Peacekeeping Force: Appendix

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A Characteristics of counties by complaint availability

While the compilation of these data is a contribution in and of itself, several features of the data limit the interpretation of our empirical findings and motivate policy recommendations with respect to transparency. First, data on complaints are endogenously available. Not all departments publish annual reports, let alone data on citizen complaints in their annual reports. Requests for information from several departments were either ignored or responded to with large amounts of qualitative information, perhaps indicating that no statistical analysis had been conducted on citizen complaints. Additionally, as Table 1 suggests, many small departments do not have the resources to dedicate staff to statistical analyses or polished annual reports. The counties with agencies that do report citizen complaints are approximately 10 times as large at the mean and 20 times as large at the median as the counties that do not report citizen complaints. Although we only have complaints for a relatively small number of counties (100), those counties contain approximately 25 percent of the U.S. Population. In a data appendix (available upon request), we document the results of our search for complaint data from major municipalities and sheriff's offices in all counties with populations greater than 500,000.

Table 1: Population Summary Statistics of Counties that Do and Do Not Report Complaints, 2012

Reporting?	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	N
No	77,601	25,184	256,220	78	9,951,690	2,990
Yes	720,216	525,885	796,765	3770	5,227,992	118

Table 2 contains summary statistics of total gear received per 100,000 population for two sets of counties: those with law enforcement agencies that published complaints, either in their annual reports or in a separate internal affairs supplement; and those whose law enforcement agencies either did not publish complaints records or we were unable to find them.[1] To reduce the disparity in size between the counties whose primary LEA reports complaints and the counties whose LEAs do not, we restrict our analysis to counties with populations greater than 100,000. From Table 2, we see that counties with population greater than 100,000 that do not report citizen complaints received more grenade launchers, military trucks, mine resistant vehicles, and APCs. The counties whose complaints we did locate received more optics (and weakly more night optics) than the counties that did not. Of the major categories of tactical equipment, optics are most associated with judgment,

[1] Our search for complaint data spanned six months. It is certainly possible that we missed some complaint data. If and when these data become available, we will include them in future revisions.

prudence and restraint. Grenade launchers and APCs by contrast are not; these types of equipment are more concentrated in counties in which we were unable to locate complaint data. If complaints are increasing relatively rapidly in non-disclosing counties, the differential patterns in equipment acquisition suggest our results are biased downward from sample selection.

Table 2: Summary statistics - Total Tactical Gear - 2013

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Complaints or Annual Reports not Public					
Total Guns	31.237	35.761	0	365.469	501
Total Grenade L	0.091	0.418	0	4.476	501
Total Optics	10.221	26.484	0	205.438	501
Total Aircraft	0.23	0.953	0	15.781	501
Total Truck	1.497	2.859	0	27.858	501
Total MRV	0.077	0.291	0	2.98	501
Total APC	0.158	0.361	0	2.562	501
Total NVG	9.181	36.029	0	402.568	501
Annual Reports Included Complaints					
Total Guns	28.655	78.297	0	695.715	87
Total Grenade L	0.015	0.059	0	0.352	87
Total Optics	13.228	30.661	0	157.35	87
Total Aircraft	0.205	0.411	0	1.52	87
Total Truck	1.021	1.972	0	15.03	87
Total MRV	0.034	0.098	0	0.532	87
Total APC	0.109	0.263	0	1.793	87
Total NVG	19.527	71.918	0	639.399	87

All statistics by county, normalized by (population/100,000)

Table 3 displays the same figures as Table 2 with a few outliers removed to impose greater commonality in the support of per-capita equipment acquisition. Even when imposing a common support on the variables of interest, non-reporting counties still acquire more guns, grenade launchers, and APCs than reporting counties. Reporting counties receive more optics (day and NVG) and aircraft. However, much of this variation is still likely driven by a small number of counties. Table 4 shows the proportion of counties with populations greater than 100,000 whose LEAs have received tactical equipment by reporting status. For all types of tactical equipment except grenade launchers, a greater proportion of counties that do report complaints had received tactical equipment that those counties that did not report citizen complaints. In an early interview, a DLA spokesman told us that the

DLA, sensitive to public perception, had heavily weighted transparency and accountability in selecting which departments received tactical equipment. Departments that did not produce data and documentation on the status of LESO-granted equipment immediately upon request were unlikely to received additional disbursements.

