



OPEN THE BOOKS

THE MILITARIZATION OF AMERICA: NON-MILITARY FEDERAL AGENCIES PURCHASES OF GUNS, AMMO, AND MILITARY-STYLE EQUIPMENT FISCAL YEARS 2006 – 2014: OVERSIGHT STUDY





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OVERSIGHT STUDY

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“Open the Books is doing the work I envisioned when the Coburn-Obama bill became law. Their innovative app and other tools are putting sunlight through a magnifying glass.” March 11, 2014
Dr. Tom Coburn, Honorary Chairman of OpenTheBooks.com

OUR REPORT MADE POSSIBLE BY:

The “Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006”

Sponsors: Sen. Tom Coburn (R-OK) & Sen. Barack Obama (D-IL)
(Public Law 109-282, 109th Congress)

“Is the spending in the public interest or the special interest?”

– U.S. Sen. Tom Coburn

*“I know that restoring transparency is not only the surest way to achieve results,
but also to earn back the trust in government...”*

– U.S. Sen. Barack Obama

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KEY FINDINGS (FY2006-FY2014)

1. Sixty-seven non-military federal agencies spent **\$1.48 billion** on guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment.
2. Of that total amount, 'Traditional Law Enforcement' Agencies spent **77 percent (\$1.14 billion)** while 'Administrative' or 'General' Agencies spent **23 percent (\$335.1 million)**.
3. Non-military federal spending on guns and ammunition jumped **104 percent from \$55 million (FY2006) to \$112 million (FY2011)**.
4. **Nearly 6 percent (\$42 million)** of all federal guns and ammunition purchase transactions were wrongly coded. Some purchases were actually for ping-pong balls, gym equipment, bread, copiers, cotton balls, or cable television including a line item from the Coast Guard entered as "Cable Dude".
5. Administrative agencies including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Small Business Administration (SBA), Smithsonian Institution, Social Security Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Mint, Department of Education, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and many other agencies purchased guns, ammo, and military-style equipment.
6. Since 2004, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) purchased **1.7 billion bullets including 453 million hollow-point bullets**. As of 1/1/2014, DHS estimated its bullet inventory-reserve at 22-months, or **160 million rounds**.
7. Between 1998 and 2008 (the most recent comprehensive data available) the number of law enforcement officers employed by federal agencies increased nearly 50 percent from 83,000 (1998) to 120,000 (2008). However, Department of Justice officer count increased from 40,000 (2008) to 69,000 (2013) and Department of Homeland Security officer count increased from 55,000 (2008) to 70,000 (2013).
8. The Internal Revenue Service, with its 2,316 special agents, spent nearly **\$11 million** on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment.
9. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) spent **\$3.1 million** on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment. The EPA has spent **\$715 million** on its 'Criminal Enforcement Division' from FY2005 to present even as the agency has come under fire for failing to perform its basic functions.
10. Federal agencies spent **\$313,958** on paintball equipment, along with **\$14.7 million** on Tasers, **\$1.6 million** on unmanned aircraft, **\$8.2 million** on buckshot, **\$7.44 million** on projectiles, and **\$4 million** on grenades/launchers.
11. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) spent **\$11.66 million** including more than **\$200,000** on 'night vision equipment,' **\$2.3 million** on 'armor – personal,' more than **\$2 million** on guns, and **\$3.6 million** on ammunition. Veterans Affairs has 3,700 law enforcement officers guarding and securing VA medical centers.
12. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service spent **\$4.77 million** purchasing shotguns, .308 caliber rifles, night vision goggles, propane cannons, liquid explosives, pyro supplies, buckshot, LP gas cannons, drones, remote controlled helicopters, thermal cameras, military waterproof thermal infrared scopes, and more.

INTRODUCTION

At OpenTheBooks.com we're constantly pushing agencies at all levels of government – state, local and federal – to disclose their spending. Our motivation is simple: **Taxpayers have a right to know how their money is being spent.**

The American experiment put government in the hands of the people, recognizing that our government exists at the pleasure and consent of the governed. It is a responsibility of an informed people to know and understand the inner workings of the government that they have placed in power.

OpenTheBooks.com attempts to provide key information on the spending habits of our federal government as an important part of that responsibility.

For the first time, OpenTheBooks.com has catalogued and reported on the federal purchase of guns, ammunition and military-style equipment. **From FY2006-FY2014, \$1.48 billion** was used for this purpose within non-military agencies.

Over the past couple of decades, the size, scope, and power of the federal government has dramatically grown. This trend is reflected in the data covered by our oversight report. This growth cannot merely be attributed to increased counter-terrorism efforts after September 11, 2001.

Regulatory enforcement within administrative agencies now carries the might of military-style equipment and weapons. For example, the Food and Drug Administration includes 183 armed 'special agents,' a 50 percent increase over the ten years from 1998-2008. At Health and Human Services (HHS), 'Special Office of Inspector General Agents' are now trained with sophisticated weaponry by the same contractors who train our military special forces troops.

Thoughtful Americans across the political spectrum have expressed concerns about this trend.

Conservatives argue that it is hypocritical for political leaders to undermine the Second Amendment while simultaneously equipping non-military agencies with hollow-point bullets and military style equipment. One could argue the federal government itself has become a gun show that never adjourns with dozens of agencies continually shopping for new firearms.

Progressives, on the other hand, have raised civil liberties concerns about militarizing local police with tanks and heavy weapons. Presidential hopeful Bernie Sanders is troubled by the militarization of America. As Sanders said during a February 3, 2016 town hall meeting, "[Y]ou have seen on television, as I have, local police departments that look like occupying armies." We have got to demilitarize local police departments, make them part of the community, not invading armies. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/02/03/politics/democratic-town-hall-transcript/>

Both positions have merit. The Second Amendment to the Constitution, like all of the Bill of Rights, is not a right conferred on the people by the federal government to be given or taken away at will. The right to bear arms is an integral part of the Bill of the Rights. If it can be shackled, limited, restricted, or wiped away altogether, it leaves vulnerable the rest of those enumerated rights that enshrine our civil liberties.

Both sides would agree that much of this spending on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment is redundant, inefficient and unnecessary.

At OpenTheBooks.com we're dedicated to bringing this information into the public square so you – We the People – can become a more informed electorate. We are a non-partisan, transparency organization dedicated to the research and presentation of data in order to encourage a robust debate.

In this report we raise a few critical questions:

1 What is the proper level of federal law enforcement power and how does it reconcile with our understanding of the Second Amendment and civil liberties?

2 Should this power vary by the ‘public purpose’ of the agency?

3 Is there a more efficient and better way to promote federal law enforcement?

Whether the federal agency is a federal law enforcement agency or a rank-and-file administrative agency, transparency is vital to a robust public policy debate and an understanding of the need for and limitations on federal law enforcement power and armament.

FEDERAL AGENCIES SPENT **\$313,958** ON PAINTBALL EQUIPMENT ALONG WITH



\$14.7 MILLION ON TASERS

\$1.6 MILLION ON UNMANNED AIRCRAFT

\$8.2 MILLION ON BUCKSHOT

\$7.44 MILLION ON PROJECTILES

\$4 MILLION ON GRENADES/ LAUNCHERS

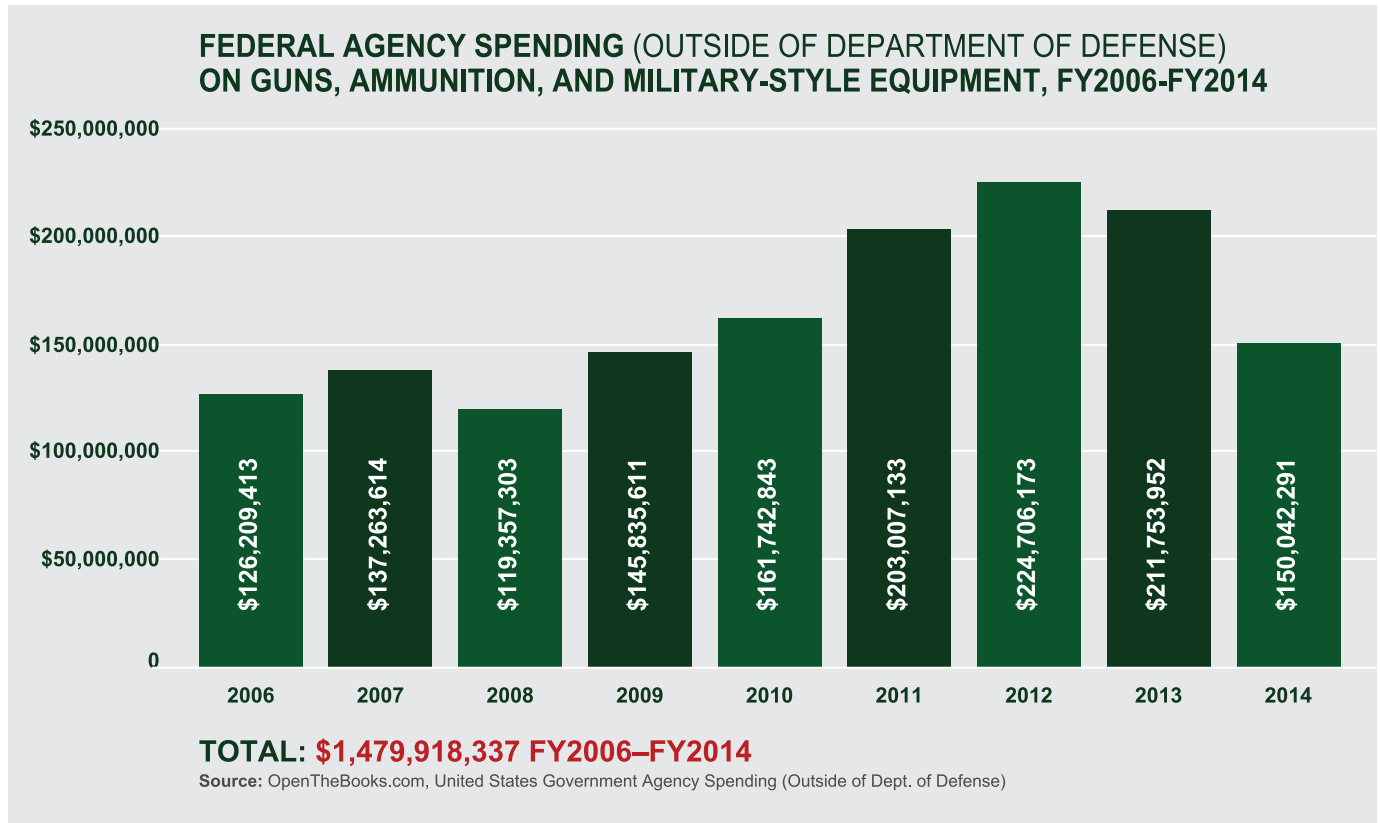
NON-MILITARY FEDERAL SPENDING ON GUNS AND AMMUNITION JUMPED

104%

FROM \$55 MILLION TO \$112 MILLION



OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY



Federal checkbook disclosures show 67 distinct federal agencies or sub-agencies and 15 departments procured guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment from FY2006-FY2014 for a total cost of **\$1.48 billion**.

Thirteen agencies are classified as “traditional law enforcement”: seven of these within the Department of Homeland Security, five within the Department of Justice, plus the State Department.

Over those 9 years, the federal agencies engaged in 34,433 transactions involving guns, ammunition and military-style equipment.

“Traditional law enforcement” agencies spent **\$1.144 billion** (agencies inside Homeland Security, Department of Justice, and State Department) vs. **\$335.1 million** spent by “general administrative” agencies on guns, ammo, and military-style equipment.

Annual purchases acquired from 2,873 individual vendors ranged from **\$126.2 million** (FY2006) to **\$224.7 million** per year (FY2012).

All data was compiled using publicly available information as a result of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282, 109th Congress). All numbers are sourced by hyperlinks within this report.

