

# **FIRE/EMS DEPARTMENT 1122 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

**THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE PROGRAM AS SET UP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT. RECENT DECISIONS HAVE EXPANDED THE ELIGIBILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM TO FIRE/EMS DEPARTMENTS THAT ARE PUBLIC ENTITIES, NOT PRIVATE OR INDUSTRIAL. AS YOU REVIEW THIS DOCUMENT, WHERE YOU SEE LEA READ IT AS FIRE/EMS AGENCY.**

The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994 contained Section 1122, which allows State and local governments to purchase new law enforcement equipment for counter-drug activities through the Federal Government. For the purposes of this counter drug program, the Act defines the eligible "units of local government" as "any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. . . ." The discounts the Federal Government enjoys because of its large-volume purchases are passed on to State and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs). The program was introduced in December 1994 at a conference hosted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in which the General Services Administration (GSA) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) participated. Three States-- California, North Carolina, and West Virginia--were selected to participate in a pilot program to test the concept and were offered BJA grants to get started.

The governors were asked to appoint State points-of-contact (SPOCs) to administer the State programs, and the Secretary of the Army was appointed as executive agent for the Department of Defense. Each pilot State was given the latitude to organize its 1122 SPOC offices according to its own State preferences and procedures. Each pilot State soon found it most efficient to combine the 1033 (then 1208) program coordinator functions with those of the 1122 SPOC; many States that have since joined the program have followed this example.

In 1998 five more States--Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, Virginia, and Washington-- received grants to fund 1122 Program SPOC offices. As of early 1999, 42 States have appointed SPOCs. Each SPOC has been assigned a GSA regional customer service director who is available for training and advice.

## **2. Sources of Supply**

Three sources of supply are available to law enforcement agencies through the Ohio LESO. The first two are the Department of the Army (DA) and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). DA and DLA maintain stocks of available items; descriptions and prices of a representative sampling of items are contained in the Law Enforcement Equipment and Supply Catalog. All prices should be verified before ordering to ensure that the quoted price is correct. Each SPOC is furnished a supply of these catalogs. DA and DLA have established inventory control points that will provide more information about specific items, provide status on orders, and resolve discrepancies involving shortages, damages, and any other problems associated with orders for their items.

The third source is contractor-supplied items. These items are furnished through GSA, and the sources can be found in the various Federal Supply Schedules published by GSA. These Schedules are listings of contractors, identifying the types of products they provide to GSA. There is a Federal Supply Schedule for "Law Enforcement & Security Equipment," for example, that gives the names and

addresses of suppliers of police equipment belts, holsters, batons, handcuffs, and pepper spray; accessories for police cruisers; alcohol detection kits; bomb disposal and detection equipment; and forensic and criminal investigation equipment. GSA also will purchase motor vehicles for law enforcement agencies under this program. GSA charges a 1-percent fee for handling vehicle purchases. The savings to the purchaser are usually substantial.

### 3. Examples of What Is Available From Army Stocks

The following items are available from Army stocks:

- Aircraft support items and spare parts.
- Field clothing, boots, field rations, generators, watercraft, tents, and sleeping bags.
- Weapons.
- Communications, electronic and surveillance equipment, laser range finders, electro-optics, and night vision devices.

### 4. Examples of What Is Available From DLA Stocks

The following items are available from DLA stocks:

- Into-plane aircraft fuel; greases and oils.
- Chain; rope (wire and fibrous); tie-down straps; roof bar mounts; and safety harnesses.
- Locks and seals; telephone and power cable.
- Cameras, accessories, and film; binoculars; dry batteries; compasses; stopwatches; scales; flashlights and spotlights; and light wands.
- Ready-to-eat meals; flameless heaters; first-aid kits (general and individual); water storage bags and canteens; cots and netting; and tarpaulins.
- Television monitors; sound recorders and tape; microphones; and loudspeakers.
- Computers (laptop and desktop) and components.
- Firearm cleaning tools, ammunition pouches, and holsters; animal handling equipment.
- Face shields and helmets; riot control shields.

### 5. How LEAs Use the 1122 Program

Ohio LESO screens and approves all valid requests from LEAs and should investigate other sources of the requested equipment, such as the 1033 Program and State Agency for Surplus Property (SASP) donation sources, before approving an order for equipment to be purchased.

When ordering from the Catalog an agency simply places its order to the Ohio LESO, specifying National Stock Number, quantity, and shipping address. The Ohio LESO submits the requisition to the appropriate agency or Defense Supply Center. Items and invoice are shipped directly to LEAs. The LEA is responsible for payment of the invoice upon receipt.

When ordering from a GSA Federal Supply Schedule, LEAs contact any number of vendors listed in the Schedule, asking for price, specifications, and delivery information. Upon selecting a vendor, each LEA contacts the Ohio LESO concerning the requested purchase. The Ohio LESO will contact the vendor and determine if the vendor will coordinate directly with the LEA. If so, Ohio LESO will direct the LEA to order directly from the vendor and the Ohio LESO will provide an authorization letter to the vendor stating approval of the LEA purchase. The LEA will be invoiced directly by the vendor with a copy of the invoice being provided to Ohio LESO. If the LEA is not able to locate a GSA vendor, Ohio LESO will assist in finding an appropriate vendor for the LEA.