Table 3: Summary statistics - Total Tactical Gear - 2013 (Outliers Censored)

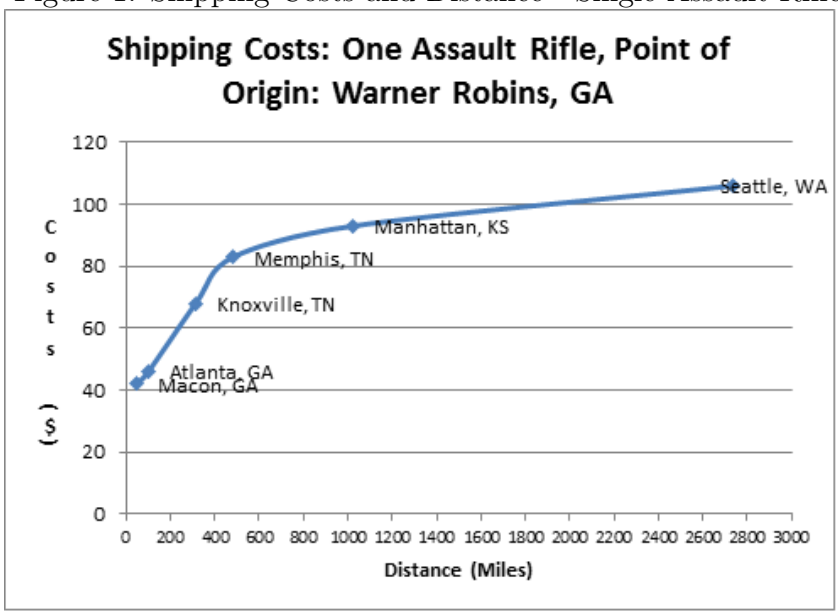
Complaints or Annual Reports not Public					
Variable	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**N**
Total Guns	29.331	31.321	0	233.503	468
Total Grenade L	0.03	0.128	0	0.971	468
TotalOptics	8.458	21.565	0	180.703	468
Total Aircraft	0.184	0.62	0	5.471	468
Total Truck	1.246	2.018	0	15.393	468
Total MRV	0.037	0.144	0	0.999	468
Total APC	0.133	0.3	0	1.795	468
Total NVG	8.358	35.472	0	402.568	468
Annual Reports Included Complaints					
Total Guns	20.899	30.111	0	153.588	86
Total Grenade L	0.015	0.059	0	0.352	86
TotalOptics	13.382	30.807	0	157.35	86
Total Aircraft	0.194	0.401	0	1.52	86
Total Truck	1.024	1.984	0	15.03	86
Total MRV	0.035	0.099	0	0.532	86
Total APC	0.095	0.231	0	1.793	86
Total NVG	19.749	72.31	0	639.399	86

All statistics by county, normalized by (population/100,000)

Table 4: Proportion of counties having ever received tactical gear by type: 2013

Annual Reports Do Not Include Complaints			
Variable	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**N**
Any Guns Ever	0.896	0.305	501
Any Grenade L Ever	0.096	0.295	501
Any Optics Ever	0.373	0.484	501
Any Aircraft Ever	0.158	0.365	501
Any Truck Ever	0.621	0.486	501
Any MRV Ever	0.114	0.318	501
Any APC Ever	0.253	0.435	501
Any NVG Ever	0.481	0.5	501
Annual Reports Included Complaints			
Any Guns Ever	0.908	0.291	87
Any Grenade L Ever	0.069	0.255	87
Any Optics Ever	0.586	0.495	87
Any Aircraft Ever	0.322	0.47	87
Any Truck Ever	0.782	0.416	87
Any MRV Ever	0.149	0.359	87
Any APC Ever	0.345	0.478	87
Any NVG Ever	0.736	0.444	87

Figure 1: Shipping Costs and Distance - Single Assault Rifle



Source: USPS Postage Calculator

B Brief Discussion of Shipping Costs

Some referees raised questions about shipping costs. We have spent some time on the USPS and UPS websites and have placed calls into courier services as well. The chart below presents the estimated cost of shipping one assault rifle from Warner-Robins AFB to five different locations in the US. Initially, shipping costs increase sharply with distance, but the marginal cost of shipping an additional mile approaches zero as distance increases. Our measure, 1/distance, captures that variation nicely. However, we have used a linear-spline and a quadratic-spline measure for proximity. We find the first stage does not fundamentally change by overall strength or sign of coefficients with our differing functional forms on proximity.

We emphasize that distance mainly affects a department on near the indifference point of acquiring an item or not. Alternatively, for a department who is acquiring weapons, the difference in marginal cost can affect whether the department adds an additional unit. While a fifty dollar difference in shipping costs is negligible for a department who plans to buy an assault rifle on the primary market for $700, it will make a difference for a department on the margin. Consider a department who demands at least 10 assault rifles for their SWAT team. The $50 difference (per-rifle) in shipping costs between Macon, GA and Manhattan, KS will affect whether that department puts in a claim on a few spare rifles.