In our analysis, we made a distinction between those federal agencies that have a “traditional law enforcement” purpose vs. those that with a “general administrative” purpose.

Federal Agencies Purchasing Guns, Ammunition, and Military-Style Equipment Since 2006

FEDERAL AGENCY	SUM OF \$\$ OBLIGATED
1900: STATE, DEPARTMENT OF	\$217,527,279.92
7012: U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT	\$210,760,263.84
7014: U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION	\$162,634,458.82
1540: FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM	\$157,812,566.74
7555: OFFICE OF ASST SECRETARY FOR HEALTH EXCEPT NATIONAL CENTERS	\$121,764,002.82
1549: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	\$101,905,658.15
7008: U.S. COAST GUARD	\$85,566,266.51
7015: FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER	\$62,927,980.57
1524: DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	\$38,345,703.88
7009: U.S. SECRET SERVICE	\$33,260,037.96
4732: FEDERAL ACQUISITION SERVICE	\$33,037,146.91
4730: FEDERAL ACQUISITION SERVICE	\$32,424,589.25
7013: TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	\$29,565,517.72
1406: OFFICE OF POLICY, BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION	\$25,849,568.89
1544: U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	\$25,415,239.71
1560: ATF ACQUISITION AND PROPERTY MGMT DIV	\$18,162,779.72
8900: ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF	\$15,625,114.57
7001: OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS	\$12,453,000.52
1443: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	\$11,819,916.02
3600: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	\$11,661,552.47
2050: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	\$10,711,792.17
12C2: FOREST SERVICE	\$5,820,017.80
12K3: ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE	\$4,770,517.07
1450: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	\$3,773,192.11
1448: U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	\$3,463,813.55
8000: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	\$3,432,617.66
6800: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	\$3,116,189.87
2036: BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT	\$2,792,060.65
1422: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	\$2,194,574.11
7200: AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	\$2,081,002.65
1434: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	\$1,333,202.85
1425: BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	\$1,162,564.55
2041: BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING	\$1,103,521.91
1330: NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION	\$1,016,893.46
2044: UNITED STATES MINT	\$987,574.91
1204: OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$912,666.67
7524: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION	\$814,773.97

Federal Agencies Purchasing Guns, Ammunition, and Military-Style Equipment Since 2006 (continued)

FEDERAL AGENCY	SUM OF \$\$ OBLIGATED
4735: FEDERAL ACQUISITION SERVICE	\$796,878.75
3100: NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION	\$770,469.01
1406: OFFICE OF POLICY, MANAGEMENT, AND BUDGET	\$756,468.50
2036: BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE	\$662,032.33
7022: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY	\$569,483.10
1604: OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$499,085.07
4740: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE	\$465,535.45
1501: OFFICES, BOARDS AND DIVISIONS	\$445,757.80
2800: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	\$417,185.83
9100: EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF	\$412,525.79
4704: OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$395,213.63
9594: COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY	\$383,453.10
3300: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	\$309,237.77
1341: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY	\$261,978.06
1404: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$192,165.93
7004: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$182,535.27
7505: OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	\$103,745.90
1301: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	\$76,663.80
7300: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	\$75,956.15
6000: RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	\$44,147.41
8600: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	\$27,823.78
2400: OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	\$24,502.30
6940: NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	\$21,180.00
2083: SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM	\$20,067.60
6901: IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION	\$16,618.00
2004: INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$13,385.62
9577: CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE	\$12,276.57
19BM: INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION: U.S.-MEXICO	\$10,790.85
6804: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$4,386.72
1205: USDA, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	\$4,217.08
1100: EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	\$1,143.02
6300: NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	\$507.00

PART 1

THE MILITARIZATION
OF GENERAL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE
AGENCIES

PART 1 – THE MILITARIZATION OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

SCOPE:

53 FEDERAL AGENCIES

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$335.1 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$172.737 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$162.4 MILLION

PDF

CLICK HERE to Review the Raw Data

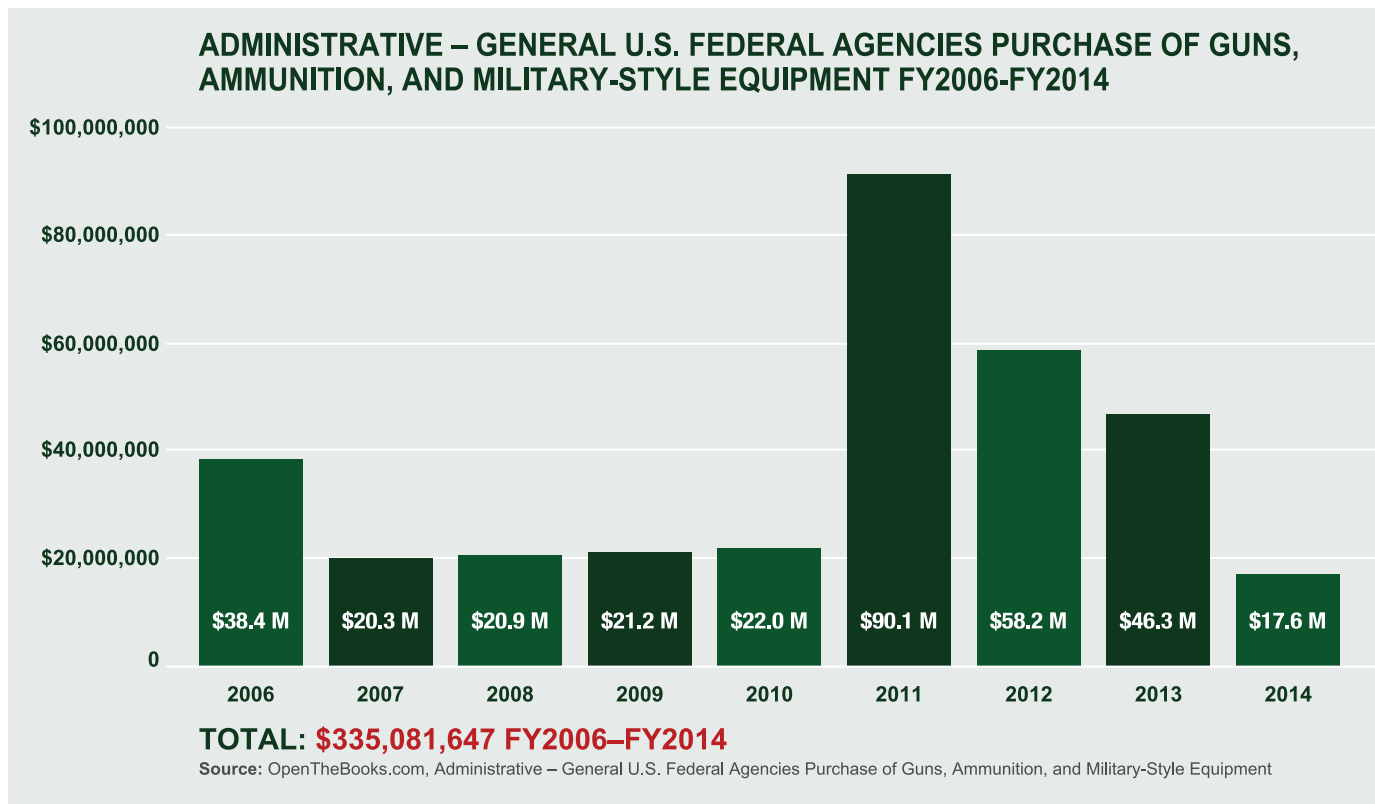
The line-by-line **Administrative – General Federal Agencies** purchase of **Guns, Ammunition, and Military-Style Equipment** FY2006-FY2014

General and administrative agencies are those whose primary mandate is the implementation of legislative acts, or the supervision of matters considered too complex for the direct supervision of legislators.

administrative departments. Although many of them have their own police and enforcement units, elected officials in Congress and a skeptical public have questioned the amounts and types of weaponry spent by agencies whose primary purpose is not law enforcement.

Since FY2006, **\$335.1 million** of guns, ammunition and military-style equipment were purchased by 53 largely administrative and regulatory agencies and 11 largely

This report, in fact, was prompted by the findings of our analysis of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



and its purchase of guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment since FY2001. These findings, produced during October and November 2015, were published in *The Wall Street Journal*, *Investor's Business Daily*, *The Washington Times*, *Forbes*, and other publications.

We now see that EPA is ranked 27th overall and 10th on the list of 'administrative' agencies purchase of guns and ammunition since FY2006.

General-Administrative Federal Agencies Spending on Guns and Ammunition (ONLY) Since FY2006

FEDERAL AGENCY	SUM OF \$\$ OBLIGATED
7555: OFFICE OF ASST SECRETARY FOR HEALTH EXCEPT NATIONAL CENTERS	\$112,821,132.75
1443: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	\$10,032,515.30
8900: ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF	\$8,696,860.07
2050: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	\$6,713,795.14
3600: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	\$6,452,047.53
12C2: FOREST SERVICE	\$4,280,013.07
1450: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	\$3,173,723.25
12K3: ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE	\$3,031,503.45
1448: U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	\$2,333,829.40
2036: BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT	\$2,080,706.36
6800: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	\$1,719,421.38
1204: OFFICES OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	\$1,468,161.75
1434: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	\$996,094.54
1422: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	\$953,927.58
2044: UNITED STATES MINT	\$940,743.50
1425: BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	\$790,278.18
1406: OFFICE OF POLICY, BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION	\$761,759.41
8000: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	\$666,830.87
1330: NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION	\$558,563.87
2036: BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE	\$541,367.43
7524: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION	\$473,385.29
2041: BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING	\$451,276.13
2800: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	\$381,033.61
9100: EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF	\$334,938.09
6925: FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	\$239,000.00
1501: OFFICES, BOARDS AND DIVISIONS	\$230,109.73
4730: FEDERAL ACQUISITION SERVICE	\$225,241.15
4740: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE	\$208,089.20

General-Administrative Federal Agencies Spending on Guns and Ammunition (ONLY) Since FY2006 (continued)

FEDERAL AGENCY	SUM OF \$\$ OBLIGATED
3100: NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION	\$188,595.06
7200: AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	\$158,332.70
3300: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	\$152,892.05
1341: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY	\$130,496.07
7001: OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS	\$99,186.79
7022: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY	\$97,874.44
1301: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	\$76,663.80
7300: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	\$58,496.01
6000: RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	\$40,465.91
6920: FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION	\$33,409.00
7529: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH	\$31,884.40
8600: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	\$27,823.78
2083: SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM	\$20,067.60
12C3: NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE	\$17,980.00
2400: OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	\$9,213.50
6901: IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION	\$9,100.00
7523: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL	\$7,650.00
9577: CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE	\$5,185.92
6940: NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	\$4,675.00
1205: USDA, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	\$4,217.08
19BM: INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION: U.S.-MEXICO	\$3,514.85
1100: EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	\$1,143.02
1406: OFFICE OF POLICY, MANAGEMENT, AND BUDGET	\$988.00
6300: NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	\$507.00



Case Study 1: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$10.71 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$6.452 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$4.258 MILLION

The IRS states its mission: to provide America’s taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all. <https://www.irs.gov/uac/The-Agency-its-Mission-and-Statutory-Authority>

