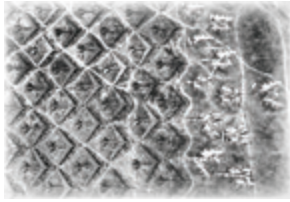


**DLA DISPOSITION SERVICES**

# **PRESERVING OUR HISTORY**





## ESTABLISHMENT HISTORY

At the end of World War II, there were mountains of excess supplies located at seaports and on military bases. Acres and acres were covered by thousands of vehicles of all kinds flanked by rows of warehouses stocked with goods and equipment.

Agencies were created to distribute the excess and surplus items. Many unneeded items were sold and veterans received preference.

Congress passed a law in 1949 specifying how excess military items should be redistributed and allowing for their sale when deemed surplus. It remains the basic law that defines the mission of DLA Disposition Services.

In 1972, a Senate subcommittee heard testimony regarding the McClellan Report that cited “deficiencies or weaknesses in the inventory and accountability of our wholesale military supply systems,” especially relating to the sale of military surplus property worldwide. It directed “centralization of management controls and visibility of DOD property at all worldwide locations.”

DLA Disposition Services has served taxpayers as part of the Defense Logistics Agency for decades under different names, and at first as part of the Defense Supply Agency.





**T**eam,

It is hard to believe that I have been at the helm of the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services for nearly a decade, and as we approach September 12, we reflect on the 50-year anniversary of the creation of the Defense Property Disposal Service.

After several reorganizations and name changes, DPDS would eventually transform into DLA Disposition Services.

As we celebrate our organization's historic anniversary this year, we are highlighting on our many triumphs and accomplishments.

DLA Disposition Services has enjoyed a storied history in the 50 years since its creation. The major subordinate command has provided direct support to every military action since the Vietnam War.

Expeditionary civilians from Disposition Services often dwarfed the number of other DLA employees supporting the warfighter. In 2010, for example, more than half of all DLA's overseas expeditionary deployments were sourced by Disposition Services civilian personnel and military reservists mobilizing to support our military.

In addition to supporting military actions, Disposition Services has provided immense resources to humanitarian assistance efforts worldwide. These ongoing efforts have provided access to shelter, power generation, and even complete hospital units to communities in need.

This anniversary booklet will help guide you through our organization's many accomplishments and will serve to illuminate the important roles that Disposition Services has provided to our nation. We are immensely proud of all that we all have accomplished throughout the generations of individuals who have served with Disposition Services.

Please take a moment to appreciate all that we have accomplished and celebrate our achievements with us as we excitedly anticipate another 50 years serving our great nation.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael O. Cannon".

**MICHAEL O. CANNON, SES**  
DIRECTOR  
DLA DISPOSITION SERVICES





# Reflecting on the past

While Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services has been known by various names over decades, its mission remains essentially unchanged. In 2022, the organization that responsibly manages disposal of most property across the Defense Department celebrates its 50th birthday.

From boots to barbells, rifles to robots, and tents to tubas, DLA's disposal professionals have received it all. Operating across hundreds of support locations, through half a century, they've tended to the reverse logistics needs of U.S. warfighters and partner nation collaborators around the globe with steady professionalism and expertise. And while their methods, tools, and technologies have vastly improved over time, the organization's core tenets of fiscal and environmental stewardship, along with strong accountability controls for controlled property, remain steadfast.

September officially marks the golden anniversary of the command originally dubbed Defense Property Disposal Service, headquartered in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1972. The DPDS establishment consolidated responsibility for hundreds of military surplus locations previously managed by various commissions, divisions, and agencies. But to better understand why the entity was created, it's helpful to look further back, into the World War II era.

The U.S. entered conflict reluctantly, in late 1941, following the sneak attack by Japanese naval forces on Pearl Harbor. Industrial production had already grown significantly from pre-war levels to meet massive orders for planes, ships and equipment desperately needed by Allied combatants. Once the U.S. fully engaged in war, domestic production expanded even more dramatically.

By the epic struggle's end, U.S. industry had produced more than 300,000 planes, nearly 2.5 million military trucks, 124,000 ships, boats, and subs, and 100,000 tanks – ultimately building half of the entire world's war-related material at the time.

"We won because we smothered the enemy in an avalanche of production, the like of which he had never seen, nor dreamed possible," said former General Motors President William Knudsen, who was directly commissioned as a lieutenant general in 1942 and appointed director of production for the War Department.

As global conflict waned, vast amounts of excess supplies clogged U.S. seaports and military installations. Hundreds of acres were covered by thousands of vehicles and warehouses filled with unused goods and equipment. How was a nation supposed to responsibly find end uses for an estimated \$50 billion or more in surplus items?

Available on and after May 14

## ELECTRIC POWER UNITS

(Government Surplus Property)

It's Easy to Buy from RFC Stocks... See Directions Below

Services for Kitchen and Household:

- 100-watt lamp for lighting
- 100-watt heater
- 100-watt fan
- 100-watt motor

Services for Barn and Foreground:

- 100-watt lamp for lighting
- 100-watt heater
- 100-watt fan
- 100-watt motor

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A Federal Agency Organized by the War Relocation Authority

Ad from May, 1945, Nebraska Farmer magazine



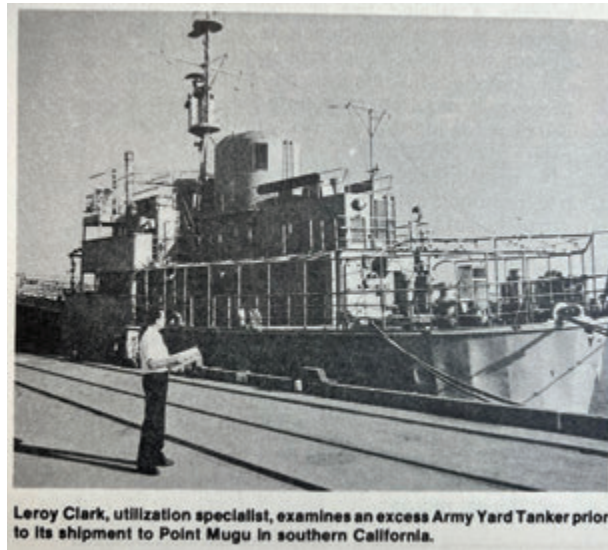
The Surplus Property Act of 1944 allowed for, among other things, the disbursement of unneeded goods and equipment to “a State, political subdivision of a State, or tax-supported organization.” A patchwork of agencies and regional authorities emerged to help distribute the largesse entrusted to the newly created Foreign Liquidation Commission and War Assets Administration. Items of all types were sold piecemeal or in large lots, and veterans often received preference for big ticket units like small airplanes, tractors, and generators at massive public auction events. Field jackets, watches, aviator sunglasses, flamethrowers (marketed as a useful solution for farm weed control), diesel engines, pickup trucks ... it was all up for grabs, and small surplus shops sought out the deals to stock items in their hometown retail storefronts.

Over time, questions arose over disbursement transparency. Everyone had sacrificed. Everyone had contributed. Why should a citizen who lives close to a major base or equipment storehouse have an advantage over an entrepreneurial person who must travel hundreds of miles or more to attend a government auction?

Partly in response to those types of concerns, Congress repealed and replaced the Surplus Property Act with passage of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The new law delegated surplus property authority to executive agencies, giving DOD autonomy to control the flow of its own surplus. Now, each military service was tasked to develop a surplus program, and the act remains the basic law defining the modern-day mission of DLA Disposition Services.

For roughly the next decade, DOD consolidated administration of the services’ individual logistics needs, including property disposal. Centralization of effort seemed inevitable; some major inefficiencies had been revealed by war. Each service could not continue to maintain separate supply systems, each with a unique catalog of items, with no comprehensive way to check compatibility or whether major redundancies or material deficits existed across the department.

In 1958, the Armed Forces Supply Support Center was established to maintain a Federal Catalog System standardizing names and data on the



Leroy Clark, utilization specialist, examines an excess Army Yard Tanker prior to its shipment to Point Mugu in southern California.

millions of items used by the military. When the Defense Supply Agency (now the Defense Logistics Agency) was created in 1961, AFSSC was assigned to it. Under DSA leadership, AFSSC was soon renamed Defense Logistics Services Center and relocated from Washington, D.C., to Michigan in 1963. While DLSC’s original mission was developing and maintaining the Federal Catalog System, it was also assigned a role in the management of DOD surplus sales, property reuse, and recycling, taking over for an entity called the Interservice Material Utilization Agency.

Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan chaired congressional sub-committee hearings in 1972 that reviewed the performance of DOD’s surplus property mission. The document that emerged from the hearings – nicknamed the “McClellan Report” – recommended tighter centralization of military property disposal to ensure dangerous or technologically advanced material couldn’t make its way into the hands of adversaries. The document cited numerous “deficiencies or weaknesses in the inventory and accountability of our wholesale military supply systems,” especially relating to the sale of military surplus property. It directed “centralization of management controls and visibility of DOD property at all worldwide locations.”

In response, the Defense Property Disposal Service was born in September 1972 and inherited the surplus sales and property reuse missions from DLSC. DPDS grew its workforce to nearly 6,000 and quickly assumed management of a mix of more than 300 former Army, Navy, Air Force, and combined property disposal sites located at or near installations for renaming as Defense Property Disposal Offices. In the following years, DPDS absorbed other important reverse logistics services like precious metals recovery, hazardous waste disposal and recycling sales.



One of the unique planes sold by DPDO Tucson was the “Super Guppy” transport.



In 1985, the organization's name changed to Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, or DRMS, and field locations became Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices, or DRMOs.

During the organization's 25 years as DRMS, it was considered a DLA "primary-level field activity" and continued providing the military with services for the disposal of material no longer needed for national defense.

Government auctioneers held local sales at DRMOs through bid or live auction, with items often sold in smaller quantities that might appeal to local buyers. Fixed price retail sales were offered at some DRMOs, aimed at customers interested in buying inexpensive items for personal use. DRMS also offered a sales service for military customers who had direct sales authority. For a modest percentage of the proceeds, DRMS would perform all merchandizing, advertising, and contracting functions on a command's behalf, providing the DOD property holder with assurance and confidence that all laws and regulations were followed.

As the pace of technological change accelerated in the 90s, the end strength of the organization began to recede, coinciding with post-Cold War drawdowns and Base Realignment and Closure orders. Property receipt systems started going online and new automated tools and increased computing power allowed specialists to accomplish more. A national toll-free number helped

pass auction and sales information to the public. As an early adopter of the World Wide Web, DRMS laid a strong foundation for greater customer reach with the creation of a searchable online property database that eventually morphed into its Reutilization, Transfer and Donation and Sales web pages and allowed for online bidding.


In about a decade's time, from the aftermath of the Gulf War until the start of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, DRMS was essentially halved. Its physical infrastructure shrank from more than 200 field sites to about 100, and manpower contracted from nearly 4,000 full-time employees to less than 2,000. Reductions took place even as the remaining workforce continued to process millions of customer turn-ins originally worth tens of billions each year and ensure that controlled property was dealt with responsibly.

More major demands followed in the new millennium. Lengthy conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan brought heavy deployment responsibilities for expeditionary personnel. Overall direction for DRMS fell to a Senior Executive Service civilian for the first time. Private contract firms began executing the agency's public sales. A higher demand for transfers and donations arose from customers in law enforcement, firefighting, state and municipal government and humanitarian and disaster relief organizations who looked more and more frequently to DLA's available surplus stock to meet emergency needs and cover local budget shortfalls. In 2010, DRMS became DLA Disposition Services and labeled as a major sub-command of DLA.

Looking back, it's easy to see that steady change became something of a theme for the organization – not in the professionalism of its specialists and the services it provides, but in the various methods used to get the job done. Luckily, a purposeful focus on preparing its civilians and reserve military unit augmentees for expeditionary support in the past decade has created the knowledge base, the creativity, and the actual physical toolkits to quickly meet the needs of warfighters essentially anywhere they might be.







Thousands of military vehicles are repurposed each year for law enforcement, firefighting and emergency response.

recognition technology, mobile computing/receiving/processing, new methods of disposing of hazardous waste, and even de-manufacturing additively manufactured items to break them down into reusable components are all very likely for our future.”

In recent years, the organization simultaneously embraced technology while DOD budget pressures prompted further restructuring needs. To best align its personnel with the geographic changes in where DOD customers have clustered, the command executed a series of refinement projects, including Network Optimization, a headquarters streamlining, and Field Office Realignment.


Collective lessons learned from hundreds of deployments have shaped a workforce that now has a keen sense of how to operate far away from the traditional office while still helping military and whole-of-government customers consider their disposal needs well in advance.

Looking forward, it’s difficult to predict what disasters, humanitarian crises, or geopolitical conflicts might next require DLA Disposition Services to flex and continually adapt to its traditionally dynamic mission. But if its first 50 years have revealed anything, it’s that the future will continue to demand that the organization remains resilient and adapts to more potentially rapid change.

“I see us continuing to leverage technology to better support the warfighter,” said DLA Disposition Services Director Michael Cannon. “Scanning and item

The resulting physical footprint of the organization is now leaner than it has ever been. But connectivity improvements, an ever-increasing reliance on the “Receipt In Place” concept, and more efficient transportation and workflow models with less touch points are allowing a smaller but more knowledgeable workforce to better match effort and resources to the locations and sources of highest demand for assistance.

“I see two things that won’t change,” Cannon said. “First, is our dedication to support the warfighter wherever and whenever they need us. How we do that might change, but that core mission will remain a constant. And second is our reliance on a dedicated and professional workforce – civilians, active military, reservists, local nationals, and contractors – to execute that mission.”



Expeditionary civilians and their uniformed teammates regularly train together to provide reverse logistics to warfighters all over the world.

# PAST COMMANDERS



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
RICHARD H. THOMPSON, USA  
SEPTEMBER 1972 - FEBRUARY 1973



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
GEORGE W. CONNELL, USA  
FEBRUARY 1973 - JUNE 1975



CAPTAIN O.A. PORTER, SC, USN  
JULY 1975 - OCTOBER 1975  
SEPTEMBER 1976 - OCTOBER 1976



MAJOR GENERAL  
VINCENT ELLIS, USA  
OCTOBER 1975 - SEPTEMBER 1976



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
WILLIAM R. COLEMAN, USAF  
OCTOBER 1976 - AUGUST 1978



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
WILLIAM J. BECKER, USAF  
AUGUST 1978 - MAY 1979



CAPTAIN  
FRANK R. NOLAN, SC, USN  
MAY 1979 - JUNE 1979



BRIGADIER GENERAL ALLEN M.  
GOODSON, USA  
JUNE 1979 - JULY 1981



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
HENRY G. SKEEN, USA  
JULY 1981 - FEBRUARY 1983



COLONEL  
ERVAN E. ZOUZALIK, USA  
FEBRUARY 1983 - MAY 1984



BRIGADIER GENERAL  
THOMAS B. ARWOOD, USA  
JUNE 1984 - JUNE 1987



COLONEL  
EDWARD J. McLAUGHLIN, USA  
JUNE 1987 - AUGUST 1987





# PAST COMMANDERS



REAR ADMIRAL H. DONALD  
WEATHERSTON, SC, USN  
AUGUST 1987 - JULY 1989



COLONEL  
RAYMOND M. AGNOR, JR., USAF  
JULY 1989 - AUGUST 1991



COLONEL  
JOHN N. STEWART, USA  
AUGUST 1991 - MAY 1993



CAPTAIN DONALD A. HEMPSON,  
JR., SC, USN  
MAY 1993 - JUNE 1996



COLONEL ROBERT E.  
MANSFIELD, JR., USAF  
JULY 1996 - JUNE 1999



CAPTAIN RICHARD H.  
FEIERABEND, SC, USN  
JUNE 1999 - MAY 2001



COLONEL  
JOHN A. MARX, USA  
MAY 2001 - AUGUST 2003



COLONEL PATRICK E.  
O'DONNELL, USA  
AUGUST 2003 - OCTOBER 2005



COLONEL  
DAVID RODRIGUEZ, USA  
OCTOBER 2005 - FEBRUARY 2006



PAUL D. PETERS, SES  
FEBRUARY 2006 - MARCH 2008



TWILA C. GONZALES, SES  
MARCH 2008 - NOVEMBER 2013



COLONEL  
RICHARD BEZOLD, USA  
NOVEMBER 2013 - APRIL 2014

# Mission Complete: Iraq and Afghanistan



Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services provided support to our nation's warfighters throughout the Central region for nearly 20 years, assisting customers with items such as food, fuel, repair parts and construction material throughout multiple locations.

2021 marked the end of the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan – just as the primary military mission in Iraq ended a decade prior.

Reutilization and demilitarization services in both Iraq and Afghanistan were in high demand throughout. DLA operated four permanent disposal sites across Iraq – totaling over 150 acres – along with five other remote locations among the supporting facilities run by DLA Disposition Services while at one time Afghanistan boasted 10 such sites.



