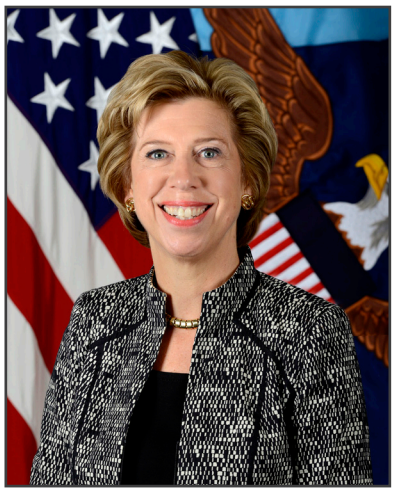
2018 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

Foreword



The Department of Defense's (DoD) enduring mission is providing combat-ready military forces to deter war and protect the security of our Nation. To help accomplish this mission, the Department is pursuing three distinct efforts: 1) rebuilding military readiness capabilities while building a more lethal, resilient, and rapidly innovating Joint Force; 2) strengthening alliances and creating new partnerships; and 3) increasing efficiencies for greater performance and affordability.

Environmental stewardship enables the Department to pursue these efforts more effectively and efficiently. We face a distinct challenge with our collective dependence on finite resources to sustain and support populations at home and abroad. To respond, the Department must strategically plan and implement new technologies to conserve shrinking resources by improving performance and reducing costs. By safeguarding the long-term sustainability of our Nation's vital resources, DoD is improving the capabilities of our forces. We prioritize comprehensive environmental practices and foward-thinking collaboration to strengthen our alliances and meet global challenges.

Every year, the Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards recognize the extraordinary efforts of Service members and civilians across DoD to protect the environment, human health, and our Nation's natural and cultural resources. For more than half a century, the Department has honored individuals, teams, and installations for their exceptional environmental achievements and innovative, cost-effective environmental practices. The 2018 awards recognize outstanding accomplishments occurring from October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2017, in the following categories: natural resources conservation, environmental quality, sustainability, environmental restoration, cultural resources management, and environmental excellence in weapon system acquisition.

Congratulations to the winners of the 2018 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards. The 2018 winners' achievements highlight the Department's commitment to protect our Nation's security by supporting U.S. Military forces through dynamic environmental stewardship that increases military readiness and enhances efficiencies.

Thank you for your continued efforts to promote environmental excellence within the Department and for sharing your remarkable accomplishments.

Ellen M. Lord
Under Secretary of Defense
for Acquisition and Sustainment

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About the Awards

Natural Resources Conservation (Small Installation & Individual/Team)

These awards recognize efforts to promote the conservation of natural resources, including the identification, protection, and restoration of biological resources and habitats; the sound long-term management and use of the land and its resources; support of the military readiness mission; and the promotion of a conservation ethic. Protecting endangered plant and animal species on our installations and other Department of Defense (DoD) lands ensures the preservation of these valuable environmental assets for current and future generations and assures the availability of these resources to sustain military readiness.

Environmental Quality (Non-Industrial Installation & Individual/Team)

These awards recognize efforts to ensure mission accomplishment and the protection of human health in the areas of environmental planning, waste management, and compliance with environmental laws and regulations (e.g., Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act). Meeting or exceeding all environmental requirements not only enhances the protection of our environmental assets, but also sustains DoD's ability to effectively train and maintain readiness.

Sustainability (Industrial Installation)

This award recognizes efforts to prevent or eliminate pollution at the source, including practices that increase efficiency and sustainability in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources. DoD recognizes the implementation of energy efficient and renewable energy practices, greenhouse gas reduction efforts, procurement of sustainable goods and services, waste diversion, and efforts to plan for adaptation and resilience. Sustainable practices ensure that DoD protects valuable resources that are critical to mission success.

Environmental Restoration (Installation & Individual/Team)

These awards recognize efforts to protect human health and the environment by cleaning up identified DoD sites in a timely, cost-efficient, and responsive manner. Restoring these sites impacted by past defense practices protects military personnel and the public from potential environmental health and safety hazards.

Cultural Resources Management (Large Installation)

This award recognizes efforts to promote effective cultural resources management through proactive stewardship of DoD's extensive and rich heritage assets, including archaeological sites, cultural items, the historic built environment, and cultural landscapes. Through dynamic cultural resources management programs that partner with installation stakeholders, such as master planning, public works, and range management, DoD identifies and evaluates cultural resources that impact training, testing, and operational capabilities. Successful partnerships with American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, states, and other historic preservation stakeholders protect cultural resources in a manner that sustains mission readiness while acting as responsible stewards of our collective heritage.

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition (Large Program)

This award recognizes efforts to incorporate environment, safety, and occupational health requirements into a large (Acquisition Category I) weapon system acquisition program's system engineering, contracting, and decision-making processes. Adhering to these principles enhances DoD's acquisition process by ensuring that weapon system programs prioritize the safety of personnel and protection of the environment.

Hawaii Army National Guard's (HIARNG) statewide installation is comprised of seven readiness centers that stretch across several islands. These training sites are home to a number of unique biological resources. Keaukaha Military Reservation (KMR) contains 229 acres of lowland wet forest, an increasingly rare ecosystem in Hawaii, as well as endangered species such as the Hawaiian hawk, Hawaiian hoary bat, and Haiwale shrub. The KMR forest is also home to a variety of endemic species that are found nowhere else in the world. At Kekaha Firing Range, the natural resources conservation program manages endangered Niihau panicgrass and threatened sand dune habitats. Throughout all HIARNG's training sites, the most consistent challenge has been eradicating invasive and non-native species that continually threaten ecosystems and impede training access. To that end, the natural resources conservation program has implemented a multi-faceted invasive species management program that achieves holistic benefits at the ecosystem level and increases acreage available for training. With training land at such a premium, every acre matters.

- HIARNG eradicated miconia, an invasive woody shrub, and is now moving from the active treatment phase into monitoring miconia. The elimination of adult miconia has slashed herbicide use by 95%, with the natural resources conservation program using only 1.5 gallons of concentrated herbicide this year to manage several hundred acres of previously overrun and unusable habitat. Herbicides can be harmful to more than just their target organism, so using less herbicide reduces threats to native plants and animals, and has less of an impact on groundwater and surface water.
- The installation eradicated over 5,000 long-thorn kiawe plants and around 4,000 albizia trees. These plants represent some of the greatest challenges to both ecology and training access on the installation because they spread so quickly and create virtually impenetrable understory. Personnel removed mature seeding plants and then vigilantly removed seedlings without significant amounts of herbicide. This approach is time and labor intensive but it helps HIARNG achieve the ecosystem transformation required to save these habitats that are threatened by invasive species. The installation is also evaluating the use of new technologies to conduct efficient annual monitoring and identify future treatment needs.
- HIARNG introduced goat and sheep grazing as a cost- and resource-effective approach to eradicating invasive species. This initiative has slashed the use of herbicides, safeguarded sensitive habitat from adverse maintenance impacts, and it has re-opened large sections of KMR training lands. Goat and sheep grazing costs only $500 per acre whereas the installation's previous strategy of inmate labor costs $1,500 per acre, and hiring contractors for mechanical and chemical invasive plant removal is $5,000 per acre.
- HIARNG coordinated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use a scale insect, *Tectococcus ovatus*, to create galls, or abnormal outgrowths of plant tissues, on young strawberry guava tree leaves that eventually reduce fruit production on these invasive plants. The use of this biological control method along with seed-based eradication reduced the use of herbicides and will increase training land availability over time.

