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**The BJA/PERF  
Bullet Resistant Armor Survey  
of the 100 Largest  
Law Enforcement Agencies:  
*Phase I Final Report***

September 19, 2005

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On August 24, 2005, the U.S Department of Justice (DOJ) announced that Zylon-containing body armor<sup>1</sup> may not provide sufficient ballistic resistance – thereby seriously compromising officer safety. Scrutiny of Zylon-based body armor stemmed from the shooting of a police officer who was seriously injured when a bullet penetrated his body armor. Following this armor failure, the DOJ National Institute of Justice (NIJ) initiated a review to determine potential causes of the armor's failure.<sup>2</sup> In response to these findings, the DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) asked the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to rapidly assemble information regarding the use of Zylon-based and other forms of body armor.

Accordingly, PERF developed a two-phase project that consisted of both long and short term efforts to aid the profession in gaining a better understanding of the impact of the NIJ study's findings. The first phase involves conducting a survey focusing on the largest law enforcement organizations, while the second phase consists of a broader examination and assessment of body armor issues with a greater cross section of law enforcement organizations.

With officer safety at risk, BJA sought to obtain initial body armor data quickly. PERF's plan involved developing the national survey for the largest law enforcement agencies<sup>3</sup>, querying them, submitting a progress report within two weeks, and producing a report on the results within three weeks. A progress report was submitted on September 9, 2005, which reflected data collected from 50% of the agencies surveyed. This document is submitted in a similar format, and has been finalized with data collected from 86% of the agencies surveyed. This document serves as the Phase I Final Report.

PERF staff developed a survey focused on Zylon-based body armor. PERF researchers, police practitioners, BJA staff, and other subject matter experts were involved in the survey development process. Cognitive interviews were conducted, and the survey instrument was piloted with select organizations. Subsequently, the one hundred largest law enforcement organizations were identified and contacted within four business days. Within two weeks,<sup>4</sup> 86 law enforcement organizations had responded and completed the survey instrument.

The vast majority of responding agencies reported that body armor is issued by the agency to their officers (rather than officers purchasing them directly). Greater than one-third of the responding agencies indicated that the body armor that is utilized is entirely or partly comprised of Zylon (with most of these agencies indicating that they employ armor with a mixture of Zylon and other materials). Almost all of the agencies queried indicated that they were aware of DOJ's body armor standard notice about Zylon-based vests.

Of the agencies that reported use of Zylon-based vests, nearly all of them plan to replace them. Approximately one-third of the agencies planned to replace them immediately, while almost one-quarter advised they were working with the armor manufacturer to replace them. Two thirds indicated that they would use internal funding as part of replacement costs.

Of the agencies that do not currently utilize body armor that is entirely, or partly, composed of Zylon (N=53), almost one-quarter used Zylon-based body armor in the past. Most of the agencies that ceased using this type of body armor did so due to general uncertainty with

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<sup>1</sup> Zylon (PBO fiber – poly-*p*-phenylene benzobisoxazole) is a high strength organic fiber produced by the Toyobo Co., Ltd. Zylon is a registered trademark of the Toyobo Co., Ltd.

<sup>2</sup> Third Status Report to the Attorney General on body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities, August 24, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> BJA requested that we focus our study on the largest 100 agencies because the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program involves the distribution of funds to smaller agencies (under 100,000 population) to purchase body armor.

<sup>4</sup> As of Thursday, September 15, 2005.

the product, or because of reports highlighting failures of these vests; 17% of these respondents indicated that they stopped using Zylon-based body armor due to the “NIJ Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005.”