"I've had the distinct pleasure of being a part of this organization that conducts retrograde operations out of a contingency zone," said DLA

Disposition Services Central Region Director Army Lt.

Col. Juan Talamantes. "And [DLA personnel] have really been focusing their efforts on removing material handling equipment and hazardous wastes – and hazardous waste has its own particular level of challenges."



The men and women of DLA Disposition Services Central region have grown used to the special challenges that come with supporting warfighters operating in the region.

"Primarily, here in [Central], what we see most is in the area of hazardous waste," said Lead Environmental Protection Specialist Roosevelt Terrell. "Items may potentially be hazardous property, such as used rags for maintenance operations, and a lot of contaminated liquids that could be ignitable. The safety aspect of hazardous property getting into the wrong hands could be significant to the site personnel, buildings, and equipment."





Hazardous waste was just one of many services provided over the years as demilitarization and disposal of other materials proved vital to the safety of personnel in the region.

Through proper scrap removal, vehicles and weapons underwent a demilitarization process to make them unusable. For example, without the proper disposal of commodities, adversaries could potentially repurpose timers from appliances into improvised explosive devices.

Bases throughout the region quickly generated large amounts of unserviceable property and the need to prevent that property from building up and occupying valuable space became a significant mission requirement. For instance, during fiscal 2010, DLA personnel at Camp Leatherneck removed more than 1,600 tons of scrap material.

To better handle the amount of material in Afghanistan, disposal yards opened at Bagram Airfield, Kandahar Airfield, Camp John Pratt and Camp Leatherneck. By placing these yards near DLA Distribution sites, customers minimized travel on dangerous roads to multiple locations to take advantage of DLA services.

The agency's scrap removal in Afghanistan reached an estimated 1.4 billion lbs. between 2006 and the end of military operations there.

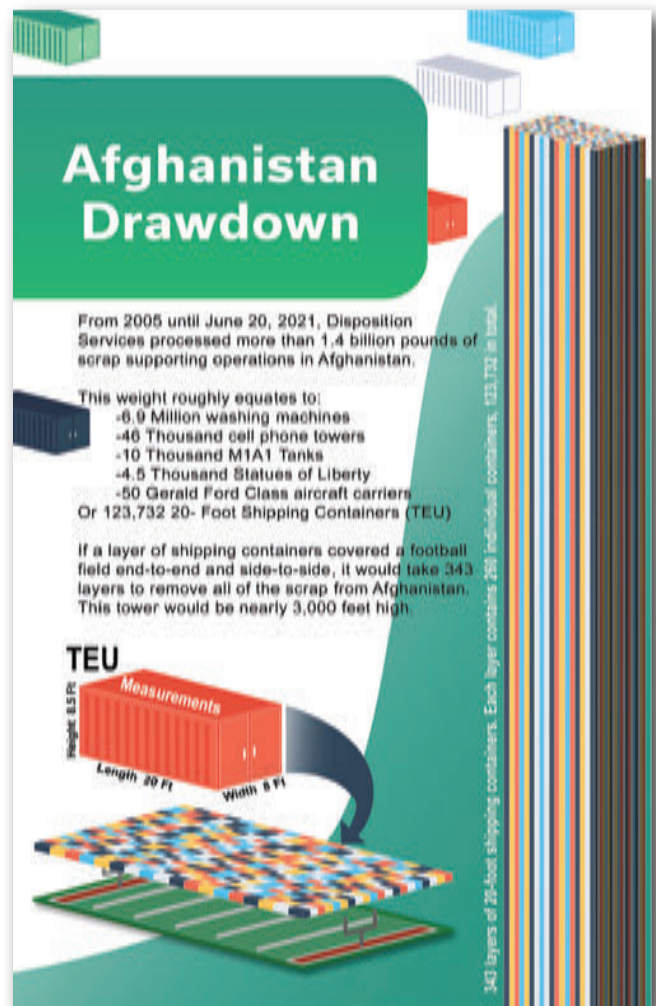
Scrap was often processed from remote locations where disposal teams effectively conducted mobile missions throughout the country in support of demilitarization and force protection requirements.

"A mobile mission is when the organization receives a requirement and it's not at an established location or collection point, so that team will actually go there with assorted equipment and come in with the capability to do disposition," said Talamantes. "That is really what gives the organization the ability to reach out and perform removal of either equipment or hazardous waste."

The dedicated men and women of DLA Disposition Services accounted for over half of all agency civilian and military deployments during military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

With forces no longer in Iraq and the drawdown of Afghanistan complete, regional responsibilities have shifted to the other full-service property disposal sites across the Middle East.

Currently, DLA Disposition Services' Kuwait and Qatar facilities can perform the entire demilitarization process on site. And for however long our nation's warfighters need support, DLA will continue providing quality and proactive global reverse logistics solutions regardless of the location.



# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 1972

- Established September 12, 1972.



## 1973

- Defense Property Disposal Region Europe became first region activated.
- At the time of its establishment, DPDS encompassed 222 field offices and operated in 23 foreign countries and the United States. The orderly transfer of over 5,000 employees from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps to DPDS took place. It became fully operational in July.
- DLA played a role giving overseas support during the Middle East crisis when it was called upon to deliver, on an urgent basis, a wide range of vitally needed military equipment.



## 1974

- Federal Center buildings listed in the National Registry of Historic Places.

## 1975

- The First National Stock Number of 5977-01-003-0176 was assigned on March 26, to "Brush, Block-Slip." The user activity was from Germany and the manufacturer was Poly-Scientific Corp., in Blacksburg, Virginia.

Federal Supply	National Identification Number (NIIN)
5977	010030176
FSC	

- The Integrated Disposal Management System was implemented to have an interim mechanized property account system.

## 1976

- The Defense Logistics Services Center completed the Government Accounting Office NSN cancellation project. In all, 34,703 NSNs were cancelled.



- Cataloging handbooks H2-1 and H3 were issued on microfiche for the first time.
- The Defense Logistics Services Center received responsibility for recyclable materials.

## 1977

- Defense Supply Agency renamed to Defense Logistics Agency.





# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 1978

- Studies began on a more sophisticated, computerized Defense Automated Information System.



## 1979

- Defense Logistics Services Center received the responsibility for the continuing design, development and maintenance of Disposal Organization Mini-Operational automatic data processing systems. Defense Property Disposal Offices used DOMINO to receive property and HQ DLSC used it for disposition decisions.

DLA Disposition Service employee Randy Young helped set up and train people on the DOMINO system, a minicomputer that was about 6 ft. x 2 ft. and about 4 ft. tall. He recalled a disc storage being unlike anything he had ever seen before, stating that the disc resembled a vinyl record album but larger.

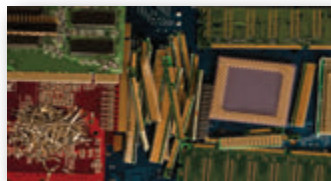


## 1980

- DPDS assumed responsibility for the disposal of Defense Department hazardous property, leading to the creation of the Directorate of Environmental Protection.
- Defense Department redefined its recycling program - the DPDS Resource Recovery and Recycling Program was created.



- DPDS operated the Precious Metals Recovery Program, in cooperation with the military services. During the fiscal year, DPDS reclaimed 7,026 troy ounces of gold, 185 troy ounces of platinum and 2,009,000 troy ounces of silver with a combined value of \$45 million. The cost to recover these precious metals was only \$3 million.



## 1981

- First year DPDS reutilization exceeded \$1 billion.



## 1982

- The Defense Logistics Services Center finished a two-year long reorganization. The reorganization involved realigning offices, assuming new functions, and reclassifying positions. Its goal was to improve productivity, reduce interruptions to operations, increase customer satisfaction, rewrite missions and eliminate duplication of effort.

## 1983

- The Interrogation Requirements Information System became the first online DAISY program activated.



## 1984

- The Directorate of Contracting was created at the Hart-Dole-Inouye Federal Center in Battle Creek for the purpose of administering hazardous waste disposal contracts, precious metals recovery contracts and commercial activity contracts.



# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 1985

- DPDS was renamed Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service and field sites became Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices.

## 1986



- DRMS joined the Humanitarian Assistance Program, allowing excess military property donation to partner nations in times of crisis.

## 1987

- The Defense Logistics Services Center embarked on a program to modernize automatic data processing systems.



## 1988

- The agency assumed management of the nation's stockpile of strategic materials from the General Services Administration.



## 1989

- Used tires from DRMO helped protect the nest of the endangered California Least Terns from high tide, the species nest along the coastline.



- The Contractor Inventory Redistribution System started tracking redistribution of excess material no longer needed by Defense Department contractors.