Keaukaha Military Reservation lowland wet forest restoration continues after invasive species removal. These efforts are critical to the success of the Hawaii Army National Guard's mission to allow endemic species to thrive, protect endangered species habitat, reduce maintenance costs, and sustain training lands.

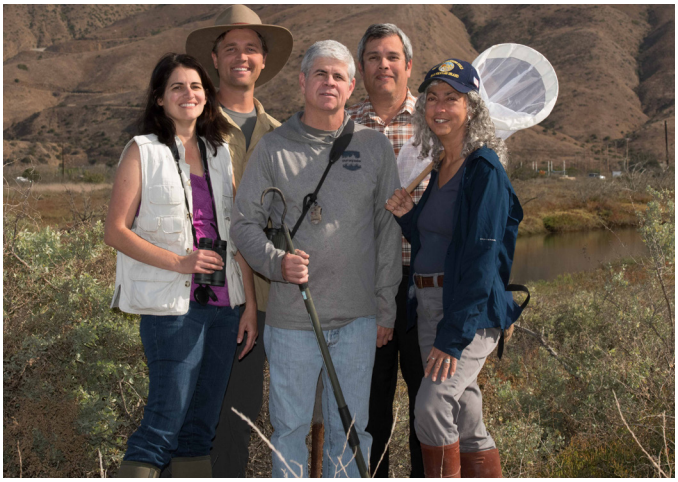
Long-thorn kiawe, a highly invasive and noxious shrub plant, dominates the area at Keaukaha Military Reservation, reducing mobility and crowding out native plant species. Long-thorn kiawe grows up to 30 feet tall with three to four-inch thorns. Each plant is capable of producing thousands of seeds per year.

Natural Resources Conservation Team, Naval Base Ventura County, California

Natural Resources Conservation, Individual/Team

Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC), California, is comprised of three primary operating facilities: Port Hueneme, Point Mugu, and San Nicolas Island (SNI). Point Mugu and Port Hueneme are both located along the Pacific coastline in southwestern Ventura County, while SNI is one of eight Channel Islands and lies 60 miles west of the coast. NBVC provides airfield, seaport, and base support services to fleet operating forces and shore activities. The base employs more than 20,060 military and civilian personnel, over 80 tenant commands, and other departments to support diverse military missions. The Natural Resources Conservation Team (NRCT) implements three integrated natural resources management plans (INRMPs) as the basis for managing natural resources while accomplishing NBVC's military mission in a sustainable manner. In addition, the team oversees 21 environmental program requirements supporting the goals and objectives described in the INRMPs, with a combined average annual operating budget of approximately $1.7 million.

- The NRCT partnered with The Nature Conservancy for their first public-private Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to facilitate planning by using the Coastal Resilience Program to protect NBVC assets from sea level rise, a national security issue for the Navy and a significant challenge for the NRCT in accomplishing its mission. The Coastal Resilience Program manages data and will enable the NRCT to visualize impacts on infrastructure and coastal resources from various climate scenarios. This unique public-private partnership via MOA will serve as a model agreement for other coastal military installations.
- The NRCT partnered with the Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center to test the use of unmanned aerial systems to monitor the nesting activity of the Federally-endangered California least tern. Point Mugu is home to one of the five largest least tern colonies in the state, and incorporating cutting-edge technologies such as unmanned aerial systems have improved conservation management at NBVC.
- The team stabilized erosion near mission-critical infrastructure to improve water quality and the management of storm water runoff to meet regulatory standards. This work also created habitat for endemic species such as the SNI fox and SNI night lizard.
- NBVC represents about 25% of the potential habitat available for the endangered Light-footed Ridgway's rail in California, a marsh bird. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Coastal Partners program provided grant funding to build and deploy 15 nesting platforms in cooperation with the Girl Scouts of America and the NRCT. Light-footed Ridgway's rail visitation has been documented on six platforms, in addition to other rare species, such as the California salt marsh shrew and the South Coast marsh vole.
- As part of the Project Review Board, which ensures proposed projects comply with environmental, health and safety, security regulations and sustainability practices including the stewardship of natural and cultural resources, the NRCT helped review more than 1,000 mission essential natural resources management projects resulting in 400 Categorical Exclusions (i.e., actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment). The NRCT enabled project actions to progress more quickly by providing guidance in the planning phase, resulting in fewer requirements for Clean Water Act permits and Endangered Species Act consultations.



The Natural Resources Conservation Team at Naval Base Ventura County serves a vital role in supporting the installation's mission as a major aviation shore command and Naval Construction Force mobilization base. Pictured from left to right: Francesca Ferrara (Natural Resource Specialist), William Hoyer (Natural Resource Specialist), Martin Ruane (Ecologist), Joseph Montoya (Supervisory Physical Scientist), and Valerie Vartanian (Natural Resource Specialist). U.S. Navy photo by Natural Resource Specialist, William Hoyer.

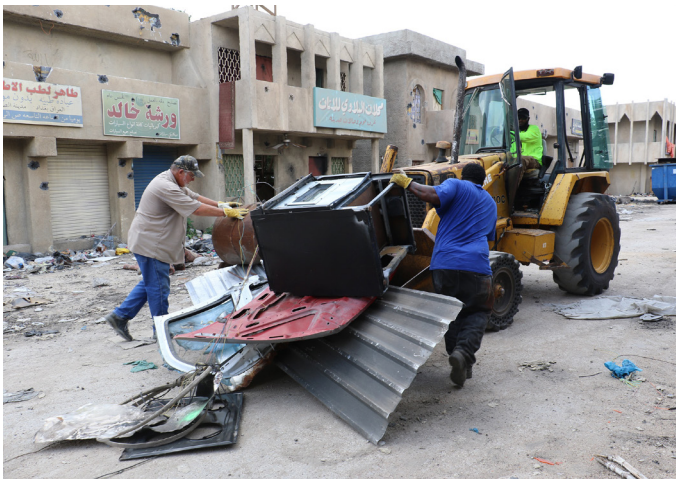
The first MQ-4C Triton Unmanned Aerial Vehicle assigned to Unmanned Patrol Squadron One Nine (VUP-19) Detachment Point Mugu, known as "Big Red" arriving at Naval Base Ventura County. The installation implemented a pilot study in Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 to investigate the use of unmanned aircraft systems to collect aerial monitoring imagery of a Federally-endangered California least tern colony at Point Mugu. U.S. Navy photo by Public Affairs Specialist, Theresa Miller.