Detailed statistics and tables reflecting these findings are included in this report.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

### **Survey Instrument**

The BJA Bullet Resistant Armor survey was developed by PERF, with feedback from BJA. The process of creating and validating the instrument occurred in three stages. First, senior and mid-level PERF staff reviewed and provided feedback on the instrument. Specific attention was paid to both survey form and substantive content. Second, the project team conducted telephone interviews with several representatives from large law enforcement agencies to discuss their comprehension of the survey questions<sup>5</sup>. Areas that were covered during these interviews included: the respondents understanding of the intent of each question; the meaning of specific words and phrases in the questions; the types of information respondents need to answer the questions; the respondent’s ability to match their answer to the response categories provided in the survey; and the types of cognitive strategies used by the respondent to retrieve the information. Finally, the survey was sent to BJA and NIJ for review and feedback. All feedback gained from the PERF staff review, the cognitive interviews, and the BJA/NIJ review was incorporated into the instrument. PERF staff, then, converted the survey to Teleform and posted it to the Internet.

This survey contained several open- and closed-ended items that solicited information about body armor utilized by the agencies. Respondents were asked if their agency provides, or the individual officer purchases, the body armor. They were also asked if they were aware of the “NIJ Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005,” which was released on August 24, 2005; a subsequent survey item asked respondents to identify the actions undertaken in response to this advisory notice. An additional survey item asked respondents to indicate if their agencies currently use body armor that is entirely, or partly, composed of Zylon, and the approximate age of these body armor vests. The survey instrument is included in Appendix A

### **Data Collection**

The BJA Bullet Resistant Armor survey was sent to the executives of the 100 largest police departments and sheriffs’ offices. The survey was initially sent via email, facsimile and Federal Express overnight letter on September 1, 2005. A confirmation phone call was made to all agencies on September 6, 2005, to confirm receipt of the survey. A reminder survey was, then, sent to all non-respondents via email, facsimile and Federal Express overnight letter on September 9, 2005. Finally, PERF staff made two reminder phone calls to all non-respondents during the week of September 12<sup>th</sup> through 15<sup>th</sup>. Of the 100<sup>6</sup> agencies that were sent the survey,

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<sup>5</sup> It is important to explicitly focus on the cognitive processes that respondents use to answer survey questions, including covert processes that are normally hidden, as well as overt, observable ones. For this reason, cognitive interviews will be conducted (Willis, 1999; Tourangeau, 1984).

<sup>6</sup> Four of the 100 largest agencies are located in Louisiana, a region devastated by Hurricane Katrina. Although surveys were sent, PERF staff did not expect to receive a completed survey from these agencies, nor was follow-up conducted with them. It was determined that, although this survey was of the greatest importance, these four agencies have more pressing problems confronting them at this time. If these four agencies are removed from the denominator, the survey response rate is 89.6% (86 surveys received out of 96 surveys sent).

86 of them submitted completed surveys resulting in an 86% response rate. Of the 86 surveys that were received, 51 agencies (59.3%) responded via facsimile, while the remaining surveys were received via the Internet (N=35, 40.7%).

## RESULTS

### **Use of body armor**

#### **Agency issues body armor**

The vast majority (93%, n=80) of the agencies issue body armor (total n=86). On average, the total number of agency issued body armor vests is 1,910 per agency. The sum of agency issued body armor for our sample of agencies was 152,788. That is, this study reports on the characteristics of 152,788 agency-issued body armor vests.

#### **Officer purchases body armor<sup>7</sup>**

Very few (12%, n=10) of the agencies in our sample have their officers purchase body armor (total n=79, 7 missing). On average, the total number of officer purchased body armor vests is 1,364 per agency (for those agencies that have officers purchasing body armor). The sum of officer purchased body armor for our sample of agencies was 9,551. That is, this study reports on the characteristics of 9,551 officer-purchased body armor vests.

### **Awareness and response to the NIJ Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005**

#### **Awareness**

All but one of the agencies that responded to this question (98%, n=83) were aware of NIJ's Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005 that highlighted risks associated with the use of Zylon-based bullet resistant body armor (total n=84, 2 missing).

#### **Actions undertaken by the agency in response to this advisory notice**

As seen in Table 1, the most common response to this advisory notice has been to prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests (37%) or replace the Zylon-based vests with another type of body armor (29%). The least common response has been to limit its use (4%). As seen in Table 2, many of the agencies (20 of 86= 23%) have taken multiple steps in responding to the NIJ advisory notice. One of the most common of the multiple responses was the combination of replacing the vests and prohibiting their use (5%).