## 1990

- The Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act required the Defense Department to establish education and training standards, requirements, and courses for the civilian and military workforce.
- DRMS discontinued local hazardous property sales at all sites. The restructured program was transferred to the National Sales Office in Memphis. Potential buyer destinations of HM were more carefully vetted through an Environmental Responsibility Determination process which include pre-award surveys.
- DLA played a major role in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, supplying over \$3 billion of food, clothing, textiles, medical supplies and weapons system repair parts.





# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 1991

- 1-800-222-DRMS became the first toll-free number offered for sales information.
- During Operation PROVIDE COMFORT, DLA provided over \$68 million in relief supplies to aid Iraqi refugees.

## 1992



- DRMS recognized with a Joint Meritorious Unit Award for issuing 1,600 items worth \$15 million in support of Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM forces.

## 1993

- First "cash and carry" tent sale held at DRMO Belvoir, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- DAISY fully deployed as the last two DRMOs added their inventory, providing disposal specialists with accurate, real-time information on all property in the disposition process.



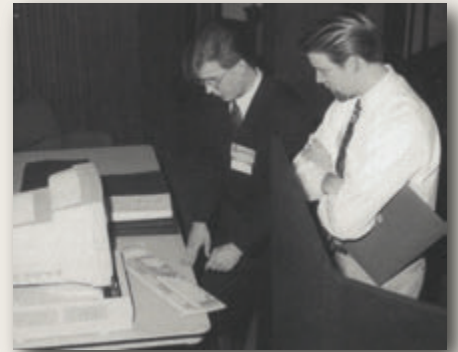
- DLA's Humanitarian Assistance Program sets all-time record at \$227.3 million from property generated mainly from base closures in Europe. Several complete hospitals went to communities in the former Soviet Union.
- The 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission created an abundance of excess and surplus property.

## 1994

- New 1-800-GOVT-BUY number began providing information on sale locations and DRMOs.
- The first worldwide DRMO website went live.
- DLA deployed an initial element to support operations in Haiti and established its first Contingency Support Team.
- The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act dramatically changed the way the government performed its contracting functions.

## 1995

- First DRMS commodity sale was conducted by contract auctioneering company; first effort to privatize DRMS functions.
- Searchable database offered on the internet and laid the foundation for DLA's Sales and Reutilization, Transfer and Donation pages.



- DLA Contingency Support Team deployed to Hungary to coordinate the delivery of needed agency supplies and services to U.S. military units deployed in Bosnia and other NATO forces.



DLA-Europe commander, Army Col. Michael Pendergast, also serves as the commander for DLA's Contingency Support Team based in Kaposvar, Hungary.

**"It's a DRMO in a box. We took a 40-foot truck, reutilized of course, packed it full of supplies needed to set up a DRMO operation, and sent it off to Hungary."**

*-Lt. Col Tom Childress, Deputy commander of DRMR-E*

# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 1996

- DRMS National Sales Office in Memphis, Tennessee, closed. National Sales centralized in Battle Creek, Michigan.



- DRMS-P was the first government contracting activity to earn the International Standard Organization 9002 certificate.



- Online bidding for DRMS sales became possible.

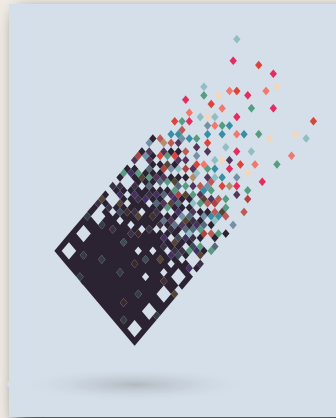
## 1997

- The 1997 National Defense Authorization Act created the Law Enforcement Support Office, Section 1033.
- DRMS helped DLA Headquarters, the joint staff and Joint Forces Command write a joint disposal operations doctrine.

## 1998



- Disposal Remediation Team developed to ensure worldwide disposal services in the event of natural disasters and military contingency operations.



- Adoption of digital photography increased surplus item imagery collection.
- DRMO site at China Lake, California, closed after 30 years. The last site chief was Bill Guiliani.
- The Interrogative Information Requirement System (IRIS) was discontinued. The automated capabilities of the web became faster, easier to use and less costly than IRIS.

## 1999

- DRMS awarded its first Commercial Venture contract, an agreement between government and private industry to sell surplus DOD property.
- The General Services Administration presented its first Miles Romney Achievement Award for Innovation in Personal Property to DRMS. The DRMS team – Scott Riddle, Bob Fedyski, Julia Karns, Rod Moskun, Michael Garrahan, Mary Smith, and Mark Vincent – was recognized for developing a web page that allowed DRMS to manage its inventory more effectively, maximize reuse of excess property and make excess property the first source of supply for DOD. The web page included DRMS' entire worldwide property inventory.
- DRMS was selected as one of five national finalists for the Ford Foundation's "Innovations in American Government Award."
- The DRMS regional offices in Ogden and Columbus were closed and the regional office in Wiesbaden was moved to Kaiserslautern, Germany.
- Centralized demand was instituted. DRMO Warner Robins was the first centralized site to open.



# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 2000

- All Defense Department cataloging consolidated in Battle Creek, Michigan.
- Centralized demilitarization adopted, web-based property auctions proved successful, and first scrap pilot contract was awarded to private industry.

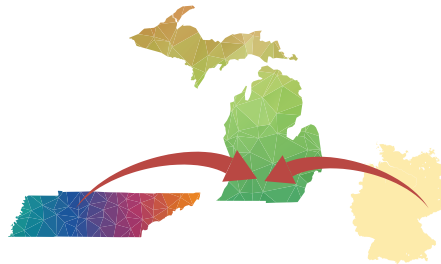
## 2001

- Terrorists attacked the U.S. Hijackers rammed jetliners into twin towers of New York City's World Trade Center and the Pentagon. A fourth hijacked plane crashed 80 miles outside of Pittsburgh. Toll of dead and injured in thousands. Within days, Islamic militant Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda terrorist network were identified as the parties behind the attacks.



## 2002

- The online Electronic Turn-In Document was implemented at disposal sites worldwide, allowing customers to save time by avoiding handwritten or typed documentation.
- DRMS centralized commands to Battle Creek, Michigan, and closed the regional office in Memphis, Tennessee, and DRMS international headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany.



- The first two emergency essential positions were established and stationed at Mainz Kastel, Germany, to support efforts in Bosnia and Kosovo.

## 2003

- DRMS supported coalition warfighters during the invasion of Iraq, where Saddam Hussein was eventually captured, and a new Iraqi constitution was approved by voters.

## 2004

- The technical management of DRMS' third-party Superfund sites was transferred from DRMS to DLA Enterprise Support. Both agencies co-located in Battle Creek, Michigan.

## 2005

- The first permanent disposal site in Afghanistan opened at Bagram Air Base.



- DRMS awarded its first Scrap Venture contract to sell scrap from the local DRMOs in the U.S.
- Hurricane Katrina made landfall on Florida and Louisiana as a Category 5 hurricane, causing catastrophic damage, particularly in the city of New Orleans and the surrounding areas, resulting in more than 1,200 deaths. DRMS provided humanitarian support.



# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 2006



- Paul Peters took the helm of DRMS as direction transferred from military to civilian Senior Executive Service leadership.
- The role of Disposal Service Representative was born, creating the most visible, forward-facing customer interaction of any job in the organization.
- A-76 efforts separated the warehouse functions at field sites.
- Established as “Most Effective Organization” and “Remaining Government Organization.”
- Transportation Office established in Battle Creek, Michigan, to support impacted customer base.

## 2007

- DRMS employees and contractors in the continental United States began using their Common Access Card to log on to the “LAN” or local area network.

## 2008



- Twila C. Gonzales served as the first female director for DLA Disposition Services. In 2013, she went on to serve as the deputy commander for DLA Distribution.



- The Law Enforcement Support Office was established, transferring to DRMS from agency headquarters.

## 2009

- Years after the F-14 “Tomcat” was retired, DRMS finished demilitarizing the famous fighter jet’s parts.

## 2010

### WE ARE DLA



## 2011

- In Iraq, the United States moved from a military-led mission to a civilian-led effort. The Department of State took over the disposal mission in Iraq.

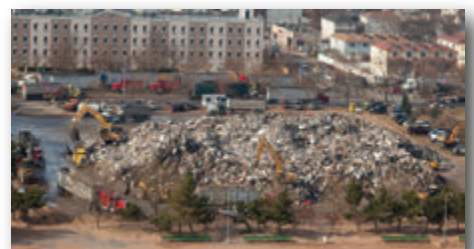


## 2012

- DAISY retired and RBI was introduced, fully deploying in 2013.