Fort Hood, Texas

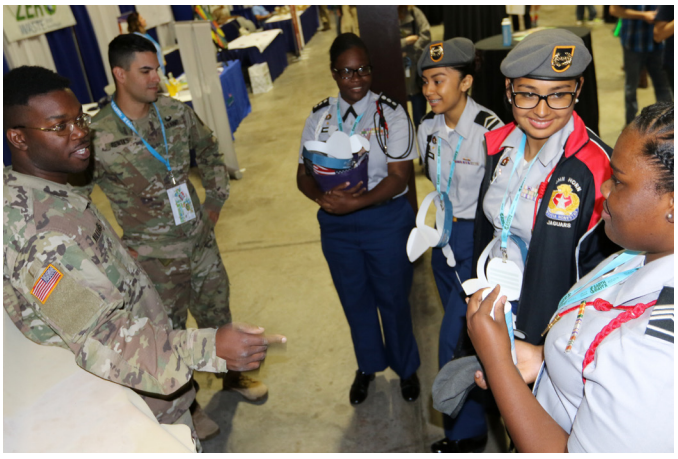
Environmental Quality, Non-Industrial Installation

Fort Hood is located in Killeen, Texas, and is home to III Corps Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, 1st Army Division West, 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), several separate brigades, and a host of brigade and battalion-sized tenant units and organizations. The installation supports a population of 379,232 individuals including retirees, survivors, family members, the on-post population, and the off-post family members. The installation's range and training areas encompass 196,797 acres and provide state-of-the-art training opportunities for mechanized maneuvers, small training exercises, combined arms training, and live-fire training. As one of two active Primary Mobilization Force Generation Installations in the Army, Fort Hood provides continuous Active and Reserve Component power projection, combat preparation, post-mobilization training, sustainment capabilities, and pre-mobilization training support. Fort Hood has created a variety of policies, programs, and projects that balance mission readiness and environmental stewardship across the installation. With the support of military and civilian leaders, Fort Hood is implementing best practices in support of the Net Zero philosophy, building a framework to facilitate change, and improving relationships with stakeholders.

- Fort Hood exceeded its Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) goals by selling 10.701 million pounds of recyclable materials generating a gross revenue of $1.043 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, and selling 16.516 million pounds generating $1.699 million in FY 2017. The installation also upgraded its mechanical equipment and completed renovations to support a single-stream recycling system to increase the QRP's processing capacity from 1.4 million to 3 million pounds per month.
- The installation surpassed renewable energy goals by accounting for 15.10% of total building energy with renewable electric energy and alternative energy. Fort Hood installed a 15 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic array consisting of 63,000 panels covering 132 acres on the installation, and 21 wind turbines off-base in west Texas generating 50 MWs. This energy project will account for more than 40% of the installation's annual energy usage.
- Fort Hood exceeded water intensity goals with a 55.53% water use reduction in FY 2017. The installation implemented water conservation efforts including auto flushers with chlorine analyzers, water line looping, a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System, automated flow control valves, and elevated storage tank mixing. These efforts will have a lifetime water cost savings of $5.197 million, with a return on investment in 4.07 years.
- In FY 2016, personnel conducted 1,205 environmental assistance visits, 225 formal assessments, 263 courtesy assessments, and trained 3,982 individuals in how the installation's environmental policies and regulations apply to them. In FY 2017, personnel conducted another 1,125 environmental assistance visits, 200 formal assessments, 169 courtesy assessments, and trained 4,728 individuals. The installation recognized 32 of the top civilian individuals, civilian activities, military individuals, and military units with Environmental Stewardship Awards.



Fort Hood employees haul away debris and scrap metal set props collected from the National Geographic miniseries, "The Long Road Home." Fort Hood recycled 15,100 pounds of scrap providing for $189,000 of recycle proceeds reinvested back into the installation in Fiscal Year 2016-2017 to sponsor 32 Family and Soldier events.



Spc. Joseph Williams and Sgt. Jose Rentas from the Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center, discuss Fort Hood's mission readiness and environmental efforts with Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets from John Horn High School in Mesquite, TX. Throughout the year, Fort Hood engages and communicates with employees, stakeholders and external communities via social media, electronic newsletters, the installation's newspaper, briefings, and school and community events.

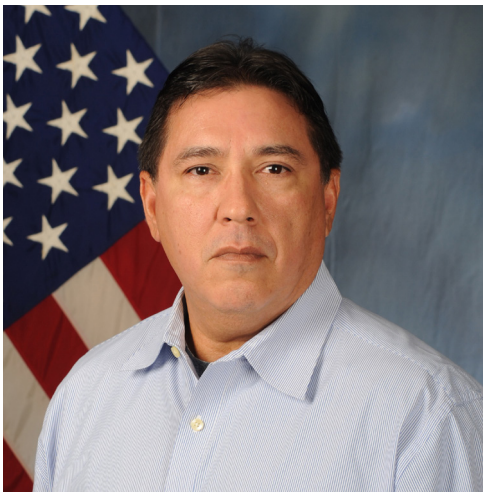
Mr. Frederick A. Javier, 1st Special Operations Civil Engineer Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Florida

Environmental Quality, Individual/Team

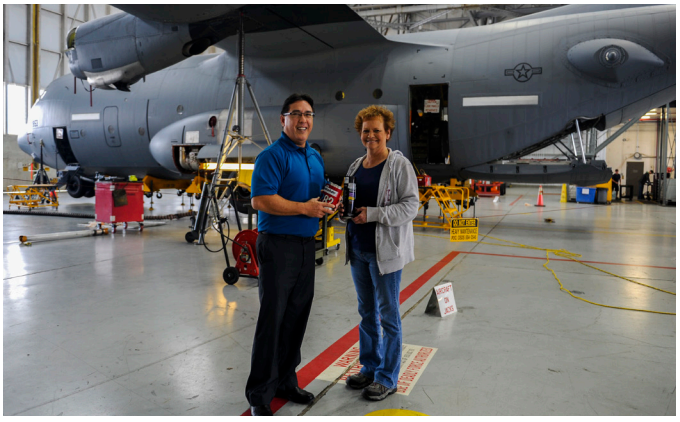
Hurlburt Field, located east of Pensacola, Florida, is part of Eglin Air Force Base and is home to the 1st Special Operations Wing, which is one of three Air Force active duty special operations wings under the Air Force Special Operations Command. Originally designated Eglin Auxiliary Field No. 9, Hurlburt Field served as one of the small training fields built on Eglin Air Force Range in the 1940s. Hurlburt Field spans 6,000 acres and is the Tip of the Spear for Air Force Special Operations, accomplishing its missions with over 11,000 dedicated military and civilian personnel. Hurlburt supports 55 fixed and tilt-rotor aircraft including the CV-22 Osprey, AC-130U Spooky Gunship, MC-130H Combat Talon II, and U-28A across the base.