*Table 1*

Type of response	% using this type of response
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests	37%
Limit the use of Zylon-based vests	4%
Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor	29%
Studying the issue further	20%
No actions taken	22%
Other action	21%

<sup>7</sup> Some agencies both provide body armor for their officers, and also allow their officers to purchase their own body armor.

Table 2

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Single response</b>		
No actions taken (noact)	19	22
Other action (othractn)	8	9
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests (proh)	20	23
Studying the issue further (study)	6	7
Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor (replcoth)	10	12
Limit its use (limit)	0	0
Subtotal	63	73%
<b>Multiple responses to advisory</b>		
Limit its use, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor	1	1
Limit its use, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor, Other action	1	1
Limit its use, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor, Studying the issue further	1	1
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests, Other action	1	1
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor	4	5
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor, Other action	2	2
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor, Studying the issue further	2	2
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests, Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor, Studying the issue further, Other action	2	2
Prohibit the use of Zylon-based vests, Studying the issue further	1	1
Replace the Zylon-based vests with other body armor, Studying the issue further	2	2
Study, Other action	3	4
Subtotal	20	23%
<b>Missing value</b>		
No answer was provided	3	4%
Total	86	100

**Current use of body armor that is entirely, or partly, composed of Zylon**

More than one-third of the agencies in our sample (36%, n= 31) responded that they currently use body armor that is entirely, or partly, composed of Zylon (total n=86, 2 answered unknown). Of the 31 agencies that use body armor that is entirely, or partly, composed of Zylon, two (6.5%) reported using 100% Zylon-based vests, 25 (80.6%) reported using vests with a

mixture of Zylon and other materials, and four (12.9%) agencies indicated that this information was unknown. Of the two agencies reporting the use of 100% Zylon-based vests, one has 178 such vests in use, while the other has 103 such vests in use. Only 12% of those vests were less than 4 years old, with 71% of these 100% Zylon-based vests between 4 and 5 years old and 17% more than 5 years old (See Table 2.2). On average, the total number of vests with a mixture of Zylon and other materials in use by our sample of agencies was 955, although the median (the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile case) was 862 and the mode (the most frequent case) was 950. The sum total of all the agencies in our sample produced a total count of vests with a mixture of Zylon and other materials of 25,778. Almost two-thirds (65%) of the mixed Zylon-based vests were two years or older (see Table 2.2).

*Table 2.2: Approximate age of Zylon-based vests*

**100% Zylon-based vests**

Less than 6 months	0%
6 months to one year	0%
One year to two years	3%
Two years to three years	3%
Three years to four years	6%
Four years to five years	71%
Greater than five years	17%
Unknown	0%

**Mixed Zylon-based vests**

Less than 6 months	7%
6 months to one year	12%
One year to two years	14%
Two years to three years	32%
Three years to four years	16%
Four years to five years	10%
Greater than five years	1%
Unknown	8%

**Reasons agencies that are no longer using Zylon-based vests have stopped**

Of the 53 agencies that reported that they do not currently use of Zylon-based vests, 12 of those agencies (23%) have used Zylon-based body armor vests in the past (3 agencies reported not knowing whether the agency has ever used Zylon-based body armor vests and 38 agencies reported that they have never used Zylon-based body armor vests). All 12 of those agencies reporting prior use of Zylon-based vests have replaced them with vests made of non-zylon materials (see Table 3). The most common replacement body armor type was Second Chance Monarch/Summit (43%). Seven of these 12 agencies (58%) stopped using Zylon-based vests in 2004, three of those 12 agencies (25%) stopped using Zylon-based vests in 2005, and two of those 12 agencies stopped using Zylon-based vests in 2003 (17%).