However, the shipping costs alone understate the importance of distance as a cost shifter. Particularly for the large, heterogeneous, complex items, distance affects departments access to these items and ease of evaluating them. The evaluation is important as once these tactical items are acquired, they carry with them additional costs in the form of inventory compliance, etc. If a department is to incur the compliance costs of maintaining/securing tactical items, these items are worth evaluating in advance of procuring them.

Additionally, both shipping and evaluation costs are compounded by the short time window that police departments have to take possession of these items. These items are only available for a 14 day window for evaluation and three week window to take possession. If a large (or set of small) items is of interest, a police department will need to send people to evaluate those items immediately. We also put several calls into courier services to get quotes for shipping a 18-ton piece of heavy equipment (approximate weight of an MRV) to various distances. It costs approximately $1,000 to ship an MRV in-state but $5,000 to ship an MRV cross-country. While these costs are by no means prohibitive, they only need to affect departments near the indifference point on acquiring these items to have an effect.

C Additional Results from Dynamic Panel Specifications

Table 5: The Effect of Tactical Items on Citizen Complaints - Dynamic Panel

	Total Items	Total Value	Weapons	Optics	Vehicles
	-0.029	-0.004	-0.044	0.006	-0.018
	(0.018)	(0.007)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.040)
Observations	575	575	575	575	575

Data from UCR Annual Summary Reports, using Arellano-Bover/Blundell-Bond
Estimator (xtdpsys). Tactical equipment variables are treated as Endogenous variables.
The same set of instruments as in previous regressions, but with up to three lags are used here.
Results are not sensitive to addition/subtraction of lags, nor reclassification of groups of variables.
All regressions control for lagged crime rates, economic variables, county and time fixed effects
Effects of tactical Items are estimated in separate regressions, rather than jointly.

Table 6: The Effect of Receiving Tactical Items on Crime Rates - Dynamic Panel Estimator

	Homicide	Robbery	Gun Assault	Assault	Vehicle Theft
Items_{t-1}	-0.021	-1.531	0.275	21.336	-11.419
	(0.073)	(0.253)	(0.301)	(3.609)	(0.784)
Observations	33615	33615	33615	33615	33615

Data from UCR Annual Summary Reports, using Arellano-Bover/Blundell-Bond

Estimator (xtdpsys). Tactical equipment variables are treated as Endogenous variables.

The same set of instruments as in previous regressions, but with up to three lags are used here.

Results are not sensitive to addition/subtraction of lags, nor reclassification of groups of variables.

All regressions control for lagged crime rates, economic variables, county and time fixed effects

Effects of tactical Items are estimated in separate regressions, rather than jointly.

Table 7: The Effect of Items Received on closures - Dynamic Panel Estimator

	Homicide	Robbery	Gun Assault	Assault	Vehicle Theft
Items_{t-1}	0.060	0.540	0.504	10.679	-1.216
	(0.061)	(0.112)	(0.219)	(2.297)	(0.305)
Weapons_{t-1}	0.095	0.015	0.294	6.835	-1.236
	(0.063)	(0.114)	(0.224)	(2.357)	(0.313)
Optics_{t-1}	-0.036	-0.869	0.577	4.015	0.006
	(0.107)	(0.196)	(0.382)	(4.028)	(0.534)
Vehicles_{t-1}	0.348	-0.637	-0.891	32.709	-2.571
	(0.271)	(0.491)	(0.962)	(10.162)	(1.344)
Observations	33615	33615	33615	33615	33615

Data from UCR Annual Summary Reports, using Arellano-Bover/Blundell-Bond

Estimator (xtdpsys). Tactical equipment variables are treated as Endogenous variables.

The same set of instruments as in previous regressions, but with up to three lags are used here.

Results are not sensitive to addition/subtraction of lags, nor reclassification of groups of variables.

All regressions control for lagged crime rates, economic variables, county and time fixed effects

Effects of tactical Items are estimated in separate regressions, rather than jointly.