Mr. Frederick Javier is a Physical Scientist for the 1st Special Operations Civil Engineer Squadron at Hurlburt Field. He began his DoD career in 1984 as an Avionics Airman and served 22 years in the U.S. Air Force, working the last four years of his career as a Maintenance Group Environmental Coordinator where he personally led the compliance efforts of 4,000 personnel. Mr. Javier retired from active duty in 2006 and joined the Hurlburt Field civilian environmental staff in 2008 with Florida certifications in asbestos inspection and stormwater management. He is also an Air Force Institute of Technology-certified Environmental Management System (EMS) Auditor.

- Mr. Javier resurrected Hurlburt Field's Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) when falling commodity prices severely impacted the program. His efforts transformed Hurlburt Field's QRP into a self-sustaining program that diverted 550 tons of material from landfills and produced $369,000 in revenue during the award period.
- He determined that the root cause of an increase in waste fuel generation was confusion among personnel regarding the distinction between off-specification fuel and waste fuel. While off-specification fuel can be reused for many purposes, waste fuel has little value and is often disposed as a hazardous waste at a high cost. Mr. Javier completely transformed Hurlburt Field's off-specification/waste fuel collection process by educating the workforce and implementing enhanced process controls. The quantity of waste fuel generation plunged from 13,000 gallons per year to less than 1,000 gallons per year, avoiding over $80,000 in disposal costs annually.
- Mr. Javier expanded the use of reclaimed water from Hurlburt Field's wastewater treatment plant by adding numerous industrial processes such as aircraft wash racks, fire pit training, and facility cooling towers. Reclaimed water is treated to a higher level so it can be used to replace potable water in appropriate circumstances such as landscape irrigation. These efficiencies and forward thinking helped Hurlburt Field reclaim and use more than 89 million gallons of water during the award period.
- Mr. Javier created concise Hurlburt Field-specific training presentations covering EMS, stormwater management, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and water conservation. He used these modules for in-person trainings and made them available online for shift workers and others unable to attend his classes. He also personally briefed EMS fundamentals to every base newcomer during Newcomers Orientation and reached over 1,000 military personnel and family members each year.



Mr. Javier manages multiple environmental quality programs to protect a biologically diverse base that is home to many rare species including endangered Flatwoods salamanders and Red-cockaded woodpeckers.



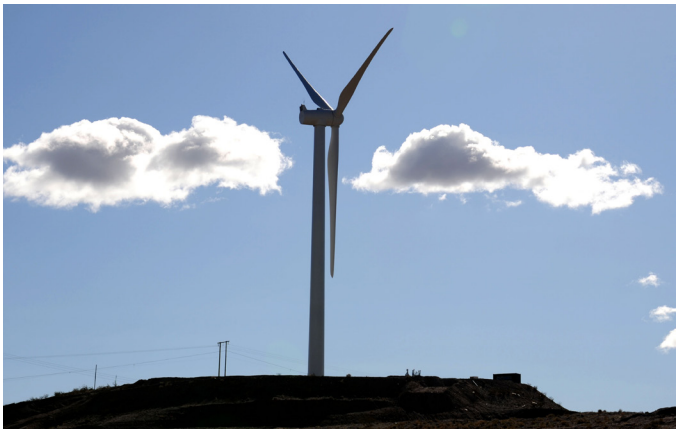
Mr. Javier reduced hazardous waste disposal costs by implementing military specification materials reuse. Materials with expired 'use-by' dates are now used in other processes that do not require the stringent specification quality standards. Mr. Javier poses with Ms. Kimberly Davis, Project Management and Planning Operations Representative, Lockheed Martin.

Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California

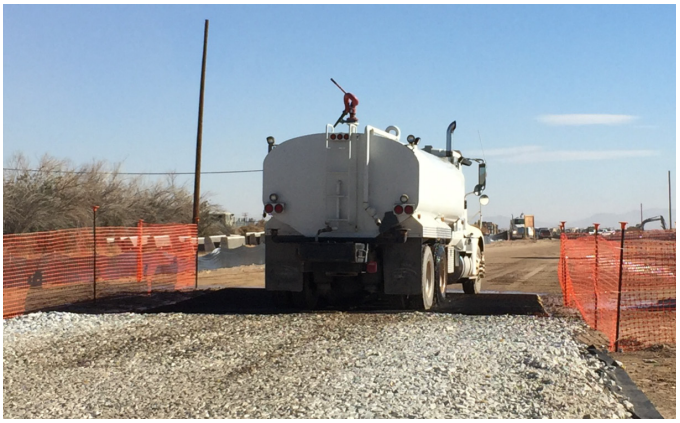
Sustainability, Industrial Installation

Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Barstow is located in the high desert of western San Bernardino County, California. The base includes a diverse collection of large training and range areas encompassing 5,567 acres within the DoD Southwest Range Complex. Barstow supports approximately 95 military personnel and their families, as well as 1,840 civilian employees. MCLB Barstow is separated into three functional areas. Nebo Main is a large training area, also known as a cantonment area, which houses the MCLB Barstow headquarters and tenant logistical capabilities. Yermo Annex is an industrial repair and storage complex that is home to DoD's largest rail facility. The Annex primarily hosts tenant activities and supports Marine Corps and Army rotations to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin and the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms. There is also a range on the southern edge of Nebo Main that includes a live-fire known distance range complex and open training area. Key functions of the base are to receive, store, and distribute supplies and equipment, and to repair and rebuild DoD equipment in direct support of the U.S. military mission worldwide. MCLB Barstow supports the Marine Corps mission with comprehensive compliance, pollution prevention, conservation, planning, training, and management activities.

- MCLB Barstow implemented a new irrigation plan to reduce water consumption through xeriscaping and natural landscaping while maintaining essential vegetation. This reduced water consumption by 50% from the 2007 baseline and exceeded reduction goals. Barstow achieved a 5.8% reduction in water consumption during the award period from FY 2016 to FY 2017, and a 20% reduction in water consumption between FY 2015 and FY 2016. The base also achieved a 7% reduction in electricity consumption.
- The base decreased its potable water usage from 138 million gallons in FY 2015 to 102 million gallons in FY 2017, resulting in a 26% potable water usage reduction.
- MCLB Barstow established an agreement to partner with the City of Barstow on routine water sampling analyses. This is the first Marine Corps partnering agreement of this nature with an outside government agency. With this new agreement, the base will save $30,000 in laboratory fees annually.
- Barstow developed a project to install crushed and screened recycled asphalt pavement on top of dirt roads to bypass the water typically required for dust mitigation. This initiative will reduce water consumption by an additional 2,254 gallons per year.
- The base made energy improvements for Building Automation Systems/Energy Management Control Systems; added heating, ventilation, and air conditioning controls for seven buildings; installed 2,221 light emitting diode fixtures; enhanced compressed air systems; and installed a 1.5 megawatt ground mounted photovoltaic array projected to save the installation $880,000 in energy costs annually.
- MCLB Barstow created a site-specific data system that will help organizations track their environmental training requirements. As a result, improvements to meet environmental training requirements have increased by 50% in some areas.



The Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow wind turbine generator has been running at 1.0 megawatt for many years. By installing a conditioning monitoring system, the base will be able to run an additional 325 kilowatts. The monitoring system will also aid in preventing very costly equipment failures.



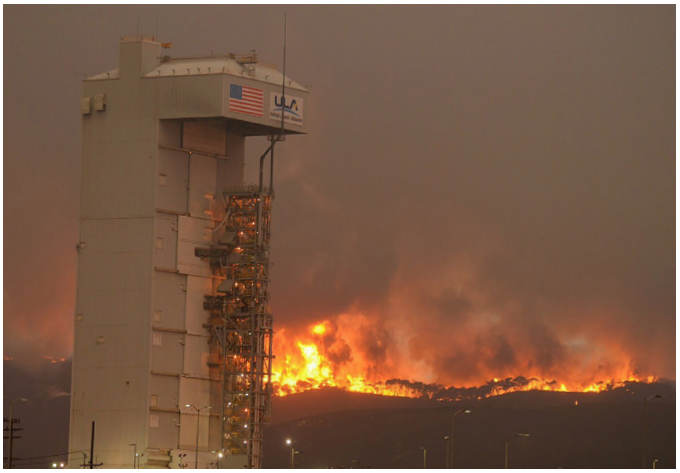
To mitigate dust, Barstow personnel use watering trucks to spread water over base roadways. A project is now in place to use recycled asphalt, as seen above, that generates less dust so less water is required, therefore increasing resiliency.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
Environmental Restoration, Installation

Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB) is located in western Santa Barbara County, California. The 30th Space Wing, Vandenberg AFB's host unit, supports West Coast launch activities for the Air Force, DoD, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, national programs, and various private industry contractors. Vandenberg AFB is home to 2,892 military personnel, 3,785 family members, 1,143 DoD civilians, 2,822 contractors, and serves approximately 8,000 military retirees living in the area. The space and missile launch mission at Vandenberg AFB is unlike most other defense installations that focus on military training and weapon system testing. The Environmental Restoration Program focuses on Vandenberg's launch operations that left behind a legacy of soil and groundwater contamination, particularly during the Cold War era. The resulting massive scale of environmental investigation and cleanup presents an immense programmatic and management challenge to ensure compatibility with critical ongoing and proposed mission activities. At more than 99,000 acres, Vandenberg AFB encompasses some of the highest quality coastal habitat in central California. With a wealth of invaluable cultural and ecological treasures, the installation is recognized by regulators and the public for protecting and preserving 42 miles of pristine coastline, 9,000 acres of sand dunes, 5,000 acres of wetlands, more than 1,600 prehistoric archaeological resources, 14 rock art sites, one National Historic Landmark, five Native American village sites, one National Historic Trail, 26 Cold War-era complexes, and 17 endangered or threatened species.

- Vandenberg AFB oversaw and actively managed the Air Force's largest performance-based restoration (PBR) contract, valued at $125 million over a 10-year span to address 107 cleanup sites. Through collaborative efforts, the team accelerated various aspects of the program during the award period, resulting in cost savings and response complete or site closure ahead of schedule for 44 PBR sites. Additionally, 55 sites are scheduled for on-time and/or accelerated closure.
- A massive wildfire in 2016 impacted 12,500 acres, requiring concerted efforts by approximately 900 firefighters and several air tankers to suppress the inferno. Vast portions of the fire area overlapped with unexploded ordnance risk areas, requiring extensive coordination between the restoration program, safety personnel, and firefighters. This coordination resulted in risk management tools and communications to ensure safety and avoid potential casualties for installation personnel and their off-base neighbors.
- Vandenberg AFB fielded multiple successful treatment systems using groundwater recirculation. Staff reduced a nine-acre plume from 23,000 micrograms/liter to 5,000 micrograms/liter in one year. Through proactive implementation, the base achieved a 99% reduction of volatile organic compounds at one site. At another site, staff converted the soil vapor extraction system to passive solar power resulting in $75,000 in annual savings.
- Vandenberg applied innovative approaches to the installation's large-scale monitoring program and leveraged unique methodologies to achieve site closure based on risk. Installation personnel applied a fresh, human health risk assessment approach to total petroleum hydrocarbon evaluation. This approach achieved closeouts for dozens of sites.

Panorama of Vandenberg Air Force Base looking towards the Santa Barbara Channel from Tranquillon Peak. The installation protects and preserves more than 42 miles of coastline.



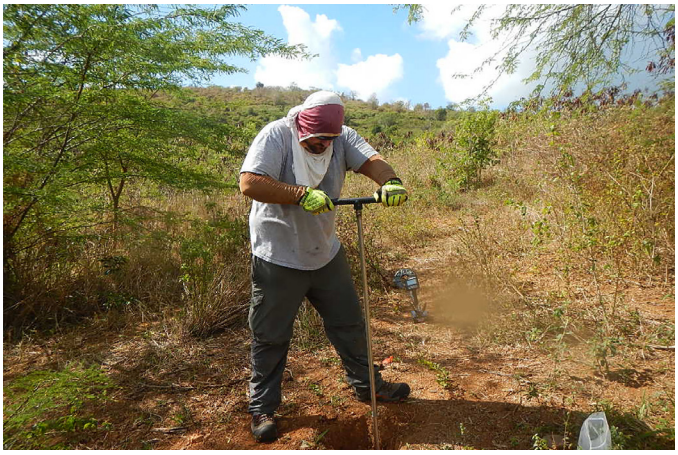
The Canyon Fire ravaged land near launch areas and burned 12,500 acres. The Environmental Restoration Program used unexploded ordnance data and maps to ensure safety of firefighters and quickly developed an emergent time-critical removal action for 4,300 acres.

Vieques Environmental Restoration Team, Puerto Rico

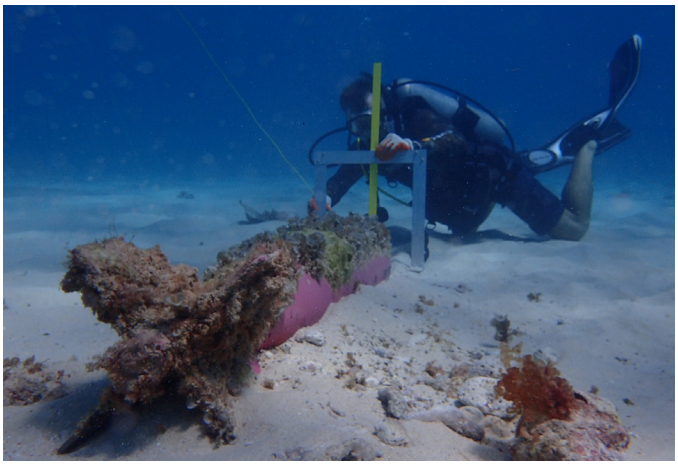
Environmental Restoration, Individual/Team

Vieques Naval Installation is a former Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Area in Vieques, Puerto Rico, and is now listed on the National Priorities List, which guides the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in determining which sites with known or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants warrant further investigation. The former installation spans 23,000 acres with another 12,000 acres of surrounding waters. The Vieques Environmental Restoration Team includes representatives from Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic, EPA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, and Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources. Despite challenges such as unexploded ordnance (and associated contaminants) across thousands of acres of land and sea floor, abundant ecologically and culturally sensitive resources, and numerous stakeholders, the team continues to succeed in meeting its objectives. Those objectives include implementing prompt actions to protect human health, safety, and the environment; managing and prioritizing investigations and remedial actions; developing safe, cost-effective, and innovative cleanup approaches and technologies; executing a novel community involvement program; and maximizing partnerships.