Table 3

	N	%
Second Chance Monarch/Summit	5	43%
ABA ZX, X	1	8%
Kevlar	1	8%
TWARON	3	25%
SAFARILAND ZERO G GOLD LEVEL IIIA AR	1	8%
Unspecified	1	8%
Total	12	100%

**Reasons for replacing Zylon-based vests**

The most common reason for one of these 12 agencies to replace their Zylon-based vests was the general uncertainty around these vests and/or reports of failure (43%); 17% of the respondents indicated that they stopped using Zylon-based body armor due to the “NIJ Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005.” The least common reason for replacement was due to an agency’s own testing of these vests.

Table 4

	N	%
General uncertainty/reports of the failure of Zylon vests	5	43%
Recall/notification by the manufacturer of problem related to Zylon fibers.	4	32%
NIJ advisory notification	2	17%
Agency conducted own tests showing failure of Zylon-based vests	1	8%
Total	12	100%

**Plans for replacing Zylon-based body armor vests**

Of the 31 agencies that reported using Zylon-based vests, 87% of them (27 of 31) plan to replace them, three reported an unknown status concerning replacement, and one agency reported that they did not plan on replacing their Zylon-based vests.<sup>8</sup>

Sixteen of these 27 agencies (60%) are reporting a plan to replace the Zylon-based vests (eight of the 15 are planning to do it immediately), and another six of the agencies (22%) are specifically working with the manufacturer on a replacement plan (see Table 5).

<sup>8</sup> The single agency that reported using Zylon-based vests without a plan to replace them felt that it was not necessary because their 2,000 mixed vests contain 37 layers of ballistic materials, of which only 3 layers are Zylon.

*Table 5: Main element of replacement plan*

	# of Agencies	% of the 27 agencies using this approach
Planning to replace vests	8	29%
Replacing vests immediately	8	29%
Working with manufacturer	6	22%
Guide officer choice	1	4%
Taking legal action/class action lawsuit	1	4%
Reviewing various purchase options	1	4%
Other strategy	1	4%
Not yet determined	1	4%
Total	27	100%

**Handling of replacement costs**

The most common approach to handling the replacement costs for the Zylon-based vests (used by the 27 agencies reporting to use a replacement plan) is to use internal agency funds (67%, see Table 6). The least common response is to use private funding (4%).

*Table 6: Approach to handling replacement costs for 27 agencies reporting a replacement plan*

Type of response	# of Agencies	% of the 27 agencies using this approach
Internal agency funds	18	67%
Seizure/asset forfeiture funds	3	11%
External federal funds	8	30%
External state/city/local funds	2	7%
Private funding	1	4%
Exchange w/ manufacturer or supplier	11	41%
Other approach	8	30%

## CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions contained in this report reflect information collected from 86 of the largest 100 law enforcement agencies in the United States. We focused our study on the largest 100 agencies because the DOJ's Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program involves the distribution of funds to smaller agencies (under 100,000 population) to purchase body armor. BJA was interested in learning about the larger agencies because they stand to be excluded from this Program. A survey was developed and disseminated during a very brief period of time, and information was collected and synthesized within three weeks. While the schedule was ambitious, the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Police Executive Research Forum recognized the importance of helping to protect the nation's law enforcement officers, as well as the pressing need to respond at such an accelerated pace. The data collected herein will enable government agencies and stakeholders to make more informed decisions about Zylon-based and other forms of body armor. This study reports on the use of over 160,000 body armor vests, of which more than 26,000 are composed entirely, or partly, of Zylon fabric.

Upon reviewing and analyzing the survey results, PERF staff were able to formulate a series of survey findings:

1. **The DOJ has been successful in alerting law enforcement agencies about Zylon-based body armor concerns.** Almost all of the agencies queried (98%) were aware of Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005.
2. **Most large-sized law enforcement agencies issue body armor to their officers rather than permitting officers to purchase their own.** 93% of respondent agencies indicated that they issue body armor, which would foster enhanced replacement vest accountability and consistency due to standardized specification and distribution guidelines.
3. **Few agencies use body armor entirely composed of Zylon.** One third of the agencies surveyed use Zylon-containing body armor, and of those, the great majority (80%) use a combination of materials with the Zylon. Only two agencies reported that they use body armor entirely composed of Zylon.
4. **Almost all agencies plan to replace Zylon-based armor.** 87% percent of those agencies that utilize Zylon-based armor plan to replace them. One agency did not plan to replace them, citing a small amount of Zylon contained within their vests (3 layers of Zylon out of 37 layers of material).
5. **The majority of agencies using Zylon-based armor plan to use internal funds to replace them.** 67% of those agencies that reporting using Zylon-based body armor report that they planned to incur replacement costs from their own budgets. Approximately one-fifth (22%) plan to work with the manufacturer on a replacement plan.
6. **Most Zylon-based body armor is relatively old.** Approximately 65% of the respondents using Zylon-based body armor reported that this body armor is two years or older.