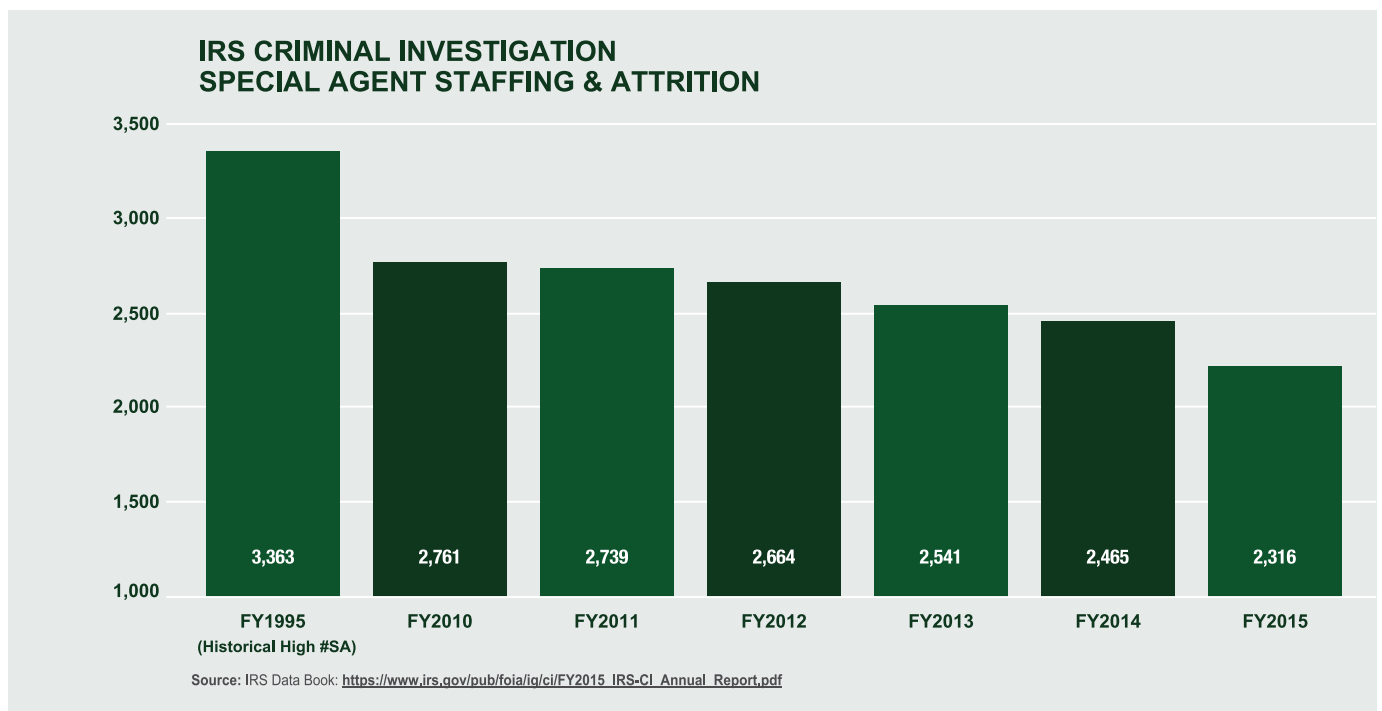
In FY2014, the IRS collected almost **\$3.1 trillion** in revenue and processed almost 240 million tax returns. Under Section 7801 of the Internal Revenue Code, the IRS has statutory authority to enforce tax laws.

The IRS also employs 2,316 Special Agents who are investigative forensic accountants utilizing specialized technology to uncover what can be sophisticated schemes to defraud the government, as well as assist in counter-

terrorism and anti-narcotics efforts. This law enforcement history dates to the early twentieth century.

Historically, this IRS Criminal Investigation (CI) division jailed Al Capone, solved the Lindbergh kidnapping and broke the back of some of the major early crime families in our country. Today, IRS CI prioritizes offshore tax evasion, stolen identity, refund fraud, money laundering, political corruption, terrorist financing, narcotics trafficking, sovereign citizen movement, and more.

Since a record high in FY1995, the number of IRS ‘Special Agents’ severely declined. In fact, the decrease in the employed agents is over 1,000 personnel during the period 1995-2015.



What is new about the IRS, however, is its escalating investment in heavy-weaponry, according to agency disclosed records.

From FY2006-FY2014, the IRS spent **\$10.71 million** on the purchase of guns and ammunition on behalf of 2,316 law enforcement officers (FY2015), or approximately \$450 per officer per year.

The recent spikes in IRS purchasing could be related to the increase in recent ‘Identify Theft’ crimes and the prosecution of those crimes into sophisticated gang activity. IRS Special Agents devoted 20-percent of their time to ID theft cases between 2010 to 2012. IRS Special Agents are also frequent members of Joint Terrorism Task Forces investigating very dangerous criminals. Additionally, 12-percent of the IRS budget is devoted to drug related financial crimes.

IRS purchases of guns, ammunition and other military-style equipment by year:

Internal Revenue Service

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$575,801.64
2007	\$673,043.65
2008	\$822,105.84
2009	\$1,052,279.69
2010	\$1,413,857.60
2011	\$2,275,130.57
2012	\$1,685,642.83
2013	\$1,143,473.74
2014	\$1,070,456.61

TOTAL: \$10,711,792.17

Below is an accounting of the types of weapons that IRS Special Agents deploy:

Handguns and Ammunition



When the threat of violence is elevated, IRS Special Agents carry long guns after executive approval is obtained from headquarters.

Long Guns and Ammunition



The IRS Special Agent is also involved with the federal Continuity of Operations (COOP) program in the occasion of a triggering event. CI Special Agents are responsible for the security of the COOP site as well as law enforcement duties involved in responding to the threat itself.

https://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/org/ncp/coop_brochure.pdf

COOP members would deploy the weapon listed below:



What guns, ammunition and military-style equipment did the IRS purchase? FY2006-FY2014



Pellet 00
Buckshot



.40 Caliber
S&W 165 grain



9mm Marking
Cartridges



Fire Resistant
Safes



Aimpoint Micro
Scopes



ATN Night
Storm Gen 4
Night Vision



Ballistic
Protective
Vests



Ballistic Shield



Blackhawk
Vests



Body Armor



Bullet Proof
Vests



Caliber 5.7MM
Guns & Ammo



Contraband
Inspection Kits



Duty Holsters



Duty
Ammunition



.40 Caliber
Ammunition



Remington 870
Looped



Glock
'Safe Action'
Tactical Lights



Glock Pistols



HK416 Rifles



HK Mags



Trigger Locks



Model M&P15T
Rifles



Night Vision
Adapter



Night Vision
Monocular



Night Vision
Scope



OC Spray



Rifle
Ammunition



Simunitions



Shotgun
Ammunition



Speer - 40
Caliber Ammo



Remington
Ammo



Stack-On
Security Pistol
Box



STO S&W
Smith &
Wesson Brand



4X32 Trijicon
Acog with 7.0

*Additional Items: Firing Range/Defensive Tactics Training, Glock Pistols 9SEE0, 'Hitman Suits', Stingray and Radio with Dual Mode, Magazines, STO Shotguns 9SEE0, Frangible Ammunition, .40 Caliber Guns and Ammunition, Black Singlepoint, Target Backboards, Troy Gun Sights, Vehicle-Clear Clearing Barrels, and many more...

Internal Revenue Service

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1005: GUNS, THROUGH 30 MM	\$718,417.46
1005: GUNS, THROUGH 30 MM	\$712,067.00
1010: GUNS, OVER 30 MM UP TO 75 MM	\$59,857.53
1095: MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$120,102.86
1305: AMMUNITION, THROUGH 30 MM	\$3,206,279.65
1305: AMMUNITION, THROUGH 30 MM	\$1,808,794.08
1310: AMMUNITION, OVER 30 MM UP TO 75 MM	\$57,806.87
1395: MISCELLANEOUS AMMUNITION	\$30,451.69
1398: AMMUNITION HANDLING AND SERVICING EQ	\$19,412.50
5855: NIGHT VISION EQ	\$95,070.15
5855: NIGHT VISION EQ, EMITTED AND REFLECTED RADIATION	N/A
5865: ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES, COUNTER-COUNTERMEASURES AND QUICK REACTION CAPABILITY EQUIPMENT	\$145,890.00
6920: ARMAMENT TRAINING DEVICES	\$59,287.13
8470: ARMOR, PERSONAL	\$3,678,337.25
X151: LEASE-RENT OF AMMUNITION FACILITIES	N/A

TOTAL: \$10,711,792.17

*Federal procurement mischaracterizes many purchases of guns and ammunition as larger than 30MM. In the contract descriptions, we found few – if any – weapons purchased larger than 30MM. Furthermore, the procurement categories of ‘nuclear’ and ‘military chemical weapons and equipment’ are also accounting mistakes in agency checkbooks. Source: Public Law 109-282



11  **MILLION**

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WITH ITS **2,316 SPECIAL AGENTS**, SPENT NEARLY **\$11 MILLION** ON GUNS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY-STYLE EQUIPMENT.

Case Study 2: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$3.11 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$1.72 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$1.39 MILLION

IN ADDITION, EPA(S) CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM SPENT **\$715 MILLION** (FY2006-FY2015) Est.

Congress granted the EPA police powers in 1988. According to the EPA, its Criminal Enforcement Program:

"[E]nforces the nation's laws by investigating cases, collecting evidence, conducting forensic analyses and providing legal guidance to assist in the prosecution of criminal conduct that threatens people's health and the environment. The Criminal Enforcement Overview provides more information on investigative activities."

The EPA titles their police officers – criminal investigators – as Special Agents. Among the 375 employees within the Criminal Enforcement Program there are nearly 200 Special Agents. The EPA estimates that each Special Agent costs taxpayers **\$216,000 per year** in salary, travel, equipment, training and other expenses.

The annual budget of the Criminal Enforcement Program was **\$64 million (2006)**, **\$67 million (2007)**, **\$68 million (2008)**, **\$74 million (2009)**, **\$77 million (2010)**, and **\$73 million (2011)**. Budgets for FY2012 – FY2015 were not located in EPA documents, but estimated.

Outfitting the 200 'Special Agents' of the EPA to protect the environment and investigate enviro-crime is a costly endeavor. Disclosed EPA spending shows that the agents have the latest state-of-the-art policing gear such as "guns and ammunition up to 30MM," "camouflage and other deceptive equipment," "night vision," "unmanned aircraft," "radar," "body armor," "surveillance equipment," "mobile GPS monitors," and train and investigate frequently alongside "joint projects with Home Land Security."



THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) SPENT \$3.1 MILLION ON GUNS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY-STYLE EQUIPMENT. THE EPA HAS SPENT \$715 MILLION ON ITS 'CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT DIVISION' FROM FY2005 TO PRESENT EVEN AS THE AGENCY HAS COME UNDER FIRE FOR FAILING TO PERFORM ITS BASIC FUNCTIONS.

Sample of EPA Checkbook: Spending Detail

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
GUNS UP TO 30MM	\$1.4 MILLION
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$682,712
ARMOR-PERSONNEL	\$234,753
AMMUNITION THROUGH 30MM	\$330,000
TACTICAL SETS, KITS, AND OUTFITS	\$213,000
CAMOUFLAGE AND OTHER DECEPTIVE EQUIPMENT	\$210,000
SECURITY VEHICLE SERVICES	NEARLY \$1 MILLION
NIGHT VISION AND EQUIPMENT	\$85,490
OPTICAL SIGHTING AND RANGE EQUIPMENT	\$146,000
RADAR EQUIPMENT, AIRBORNE/NON-AIRBORNE	\$122,400
TRANSPORT VEHICLES PASSENGER AND TROOP	\$85,600
OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOP HOUSING	\$113,000
MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$57,762
UNMANNED AIRCRAFT	\$7,579
BODY ARMOR (43 SETS)	\$43,733
CID AGENT JACKETS	\$31,500
ARMAMENT TRAINING DEVICES	\$31,300
SPECIAL AMMUNITION AND ORDINANCE	\$41,700
LEASE/RENT OF TROOP HOUSING	\$12,495

***Additional Items:** Sikorsky Aircraft, 9MM Ammunition, Shotgun Ammunition, Bushmaster Rifles, Mobile GPS Units, Puncture-Protective Gloves, and more...