- The Vieques Environmental Restoration Team designed an innovative, time-critical removal action to safely and effectively clear submunitions from a former bombing range spanning 75 acres. The innovative approach uses remotely-operated equipment to remove large bombs with a magnetic attachment and an unmanned aerial vehicle to determine whether it is safe for cleanup workers to enter the area.
- The team successfully removed five World War II-era rockets just offshore of a small island adjacent to a popular public beach in the nearshore waters of the former Vieques Naval Installation. Staff instituted a non-time-critical removal action to accelerate the underwater cleanup for nearly 20 miles of shoreline to further expand safe and open access to the area for conservation and recreational purposes.
- In 2016 and 2017, the Vieques Environmental Restoration Team conducted a wide area assessment (WAA) of the densities and extent of underwater munitions across 12,000 acres. This assessment used a towed magnetometer array to determine the presence and distribution of potential munitions on and beneath the seafloor. The information the team gathered from the WAA is key to effectively strategize follow-up investigations, help make remedial decisions, implement remedial actions, and perform long-term monitoring associated with underwater munitions.
- In 2016, the team supported a research project funded by DoD's Environmental Security Technology Certification Program to study munitions constituent concentrations underwater. The study used Polar Organic Chemical Integrative Samplers, which are designed to detect munitions constituents in seawater down to ultra-trace levels. The information gathered from this study supports a growing database of similar studies that demonstrate munitions constituents in the marine environment associated with underwater munitions sites are not a significant concern, which may save millions of dollars in investigation and cleanup costs.



Subsurface soil sampling beneath a munitions item that was located by an advanced geophysical classification (AGC) technology. The AGC technology allows users to rapidly identify sampling locations, expedite the remedial investigation, and lower costs. Accumulated savings from this use of AGC are estimated to be $100,000.

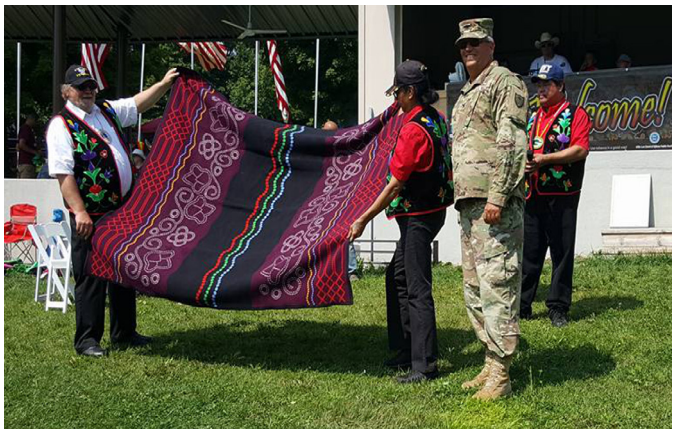


Diver measuring the movement and burial of a munitions surrogate. Throughout 2016 and 2017, staff studied the movement and burial of 61 munitions surrogates just offshore of Vieques beaches. The Vieques team is working with the DoD Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program to assist in their efforts to develop a predictive model that will support underwater munitions cleanup efforts across DoD.

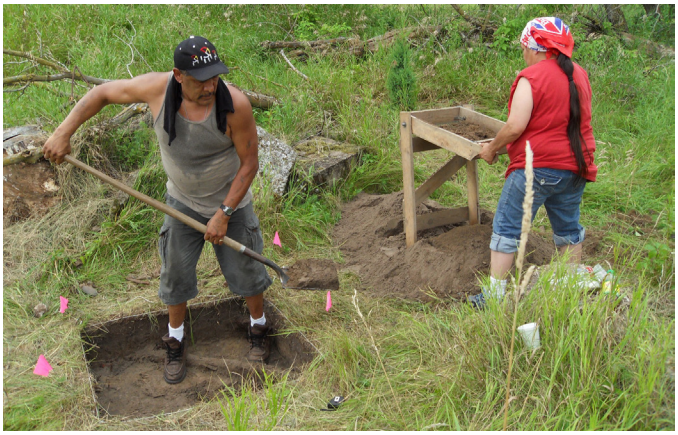
Camp Ripley, Minnesota Army National Guard
Cultural Resources Management, Large Installation

Camp Ripley is located in central Minnesota along 18 miles of pristine Mississippi River shoreline, and is the largest training center for the Minnesota Army National Guard (MNARNG). Its 53,000 acres have been traversed and settled for thousands of years, endowing the installation with a rich history connecting prehistoric peoples, Native Americans, early American settlers, and the military. The installation garrison contains over 300 historic and prehistoric sites ranging from approximately 70 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible archaeological sites along the Mississippi River, to the remains of Fort Ripley, a frontier cavalry fort listed in the NRHP. As one of the largest and most active training sites in the region, Camp Ripley supports over 450,000-man days of military training every year, necessitating a careful balance of military mission needs with the preservation of MNARNG's cultural heritage. The Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Program achieves this balance through innovation, communication, and outreach, ensuring that MNARNG achieves excellence in its triple bottom line: mission, environment, and community.

- Camp Ripley successfully completed an installation-wide Phase I archaeological survey. This survey was a multi-year initiative that assessed 54,000 acres to create a comprehensive record of all archaeological sites supporting effective planning and execution of operations.
- Over Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017, Camp Ripley contracted with the Leech Lake Band Heritage Sites Program to accomplish its aggressive inventory project for the training site. This partnership accomplished its goals by surveying approximately 20,000 acres for archaeological resources, which is particularly important because Camp Ripley contains the largest stretch of undeveloped Mississippi River shoreline in the Nation. To protect the integrity of the river, Camp Ripley maintains a strict no-dig, no-vehicle buffer within 500 feet of the shore.
- By completing archaeological surveys on all installation lands, Camp Ripley has been able to reduce the consultation period for new training and construction activities with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and relevant tribes from many months to the standard 30-day review period or less.
- The installation completed a rehabilitation of the historic Governor's Lodge, in coordination with the SHPO. The rehabilitation restored exterior character-defining features of the lodge while also modernizing the interior heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and electrical systems. The CRM Program is now in the process of listing the Governor's Lodge on the NRHP.
- Camp Ripley established a CRM internship program with St. Cloud State University (SCSU), a longstanding partner in the installation's environmental endeavors. In 2017, the CRM Program sponsored its first intern, with another anticipated to begin at the start of the fall 2018 semester. The internship partnership offers MNARNG excellent research and program assistance at no cost; students receive tuition and stipends from their graduate program at SCSU. Most importantly, the students receive hands-on experience that positions them for greater success as professionals in the CRM field. The next phase of this program entails the development of a field school focused on evaluating archaeological sites for significance and NRHP eligibility.