7. **Some agencies stopped using Zylon-based body armor prior to the DOJ**

**Announcement.** Of those agencies that utilized Zylon-based body armor, many indicated that they would stop using this armor due to general uncertainty or reports of concerns about vest failure; 17% of the respondents indicated that they stopped using Zylon-based body armor due to NIJ Advisory Notice #01-2005.

## **ABOUT THE POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM**

PERF is a professional organization of progressive chief executives of city, county and state law enforcement agencies, who collectively serve more than 50 percent of the nation's population. Membership includes police chiefs, superintendents, sheriffs, state police directors, university police chiefs, public safety directors, and other law enforcement professionals. Established in 1976 as a non-profit organization, PERF is unique in its commitment to the application of research in policing and the importance of higher education for police executives. Besides a commitment to police innovation and professionalism, PERF members must hold a four-year college degree.

PERF continues to conduct some of the most innovative police and criminal justice research and provides a wide variety of management and technical assistance programs to police agencies throughout the world. PERF's groundbreaking work on community and problem-oriented policing, racial profiling, and crime reduction strategies has earned it a prominent position in the police community. PERF is one of the founding agencies of the Community Policing Consortium and the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). PERF continues to work toward increased professionalism and excellence in the field through its publications and training programs. PERF sponsors and conducts the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP). This program provides comprehensive professional management and executive development training to police chiefs and law enforcement executives. Convened annually in Boston, SMIP instructors include professors from leading universities, though they are primarily from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

PERF has developed and published some of the leading literature in the law enforcement field. Recently, PERF released a publication on contemporary use of force issues entitled *Chief Concerns: Exploring the Challenges of Police Use of Force*. In addition, it has also recently released a series of white papers on terrorism in the local law enforcement context, *Protecting Your Community from Terrorism: Strategies for Local Law Enforcement*, which examined such issues as local-federal partnerships, working with diverse communities, bioterrorism, and intelligence sharing. Other recent publications include *Managing a Multijurisdictional Case: Identifying Lessons Learned from the Sniper Investigation* (2004) and *Community Policing: The Past, Present and Future* (2004). Other PERF titles include the only authoritative work on racial profiling, *Racial Profiling: A Principled Response* (2001), *Recognizing Value in Policing* (2002); *The Police Response to Mental Illness* (2002); *Citizen Review Resource Manual* (1995), *Managing Innovation in Policing* (1995); *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (1995); *And Justice For All: Understanding and Controlling Police Use of Deadly Force* (1995); *Why Police Organizations Change: A Study of Community-Oriented Policing* (1996); *Police Antidrug Tactics: New Approaches and Applications*; *Under Fire: Gun-Buy Backs, Exchanges and Amnesty Programs* (1996).

This project was completed using staff from PERF's *Law Enforcement Center for Survey Research (LECSR)*, as well as the *PERF Center on Force and Accountability (CFA)*. PERF's *LECSR* provides high-quality survey research and analyses to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. *LECSR* staff have extensive experience successfully fielding surveys of all kinds: community, departmental, national, and local. The *Survey Center* has a strong base of methodological and analytical capabilities, and has consistently achieved high project response rates and outcomes. The *CFA* is designed to be a significant resource for PERF members and others in law enforcement, and to serve as the principal clearinghouse for ideas, strategies and data that will address problems related to police use of force and accountability. The *CFA* provides police executives with information and strategies that will help them make more informed decisions as they serve their communities. The *CFA* has four primary objectives: identifying emerging trends and seek out effective new strategies; conducting groundbreaking research; providing high quality technical assistance to law enforcement agencies; and acting as a central resource for information regarding use-of-force and police accountability issues.