- Hurricane Sandy was the deadliest and most destructive hurricane in 2012. It affected 24 states and all the Eastern Seaboard, causing an estimated \$70.2 billion in damages and 147 deaths. DLA Disposition Services provided humanitarian support.





# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 2013

- The first DLA Disposition Services safety specialists deployed to southwest Asia. Safety monitors have remained in U.S. Central Command area of operations since then, identifying and eliminating risk to property disposal personnel and promoting awareness of the importance safety plays in contingency operations.



- After serving for seven months as the interim director, U.S. Air Force Col Michael Cannon transitioned from military leader of DLA Disposition Services to civilian Senior Executive Service leader of the organization.



## 2014

- In support of the U.S. Army divestiture of military vehicles, DLA Disposition Services implemented the first off-site Demilitarization as Condition of Sale for vehicles in the Crane, Indiana, area. Under this sale, over 2,100 vehicles were processed with revenue exceeding \$260,000. By including transportation with drain and purge requirements, DLA realized a cost avoidance of over \$1 million. This groundbreaking sales method paved the way for six additional sales at other locations.
- The fourth Commercial Venture contract for private industry to sell surplus DOD property was awarded and split into two functions: rolling stock (usable equipment and vehicles) and non-rolling stock (scrap: ferrous, non-ferrous, and non-metallic material).
- DLA Disposition Services at Afghanistan achieved a disposal milestone of 1,023,488,84 accumulated pounds of scrap received since 2006.

## 2015

- At Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, Krissie Davis and Robert Delong were wounded in an indirect fire attack on the morning of June 8.
- After a nearly 16-year hiatus, the first ship recycling sale was awarded for \$52,000 and included six ships: ex-USS Forrest Sherman, ex-USS Sides, ex-USS Jarrett, ex-USS George Phillips, ex-USS Thomas Gates and ex-USS Doyle.



- A reverse auction helped award a long-term \$8.2 million hazardous waste disposal contract that showed how DLA Disposition Services supports Better Buying Power by promoting competition and improving tradecraft in acquisition through increased small business participation. The contract provided disposal of a variety of hazardous wastes for Defense Department customers around Jacksonville, Florida. It also provided services such as testing and the handling of retrograded waste from Puerto Rico.

# THIS YEAR IN HISTORY

## 2016

- DLA Director Air Force Lt. Gen. Andy Busch observed divestiture of property to DLA Distribution and DLA Disposition Services during a visit to Fort Bliss, Texas, - This was one of the first sites to start the process as the Army turned in unneeded vehicles. Taking advantage of streamlining DLA Disposition Services, personnel expedited the process to make it quicker and easier for individual soldiers as they process more than two million pieces of equipment across numerous installations.



## 2017

- An improved world market on scrap sales and sufficient customer funding allowed DLA Disposition Services to award a service contract to pursue removal of millions of pounds of scrap at remote Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.
- The DLA Disposition Services Network Optimization General Order was approved.



## 2018

- DLA Disposition Services held a Material Handling Equipment Rodeo in Battle Creek, Michigan, focused on improving safety.



- The first DLA Agency Management Review was conducted at DLA Disposition Services.
- The federal government shut down for 35 days. It was the longest U.S. government

## 2019

- “Excess to Disposal” business process approved, marking the first change in the command business cycle in 12 years.



- DLA Disposition Services ended a period of partially combined operations where it shared co-located personnel and equipment with DLA Distribution. Meanwhile, DLA Disposition Services HQ realignment implemented to better serve field sites.

## 2020

- Army Lt. Col. Ryan Mendanhall, Officer in Charge for DLA Disposition Services – Afghanistan, was the last military member to leave the country as the DLA workforce transitioned to civilian only as part of a reduction of U.S. military forces.



- Excess medical property worth more than \$2.5 million was provided to the military services to fight COVID-19. Another \$5.2 million in equipment was provided to U.S. states, and \$6.7 million went to the U.S. Agency for International Development.
- Equipment removed from Afghanistan’s Forward Operating Base Fenty and shipped to Bagram Airfield.

## 2021

- The U.S. withdrew its remaining troops to end the 20-year conflict. Over the years, DLA Disposition Services disposed of more than 1.4 billion pounds of scrap prior to discontinuing support operations there in June.



## IN MEMORY OF...



Krissie Davis joined the Defense Logistics Agency in 1993 as a property disposal specialist at DLA Disposition Services in Anniston, Alabama, where she supported disposal operations around the globe. Davis deployed with the agency in 2010 and 2015.

On June 8, Davis and Rob DeLong, her “battle buddy” and fellow DLA Disposition Services employee, were heading to the dining facility on Bagram Airfield around 5:30 a.m. when a 105-mm rocket slammed into their pickup.

Davis suffered injuries to her lower extremities that were too severe for basic first aid. When the ambulance arrived, DeLong crawled in behind Davis and held her hand on the bumpy ride to the hospital, listening as she talked about her husband, daughter and grandchildren.

Davis died during surgery. At 54, she became the first DLA Disposition Services civilian lost to combat-related injuries. It was her second deployment.

On Sept. 20, 2016, she was inducted into the DLA Hall of Fame and on June 3, 2021, Camp Atterbury dedicated an expeditionary training facility in her honor.

Davis’ three-decade federal service included roles with the Bureau of Prisons, Department of the Army, and DLA. Davis’ deployments included Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, Manas Air Base, Kyrgyzstan, and Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan.



Clark Field served as a disposal service representative at the Camp Pendleton property disposal site in California. He lost his life Nov. 10, 2015, when a loose fire suppression bottle accidentally discharged during a customer vehicle turn in.

Stephen Byus joined DLA Land and Maritime as an intern in 2008 and worked his way up to GS-12 by the time he deployed to Afghanistan in 2014. He had also served on a DLA Disposition Services Expeditionary Disposal Remediation Team, part of the DLA Joint Reserve Force, since 2002, first as an enlisted sailor, then as a Navy officer. On Sept. 16, 2014, his two-vehicle convoy, carrying personnel to downtown Kabul to brief the Afghan Minister of Defense for Logistics, was attacked. He became the first DLA employee killed in the war. He was 39.

Byus was inducted into the DLA Hall of Fame during a ceremony at McNamara Headquarters Complex, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, July 14, 2015.

## PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

**“The DLA Disposition Services Wall of Honor commemorates the extraordinary sacrifices of the men and women who were killed or wounded as a result of enemy action. The purpose of the Wall of Honor is to collect, preserve and share the names, dates and stories of those DLA Disposition Services employees who have received either the Defense of Freedom Medal or the Purple Heart for their service.”**

### Ms. Krissie K. Davis

Awarded the Defense of Freedom Medal for wounds received in service to our nation on June 8, 2015, at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, while assigned to DLA Disposition Services. Ms. Davis subsequently succumbed to her injuries sustained during the early morning indirect fire attack.



### Mr. Robert G. DeLong

Awarded the Defense of Freedom Medal for wounds received in service to our nation on June 8, 2015, at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, while assigned to DLA Disposition Services. Mr. DeLong was injured during an early morning indirect fire attack.

# FROM ANIMALS TO EQUIPMENT, DLA DISPOSITION SERVICES HAS PROCESSED IT ALL

Since its inception in 1972, Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services has received and processed millions of excess Department of Defense personal property items.

Most of these items are within the norms of end-of-lifecycle logistics for the nation's armed forces. However, some examples of property turned in to DLA Disposition Services stand out among the rest and serve to highlight the unique capabilities of disposal logisticians.

After the Second World War, the War Assets Administration - a forerunner to DLA Disposition Services - received over 17,000 pigeons from the U.S. Army Signal Corps. These former message couriers were housed on various Army installations until they were offered for sale to the general public for \$2.50 a bird. After nearly a year of sales, approximately 14,000 pigeons remained, prompting a change in tactics. The WAA announced free birds to anyone sending in a self-addressed crate, which quickly resulted in the remaining avians being rehomed.



A Minuteman III static display for the USAF Academy was disposed of by DLA Disposition Services contract personnel.



Living horses are not the only equines received by DLA Disposition Services. Taxidermied specimen have been turned in as well. When the Ordnance Museum at Rock Island Arsenal opened in 1905, it inherited exhibits created for the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. These exhibits were curated by the Smithsonian on behalf of the U.S. government and included several taxidermied horses. The animals were displayed at the Rock Island Ordnance Museum for over 100 years. As the horses deteriorated in condition, some of the taxidermied specimen were brought to DLA Disposition Services for disposal.