Table 8: Dynamic Panel Results - Log Arrest Rates on Tactical Gear Acquired

Variable	**Drug Sale**	**Drug Possession**	**Weapons**	**Small Offenses**
Log Items$_{t-1}$	0.157	0.083	0.098	0.042
	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.012)
Log Weapons$_{t-1}$	0.120	0.051	0.057	0.104
	(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Log Optics$_{t-1}$	0.050	0.034	0.070	0.037
	(0.028)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.020)
Log Vehicles$_{t-1}$	-0.001	0.023	0.146	0.045
	(0.088)	(0.073)	(0.077)	(0.063)
Observations	29802	29802	29802	29802

Data from UCR Annual Summary Reports, using Arellano-Bover/Blundell-Bond Estimator (xtdpsys). Tactical equipment variables are treated as endogenous variables. The same set of instruments as in previous regressions, but with up to three lags are used here. Results are not sensitive to addition/subtraction of lags, nor reclassification of groups of variables. All regressions control for lagged crime rates, economic variables, county and time fixed effects Effects of tactical Items are estimated in separate regressions, rather than jointly.
$p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

D Additional Results using Regression-Specific Instrument Subsets

Table 9: The Effect of Items Received on Arrests- Limited Instruments

	Drug Sale	Drug Possession	Weapons Charges	Petty Crimes
Log Items$_{t-1}$	0.236	0.352	0.387	0.110
	(0.082)	(0.112)	(0.103)	(0.061)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	33.467	23.900	28.330	28.330
Hansen J Statistic	0.063	0.314	0.041	0.317
Log Weapons$_{t-1}$	0.206	0.148	0.213	0.074
	(0.061)	(0.046)	(0.053)	(0.039)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	42.315	47.896	47.896	42.315
Hansen J Statistic	0.102	0.071	0.136	0.266
Log Optics$_{t-1}$	0.699	0.665	1.075	-0.019
	(0.250)	(0.235)	(0.323)	(0.141)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	11.604	8.036	8.036	11.604
Hansen J Statistic	0.156	0.217	0.014	0.145
Log Vehicles$_{t-1}$	1.148	1.028	1.486	-0.166
	(0.359)	(0.326)	(0.406)	(0.207)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	25.645	25.645	25.645	18.531
Hansen J Statistic	0.595	0.470	0.327	0.228
Observations	33352	33352	33352	33352

Table 10: The Effect of Receiving Tactical Items on Substantiated Crime Rates - Limited Instruments

	Homicide	Robbery	Gun Assault	Assault	Vehicle Theft
Log Items$_{t-1}$	-0.100	-4.098	0.657	-150.338	-119.175
	(0.357)	(0.756)	(1.880)	(33.842)	(15.518)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	27.180	546.434	16.132	21.347	21.347
Hansen J Statistic	0.248	0.735	0.398	0.104	0.543
Log Weapons$_{t-1}$	0.015	-6.760	0.386	-72.801	-81.777
	(0.236)	(1.773)	(1.216)	(21.962)	(8.979)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	43.134	43.134	24.700	43.472	32.162
Hansen J Statistic	0.205	0.275	0.519	0.342	0.807
Log Optics$_{t-1}$	-0.973	-14.371	-2.184	-408.275	-273.661
	(0.907)	(2.147)	(4.744)	(121.921)	(61.356)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	7.529	150.193	6.969	10.773	7.529
Hansen J Statistic	0.055	0.512	0.362	0.903	0.241
Log Vehicles$_{t-1}$	-0.135	-50.008	-2.993	-537.689	-94.306
	(0.595)	(11.580)	(7.140)	(145.755)	(12.746)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	230.073	26.717	15.192	17.441	260.147
Hansen J Statistic	0.798	0.556	0.380	0.359	0.067
Observations	36671	36671	36671	36671	36671

E Results using per-capita measures of acquired items

Table 11: The Effect of Log Tactical Items Per-Capita on Citizen Complaints

Model	Items	Weapons	Optics	Vehicles
Fixed Effects	-0.037	-0.008	-0.002	0.042
	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.050)	(0.136)
Instrumental Variables	-0.270	-0.122	-0.446	-1.309
	(0.126)	(0.071)	(0.212)	(0.725)
Observations	804	804	804	804
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic	11.591	16.603	12.460	7.946
Hansen J Statistic P-value	0.300	0.226	0.484	0.255

Regressions include controls for lagged crime rates, economic controls, and county fixed effects.

Table 12: The Effect of Log Tactical Items Per-capita on Offender Deaths

	Items	Weapons	Optics	Vehicles	Combat Vehicles
Log Deaths	-0.008	-0.005	-0.004	-0.001	-0.036
	(0.034)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.031)	(0.354)
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic	10.992	12.556	12.976	19.074	7.196
Hansen J Statistic P-value	0.841	0.546	0.835	0.921	0.591
Any Deaths	-0.007	-0.005	0.003	0.000	0.023
	(0.027)	(0.020)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.284)
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic	10.992	12.556	12.976	19.074	7.196
Hansen J Statistic P-value	0.743	0.349	0.907	0.935	0.485
N	24864	24864	24864	24864	24864

Regressions include controls for lagged crime rates, economic controls, county and year fixed effects.