To learn more about PERF visit [www.policeforum.org](http://www.policeforum.org).

**APPENDIX A**

**BJA Bullet Resistant Body Armor Survey**



# BJA Bullet Resistant Armor Survey

ID NUMBER

Thank you for agreeing to assist the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) with this very important survey on body armor worn by law enforcement officers in the United States. The information you provide on this survey will be used to develop policies that will improve the safety of officers across the nation. As a reminder, all agency responses will be kept confidential. All results will be reported in the aggregate. No individual agency or respondent will be identified. Contact information will be collected in case we need to call a respondent to clarify a response. Immediately following the project, all identifying information will be deleted.

We appreciate your contribution to this very important project.

Once completed, either fax your survey to Bruce Kubu at 202-466-7826 OR complete the survey online at: <http://survey.policeforum.org/BJAbodyarmor.pdf>

Please direct any questions or comments to Bruce Kubu at [bkubu@policeforum.org](mailto:bkubu@policeforum.org) or 202-454-8308.

### Contact Information:

TITLE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

TELEPHONE (   )  -  EXT.

1. Does your agency currently issue body armor OR is it up to the individual officer to purchase his/her own body armor?

Agency issues body armor

No  Yes  Unknown

→ If YES, please specify the total number of AGENCY ISSUED body armor vests:

Officer purchases body armor

No  Yes  Unknown

→ If YES, please specify the total number of OFFICER PURCHASED body armor vests:

2. Is your agency aware of "NIJ Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005" released on August 24, 2005 that highlighted risks associated with the use of Zylon-based<sup>1</sup> bullet resistant body armor?

No

Yes

→ If YES, what actions has your agency taken in response to this advisory notice? (Please mark all that apply.)

Unknown

Prohibit the use of Zylon-based body armor vests

Limit the use of Zylon-based body armor vests

Replace Zylon-based body armor vests with other body armor

Studying the issue further/collecting more information

No actions taken

Other (please specify):

Unknown

<sup>1</sup> Zylon (PBO fiber - poly-p-phenylene benzobisoxazole) is a high strength organic fiber produced by Toyobo Co., Ltd. Zylon is a registered trademark of the Toyobo Co., Ltd.



# BJA Bullet Resistant Armor Survey

ID NUMBER

3. Does your agency currently use body armor that is ENTIRELY, or PARTLY, composed of Zylon?

No



If NO, please specify the type of body armor that your agency currently uses (e.g., Kevlar).

3a. Did your agency ever use Zylon-based body armor vests?

No (end survey, please send to PERF)

Yes

Unknown (end survey, please send to PERF)

3b. What year did your agency STOP using Zylon-based body armor vests?

3c. Why did your agency stop using Zylon-based vests?

3d. Did your agency replace its Zylon-based body armor vests with another type of vest?

No

Yes (please specify the type)

Unknown

Yes



3a. Please specify the approximate age of the 100% Zylon-based or the Zylon-mix body armor vests used by your agency's officers. (Specify the number of vests in the following age categories, along with the total number of each type.)

	# 100% Zylon	# Zylon-mix
Less than or equal to 6 months old	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Greater than 6 months but less than 1 year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Greater than 1 year but less than 2 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Greater than 2 years but less than 3 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Greater than 3 years but less than 4 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Greater than 4 years but less than 5 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Greater than 5 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Unknown	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL Number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3b. Does your agency plan to replace its Zylon-based body armor vests?

No → If NO, why?

Yes

Unknown

If YES, what is your agency's replacement plan?

If YES, how are you going to handle the replacement costs of the Zylon-based body armor vests? (Please mark all that apply.)

Internal agency funds

External state/city/local funds

Seizure/asset forfeiture funds

Private funding

External federal funds

Exchange w/ manufacturer or supplier

Other (please specify):

Unknown