As the organization looks to the future, DLA Disposition Services remains committed to supporting its customers' diverse disposal requirements, whether tasked with the disposal of animals, armaments or aircraft – and everything in between.

American flag with 46 stars turned in to the field site at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington. The number of stars on the flag dates the age between 109 to 114 years old.



Nathan's hot dog stand turned in to field site in San Antonio, Texas.







Pigeons from the US Army Signal Corps fly to their destination.



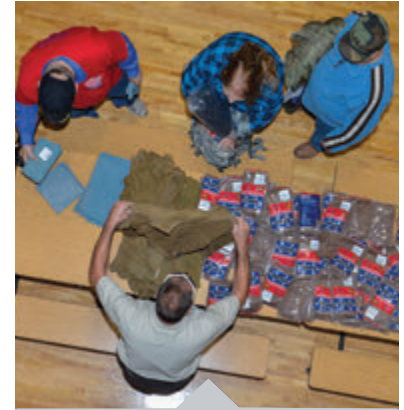
"Tommy" is displayed with his new owners during a public event.

Other former armaments received by disposal specialists include inert intercontinental ballistic missiles. DLA Disposition Services has accepted several Minuteman III ICBMs that once served as gate guards or static displays across various military installations. For example, in 2008, the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs determined that its Minuteman III static display near the Cadet Field House required disposition. General deterioration of the display, coupled with the presence of asbestos-containing materials, made it unsafe for continued exhibition and it was turned in to DLA.

Another reutilization success story involved a horse turned in to DLA. "Tommy" was part of the caisson section at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, responsible for performing military funerals. "Tommy" was too short for the purposes of the unit, and was turned in. A month after being received in place, the Yuma County Sheriff Department in Arizona reutilized Tommy for mounted patrol duty.

Similarly, turn-in specialists were tasked with the disposal of a 16-inch barrel from a WW2-era Iowa-class battleship. For the uninitiated, each barrel from the BL 16-inch Mk I naval gun is 68 feet long and weighs 13 tons. Moving the barrel required a host of specialized equipment, from a sling-attached crane for loading the barrel to a heavy-lift trailer for transport.

Slightly larger in stature than carrier pigeons and requiring a more substantial, coordinated effort was the disposal of six naval vessels. In 2014, DLA Disposition Services awarded a contract for the destruction and scrapping of six Navy ships, including the 418-foot USS Forrest Sherman and 567-foot USS Thomas S. Gates. These vessels were cut apart by contractors in a joint effort between the Navy and DLA Disposition Services focused on cost avoidance. Contractors remediated hazardous waste and materials during the months-long methodical deconstruction of each vessel. The partnership was successful and additional joint efforts continue to take place today.



Items turned in to DLA Disposition Services were gifted to approximately 500 veterans in Battle Creek, Michigan, during a VA Medical Center Veterans Day event in 2016.



U.S. Army retired six locomotives and turned in to DLA Disposition Services in 2017.

300 foot water barrier, weighing over 100K pounds with an estimated original acquisition value of \$1.24 million, turned in to the field site in Norfolk, Virginia.



On October 1, 1968, former presidential yacht Sequoia's status was changed from "In Commission" to "In Service," officially changing her designation from USS SEQUOIA to "The Yacht Sequoia." Following the change, she was refitted and once again, designated as a Presidential Yacht. She has subsequently served Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford.





The Disposition Services Hall of Fame is an elite group of former employees who were recognized by their peers for outstanding work achievements that contributed to the overall success of the Agency's mission operations.

## CLASS OF 1992



ETHRIDGE  
**(EDDIE)**  
ASKEW



JOHN  
BANKS

RICHARD W.  
SPITTLES



GAIL M.  
RAYMAN



RODNEY O.  
EFFERFIELD



JOSEPH C.  
LAROCK

NICER  
HASSAN





# CLASS OF 1993

MARY C.  
LOGAN



FRED  
HINKLEY



RICHARD  
URBAN



# CLASS OF 1994

GERALD A.  
KILPATRICK



JAMES W.  
EGGENBERGER



LEONARD E.  
EDWARDS



BARBARA S.  
BARNETT



*"As we face the future, we must remember  
that our most important assets are not new  
buildings or equipment – they are people."*

*-Brig. Gen. Henry Skeen*

# CLASS OF 1995

THOMAS I.  
WOOLSEY



YVONNE G.  
BRANSOM



MARMA D.  
BEGLEY



*“Created during a period when every individual involved in the disposal program was considered a ‘handle of junk,’ DPDS has gained, through the professionalism of its employees, the reputation as an organization that does its job and does it well.”*

*-Brig. Gen. Henry Skeen*

# CLASS OF 1997

OTIS  
DENHAM



MARILYN J.  
TAYLOR



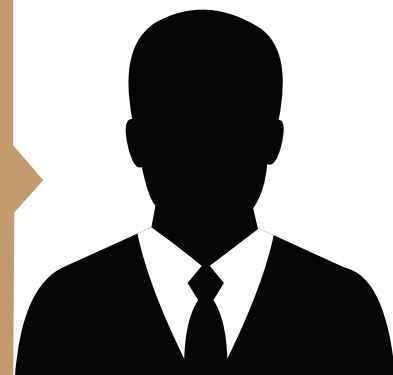
GEORGE M.  
JONAS





# CLASS OF 1998

CHRISTIAN  
LOUDOUX



ERNEST T.  
BERTAGNOLI



CHARLES J.  
COLEMAN

CHARLES R.  
BETHUNE, JR.



# CLASS OF 1999



LAVONA E.  
REAMKEL



JERRY J.  
DAY

JOEL  
DAVIS



JAMES E.  
WALTON



# CLASS OF 2000

DAN  
BALL



JUDY E.  
TANTLINGER



*"I know that the backbone of any successful organization is and always will remain the day-to-day achievements accomplished by each employee."*

*– Brig. Gen. Henry Skeen*

*The last couple of years have been marked with change. We've seen organization changes, name changes, policy changes and procedural changes. What hasn't changed?  
The answer is simple – our mission. "*

*– Col. Raymond M. Agnor, Jr.*

# CLASS OF 2001

SALLY  
BROWN



JACK  
BECHTOL



MICHAEL J.  
MURRAY



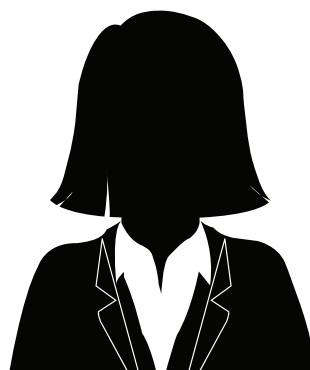


# CLASS OF 2002

GLORIA J.  
ALLRED



ROBERT  
MOFFIT



LILINOE M.  
MIYAMOTO

HORST  
CONRADI



*“From a small nucleus of about 300 people on that day [Sept. 12, 1972], DPDS has grown into one of the major DLA Commands.”*

*– Vice Adm. E.A. Grinstead*

# CLASS OF 2003

SUSAN  
FARLEY



KIM  
PALMER



SHIRLEY A.  
FULLER



ROBERT G.  
BENSON



LEON "BUTCH" J.  
BONNER



# CLASS OF 2004



RONALD E.  
GREGG

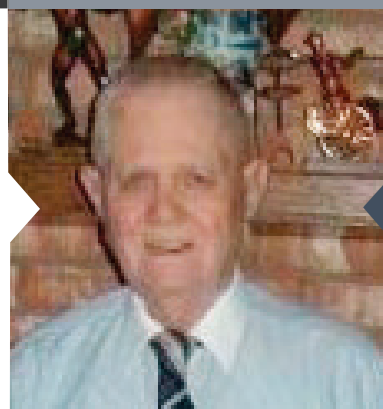
GORDON H.  
PEACOCK



*"Whatever the future holds, I am sure DPDS and its employees will handle the situation as well as they have handled the events of the past ten years."*

*— Vice Adm. E.A. Grinstead*

# CLASS OF 2005



EDWARD  
FARRELL

THOMAS  
TRENT



*"The success of DRMS can be attributed to the hard work and dedication of all employees, past and present."*

*— Col. John Stewart*



# CLASS OF 2006

WALTER C.  
LAYNE



COLONEL  
RAYMOND M.  
AGNOR, JR., USAF



ROSSANA  
BANDMEHR



# CLASS OF 2007

STANLEY L.  
COLEMAN



DEAN  
PROSSER



BRIG GEN ROBERT  
MANSFIELD, USAF



*"I was looking over the 1956 "Code of Ethics of the Property Disposal Officer" I have in my office. At the top of the code is a crest that presents the basics of our business: conservation, redistribution, transfer, donation, sales; resting on loyalty and integrity. They are still the basics of our business today!"*