Table 13: Protection Benefits of Tactical Items Per-Capita for Law Enforcement Officers

	Panel A: Effect of Log Tactical Items on Officers Assaulted							
	Any Assaults				Log Assaults			
	Items_{t-1}	Weapons_{t-1}	Optics_{t-1}	Vehicles_{t-1}	Items_{t-1}	Weapons_{t-1}	Optics_{t-1}	Vehicles_{t-1}
	-0.026	-0.021	-0.054	-0.074	-0.084	-0.072	-0.171	-0.212
	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.011)	(0.056)	(0.064)
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic	144.102	325.313	71.677	106.616	144.102	325.313	71.677	106.616
Hansen J Statistic P-value	0.303	0.646	0.423	0.276	0.012	0.110	0.112	0.052
N	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296

	Panel B: Effect of Log Tactical Items on Officer Deaths							
	Any Deaths				Log Deaths			
	Items_{t-1}	Weapons_{t-1}	Optics_{t-1}	Vehicles_{t-1}	Items_{t-1}	Weapons_{t-1}	Optics_{t-1}	Vehicles_{t-1}
	-0.011	-0.009	-0.026	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	0.001	0.010
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.009)	(0.018)
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic	21.866	20.471	5.100	13.930	21.866	20.471	5.100	13.930
Hansen J Statistic P-value	0.479	0.653	0.156	0.087	0.630	0.602	0.647	0.564
N	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296	37296

Adding year fixed effects to first stage in Panel A does not substantively change results,
but does lead first stage tests of instrument validity to perform poorly. The opposite is true in Panel B.
All regression include lagged arrest rates, economic controls, county fixed effects, and year fixed effects (Panel B).

Table 14: The Effect of Tactical Items Per-Capita on Arrests

	Drug Sale	Drug Possession	Weapons Charges	Petty Crimes
Log Items$_{t-1}$	-0.637	-0.455	-0.813	-0.342
	(0.293)	(0.240)	(0.331)	(0.189)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	5.353	5.353	5.353	5.353
Hansen J Statistic	0.745	0.937	0.132	0.034
Log Weapons$_{t-1}$	-0.510	-0.410	-0.656	-0.259
	(0.244)	(0.206)	(0.275)	(0.156)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	5.208	5.208	5.208	5.208
Hansen J Statistic	0.447	0.512	0.115	0.025
Log Optics$_{t-1}$	0.024	-0.503	-0.534	-0.600
	(0.301)	(0.312)	(0.337)	(0.278)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	6.697	6.697	6.697	6.697
Hansen J Statistic	0.000	0.587	0.000	0.706
Log Vehicles$_{t-1}$	0.755	-0.204	0.232	-0.544
	(0.344)	(0.275)	(0.336)	(0.228)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	20.911	15.045	20.911	15.045
Hansen J Statistic	0.000	0.056	0.000	0.299
N	33352	33352	33352	33352

Regressions include controls for lagged crime rates, economic controls, county and year fixed effects.

Table 15: The Effect of Receiving Tactical Items Per-Capita on Substantiated Crime Rates

	Homicide	Robbery	Gun Assault	Assault	Vehicle Theft
Log Items$_{t-1}$	0.853	14.918	-1.610	-11.160	26.725
	(0.762)	(6.003)	(3.442)	(55.374)	(20.643)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	7.552	10.046	10.046	9.220	10.046
Hansen J Statistic	0.945	0.193	0.362	0.504	0.000
Log Value$_{t-1}$	0.283	4.223	0.003	-21.720	-43.605
	(0.309)	(2.635)	(1.517)	(29.754)	(14.526)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	6.239	6.001	6.239	6.330	6.975
Hansen J Statistic	0.515	0.052	0.381	0.783	0.156
N	36671	36671	36671	36671	36671

Regressions include controls for lagged arrest rates, economic controls, county and year fixed effects

Table 16: Productivity Effects: The Effect of Items Per-Capita Received on Closures

	Homicide	Robbery	Gun Assault	Assault	Vehicle Theft
Log Items$_{t-1}$	0.016	0.473	-2.769	-130.789	-15.469
	(0.393)	(1.321)	(1.911)	(42.566)	(4.562)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	10.126	10.126	10.126	10.126	10.126
Hansen J Statistic	0.619	0.571	0.178	0.306	0.107
Log Value$_{t-1}$	-0.146	-0.165	-0.488	-36.721	-7.361
	(0.206)	(0.780)	(0.800)	(22.988)	(2.957)
Kleibergen-Paap F-Statistic	6.437	6.292	6.437	6.358	6.358
Hansen J Statistic	0.294	0.418	0.257	0.090	0.969
N	36670	36670	36670	36670	36670

Regressions include controls for lagged crime rates, economic controls, county and year fixed effects

F Application Documents - Misc

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

AMERICA'S COMBAT SUPPORT LOGISTICS AGENCY

How to Enroll
Application for Participation

Enrollment

- To enroll in the 1033 Program:
  - An LEA must complete an Application for Participation
- The Chief Executive Official of the LEA must sign the application.
- The State Coordinator will validate/sign the application and forward to LESO for approval.
- Federal agencies work directly with the LESO
- LESO will approve/disapprove after it has been coordinated with DOJ, then the agency's new DODAAC will be sent to the State Coordinator, or for Federal, back to the agency.

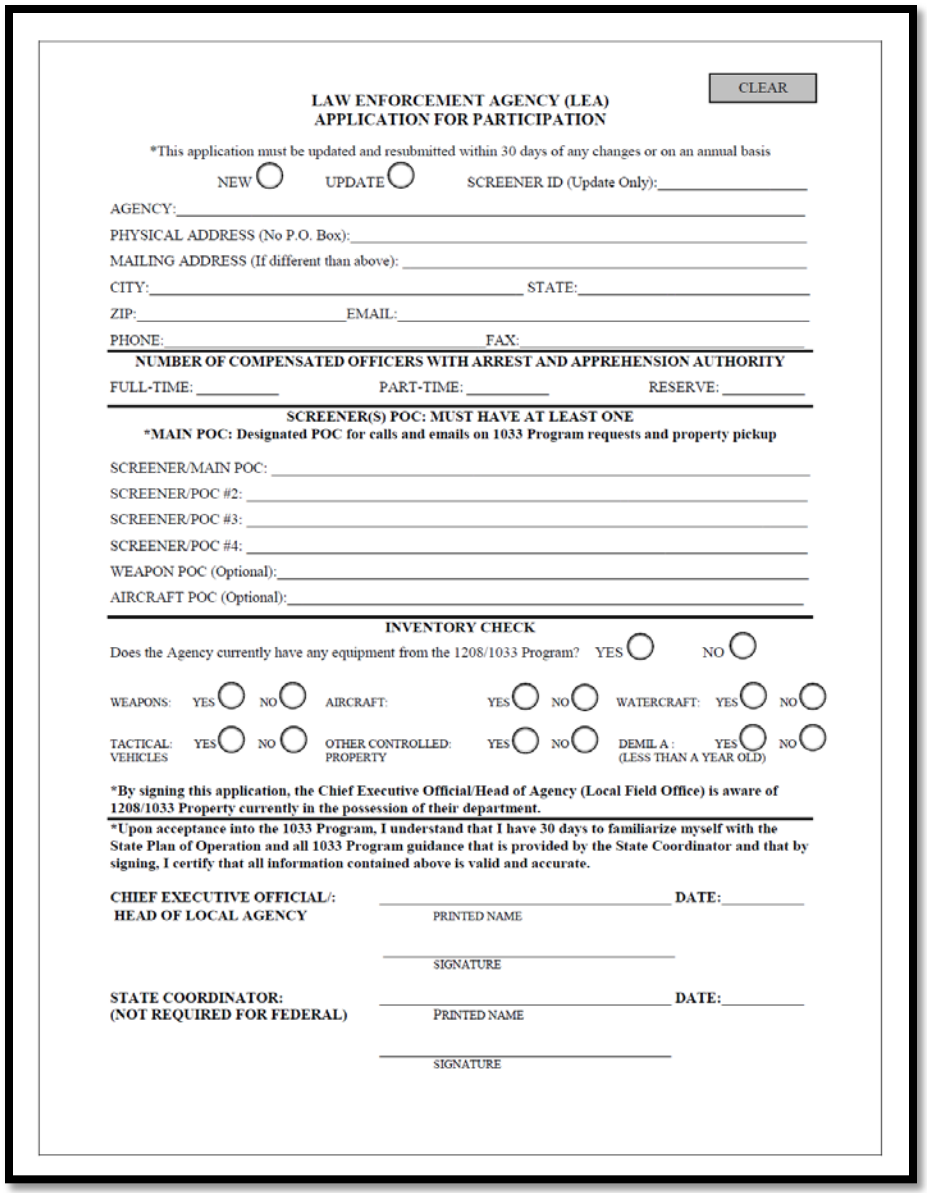
Application Information

- Located on our website:
  - http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/leso/pages/default.aspx
  - -"Forms" tab
    -"LEA Application for Participation"
- Form fillable once downloaded to your computer
- Digital signature capable