Case Study 3: The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$4.77 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$3.03 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$1.74 MILLION

APHIS is part of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). APHIS is tasked with protecting and promoting U.S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act and carrying out wildlife damage management activities.

Within APHIS, Investigative and Enforcement Services' (IES) staff of roughly 140 employees throughout the country provides investigative, enforcement, and regulatory support services in regard to Animal Care, Biotechnology Regulatory, Plant Protection and Quarantine, and Veterinary Services.

APHIS staff is responsible for a variety of wildlife management tasks in the US and on US military bases around the world. APHIS even participated in the Bagram Air Force Base in Afghanistan to prevent bird strikes.

An APHIS spokesperson confirmed that there are approximately 1,500 wildlife biologists and specialists authorized to use firearms. These employees work on airport wildlife hazards management, invasive species eradication, endangered species protection, and agricultural protection.

Also, APHIS has 64 'Mounted Patrol Officers' that are part of the APHIS' Veterinary Services program – all are authorized users of firearms. These officers patrol the U.S./ Mexico border on horseback to search for stray, abandoned, and smuggled livestock that could carry harmful animal diseases into the U.S.

In fact, APHIS employees are authorized to carry a firearm subject to the following law:

7 U.S. Code § 2274

Any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture... may carry a firearm when necessary for self-protection... while such employee is engaged in the performance of the employee's official duties to (1) carry out any law or regulation related to the control, eradication, or prevention of the introduction of dissemination of communicable disease of livestock or poultry in the United States or (2) perform any duty related to such disease control, eradication, or prevention, subject to the direction of the Secretary.

From FY2006 – FY2014, the APHIS spent **\$4.77 million** on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment. Here is the year by year chart of annual spending:

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$136,051.89
2007	\$404,370.31
2008	\$297,241.74
2009	\$331,212.78
2010	\$358,337.91
2011	\$876,399.91
2012	\$266,884.98
2013	\$387,135.62
2014	\$1,712,881.93

TOTAL: \$4,770,517.07

Although a per program breakdown of expenditures was not available, an APHIS spokesperson attributed the large bump-up in guns, ammunition and equipment in FY2014 to the first year of the ‘National Feral Swine Damage Management Program.’ Feral swine are wild pigs which are considered an invasive species.



THE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PURCHASED SHOTGUNS, .308 CALIBER RIFLES, NIGHT VISION GOGGLES, PROPANE CANNONS, LIQUID EXPLOSIVES, PYRO SUPPLIES, BUCKSHOT, LP GAS CANNONS, DRONES, REMOTE CONTROLLED HELICOPTERS, THERMAL CAMERAS, MILITARY WATERPROOF THERMAL INFRARED SCOPES, AND MORE.

What guns, ammunition and military-style equipment did APHIS purchase? FY2006-FY2014

						
.25 Caliber Air Rifle	12 Gauge 26" Barrel	Benelli Shotgun	Modified Remington 700 Rifle	12 Gauge Shotgun	Benelli M2 12 Gauge Shotgun w/28" Barrel	Cabela's Rangefinder
						
Dart Gun	Custom Long Range Rifle	Varmint Rifle .308 Caliber	Netlauncher	Semi-Auto Rifle .308	Right Handed Benelli 12 Gauge Shotgun	Ruger Mark III 22LR Pistol
						
Sumatra .22 Air Rifle	Tranquilizer Gun	Suppressed Ruger 77/22	Custom .243 Caliber Rifle	.243 Caliber Rifle	.308 Caliber Rifle	Night Vision Equipment
						
Night Vision Goggles	3 inch Magnum Shot Gun Shells	LP Gas Cannons	Remote Controlled Helicopter	Clip-On Night Vision Device	Vireo UMA Drone	Military Waterproof Thermal Infrared Scope
						
Thermal Binocular and Scope	Rifle Scope and Infrared Camera	Individual Night Weapon Sight	Long-Distance Laser Designator	Day/Night Vision System	Armor Express Ballistic Vest	.22 Caliber Rifle

***Additional Items:** Scope and Ammo, Suppressed Ruger Rifles, Amphibian Ruger KM-KIII512# w/Amphibian Suppressor, Rifles and Scopes, Wet Weather Rifle Package, Remington 700 Rifle w/Thunder Trap Suppressor, 5 Left-Handed M2 12 Gauge Benelli Shotguns w/26" Barrel, Tactical Predatobar 7.62 Custom Semi-Automatic Rifle, Feral Sine Gun, Military Grade Thermal Rifle Scope, Propane Cannon, Liquid Kinopak Explosives, Annual Explosives Supplies and Components, Pyro Supplies, Buckshot, Air Cannon Launching Device, Net Gun, Nets and Cartridges, Clock Timers, Fourth Wing, Surveillance Van Equipment Conversion, Thermal Camera, and much more...

Case Study 4: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$11.66 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$6.452 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$5.21 MILLION

The VA’s mission is to fulfill President Lincoln’s promise “To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan” by serving and honoring the men and women who are America’s veterans.

The VA is the world’s most comprehensive system of veterans’ assistance, responsible for overseeing benefits such as health care, home loans, education resources, pensions, and the national cemeteries. VA’s five core values underscore the obligations inherent in VA’s mission: Integrity, Commitment, Advocacy, Respect, and Excellence. The core values define “who we are,” VA culture and care for Veterans and eligible beneficiaries. There are approximately 300 VA hospitals and clinics alone in the US and US territories.

VA officers provide law enforcement and security services for VA Medical Centers. In 2008, the VA employed 3,175

police officers (Bureau of Justice Statistics, June 2012). After spending \$11.66 million on guns, ammo and military-style equipment, the average spending per agent equaled \$410.

History: Starting in 1996, the VA started a pilot program of arming their 2,393 VA officers with firearm and arrest authority at the 173 VA facilities. By 1998, only 262 VA officers assumed arrest and firearm authority. However, by 2008, the VA officer core grew to 3,175 and all were authorized to make arrests and carry firearms.

By 2016, the VA employs over 3,700 personnel with arrest and firearm authority. It’s notable this buildup occurred while the VA failed to provide critical care for thousands of veterans who would later on waiting lists.

From FY2006 – FY2014, the VA spent **\$11.66 million** on guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment. Here is the year-by-year chart of annual spending:

Department of Veterans Affairs

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$712,582.58
2007	\$398,844.55
2008	\$1,207,920.70
2009	\$1,255,366.82
2010	\$1,504,193.04
2011	\$2,024,487.22
2012	\$1,911,452.15
2013	\$1,577,763.48
2014	\$1,068,941.93

TOTAL: \$11,661,552.47

11.66 MILLION ON GUNS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) spent **\$11.66 million** including more than **\$200,000 on ‘night vision equipment,’ \$2.3 million on ‘armor – personal,’** more than **\$2 million on guns,** and **\$3.6 million on ammunition.** Veterans Affairs has **3,700 law enforcement officers** guarding and securing VA medical centers.

What guns, ammunition and military-style equipment did VA purchase? FY2006-FY2014



***Additional Items:** Lightweight Concealed Bullet Proof Vests, Duty Holsters, Halo Ballistic Body Armor Vests, Python Body Armor Protection, 9mm Luger 124 Grain Grass Jacketed Hollow-Point, Full Metal Case 124 Grain Ammunition, Beretta Replacement Parts, Deluxe Key Ring Flashlight, Force-On-Force Training Weapons, Galls Brand Armor Vest Carriers, Garmin Street Pilot c550 Portable GPS Navigational, Virtual Armor, Full Met M9 Tactical Edition, Magazines for Beretta 92D Pistols, Mass Decon Unit, Milo Return Fire Cannon System, Milo Range Portable System, Pepper Spray, Side Arms, Pistol Lock Box, Police Batons, Police Force Accessories, Police Shields, Police Vests, Gelmets, Goggles, PR24XTS Baton, Protech Intruder 20X34 Ballistic Shield Dual Lighting System, Protective Face Shields, Radiation Detectors, Raincoats, Red Man Gun and Training Suit, Remington Golden Saber 9mm 124 Grain Jacketed Hollow-Point Ammo, Night Gun Sights, Riot Armor, Riot Helmets w/Face Shield, Riot Scene Kit, Stalker Radar w/Dual Antenna, TAC Jumpsuits for Police Force, Tactical Equipment for Crowd Control, Ammunition and Explosives, Threat Plates, Tracking Milo Return Fire Cannon, Training Simulator for Marksmanship, Training, Duty and Frangible Ammunition for 9mm Guns – Lugers and Remington Brand Ammo. Also Purchased Sig Sauer Pistols, 124 Grain Ball Brass Jacketed Ammunition, Ball Ammo, Golden Saber Hollow-Point Ammunition, Simulation Pistols, and Pelican Cases.

We asked the VA spokesperson for an on-the-record response to the expenditures delineated above. Please click here: https://www.openthebooks.com/assets/1/7/VA_Official_Response_to_Guns_Ammo_Purchases.pdf

Case Study 5: The Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) at Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$121.76 MILLION

BREAKDOWN:

HHS OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL: \$4.4 MILLION

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION: \$106,385

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE: \$112 MILLION

NON-DISCLOSED: \$6.82 MILLION

The #1 administrative agency outside of traditional law enforcement agencies that is responsible for the purchase of guns and ammunition is the “Assistant Secretary for Health” (ASH) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (**\$121.76 million**).

ASH oversees twelve core public health offices, including the Office of the Surgeon General, as well as ten regional health offices and ten Presidential and Secretarial advisory committees. The Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (PHCC), with its 6,700 ‘Commissioned Officers,’ and the ObamaCare mandated Reserves are also a part of HHS, although they also function as the seventh uniformed branch of the U.S. Military.

Compared to other agencies, the FBI spent \$101 million, Federal Bureau of the Prisons spent \$157 million and U.S. Customs and Border Protection spent \$162.6 million on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment.

However, disclosed ASH data shows **\$121.76 million** in procurement. How could this be? Here is a breakdown by receiving agency:

ASH Procurement Data Breakdown by Receiving Agency

FEDERAL AGENCY	SUM OF \$\$ OBLIGATED
HHS-OIG	\$4,371,049.40
ZDOD	\$27,927.90
ZDOD-AF	\$7,582,231.64
ZDOD-ARMY SOFCOM	\$84,708,399.86
ZDOD-SIGAR	\$98,079.35
ZDOD-NAVY	\$3,292,498.18
FDA	\$106,385.00
NGA	\$725,142.27
SOFCOM	\$13,882,133.05
ZDOD-USMC	\$150,564.00

Through the HHS procurement office (a fee-based, shared purchasing agency), the **\$121.76 million** in procurement attributed to the Asst Secretary for Health (ASH) at HHS was actually on behalf of the Department of Defense, the Food & Drug Administration, and the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG).

After three weeks of corresponding with a spokesperson at the HHS procurement agency, we still can't officially 'tie-out' the remaining **\$6.8 million** in purchasing. The disclosures add up to **\$114.9 million** of the **\$121.76 million**.