Garrison Commander COL Scott St. Sauver receives a blanket as a token of appreciation for working with tribes. Face-to-face Native American consultations are held annually between Camp Ripley and the 11 Federally recognized tribes of Minnesota, as well as with tribes that have a historical interest in properties now maintained by the Minnesota Army National Guard.



A Phase II test unit excavated by Heritage Sites, a survey company owned by the Leech Lake Tribe. The Camp Ripley Cultural Resources Management Program contracted with the Leech Lake Band Heritage Sites Program to accomplish its aggressive inventory project for the training site, with the benefit of integrating tribal monitoring into the entire inventory process. Over Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017, Heritage Sites surveyed approximately 20,000 acres using pedestrian shovel test methods that identified areas requiring appropriate Phase II investigation.

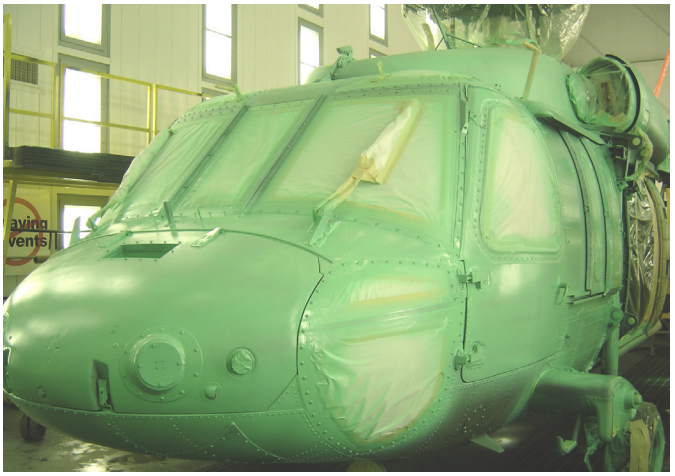
Combat Rescue Helicopter Program ESOH Team, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition, Large Program

Wright Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) is located just outside of Dayton, Ohio, and is hosted by the 88th Air Base Wing and the Air Force Materiel Command. The base boasts a total of 27,406 military, civilian, and contract employees and a resident population of 1,821 people. The Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) Program is a United States Air Force Acquisition Category IC program located at WPAFB. The CRH Program replaces aging HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopters with a new helicopter designated as the HH-60W. The primary mission of this helicopter is recovering isolated personnel from hostile or denied territory. The CRH Program has thoughtfully integrated ESOH into systems engineering planning, execution, and decision-making. The CRH Program incorporated warfighter-generated ESOH requirements into the program, including avoiding health hazards associated with mechanical forces, toxic substances, radiation, noise, or other emissions. The program also eliminated highly volatile organic compounds; identified and eliminated safety hazards, or reduced their risk to acceptable levels; and ensured the ability to train, operate, maintain, and dispose of the system in full compliance with environmental laws, regulations, and executive orders.

- The CRH is the first Air Force, and possibly the first DoD, aircraft to eliminate carcinogenic hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) paints from both the exterior and interior structural surfaces of the aircraft. This initiative addresses what is one of the top ESOH risks DoD faces today, and on the exterior alone, will remove over 75,000 pounds of Cr6+-containing coatings from workplaces and waste streams.
- The CRH Program ESOH Team engaged in a nose-to-tail assessment of hazardous material (HAZMAT) on the aircraft, reviewing 488 unique HAZMATs used in manufacturing or specified in maintenance technical manuals. The Team eliminated 40% of these HAZMATs across airframe, avionics, and maintenance technical documentation, significantly reducing risks to supply chains, personnel, and the environment.
- The CRH Program ESOH Team fully integrated system safety into their efforts, enabling the Team to identify and mitigate serious mishap risks associated with the Terrain Awareness and Warning System and the 50 caliber GAU-21 machine gun. The ESOH Team used the Military Standard-882 system safety process to eliminate hazards or to reduce risk to the lowest practical level consistent with cost, schedule, and performance requirements.
- The team comprehensively identified, assessed, and mitigated noise risk to operators and maintenance personnel, protecting Airmen and women from long-term hearing loss and possible disabilities. The CRH Program ESOH Team is currently monitoring six noise-related hazards in and near the operating aircraft to ensure they do not pose a risk for long-term hearing loss. One serious risk has already been mitigated to medium through operational procedures and protective equipment.

The Combat Rescue Helicopter Program Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Team (from left to right): Sam Hunt, Jeff Miller, Arnold Godsey, Sandy Lambert, Gene McKinley, David Diaz, and Grady Davis. Air Combat Command, Air Force Research Lab, Air Logistics Center, and Sikorsky team members are not pictured.



Hazardous hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) primer on the interior and exterior of aircraft have been replaced with non-chrome alternatives through targeted identification and risk mitigation processes. Replacements eliminate exposure risks for operators and maintenance personnel.

Honorable Mentions

Natural Resources Conservation, Small Installation

Naval Air Station Key West, Florida

Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Florida

F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming

Natural Resources Conservation, Individual/Team

Natural Resources Conservation Team, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania Army National Guard

Natural Resources Conservation Team, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California

Travis Installation Support Section Natural Resources Team, Travis Air Force Base, California

Environmental Quality, Non-Industrial Installation

Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, Virginia

Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Japan

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Environmental Quality, Individual/Team

Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division Team, U.S. Army Garrison Daegu, South Korea

Mr. Timothy Uplinger, Naval Station Rota, Spain

Total Waste Management Program Team, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California

Energy Conservation Team, Missile Defense Agency, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

Environmental Quality Team, National Reconnaissance Office, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida

Sustainability, Industrial Installation

Field Maintenance Shop #1, Asheville, North Carolina Army National Guard

Naval Station Everett, Washington

Environmental Restoration, Installation

Wood Hollow Training Area, Utah Army National Guard

Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California

Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Depot San Joaquin, California

Environmental Restoration, Individual/Team

Environmental Restoration Team, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio Army National Guard

Ms. Rebecca L. Hobbs, Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Installation Support Section-West, Edwards Air Force Base, California

Cultural Resources Management, Large Installation

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington

Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Japan

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Environmental Excellence in Weapon System Acquisition, Large Program

Cargo Helicopter System Safety Environmental Working Group, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

PMA265 Green Hornet Team, F/A-18E/F and EA-18G Program Office, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland

Judges

Volunteers from private industries, state and Federal agencies, academia, and non-governmental organizations served as judges for the 2018 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards.