*— Col. Robert E. Mansfield, Jr.*

# CLASS OF 2008

NELSON  
INMAN



STEVEN  
BOWYER



NANCY  
RHEAUME

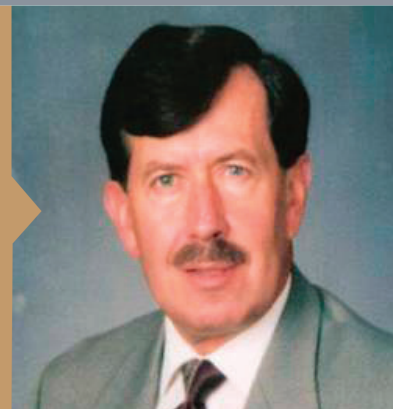


*“Every dollar we save for the Defense Department is another dollar that can be spent training and equipping American men and women in uniform. Our bottom line is simple: support the Warfighter. We are an organization with a proud history and a promising future.”*

*– Col. Robert E. Mansfield, Jr.*

# CLASS OF 2009

DAVID  
STACEY



JAIME  
RAMOS



*“As our mission continues to grow, we are developing new and innovative ways to meet that challenge.”*

*– Col. John Stewart*



# CLASS OF 2010

DON  
ANGELL



BARBARA A.  
RITTER



LARRY  
WILLIAMS

*“As you well know, DRMS has undergone tremendous change in the last several years reinventing and reengineering the DoD disposal business. In doing so, you have led the way through DLA in applying new technology, best commercial business practices, innovation and business sense to improve performance, reduce costs and increase our value.”*

*– Capt. Richard H. Feierabend*

# CLASS OF 2011

RICHARD  
CRANDELL



KARL-HEINZ  
KIRSCHBAUM

*“I am humbled and honored to be a part of such an amazing organization.”*

*– Michael Cannon, SES*

# CLASS OF 2012

THOMAS P.  
LEGERET



MICHAEL J.  
MALONE



THOMAS J.  
WALLENFANG

MARLENE K.  
WEISHUHN



*"Our employees, past and present,  
have overcome many obstacles and  
hurdles along the way."*

*— Col. Robert E. Mansfield, Jr.*

# CLASS OF 2013

ROBERT  
HIRSCHMAN



JOANNE  
SCOTT



MARY P.  
LEGERET



# CLASS OF 2014

SUSAN  
MALE-MURRAY



From its inception in 1992, a Hall of Fame honored the upper echelon of DLA Disposition Services employees. In 2016, the Distinguished Alumni designation replaced the Hall, continuing a tradition of recognizing the command's own for their outstanding contributions to federal service.

# CLASS OF 2016

PAUL  
MANK



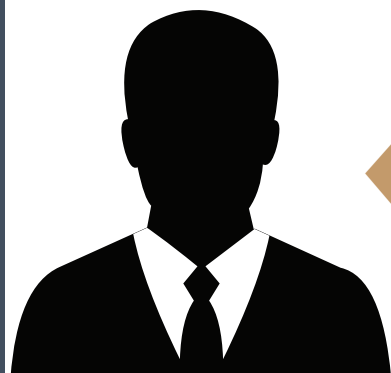
DALE V.  
BENNETT



THEODORE R.  
PIXLEY



ROBERT D.  
THOMPSON



*"Personally, I find that history is very important. It is important to remember and recognize those events and people who laid the foundation for what we have today."*

*– Col. Robert E. Mansfield, Jr.*

# CLASS OF 2018

RODNEY  
MOSKUN



DARRAN  
DUNCAN



REBA  
HARRINGTON

# CLASS OF 2019

JANIE M.  
BROWN



SHERRY L.  
LOW

*"I know that the backbone of any successful organization is and always will remain the day-to-day achievements accomplished by each employee."*

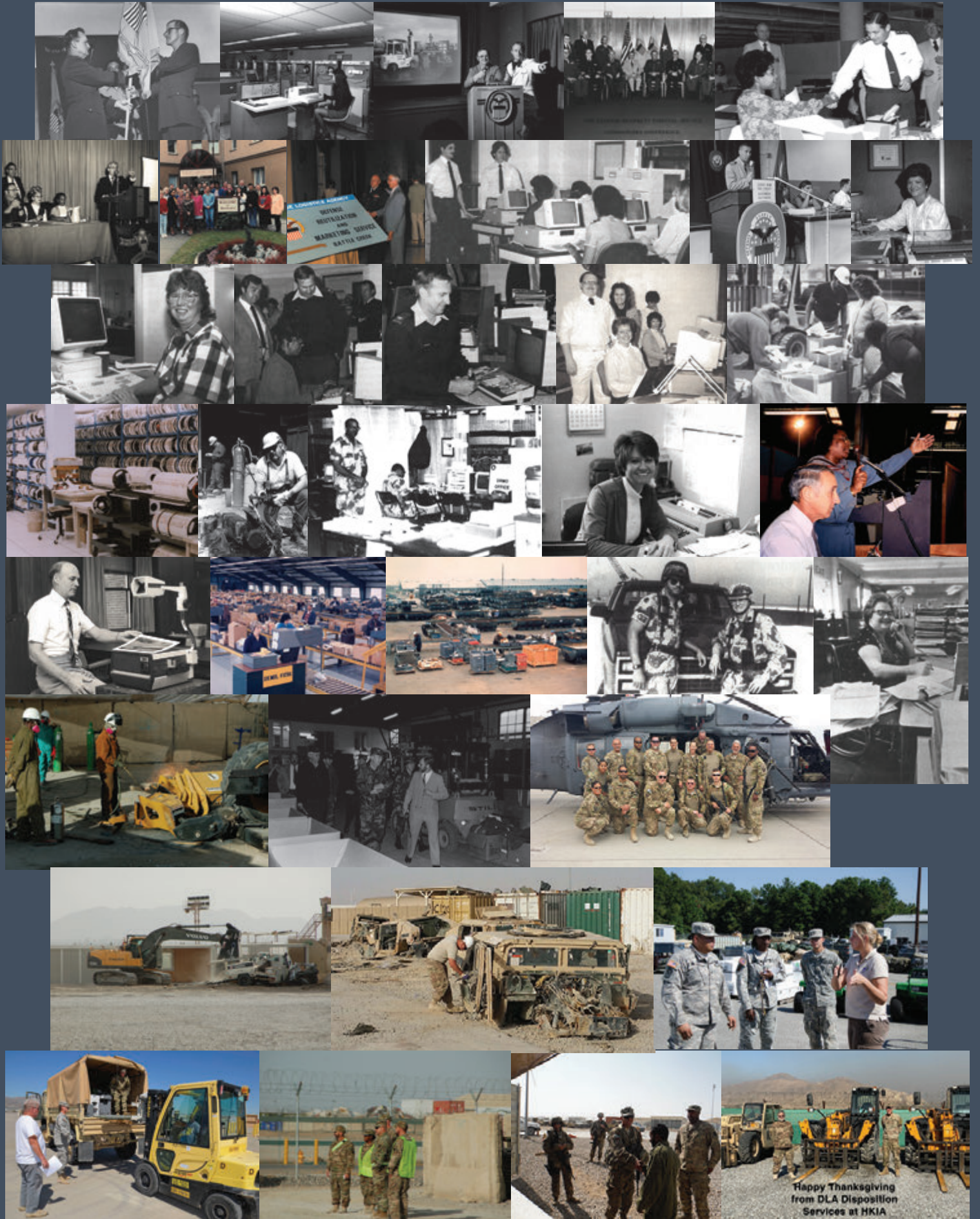
*-Brig. Gen. Henry Skeen*

# CLASS OF 2020

JOEL A.  
ZIMMER







Happy Thanksgiving from DLA Disposition Services at HKIA



# Through the eyes of pioneers

'Twas a fine fall day in September '72,  
When DPDS began its business brand new.

By: David Fox,  
DRMS Pioneer

The halls were humming like bees 'round a hive,  
Cause every new rumor made each of us thrive.

As memories of DLSC melted rapidly away,  
We anxiously awaited the wonderful new way.

We heard of a family growing up in the field,  
But little did we know what help they would yield.

As with each new relation, old baggage we bring,  
Until the praises of the new things we finally sing.

Project PLUS was the method to interrogate,  
To find an asset beyond a DPDO's gate.

There was Provisional Screening, if a customer  
was inclined,  
And happy were we, more property to find.

The flyers and brochures were a delight to  
produce,  
Always filled with the hope our inventory we'd  
reduce.