Common Mistakes

- New or Update Box not checked at the top of the form
- P.O. BOX – Must be a physical address
  - P.O. Box may be entered in the Mailing Address Block
- Not legible – Form Fillable and can be typed
- No SIGNATURES on application

Application for Participation



CLEAR

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (LEA)
APPLICATION FOR PARTICIPATION

*This application must be updated and resubmitted within 30 days of any changes or on an annual basis

NEW ◯ UPDATE ◯ SCREENER ID (Update Only):_____

AGENCY:_____

PHYSICAL ADDRESS (No P.O. Box):_____

MAILING ADDRESS (If different than above):_____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____

ZIP:_____ EMAIL:_____

PHONE:_____ FAX:_____

NUMBER OF COMPENSATED OFFICERS WITH ARREST AND APPREHENSION AUTHORITY

FULL-TIME: _____ PART-TIME: _____ RESERVE: _____

SCREENER(S) POC: MUST HAVE AT LEAST ONE
***MAIN POC: Designated POC for calls and emails on 1033 Program requests and property pickup**

SCREENER/MAIN POC:_____

SCREENER/POC #2:_____

SCREENER/POC #3:_____

SCREENER/POC #4:_____

WEAPON POC (Optional):_____

AIRCRAFT POC (Optional):_____

INVENTORY CHECK

Does the Agency currently have any equipment from the 1208/1033 Program? YES ◯ NO ◯

WEAPONS: YES ◯ NO ◯ AIRCRAFT: YES ◯ NO ◯ WATERCRAFT: YES ◯ NO ◯

TACTICAL VEHICLES: YES ◯ NO ◯ OTHER CONTROLLED PROPERTY: YES ◯ NO ◯ DEMIL A (LESS THAN A YEAR OLD): YES ◯ NO ◯

***By signing this application, the Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency (Local Field Office) is aware of 1208/1033 Property currently in the possession of their department.**

***Upon acceptance into the 1033 Program, I understand that I have 30 days to familiarize myself with the State Plan of Operation and all 1033 Program guidance that is provided by the State Coordinator and that by signing, I certify that all information contained above is valid and accurate.**

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL/: HEAD OF LOCAL AGENCY _____ **DATE:**_____
PRINTED NAME

_____
SIGNATURE

STATE COORDINATOR: (NOT REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL) _____ **DATE:**_____
PRINTED NAME

_____
SIGNATURE

Ensure all contact information is accurate.

If printed versus typed, please make sure the print is legible.

Note that we have added a mailing address section (if different than the physical address) based on your feedback.

Applications must be updated when address or agency name changes occur. Work with your State Coordinator and Federal agencies work directly with the LESO.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

AMERICA'S COMBAT LOGISTICS SUPPORT AGENCY

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (LEA)
AIRCRAFT REQUEST
INSTRUCTION SHEET

1) This template is fillable. It is preferred that the request be typed rather than hand-written.
2) Fill out the agency information at the top of the template.
    a. This portion must be complete and include the Requesting Agency ID, name, address (P.O. Boxes are not accepted), and contact information. If the Agency ID is not known, contact the appropriate State Coordinator.
    b. Federal Agencies will need to contact the LESO directly for this information.
3) Enter the type and quantity of the aircraft being requested.
    a. How many Flyable and Non-Flyable Aircraft the Agency is requesting.
    b. Be specific (i.e. Do not just list Fixed Wing or Rotary)
4) Enter the Geographic Responsibility and if the Agency is in a HIDTA Area.
5) Enter the Anticipated Annual Flight Hours.
6) Enter the type and quantity of 1033 Aircraft currently on inventory.
7) The Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency – Local Field Office must sign approving the request.
    a. The Chief Executive Official/Head of Local Agency is the only one who is able to sign approving the request unless LESO has a letter granting signing authority to another individual.
        i. The letter must be signed by the Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency – Local Field Office and state that the person named has signing authority for the 1033 Program.
8) All requests must be approved and signed by the appropriate State Coordinator.
    a. Any request received that is not approved by the appropriate State Coordinator will be returned to the requestor.
    b. Federal Agencies do not have this requirement and send their requests directly to the LESO.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (LEA) AIRCRAFT REQUEST

DODAAC: _____ **AGENCY NAME:** _____

AIRCRAFT POC: _____

ADDRESS (No P.O. Box): _____

CITY: _____ **STATE:** _____

ZIP: _____ **EMAIL:** _____

PHONE: _____ **FAX:** _____

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT AND QUANTITY OF EACH TYPE

ROTARY	**OH-58**	**OH-6**	**UH1H**	**UH1L**	**UH1N**
Flyable Qty					
Non-Flyable Qty					
FIXED	**C12**	**C172**	**C182**		
Flyable Qty					
Non-Flyable Qty					
OTHER					
Quantity					

If something other than marked/stated above comes available, would you like to be offered it?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No Thank You**

******NOTE: The Aircraft justification letter, Safety Standards/Training Plan, and copies of pilot's license must accompany this aircraft request**

The Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency (Local Field Office), by signing, certifies that the requesting agency listed above has the appropriate funds, personnel (qualified pilots and maintainers), hanger/apron space, and equipment to operate and maintain the requested aircraft. It is also understood that this agency will not sell, trade, or cannibalize for parts, aircraft acquired through the 1033 Program. They certify that all information contained above is accurate and the request for aircraft is warranted and has been approved

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL/: _____ **DATE:** _____
HEAD OF LOCAL AGENCY **PRINTED NAME**

_____
SIGNATURE

STATE COORDINATOR: _____ **DATE:** _____
(NOT REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL) **PRINTED NAME**

_____
SIGNATURE

*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *** **LESO USE ONLY** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ***

LESO OFFICIAL:

_____
PRINTED NAME

_____
_____ **SIGNATURE**

DATE LEA WAS ADDED TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITY LISTING: _____

LESO NOTES: _____

DISAPPROVED BY LESO: _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (LEA)
ARMORED TACTICAL VEHICLE REQUEST

SCREENER ID: _____ AGENCY NAME:_____

POC:_____

ADDRESS (No P.O. Box):_____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____ EMAIL: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

1. Type of Armored Tactical Vehicle Requested (if a specific type is required):

   _____

2. Number of Armored Vehicles Requested: _____
3. Geographic Responsibility (Square Miles Covered):_____
4. Is the LEA in a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA): Yes ◯ No ◯

   Verify at: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta
5. Is the LEA willing to accept an Armored Tactical Vehicle that is: Tracked ◯ Wheeled ◯ Either ◯
6. Number/Type of 1208/1033 Armored Tactical Vehicles Currently on Inventory:

   _____
7. SpecialConsiderations:

   _____

   _____

   _____

The Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency (Local Field Office), by signing, certifies that the requesting agency listed above has the appropriate funds, personnel, and equipment to operate and maintain the requested vehicle. It is also understood that this agency will not sell, trade, or cannibalize for parts, armored vehicles acquired through the 1033 Program. They certify that all information contained above is accurate and the request for an armored tactical vehicle is warranted and has been approved

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL/: _____ **DATE:**_____
HEAD OF LOCAL AGENCY
PRINTED NAME

_____
SIGNATURE

STATE COORDINATOR: _____ **DATE:**_____
(NOT REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL)
PRINTED NAME

_____
SIGNATURE

LESO USE ONLY

LESO OFFICIAL: _____
PRINTED NAME

_____
SIGNATURE

DATE LEA WAS ADDED TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST: _____

LESO NOTES: _____

DISAPPROVED BY LESO: ☐ REASON: _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (LEA)
ARMORED VEHICLE REQUEST
INSTRUCTION SHEET

1) This template is fillable. It is preferred that the request be typed rather than hand-written.
2) Fill out the agency information at the top of the template.
    a. This portion must be complete and include the Requesting Agency ID, name, address (P.O. Boxes are not accepted), and contact information. If the Agency ID is not known, contact the appropriate State Coordinator.
    b. Federal Agencies will need to contact the LESO directly for this information.
3) Enter the type (if a specific type is required) and quantity of vehicles being requested.
4) Enter the Geographic Responsibility and if the Agency is in a HIDTA Area.
5) Enter whether the agency is willing to accept a Tracked/Wheeled/Either type Armored Vehicle if it was to come available.
6) Enter the type and quantity of 1033 armored vehicles currently on inventory.
7) Provide any special considerations and/or justification you want to be considered.
8) The Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency – Local Field Office must sign approving the request.
    a. The Chief Executive Official/Head of Local Agency is the only one who is able to sign approving the request unless LESO has a letter granting signing authority to another individual.
        i. The letter must be signed by the Chief Executive Official/Head of Agency – Local Field Office and state that the person named has signing authority for the 1033 Program.
9) All requests must be approved and signed by the appropriate State Coordinator.
    a. Any request received that is not approved by the appropriate State Coordinator will be returned to the requestor.
    b. Federal Agencies do not have this requirement and send their requests directly to the LESO.