Greg Allen, Ph.D.
Environmental Scientist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Stephen O. Andersen, Ph.D.
Director of Research, Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development

Barton V. Barnhart
Director, Infrastructure Management and Disposition, Office of Environmental Management, U.S. Department of Energy

Serena Bellew
Historic Preservation Specialist, U.S. General Services Administration

Melanie L. Berkemeyer
Design Manager, Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations, U.S. Department of State

Stanley C. Bond, Jr., Ph.D.
Chief Archeologist, National Park Service; Consulting Archeologist, U.S. Department of the Interior

Jason Brown
Lecturer, Georgia Tech School of Architecture

Robert D. Brown, Ph.D.
Dean (Ret), College of Natural Resources, North Carolina State University

Kathleen Callister
Manager, Environmental Resources Division, Upper Colorado Region, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Joe Cascio
Co-Director, Environmental and Energy Management Institute, The George Washington University

Brian Clapp
Environmental Protection Specialist, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

RADM Christopher W. Cole (USN, Ret)
Executive Director, Association of the United States Navy

Cheryl Deskins
Environmental Division Director, Architect of the Capitol

Heide-Marie Dudek, P.E.
Project Manager, Division of Environmental Remediation, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Jeffrey L. Durbin
Section 106 Compliance Program Manager, Washington Service Office, National Park Service

Colby D. Duren
Policy Director and Staff Attorney, Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative, University of Arkansas School of Law

Holly Elwood
Senior Advisor, Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Bill Flanagan
Co-Founder and Director, Aspire Sustainability

Sherry Frear
Historic Preservation Specialist, Office of Design and Construction, Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration

Kevin Andrew Funk
Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Governmentwide Policy, U.S. General Services Administration

Nancy H. Golden, Ph.D.
Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Lewis E. Gorman, III, Ph.D.
Biologist (Ret), Endangered Species Recovery Program, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Bradley R. Grams
Senior Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Philip W. Grone
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Defense Orientation Conference Association

Kathryn O'C. Gunkel, P.E.
President, Wildwood Environmental Engineering Consultants, Inc.

Carolyn Hanson
Deputy Executive Director, Environmental Council of the States

Christine J. Harada
Partner, Ridge-Lane Limited Partners

Rebecca A. Higgins, PG, ENV SP
Senior Hydrogeologist, Petroleum Remediation Program, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Gilbert Edward Jones, II
Unit Chief, National Security Branch, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Emily Joseph
Assistant Office Director for Operations, Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment, U.S. Department of the Interior

Katharine R. Kerr
Program Analyst, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Fran Kremer, Ph.D.
Senior Science Advisor, Office of Research and Development, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Judges

Dot Lofstrom
Division Chief, Career Executive Assignment (Ret), California Department of Toxic Substances Control

Jerrold A. Long, JD, Ph.D.
Professor of Law, Associate Dean for Faculty Development, University of Idaho College of Law

Anne M. Malewicz
Federal Facilities Section Chief, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Albert M. McGartland, Ph.D.
Director, National Center for Environmental Economics, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Mike A. McNeill, P.E.
Deputy Director, Environmental Management Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Headquarters

Kathleen A. Merrigan, Ph.D.
Executive Director of Sustainability, The George Washington University

J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D.
Adjunct Professor, Chemical and Environmental Engineering, and Associate Director, Center for Environmental Research and Technology, University of California, Riverside

Gery Mras
Director, Lifecycle Management, Aerospace Industries Association

Gina M. Noel
Environmental Program Manager, Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration

Michael J. Penders, Esq.
Member, The Spectrum Group

Russell V. Randle
Principal, Miles & Stockbridge PC

Patricia Reyes
Director, Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council, Environmental Council of the States

Yann Risz
Co-Founder and Managing Director, Aligned Incentives

Patricia Samford, Ph.D.
Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

Ken Sandler
High-Performance Building Advisor, Office of Federal High-Performance Buildings, U.S. General Services Administration

Beth L. Savage
Director, Center for Historic Buildings and Federal Historic Preservation Officer, Office of the Chief Architect, Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration

Lisa M. Schenck, J.S.D.
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Director of the National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law LL.M. Program, Director of the National Security and Cybersecurity Law LL.M. Program, and Professorial Lecturer in Law, The George Washington University Law School

Timothy J. Sheehan, CIH, CSP, P.E.
Compliance and Risk Manager, Global Substances Program, Raytheon

Lenny Siegel
Executive Director, Center for Public Environmental Oversight

Katherine Slick
President, ACHP Foundation

Mariah Soriano
Program Officer, National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Program, U.S. Department of the Interior

John H. Sprinkle, Jr., Ph.D.
Bureau Historian, Park History Program, National Park Service

G. Roger Stanley, Jr.
Associate Professor, Natural Sciences, San Antonio College

Bruce A. Stein, Ph.D.
Chief Scientist and Associate Vice President, National Wildlife Federation

Matthew Swibel
Director, Enterprise Risk and Sustainability, Lockheed Martin

Peggy Tadej
Director of Military Partnerships, Northern Virginia Regional Commission

Noeleen A. Tillman
Executive Director, International Institute for Sustainable Seaports

Richard Wagner, AIA, Ph.D.
Principal, David H. Gleason Associates, Inc. Architects

Linda S. Wennerberg, Ph.D.
Senior Environmental Specialist, Environmental Management Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Headquarters

David Widawsky
Director, Chemistry Economics and Sustainable Strategies Division, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Ken Zarker
Manager, Pollution Prevention and Regulatory Assistance Section, Department of Ecology, Washington State University

Past Winners

Natural Resources Conservation

2017 Camp Ripley, Minnesota Army National Guard
2016 Camp Dawson Army Training Site, West Virginia Army National Guard
2016 Fort McCoy Natural Resources Branch, Wisconsin
2015 Camp Blanding Joint Training Center, Florida Army National Guard, Florida
2014 Marine Corps Base Hawaii
2014 Eglin Air Force Base, Natural Resources Team, Florida
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

2017 Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California
2017 U.S. Army Garrison Bavaria, Germany
2016 Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California
2016 Eglin Air Force Base Environmental Quality Team, Florida
2015 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
2015 Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Japan
2014 Fort Hood, Texas
2014 Environmental Quality Team, Minnesota Army National Guard
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

Past Winners

Sustainability (formerly Pollution Prevention)

2017 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
2017 Mr. Jeffery D. Schone, Luke Air Force Base, Arizona
2016 Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Florida
2015 Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California
2015 Minnesota Army National Guard Sustainability Team, Minnesota
2014 Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, California
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

2017 Travis Air Force Base, California
2016 Beale Air Force Base, California
2016 Vieques Environmental Restoration Program Team, Puerto Rico
2015 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
2014 Marine Corps Installation East, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
2014 Naval Air Station Cecil Field Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team, Florida
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

2017 Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan
2017 Cultural Resources Management Team, Alabama Army National Guard
2016 White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico
2015 U.S. Army Garrison Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey
2015 Dr. Paul R. Green, U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Virginia
2014 Fort Wainwright, Alaska
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

2017 Chromium-Free Wash Primer Replacement Team, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
2016 KC-46 Program Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
2015 Halon Extinguisher Replacement Program for Aviation Weapon Systems Integrated Product Team, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
2014 Air Force Life Cycle Management Center F-35 Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Support Team, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
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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