With red felt tips in hand the gang went crazy,  
As they underlined SF-120 data no one ever was  
lazy.

Item descriptions were input through OCR  
machines,  
And language from the rejects was seldom  
obscene.

Now a JKQ became an XC1,  
And XYZ could not be out done.

As the years rolled on and things made sense,  
A change in the wind made many a nerve tense.

Through it all we could count on policies and  
plans,  
To revise and supersede with quiet demands.

Manpower and staffing became quite the rage,  
With work years and manhours to set the stage.

Exception reporting gave some of us fits,  
While SCCs and JONs really tested our wits.

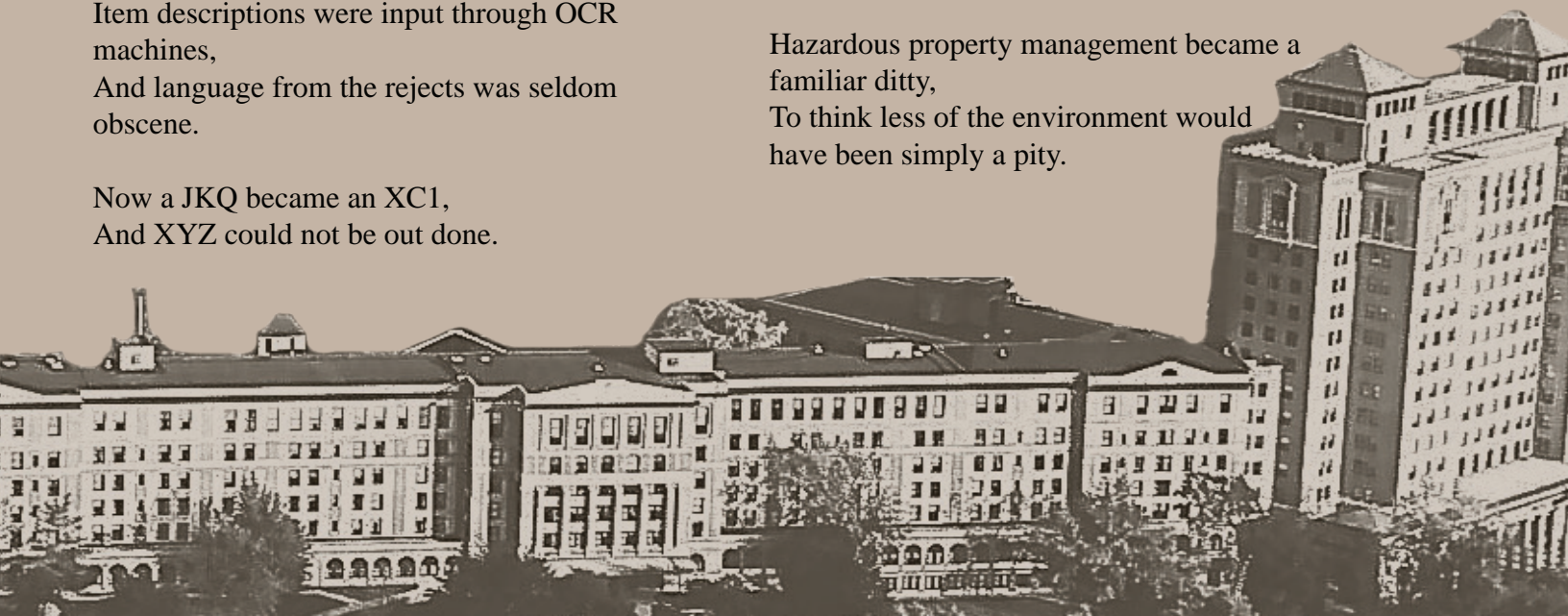
Then one day came news of a new gal coming to  
the city,  
Her name would be DAISY and she'd be pretty.

Our mission grew and our staff did some  
shrinking,  
Do more with less some folks were thinking.

The family in the field have received, counted and  
stored,  
Many line items of property and seldom were  
bored.

Precious metals recovery was the right thing to do,  
Extracting platinum, silver and gold residue.

Hazardous property management became a  
familiar ditty,  
To think less of the environment would  
have been simply a pity.







# Code of Ethics

## of the Property Disposal Specialist

The authority to dispose of excess personal property originates in the Constitution of the United States and Acts of Congress and is vested in the Property Disposal Specialist. They are qualified and duly appointed individuals responsible for property accountability, warehouse management, and disposal of excess property turned over to Disposition Services. They accomplish disposal through authorized disposition processes such as Reutilization, Transfer, and Donation to authorized recipients, sale to the general public, and demilitarization. The Property Disposal Specialist is the last line of defense and must prevent the release of controlled property to the public. They also may serve as Contracting Officer Representatives tasked with duties required to effectively administer and translate the contract details which directly impacts the success or failure of contracts supporting property disposal.

The primary obligation of the Property Disposal Specialist is service and support rendered to Warfighters and the whole of government through reutilization of excess government property. The secondary obligation is to accomplish disposition by sale to the general public, condition of sale to commercial entities, or destruction. All they do must be accomplished while maintaining safety and security over all property and processes.

The practice of disposal requires knowledge, skill, and integrity. Laws and regulations restrict the execution of disposal to persons with special training and qualifications. Beyond protecting the government's interest, the reputation of DLA Disposition Services for integrity, courtesy, and fair dealings in all customer relations must be maintained. Transactions involving excess personal property and public funds require the highest degree of public trust. The Property Disposal Specialist recognizes the great responsibility to the government and the public and fulfills these professional obligations honorably in the best interests of all concerned.

The Property Disposal Specialist must engage in activities and transactions that bring credit and distinction to the profession, the government, and Disposition Services. They will expose corrupt or dishonest conduct of any member of their profession by creating and sustaining a culture of accountability. They are ever-vigilant in developing process improvements and assuring audit readiness. They inspect storage locations to guarantee proper segregation, security, and maximize reutilization potential. The Property Disposal Specialist maintains a clean, orderly, properly equipped disposal facility that is conducive to protecting the workforce, sustaining our people, supporting the warfighter, and maintaining audit readiness.

The Property Disposal Specialist seeks to attract individuals of good quality and intellectual capacity to the profession and aids in their development. They resource the enterprise, develop leaders, and sustain the workforce through fairness, tolerance, and consideration of the welfare and safety of personnel for the betterment of the Property Disposal profession and Disposition Services. They strive to perfect and expand their professional knowledge by keeping up-to-date on ever-changing disposal regulations. The Property Disposal Specialist lends expert knowledge of turn in, reutilization, and disposal of excess personal property to military and non-military agencies. They contribute to the progress in the administrative and operational phases of the profession, and encourage participation in research, investigations, and training.

Prior to offering excess personal property for sale, Property Disposal Specialists assure that all necessary precautions and security measures are taken into account. They ensure property is first made available for reutilization to DOD customers and special programs, transfer to other authorized agencies, and donation to educational and public health institutions. Entrusted with the disposal and sale of excess property, they assume this responsibility by upholding and conforming to the laws, regulations, and Standard Operating Procedures governing the final disposition of such items. The Property Disposal Specialist understands and respects the reutilization potential of property, the need for conservation of materials, and focuses on achieving the maximum return on investment to the government agencies and the taxpayers they serve. They collect, segregate, and ship precious and strategic metals to designated facilities. As directed, the Property Disposal Specialist provides humanitarian assistance by reutilizing and transferring excess property while also working to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from disasters.

When acting as a Contracting Officer Representative for the sale of surplus property, the Property Disposal Specialist becomes thoroughly informed on current sales procedures and ensures cost consciousness, and valuing innovation by resourcing the enterprise's most valuable asset, its people. They exercise strict supervision over all disposal transactions with due caution and diligence to prevent irregularities or opportunities for waste, fraud, and abuse. Laws and Policy reflected in disposal regulations provide Property Disposal Specialists with guidance and accountability standards that must be followed to safeguard the interests of the United States in contractual relationships and to determine the facts under such contracts. By law and regulation, they are bound in all efforts to exercise reasonable care, skill, and judgement. They confirm that the contract is authorized by law and within their authority to execute to avoid subjecting the government or its property to any risk. They are responsible for maintaining oversight and taking action with respect to the contractor's compliance while performing the duties and satisfactory completion of contracts. The Property Disposal Specialist exercises the utmost care in discharging their duties as a Contracting Officer Representative by adhering to fair business practices, meeting obligations promptly, and fulfilling their role in agreements and contracts.

The Property Disposal Specialist carries out this code and does not break it, gaining a positive reputation for Disposition Services. May their past outstanding achievements serve as a foundation for even greater future success.







**BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN**