



Benefits of Cooperative Purchasing and Disaster Relief Programs for State and Local Entities

Multiple Award Schedule Program

The Cooperative Purchasing Program allows state, local and tribal governments to benefit from pre-vetted industry partners on a variety of information technology products and services as well as security and law enforcement products and services offered through specific GSA Schedule contracts. This program allows eligible entities to purchase from Cooperative Purchasing approved industry partners, at any time, for any reason, using any funds available.

Schedule contracts open under Cooperative Purchasing, include:

- **Schedule 70** - The largest and most widely-used acquisition vehicle in the federal government. It features a wide variety of information technology products and services including mobile device and mobile application management (MDM/MAM) tools, automated data processing equipment (firmware), software, cloud computing services, hardware, support equipment, and professional services.
- **Schedule 84** - Used for the purchase of security and law enforcement equipment. It features alarm and signal systems, facility management systems, firefighting and rescue equipment, law enforcement and security equipment, marine craft and related equipment, special purpose clothing, and related services.

Under Cooperative Purchasing, State, local and tribal governments also have access to specific Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs). BPAs deliver cost savings and buying efficiencies. BPAs currently available under Cooperative Purchasing include:

- FSSI Wireless BPAs with wireless service plans and phones available at no additional cost.
- Email as a Service (EaaS) BPA
- The National Information Technology Commodity Program (NITCP) BPA for IT products such as computers, tablets, monitors, data center equipment and mobile solutions.

- The Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Program - Tools and Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS) BPAs provide specialized information technology (IT) tools and CMaaS to combat cyber threats in the civilian ".gov" networks.

Multiple authorized programs allow state and local governments to use GSA Schedules for select goods and services:

Disaster Recovery:

GSA's Disaster Purchasing Program allows state and local governments to buy supplies and services directly from all **GSA Schedules** to facilitate recovery from Presidentially-declared major disasters or acts of terrorism and/or facilitate disaster preparation and response. Whether it concerns a major weather event, terrorism, or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, GSA's strong partnerships can help cities and towns meet their needs quickly while saving taxpayer dollars.

Authority for State and Local Government Access to Schedules under Disaster Purchasing Program:

- Section 833 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364) authorized the Administrator of General Services to provide state and local governments the use of GSA Schedules for the purchase of products and services to be used to facilitate recovery from a major disaster declared by the president under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or to facilitate recovery from terrorism or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack.
- Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-263) authorized use of Federal Supply Schedules to facilitate disaster preparedness or response, in addition to the recovery from major disasters declared by the president, as well as recovery from terrorism or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack.

Purchases are limited to GSA Schedule contracts only. Local officials are responsible for ensuring that the products or services purchased are being used to facilitate disaster preparation, and response or recovery from major disasters. All purchases made under this program must contain the mandatory order language below:

As a condition of using these Schedule contracts, eligible ordering activities agree to abide by all terms and conditions of the GSA Schedule contract, with the exception of those terms and conditions identified below under "Contract Formation." Eligible ordering activities may include terms and conditions required by statute, ordinance, regulation, or order to the extent that these terms and conditions do not conflict with Schedule-contract terms and conditions.

Schedule contractors must decline orders within five days of receipt or 24 hours for credit card orders or the order is considered accepted.

Public Health Emergencies Program

When a Public Health Emergency (PHE) is declared, state, local, tribal and territorial governments can now benefit from the speed, savings, and ease of use of the Federal Supply Schedules. These eligible ordering entities are now authorized to access all Federal Supply Schedules for the purchase of supplies and services, when expending federal grants funds in response to Public Health Emergencies (PHEs). This authorization is made through the Secretary of Health and Human Services, under section 319 of the Public Health Services Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 247d.

Access to the Federal Supply Schedules under this program is limited to state, local, tribal and territorial governments receiving grant funds in direct response to a PHE. When purchasing from Schedules, state, local, tribal and territorial governments should follow the ordering and competitive procedures that meet their own procurement regulations, and any requirements stipulated in the grant funding.

Participation is voluntary for state, local, tribal and territorial governments, as well as Schedule contractors.

1122 Program

Access to Schedules is limited to equipment purchases made in support of counter-drug, homeland-security, and emergency-response efforts. Available Schedules and Special Item Numbers available for use under the program are outlined in the program catalog listed on the 1122 Program page

- Section 1122 of the Fiscal Year 1994 National Defense Authorization Act established the authority for state and local governments to purchase law-enforcement equipment through federal procurement channels, provided that the equipment is used in the performance of counter-drug activities.

- The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 amended 10 U.S.C. 381 to expand the procurement authority under the 1122 Program beyond counter-drug activities, to include equipment for homeland-security and emergency-response activities.

The ultimate authority for the 1122 Program resides with the Department of Defense (DOD).

The U.S. Army is the executive agent of the program. In addition to available GSA sources under this program, DOD and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) also provide equipment available to state and local units of government. The Army currently defines the requirements for the expansion of the program and the certification of the State Points of Contact (SPOCs).

Each state participating in the 1122 Program designates a SPOC, appointed by the governor, to administer the state's activities under the program. Each SPOC participating in the program must be trained and certified by the Army prior to placing any orders. Each SPOC is responsible for validating the counter-drug, emergency-response, or homeland-security mission of each procurement request and ensuring the availability of funds.

The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 amended 10 U.S.C. 381, to expand the procurement authority under the 1122 Program beyond counter-drug activities, to include equipment for homeland security and emergency response activities. Details on the program expansion, including the requirements for State Point of Contact (SPOC) certification, are located in:

- 1122 Program Equipment and Supplies Catalog (1122 Catalog)
- State Points of Contact (SPOC)