Here is a cost-breakdown of **\$4.5 million** in purchases at the regulatory agencies, FDA and HHS - OIG:

Cost-Breakdown of Purchase for Regulatory Agencies: FDA and HHS-OIG

FDA	\$106,385.00
Critical Functions - Specialized Tactical Equipment, Supplies and Ancillary Services	\$106,385.00
HHS-OIG	\$4,364,465.90
Ammunition 3/29/11	\$155,810.00
Ammunition (500,000 Rounds .40 S&W and 300,000 Rounds 223 REM)	\$340,000.00
Critical Functions - Specialized Tactical Equipment, Supplies and Ancillary Services	\$1,311,373.08
Digital Investigations Unit Kits	\$11,367.00
Galls - NTOS Kits	\$156,988.32
High Gear Combat Training Suits and Accessories	\$14,490.24
Kel-Tech Dingle Pole Concealment	\$9,446.25
LWRC 3 International	\$40,011.12
Modification to deobligate funds and re-obligate them amongst the proper CANS.	\$75,400.00
Surveillance Equipment	\$368,975.73
Tactical Equipment (rifles)	\$13,122.64
PMAG 30 Rifle Magazine	\$15,616.20
Goldbelt Wolf - RIFLE CONVERSION	\$32,865.00
Goldbelt Wolf - LWRC International Weapons Order for NTOS, OIG	\$25,250.48
Goldbelt Wolf - Kel-Tech Order	\$155,562.75
LWRC International Weapons Order for NTOS, OIG	\$466,796.40
Ballistic Vests Systems for OIG	\$936,148.51
Goldbelt Wolf - High Gear	\$3,739.44
Goldbelt Wolf - Tactical Equipment Order for NTOS, OIG	\$131,080.75
Goldbelt Wolf - LWRC International Weapons Order for NTOS, OIG	\$42,066.20
Goldbelt Wolf - ATK Ammunition	\$13,983.79
Training Ammo	\$22,560.00
Training Ammunition (5.56mm and 9mm)	\$21,812.00

All of the traditional lines of agency demarcation seem blurred at HHS. Here are the questions left unanswered:

- 1 What agency received **\$6.8 million** in HHS procurement? Did HHS keep the products? We asked for clarification of the **\$121.76 million** in purchases and their on-background responses came up **\$6.8 million** short.
- 2 Why is ASH (within HHS) the agency of record for purchases up to **\$121.7 million** in guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment – mostly for the Department of Defense and Special Operation Command (SOCOM)? The ASH spokesperson told us that a ‘coding mistake’ occurred on at least **\$112 million** in procurement. This hid the transactions from DOD expenditures and therefore scrutiny.
- 3 Why is a domestic regulatory administrative agency (HHS) spearheading procurement on behalf of the U.S. Military?

From FY2006 – FY2014, ASH disclosed spending of **\$121.76 million** on guns and ammunition. However, only **\$4.5 million** was spent on behalf of the FDA or HHS OIG. Goldbelt-Wolf, a Native American contractor and relatively new to weapons procurement was the primary vendor on a majority of these transactions.

Here is the year-by-year chart of annual spending:

Office of Assistant Secretary for Health except National Centers

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$95,812.60
2007	\$9,934.64
2008	\$149,998.28
2009	\$673,368.87
2010	\$6,057,234.51
2011	\$32,611,478.69
2012	\$40,952,306.51
2013	\$34,939,334.10
2014	\$6,274,534.62

TOTAL: \$121,764,002.82

Our OpenTheBooks oversight was able to quantify other troubling transactions at HHS OIG (outside of the ASH transactions)...

Since at least FY2006, HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) has purchased millions of dollars of a sophisticated military-style weapons platform. HHS OIG has contracted with some of the military’s top training consultant firms to train their OIG Special Agents in the tactics of domestic special operations. Costs for these special training expenditures have exceeded **\$1.5 million**.

In 2014, HHS would neither ‘confirm or deny the existence’ of these armaments and special training programs in official Freedom of Information Act responses, [CLICK HERE](#) – even though HHS was eventually forced to provide the records, [CLICK HERE](#) – HHS heavily redacted the information. (Source: Dutch Franz, Investigative Journalist, official HHS FOIA documents)

Furthermore, HHS OIG has a brand-new state-of-the-art ‘National Training Operations Center’ within the Washington DC beltway. Here’s how the facility planning and analytics vendor Fentress describes the Center:

This HHS OIG ‘National Training Facility’ disclosure is interesting because the Department of Justice, Bureau of Statistics, as recently as June 2012 only listed 94 National Institutes of Health agents and 183 Food & Drug Administration (FDA) Special Agents as authorized to carry firearms. HHS OIG Special Agents were not delineated in the report.

From the Fentress website: “The NTOC was conceived for the purpose of supporting healthcare law enforcement training by utilizing the most recent strategies and technology advances to prepare OIG Special Agents for the challenges of operating in the field. The NTOC was also planned for the responsibility of ensuring operational readiness by maintaining all emergency response equipment for the OIG. Additionally, the facility was intended to act as a crisis room or command post for the HHS headquarters staff... The principal components of the facility include training staff offices, weapons storage, training simulators, equipment storage, and a ‘smart classroom.’”
<http://www.fentress.com/portfolios/u-s-department-of-health-and-human-services-oig-national-training-operations-center/>

How many HHS OIG personnel are there?

What is the HHS justification for a new training facility?



\$1.48 BILLION
 FEDERAL PURCHASE OF GUNS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY-STYLE EQUIPMENT WITHIN NON-MILITARY AGENCIES. FY2006-FY2014

SPOTLIGHT: OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE/GENERAL FEDERAL AGENCIES

Commerce Department:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) | **\$1.017 MILLION**

Examples of individual procurement transactions:

August 27, 2014: Awarded 84,000 rounds of ammunition solicitation number NFFKAE00-14-03544.

Cost: \$41,457.50

July 24, 2013: Awarded 72,000 rounds of ammunition 56,000 rounds were .40 caliber 180 Grain Jacketed Hollow Points solicitation number 13-03284. **Cost: \$25,276.56**

August 9, 2012: Solicited for 70,000 rounds of ammunition. 40,000 rounds of ammunition for semiautomatic pistols to be factory loaded .40 S&W caliber, 180 grain jacketed hollow point (JHP). Solicitation number DG-1330-12-RQ-1028.

August 14, 2012: Solicited for 46,000 rounds of various bullets. Ammunition 40,000 rounds for semiautomatic pistols, .40 S&W caliber, 180 grain hollow point (JHP).

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) | **\$261,978**

Examples of individual procurement transactions:

September 9, 2014: The Bureau of Export Administration requested .40 & W 180 grain bonded services, 280,000 rounds, Winchester P/N: Q4355Y (560 cases, 500 pc/case) Distributed to NY, TX, CA, FL, VA, MA and IL.

Department of the Treasury:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) | **\$1.103 MILLION**

Examples of individual procurement transactions:

February 10, 2015: Solicited 120,000 rounds of ammunition. Detailed out as such 60,000 rounds of Speer Gold Dot Hollow Duty, .45 cal 230 grain, 40,000 rounds of RUAG Lead free frangible .45 caliber 135 grain, 20,000 rounds of Remington Golden Saber HPJ 9mm Luger (+P) 124 grain Solicitation number BEP-RFQ-15-0573.

January 21, 2015: Solicited 36,150 rounds of ammunition for Remington Golden Saber HPJ .45 ACP(+P) 185 Grain, Golden Sauer HPJ 9mm Luger (+P) 124 grain, Express 00 Buckshot duty ammo 12 gauge, 2 3/4" 9 pellet and Slugger Rifled Slug 12 gauge 2 3/4" slug.

December 23, 2014: Solicited for 83,000 rounds of ammunition including 20,000 rounds of Remington Golden Saber HPJ .45 ACP (+P) 185 grain, 35,000 rounds of Remington Lead –free frangible .45 ACP, 20,000 rounds of Remington Golden Saver HPJ 9mm Luger (+P) 124 grain, 4,000 rnds of Remington Express 00 Buckshot duty ammo 12 gauge 2 ¾” 9 pellet and 4,000 rounds of Remington Slugger Rifled Slug, 12 gauge 2 ¾” slug.

March 18, 2014: Solicited 69,750 rounds of ammunition including 34,000 rounds of .45 lead free frangible copper matrix, 5,000 .45 duty gold dot speer LE .45 auto230 GR GDHP, 1,250 shotgun Buckshot frangible LF, 1,250 shotgun buckshot duty, 1,250 shotgun duty slug, 2,000 .308 rifle 150 grain duty ammunition full recoil is preferred and 25,000 RUAG-CM-45 lead free frangible copper matrix.

Department of Energy (DOE) | \$15.65 Million

Examples of Individual Procurement Transactions

Office of Inspector General (DOE)

February 3, 2016: Solicited 40,250 rounds of ammunition including .223 duty.223 caliber, 62 grain, full metal jacket boat-tail 23,500 rounds; .223 Frng .223 caliber, 42 grain RHT Frangible Bullet 3,000 rounds; Buck-12 Gauge, 00Buckshot, 2 ¾”, 9 pellet Reduced Recoil 2,500 rounds; Slug-12 Gauge, 2 ¾”, 9 Pellet Reduced Recoil 2,500; Sulg-12 Gauge, 2 ¾”, 1 oz Managed recoil Rifled Slug 4,250 rounds; Bir-12 Gauge, 2 ¾” Skeet/Trap/ Sporting Light Target Shells 2,000 rounds; .40 FRNG-.40 S&W caliber, 125 Grain, Frangible Bullet 5,000 rounds.



PART 2

THE MILITARIZATION
OF TRADITIONAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

PART 2 – THE MILITARIZATION OF TRADITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

SCOPE:

13 U.S. FEDERAL AGENCIES

COST:

\$1.1445 BILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$581.3 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$563.5 MILLION

PDF

CLICK HERE to Review the Raw Data

The line-by-line **Traditional Law Enforcement Federal Agencies** purchase of **Guns, Ammunition, and Military-Style Equipment** FY2006-FY2014



1998-2008

(From the most recent comprehensive data available)

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS EMPLOYED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES INCREASED NEARLY

50%

FROM 83,000 (1998) TO 120,000 (2008)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICER COUNT INCREASED FROM

40,000 (2008) TO 69,000 (2013)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICER COUNT INCREASED FROM

55,000 (2008) TO 70,000 (2013)

In a dangerous world, both domestically and across the world, the American people depend on a law enforcement community that stands at-the-ready literally 24-hours per day. Our data shows that no expense is being spared in regards to weapons and equipment.

What we found:

Nearly **\$1.15 billion** was spent on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment by 13 federal law enforcement agencies. Twelve of the thirteen agencies are part of the two largest departments: Homeland Security and the Department of Justice. (Note: we also classified the State Department as a traditional law enforcement agency.)

These numbers only reflect procurement costs (as disclosed by the agencies themselves) for guns, ammunition and military-style equipment. These costs are not budgets for the criminal enforcement divisions and do not encompass salaries of special agents, police officers and law enforcement officers. Total operational costs of criminal federal law enforcement would be exponentially higher.

Traditional Law Enforcement Agencies U.S. Government Spending on Guns, Ammunition, Military-Style Equipment since FY2006-FY2014

DEPARTMENT	AMOUNT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	\$217,527,279
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT	\$210,760,263
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION	\$162,634,458
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM	\$157,812,566
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	\$101,905,658
U.S. COAST GUARD	\$85,566,266
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER	\$62,927,980
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	\$38,345,703
U.S. SECRET SERVICE	\$33,260,037
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	\$29,565,517
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	\$25,415,239
ATF ACQUISITION AND PROPERTY MGMT DIV	\$18,162,779
FEMA	\$569,483

Source: OpenTheBooks.com, U.S. Government Spending on Guns, Ammunition, Military-Style Equipment since FY2006-FY2014.



Case Study 1: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$584.8 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$349.5 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$253.3 MILLION

DHS’s mission is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards by: preventing terrorism and enhancing security; securing and managing our borders; enforcing and administering our immigration laws; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and ensuring resilience to disasters. <http://www.dhs.gov/about-dhs>

DHS employs more than 240,000 people with expertise in aviation and border security, emergency response, cybersecurity analysis, and chemical facility inspection. 70,000 of those employees have arrest and firearm authorization, outside of the Transportation Security

Administration (TSA) (non-disclosed), and the Coast Guard (41,000).

DHS agencies purchasing of guns, ammunition and military-style equipment from FY2006-FY2014:

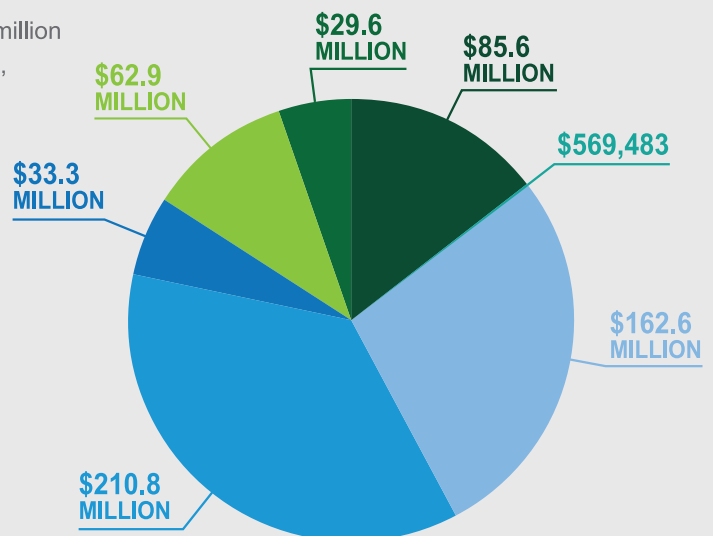
Coast Guard	\$85.6 M
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$569,483
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	\$162.6 M
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	\$210.8 M
U.S. Secret Service	\$33.3 M
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$62.9 M
Transportation Security Administration	\$29.6 M

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SPENDING ON GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY-STYLE EQUIPMENT FY2006-FY2014

According to federal disclosed purchasing data, \$584.8 million was spent by DHS on the purchase of guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment since FY2006-FY2014.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- COAST GUARD
- FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
- U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
- U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
- U.S. SECRET SERVICE
- FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER
- TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
(ALL OPERATE UNDER DHS)



TOTAL: \$584.8 MILLION FY2006–FY2014

Source: OpenTheBooks.com, U.S. Department of Homeland Security spending on Guns, Ammunition, and Military-Style Equipment from 2006-2014

Among Our Findings: Ammunition Procurement 1.7 BILLION BULLETS (FY2004-FY2015)

DHS requested 1.7 billion bullets since 2004, according to federal documents downloaded and organized into databases at OpenTheBooks.com.

DHS sought to procure 401.591 million rounds of ammunition between FY2013 to FY2015. See below for some of the many different types and quantities.

HOLLOW POINT BULLET: 453.2 MILLION ROUNDS

Description: 22 long rifle (36 grain) hollow point, .308 175 grains match boat tail hollow point, .45 ACP 230 grain jacketed hollow point, .22 magnum 40 grains jacketed hollow point, 9mm 115 grain jacketed hollow point, and others.

The DHS procurement office has requested 453.2 million rounds of hollow-point ammunition since FY2004 through FY2013. The large 450 million round RFP was in FY2011 by DHS for .40 Caliber (180 grain) Smith & Wesson Jacketed hollow point ammunition. DHS also sought to procure hollow-point ammunition from FY2011-FY2013.

1.7 INCLUDING **453** MILLION HOLLOW-POINT BULLETS
BILLION BULLETS

Since 2004, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) purchased 1.7 billion bullets including 453 million hollow-point bullets. As of 1/1/2014, DHS estimated its bullet inventory-reserve at 22-months, or 160 million rounds.

401.591 MILLION ROUNDS OF MANY DIFFERENT TYPES AND QUANTITIES REQUESTED BY DHS FY2013-FY2015

250 MILLION ROUNDS

 .40 CALIBER SMITH & WESSON TRAINING AMMUNITION

24 MILLION ROUNDS

 .357 SIG DUTY AMMUNITION

20.5 MILLION ROUNDS

 .40 CALIBER SMITH & WESSON REDUCED HAZARD FRANGIBLE

12.6 MILLION ROUNDS

 .223 REMINGTON TRAINING AMMUNITION

10.125 MILLION ROUNDS

 .357 SIG REDUCED HAZARD FRANGIBLE

900 THOUSAND ROUNDS

 12 GAUGE #4 BUCKSHOT FULL RECOIL 27 PELLETS

174 THOUSAND ROUNDS

 12 GAUGE #00 BUCKSHOT REDUCED FULL RECOIL 9 PELLETS

DHS Inventory of Ammunition: 160 Million Bullets – a Government Accountability Report (January 2014) compiled at the request of then- U.S. Senator Tom Coburn (Ranking member, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate) disclosed a DHS bullet inventory of 160 million rounds on 1/1/ 2014. This report also disclosed the following DHS facts: 90 million rounds a year are fired in-the-course of DHS officer training; however, only 331 rounds were shot during active-duty (2013); and between 2008 to 2012, only 881 rounds were shot by officers during active-duty. <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/660143.pdf>

Case Study 2: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$162.6 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$71.6 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$91 MILLION

The CBP’s mission is to safeguard America’s borders. They are responsible for keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States, while facilitating lawful international travel and trade. According to the CBP website, more than 1,000 people are arrested by CBP agents on a daily basis as they welcome nearly one million visitors to the United States.

In 2008, CBP employed 36,863 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority (out of approximately 60,000 total employees). This total includes 18,665 officers stationed at official ports of entry (airports, seaports, and border crossings), 17,341 U.S. Border Patrol officers guarding the U.S.–Mexico and Canadian borders, and 857 Office of Air and Marine officers patrolling coastal waters. (Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, published: June, 2012)

By 2014, CBP employed 43,000 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. (Source: GAO Report, January 2014)

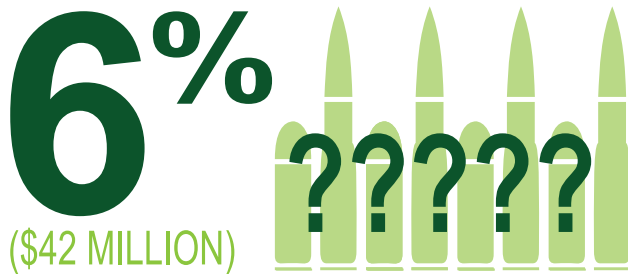
From FY2006 – FY2014, CBP disclosed spending of **\$162.6 million** on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment, approximately \$500 per agent per year.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$18,475,544.79
2007	\$32,518,744.92
2008	\$15,569,134.03
2009	\$23,204,140.14
2010	\$30,466,038.36
2011	\$7,087,835.33
2012	\$14,212,301.42
2013	\$9,011,940.41
2014	\$12,088,779.42

TOTAL: \$162,634,458.82

Federal disclosed spending on CBP, however, has been erratic. Spending reached **\$30.5 million** but dropped to **\$7 million** in 2011 before climbing to **\$12.1 million** in 2014.



NEARLY 6 PERCENT (\$42 MILLION) OF ALL FEDERAL GUNS AND AMMUNITION PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS WERE WRONGLY CODED. SOME PURCHASES WERE ACTUALLY FOR PING-PONG BALLS, GYM EQUIPMENT, BREAD, COPIERS, COTTON BALLS, OR CABLE TELEVISION INCLUDING A LINE ITEM FROM THE COAST GUARD ENTERED AS “CABLE DUDE”.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Sample Transactions:

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
G.40 CALIBER AMMUNITION	\$1.504 MILLION
CHEMICAL MUNITIONS	\$499,981
ECOTECH GUN SIGHTS	\$250,959
FN303 LAUNCHES	\$264,810
H & K MACHINE GUNS	\$42,230
IZLIP 200P INFRARED ILLUMINATORS	\$540,351
MAGAZINES P2000 PISTOL	\$1.25 MILLION
P2000 PISTOLS	\$6.85 MILLION
P2000 PISTOLS	\$7.1 MILLION
REMINGTON 700 USR	\$118,992
SHOTGUNS	\$1.1 MILLION
TASERS AND CARTRIDGES	\$1.4 MILLION
SPARE MAGAZINES	\$886,354
.50 CALIBRE RIFLE AND ACCESSORIES	\$84,232
CARTRIDGES FOR TASER	\$556,808
CHEMICAL MUNITIONS	\$654,411
369 COLT M4 RIFLES	\$426,096
LONG RANGE RIFLES	\$23,012
M4 RIFLES	\$143,227
SPARE PARTS M4 RIFLE SYSTEM	\$4,358,567
TASERS (S2 AND X26P) AND CARTRIDGES	\$3.43 MILLION
.40 CALIBER SUBMACHINE GUNS	\$97,750
HAND GUNS	\$1.507 MILLION
270 RIFLES	\$235,689
BATON AND SCABBARD	\$83,702
BELT-FED MACHINE GUNS	\$19,684
BLACKHAWK SERPA HOLSTERS	\$37,554
GLOCK CONVERSION KITS	\$75,883
HOLOGRAPHIC WEAPONS SIGHTS	\$172,995
H&K P2000 NIGHT SIGHTS	\$99,907
.50 CALIBER SOFT-NOSED AMMUNITION FOR SOG SHARPSHOOTERS	\$20,286
HORNADY AMMUNITION	\$2,982
PAVA AND INTERT PROJECTILES	\$549,838
PEPPERBALL TRAINING PROJECTILES	\$299,925

Case Study 3: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$210.76 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$169.1 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$41.7 MILLION

ICE’s mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade and immigration and is the principal investigative arm of DHS.

ICE’s three primary areas of operation include immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating the illegal movement of people and goods, including child sex trafficking both inside the United States and abroad and the trade in guns, money and drugs.

Historical fast fact: In 1993, the INS employed 9,466 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority and 16,552 by 1998. INS split into three agencies, and the largest two are CBP and ICE with a now combined 56,234 force (2014).

In 2008, ICE employed 12,446 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. (Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, published: June, 2012)

By 2014, ICE employed 13,234 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority. (Source: GAO Report, January 2014)

From FY2006 – FY2014, ICE disclosed spending of **\$210.76 million** on guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment, for approximate spending of \$1,900 per agent per year. Here is the year-by-year chart of annual spending:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$14,613,780.17
2007	\$12,256,820.87
2008	\$18,062,172.77
2009	\$25,438,162.87
2010	\$28,934,898.88
2011	\$31,008,425.65
2012	\$23,570,809.62
2013	\$25,027,434.12
2014	\$31,847,758.89

TOTAL: 210,760,263.84



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Sample Transactions:

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
EAGLE RIOT GUN AND CASE	\$20,811
GUN CASES	\$19,110
MILITARY MARINE BINOCULARS	\$3,580
PISTOLS, ROUND MAGAZINES	\$881,540
SIG P239 HANDGUNS AND MAGAZINES	\$46,843
SIG P229 AND P239 HANDGUNS	\$413,861
SIG P239 CONVERSION KITS	\$24,890
SPARE PARTS FOR WEAPONS	\$62,569
PARTS FOR REMINGTON 870	\$93,614
PURCHASE PARTS FROM SIG SAUER	\$149,953
PURCHASE RIFLE COMPONENTS FOR CUSTOM M-14	\$14,950
WEAPONS AND ACCESSORIES	\$771,664
COLT FIREARMS AND DEFENSE WEAPONS PARTS	\$729,400
COLT M4 COMMANDO RIFLE 11.5: BARREL	\$256,227
REMINGTON FIREARM PARTS	\$753,794
SERVICE PISTOLS	\$1.48 MILLION
FN 303 PROJECTILES	\$216,802
HOLOGRAPHIC WEAPONS SIGHTS	\$104,610
MK9 AEROSOL PROJECTOR CHEMICAL MUNITIONS	\$10,254
VIKING TACTICS WIDE SLING	\$100,600
.12 GAUGE BUCK	\$692,027
.12 GAUGE SLUG	\$411,745
.223 REMINGTON 64 GRAIN AMMUNITION	\$145,664
.223 55 GRAIN FRANGIBLE	\$89,511
.308 168 GR	\$145,808
.357 SIG AMMO	\$84,982
.40 S&W CALIBER 180GR DUTY AMMO	\$3.064 MILLION

Case Study 4: The Department of Justice (DOJ)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$341.64 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$121.3 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$220.4 MILLION

DOJ’s mission is enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. <http://www.justice.gov/jmd/organization-mission-and-functions-manual-overview>

The Department of Justice is headed by the Office of the Attorney General and is the chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government. In 1870, DOJ was officially established as an executive department and is the central agency for enforcement of federal laws, responsible for all legal matters in which the United States government has an interest. The DOJ has become, in effect, the world’s largest law office.

DOJ employs roughly one third of all federal law enforcement officers with arrest and firearm authority in the United States. The Federal Bureau of the Prisons was the largest of the DOJ agencies employing nearly 17,000 correctional officers (2008, reported in 2012) – up 4,500 officers or 36 – percent from 1998. The FBI employed 12,760 (2008, reported in 2012) – up 1,500 agents, or 13.3% since 1998. Combined, the other DOJ agencies of DEA, U.S. Marshals Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms (ATF) added less than 700 officers, or 5.8% growth since 1998: 10,162 officers (2008) vs. 9,597 officers (1998). (Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)

According to 2014 updated counts on personnel with arrest and firearm authority at DOJ, the FBI employed 13,856 agents, ATF employed 3,051 agents, and U.S. Marshals employed 9,235 agents. (Source: GAO Report, January 2014)

DOJ spent **\$341.64 million** on the purchase of guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment (FY2006 – FY2014). In 2008 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, June 2012), the DOJ employed 40,000 officers, with approximate spending of \$950 per officer per year. By 2014, DOJ employed 49,000 officers. (GAO Report, January 2014)

Here’s a list of DOJ agencies and their purchase of guns and ammunition from FY2006-FY2014:

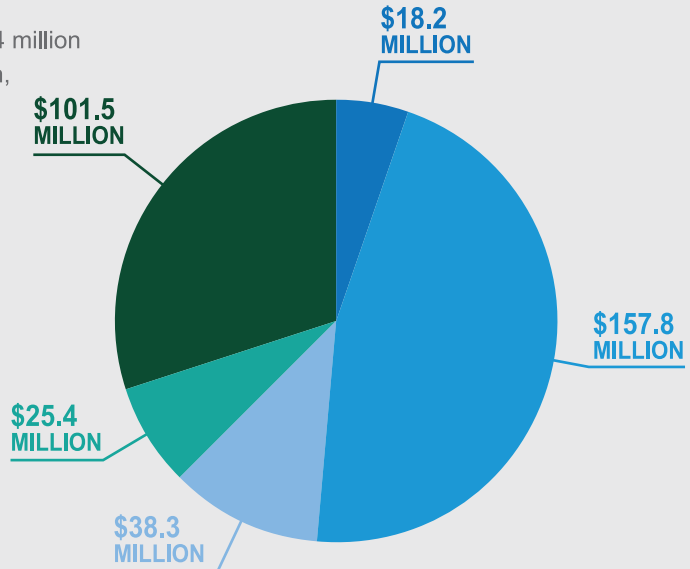
Federal Bureau of Investigation	\$101.5 M
U.S. Marshals Service	\$25.4 M
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$38.3 M
Federal Prison System	\$157.8 M
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	\$18.2 M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) SPENDING ON GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY-STYLE EQUIPMENT FY2006-FY2014

According to federal disclosed purchasing data, \$341.64 million was spent by DOJ on the purchase of guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment since FY2006-FY2014.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- FBI
- U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE
- DEA
- FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
- ALCOHOL TOBACCO FIREARMS



TOTAL: \$341.64 MILLION FY2006–FY2014

Source: OpenTheBooks.com, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) spending on Guns, Ammunition, and Military-Style Equipment from 2006-2014

DOJ notably purchased 4.63 Million ‘hollow-point’ bullets in FY2015

Department of Justice Hollow-Point Bullet Procurement: 4.63 Million Rounds in Individual Transactions FY2015

DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF AMMO	AMOUNT
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	3,000,000
DJ - BUREAU	9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	1,000,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	150,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	9 MM LUGER 124 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	100,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	95,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	95,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	42,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	.308 CARTRIDGE 168 GRAIN BOAT TAILED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	40,000
DJ - BUREAU OF PRISONS	.308 WINCHESTER 168 GRAIN HOLLOW POINT BOAT TAILED MATCH	5,000

• CLASSIFICATION CODE FOR TRANSACTIONS: AMMUNITION & EXPLOSIVES

Source: OpenTheBooks.com, Department of Justice Procurement of Ammunition, FY2015.

In total, DOJ purchased 34 million bullets in FY 2015.
 Out of a total order of 34 million bullets for FY2015 (assuming DOJ took possession of all their orders during FY2015, that is approximately 850 bullets per agent).

Department of Justice Procurement of Ammunition: 34 Million Rounds in FY2015 (ONLY)

TYPE OF AMMUNITION PROCURED IN FY2015	NUMBER OF ROUNDS
19.45 AUTO CALIBER SERVICE AMMUNITION	5,000,000.00
.45 AUTO CALIBER TRAINING AMMUNITION	5,000,000.00
.45 AUTO CALIBER TRAINING REDUCED-LEAD AMMUNITION	5,000,000.00
.45 AUTO CALIBER FRANGIBLE AMMUNITION	5,000,000.00
9 MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT ROUND	3,000,000.00
223 CAL. 55 GRAIN FULL METAL JACKET	1,800,000.00
9 MM LUGER 124 GR JACKETED BALL ROUND	1,500,000.00
223 CALIBER 55 GRAIN FULL METAL JACKET	1,500,000.00
9MM LUGER 124 GRAIN JACKETED HALLOW POINT	1,000,000.00
9MM LUGER 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT	1,000,000.00
9MM LUGER 124 GRAIN JACKETED HALLOW POINT	1,000,000.00
12 GUAGE 2-3/4 #7 1/2 FIELD GRADE SHOT	185,000.00
12 GAUGE #7 1/2 SHOT	185,000.00
12 GUAGE 2-3/4 #4 BUCKSHOT 27 PELLETS	180,000.00
WINCHESTER CARTRIDGE 9MM, 124 GRAIN, FMJ	180,000.00
9MM 100 GRAIN FRANGIBLE COPPER	155,000.00
9MM LUGER, 115 GRAIN, JACKETED HOLLOW POINT AMMUNITION	150,000.00
9 MM 124 GRAIN	150,000.00
WINCHESTER, 45 AUTO, 230 GRAIN OR REMINGTON L45AP4 ACP 230 GRAIN FULL METAL JACKET	140,000.00
12 GUAGE RIFLED SLUG 1 O	100,000.00
CARTRIDGE .308 168 GR BOAT TAIL	100,000.00
9 MM LUGER 124 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT	100,000.00
9 MM 115 GR	100,000.00
WINCHESTER CARTRIGE, 5.56 CALIBER, 55 GRAIN	100,000.00
9MM, 115 GR. JACKETED HOLLOW POINT	100,000.00
9MM LUGER JACKETER HOLLOW POINT 115 GRAIN	95,000.00
9MM LUGER JACKETED HOLLOW POINT 115 GRAIN	95,000.00
9MM, 124 GRAIN FMJ, BRASS CASED	80,000.00
9MM,124 GRAIN FMJ, BRASS CASED	80,000.00
9MM MARKING CARTRIDGES AMMUNITION	73,500.00
9MM FORCE ON FORCE SIM MARKING ROUND	62,000.00
.556 REM 55 GR FMJ AMMUNITION	60,000.00
9 MM 124 GRAIN FEDERAL HST OR SPEER GOLD DOT ONLY	60,000.00
.308 168 GRAIN BOAT TAIL	55,000.00
9MM LUGER 24 GRAIN BALL	50,000.00
5.56 MM 55 GR FMJ AMMUNITION	50,000.00
5.56MM, 55 GR. FUF METAL JECKE14	50,000.00

Department of Justice Procurement of Ammunition: 34 Million Rounds in FY2015 (ONLY) (continued)

TYPE OF AMMUNITION PROCURED IN FY2015	NUMBER OF ROUNDS
.223 CALIBER 55 GRAIN FULL METAL JACKET	46,000.00
.223 CALIBER 55 GRAIN FULL METAL JACKET	46,000.00
9MM LUGER AMMUNITION 115 GRAIN JACKETED HOLLOW POINT	42,000.00
FEDERAL XM193 55 GRAIN FMJ	40,000.00
.308, 168 GRAIN BOAT TAIL AMMUNITION	40,000.00
.308 CARTRIDGE, 168 GRAIN BOAT TAILED HOLLOW POINT MATCH	40,000.00
12 GAUGE #BUCKSHOT 27 PELLETS	40,000.00
5.56MM CARTRIDGE, 55 GRAIN	35,000.00
.223 REMINGTON, 55 GRAIN BOAT-TAIL FMJ	35,000.00
.223 REMINGTON, 55 GRAIN BOAT-TAIL FMJ	35,000.00
12 GAUGE 2 3/4 27 LEAD FREE #4 BUCK CARTRIDGE, 9MM, LUGER, 115 GRAIN, HI-JHP	28,750.00
.223 CALIBER 55 GRAIN FMJ	20,000.00
.223 55 GRAIN FRANGIBLE COPPER	15,000.00



Case Study 5: The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$101.9 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$54.3 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$47.6 MILLION

The FBI’s mission is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/quick-facts>

Home to the most famous “Most Wanted List” in the world, the FBI is America’s premier crime fighting force. The FBI focuses on threats that challenge the foundations of American society or involve dangers too large or complex for any local or state authority to handle alone. This focus includes protecting the United States from terrorist attacks, from foreign intelligence operations and espionage, and from cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes, as well as combating public corruption at all levels, combating transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises, and combating major white-collar crime and significant violent crime. The FBI works closely with and provides support to federal, state, local and international partners. The FBI is also charged with protecting civil rights.

The FBI employed 12,760 full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority (230 of these are FBI police officers) out of a total of 120,000 federal law enforcement agents. (Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, published: June, 2012) This results in approximate spending of \$900 per agent per year on guns, ammunition, and military-style equipment.

By 2014, the FBI employed 13,856 full-time personnel authorized to carry firearms. (Source: GAO Report, January 2014)

Growth of disclosed purchases (quadrupled vs. baseline FY2007):

Federal Bureau of Investigation

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$6,686,440.95
2007	\$5,238,919.72
2008	\$15,503,164.74
2009	\$20,266,984.82
2010	\$12,355,686.29
2011	\$9,432,942.22
2012	\$13,628,971.64
2013	\$8,972,900.97
2014	\$9,819,646.80

TOTAL: \$101,905,658.15



Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Sample Transactions:

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
GOLD DOT AMMUNITION	\$27,200
.40 CALIBER/180 GR/SERVICE AMMUNITION	\$88,704
.40 CALIBER/180 GR/TRAINING AMMUNITION	\$14,784
.40 CALIBER/180 GR/REDUCED LEAD TRAINING AMMUNITION	\$52,735
.223 AMMUNITION	\$102,602
.223 REM .60 GRAIN NOSLER	\$15,660
.308 RIFLE SYSTEM--PRO SERIES	\$676,600
.45 ACP 230 GRAIN GOLDEN SABER AMMUNITION	\$66,300
.45ACP 230 GRAIN GOLDEN SABER HOLLOW POINT	\$5,850
0200: BLOCK PISTOLS, GLOCK 23	\$948,160
12 GAUGE SLUG	\$39,774
SWAT AMMUNITION: 135 CASES OF 40 CALIBER AMMUNITION (Q4360) 67,500 ROUNDS	\$12,116
VISIBLE/INFRARED LASER AND LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	\$23,856
5.56 AMMUNITION	\$315,985
591/R ACTION .308 BOLT WITH TACTICAL KNOB	\$23,462
9 X 19 MM AMMUNITION	\$94,600
9X19MM SERVICE/147 GRAIN/GOLD DOT	\$149,248
ATPIAL IR/VISIBLE LASER HIGH	\$212,226
CALIBER CARBINES	\$891,167
CARBINE A4	\$463,294
COLT PATTERN RIFLE PARTS	\$339,394
GLOCK PISTOLS	\$480,200
H&K MODEL 69 40MM GRENADE LAUNCHERS	\$250,000
HOLOGRAPHIC WEAPON	\$208,575
SNIPER ALL WEATHER DEVICE W/REAL-TIME ATMOSPHERIC DATA AND INTEGRATED FIRING SOLUTIONS FOR MULTIPLE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	\$13,706
BREACHING MATERIALS	\$19,852
LAR 40 COLT PATTERN CARBINE WITH SIX MAGAZINES EACH	\$378,571
LASER ILLUMINATORS	\$39,780
M-4 RIFLE UPPERS ASSEMBLES	\$99,039
MISCELLANEOUS GLOCK PISTOL PARTS	\$488,521
SHOTGUN PARTS	\$540,076
LEUPRID MARK VI 318X44MM MATTE FRONT PLANE CMRW RIFLE SCOPE TO REPLACE THE CURRENTLY UTILIZED ON ALL FBI SWAT SNIPER RIFLES	\$876,297
USA 40 CALIBER	\$1.224 MILLION
VISIBLE LASER HIGH POWER IR	\$15,904

Case Study 6: The Department of State

TOTAL SPENDING:

\$217.53 MILLION

GUNS AND AMMO:

\$90.7 MILLION

EQUIPMENT:

\$126.8 MILLION

The State Department’s mission is to create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community and to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere. <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat/2004/23503.htm>

The State Department employs 1,049 law enforcement officers based within the domestic United States and employed at the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS). This number does not include foreign-based special agents and contractors that participate in security overseas. (source: Federal Law Enforcement, Bureau of Justice Statistics, published June 2012) The purpose of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security special agents is to protect the secretary of state, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and visiting foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level. Every diplomatic mission in the world operates under a security program designed and maintained by Diplomatic Security, in 31 U.S. cities and more than 160 foreign countries.

The State Department spent **\$217.53 million** on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment since 2006 – the most of all federal agencies outside of DoD.

Department of State

YEAR	AMOUNT
2006	\$11,536,214.48
2007	\$17,042,730.06
2008	\$15,637,919.03
2009	\$17,488,374.00
2010	\$24,571,743.38
2011	\$34,307,968.07
2012	\$14,787,369.00
2013	\$36,413,519.73
2014	\$45,741,442.17

TOTAL: \$217,527,279.92



What guns, ammunition and military-style equipment did State purchase? FY2006-FY2014



*Additional Items: Base Security Training, Pepperball Equip., Bodyguards Team Lodging, Ballistic Vest, 14' Barrel, Kits Blackhawk Dynamic Entry, Tactical Interdiction Kit, Tactical Equipment, Boat Accessories and Parts, 5.56mm Ball Ammo, Camo Clothes and Field Equipment, Armament Training, Armor Vehicles, Armored Car Services, Armored Front Door Glass, Armoring Service for Government Vehicles, Plates, Helmets, Panels, Black Powder, Blueguns, Concealable Vests, Flash Bangs, Defensive Tactics Training Equipment, Explosives, Firearm Training Simulators, .40mm Rifled Launchers, Handcuffs, Black Jungle Boots, K3 Light Machine Guns, Long Range Thermal Imager, Armored Vehicle, Sniper Rifles, MPG Grenades, Bomb Disposal Kits, Crowd Control Equipment, Bomb Suits, Metal Detectors, Paintball Equipment, Undercover Equipment, Riot Helmets, Narcotic Test Kits, Remote Firing Devices, Heat Shields, Bullard Thermal Imager, Gunlocks, LED Tactical Flashlights, Steel Strike Force Plates, Enhanced Three Day Assault Pack, Russian AKM47 Rifles, Shin Guards, SIG Sauer P229 9M Pistols, Silhouette Targets, Sniper Weapons Systems, Small Arms Training Simulators, Specific HighThreat Kit, Stab Resistant Vests, Stun Grenades, Surveillance Equipment, Tactical Equipment, Rappelling Harness, thigh holsters, M24 Weapons, Shooting Simulators, Tear Gas Grenades and Launching Equipment for Protection of Embassies, Thermal Imaging Cameras, Ballistic Blankets, Waterproof Jackets, Knives, and much, much more...

SPOTLIGHT: FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS COUNTS

While this report covers FY2006-FY2014, we found it important to highlight a significant growth in law enforcement officer counts from 1998-2008 – and in the case of DHS and DOJ, through 1/1/2014.

In June 1998, the Federal agencies employed about 83,000 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms, according to data provided by agencies in response to a Bureau of Justice Statistics survey. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fleo98.pdf> In June, 1996, the Federal agencies reported only 75,000. Therefore, between 1996 to 1998, 8,000 officers were added - growth of 11-percent.

By September 2008, the Federal agencies employed about 120,000 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms according to the BJS – an increase of nearly 50-percent in ten years. This study was released in June 2012 and has not been updated. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fleo08.pdf>

Overall, 73 Federal agencies, including 33 offices of Inspector Generals, were contacted for the BJS report.

24 Federal agencies employed 250 or more full-time personnel with arrest and firearm authority and these agencies employed 96 - percent of all federal officers. The four largest agencies - Customs and Border Protection (31-percent), Federal Bureau of Prisons (14-percent), Federal Bureau of Investigation (11-percent), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (10-percent) – employed 2 of every 3 federal officers.

The six major functions of Federal law enforcement were identified as 1. Criminal investigation/ enforcement (37.3-percent); 2. Police response and patrol (23.4-percent); Inspections – non-criminal investigations (15.3-percent), Corrections and detention (14.2-percent); Security and protection (5.1-percent); and Court operations (4.7-percent).

In 2008, according to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI, 188 assaults of a total 1,347 on federal officers resulted in personal injury. 70-percent of assaults against Border Patrol officers involved the use of large rocks as weapons.

Two officers were feloniously killed during 2008. One FBI agent was killed with a firearm and one Customs and Border Protection (BP) officer was intentionally struck and killed with a vehicle.

Because of classified information considerations, the BJS didn't include the Transportation Security Administration's Federal Air Marshals, the Central Intelligence Agency, of the U.S. Armed Forces, (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard). Also, data wasn't collected on federal officers based in foreign countries. Additionally, 15,000 contract security guards help protect federal buildings, property and employees as well as visitors to federal building – these are not federal employees and were excluded from the survey numbers.

In January, 2014, the General Accounting Office issued a report specific to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), but also covered aspects of the Department of Justice. <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/660143.pdf>



The findings are replicated on this table:

Table 1: Law Enforcement Missions of Selected Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Department of Justice (DOJ) Components and Number of Personnel Authorized to Carry Firearms in Fiscal Year 2013

Department and component	Law enforcement mission	Number of personnel authorized to carry firearms in fiscal year 2013
DHS		
U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	CBP's priority mission is to keep terrorists and their weapons out of the United States, while upholding a responsibility for securing and facilitating trade and travel. CBP's law enforcement functions include enforcing a wide range of U.S. regulations, including immigration and customs laws.	43,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)	FLETC provides career-long training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently. FLETC has four training sites that train an average of about 66,000 federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement personnel every year.	16
Federal Protective Service (FPS)	A subcomponent of the National Protection and Programs Directorate, FPS is a federal law enforcement agency that provides integrated security and law enforcement services to the General Service Administration's federally owned and leased buildings, facilities, properties, and other federal properties.	955
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	ICE is the principal investigative arm of DHS and promotes homeland security and public safety through the enforcement of federal criminal and civil laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.	13,234
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	TSA protects the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. The largest firearm-carrying components of TSA are the Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS) and federal flight deck officers (FFDOs). Federal air marshals deploy on U.S. aircraft world-wide, and conduct protection, response, detection, and assessment activities in airports and other transportation systems. Under the federal flight deck officer program, eligible flight crew members are authorized by TSA to use firearms to defend the flight deck against an act of criminal violence or air piracy.	The number of FAMS and FFDOs is considered sensitive security information
U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	USSS safeguards the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy and protects national leaders; visiting heads of state; as well as government, designated sites, and national special security events.	5,014
DOJ		
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	The FBI protects and defends the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; upholds and enforces the criminal laws of the United States; and provides leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.	13,856
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)	ATF protects communities from violent criminals, criminal organizations, the illegal use and trafficking of firearms, the illegal use and storage of explosives, acts of arson and bombings, acts of terrorism, and the illegal diversion of alcohol and tobacco products.	3,051
U.S. Marshals Service	The U.S. Marshals Service protects and defends the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; upholds and enforces the criminal laws of the United States; and provides leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.	9,235

Source: GAO analysis of DHS and DOJ information.

SPOTLIGHT: MISTAKES – FEDERAL AGENCY PROCUREMENT, ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING PROBLEMS

The ‘Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006’ was the foundational legislation that helped to ‘open the books’ on federal checkbook spending.

However, federal reporting and disclosures by the agencies – subject to their procurement programs – leave much to be improved.

For example, we discovered that the purchase of bread, cable television, boxes of cotton balls, copiers, gym equipment, and even ping-pong balls were coded by federal accountants under procurement codes relating to the purchase of guns and ammunition.

In fact, we found up to six-percent, or over **\$42 million**, of all transactions tagged as ‘guns and ammunition’ actually acquired other items. Up to **\$177 million** in ‘guns’ and ‘ammunition’ purchasing was mis-coded as the wrong type of weapon.

Review the following consolidated table of products purchased under the federal uniform purchasing code::

It is not credible, and should not be, for non-military agencies to purchase guns or ammunition for weapons larger than 30MM. A 30MM weapon is an instrument of war, i.e. an auto cannon used to take down fortified bunkers.

Yet, rank-and-file, non-military federal agencies are showing nearly **\$177 million** in guns and ammunition purchases over 30MM since FY2006 – FY2014. If this is, in fact, accurate, our next step should be perhaps to demand an explanation.

Therefore, despite the historical data within the federal procurement codes, on a line-by-line basis, we audited the spending. Looking at contract descriptions, we did not find ANY purchases by the rank-and-file federal agencies over 30MM. We identified 2,021 of 22,807 gun and ammo transactions that were clearly mis-categorized and thousands more were vague or nondescript.

The Coast Guard, responsible for our maritime interests and with the motto “Always Ready”, spent **\$41,934** coded for guns and ammunition on Television/Cable (FY2011).

Federal Uniform Purchasing

PURCHASE CODE/DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1305: AMMUNITION (THROUGH 30MM)	\$338,823,387.78
1010: GUNS (OVER 30MM AND UP TO 75MM)	\$136,790,540.27
1005: GUNS (THROUGH 30MM)	\$118,106,984.70
1095: MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$60,709,762.62
1395: MISCELLANEOUS AMMUNITION	\$32,354,516.73
1310: AMMUNITION (OVER 30MM AND UP TO 75MM)	\$31,280,809.73
AD11: BASIC AMMUNITION	\$4,455,814.28
1320: AMMUNITION (OVER 125MM)	\$4,421,499.34
AC51: BASIC WEAPONS	\$3,328,094.32
1035: GUNS (OVER 300MM)	\$2,098,599.59
1315: AMMUNITION (75MM THROUGH 125MM)	\$1,630,527.35

One “guns and ammunition” transaction for \$5,640 was simply entered as “Cable Dude”. Health and Human Services (HHS) coded an ‘Audio Upgrade for Albuquerque, New Mexico’ for **\$105,845** under code: 10-Weapons (FY2010):

As we consider the amount and type of spending on guns, ammunition and military-style equipment by non-military agencies within the United States government, we must be concerned with both accuracy in reporting and also with the exact nature of the equipment being requested by these government agencies.

Here are just some of the other products purchased under guns and ammunition accounting codes:

\$31,600.80

Under the code, “1005: GUNS, THROUGH 30 MM” was listed “Assorted Bread Purchase” by Veterans Affairs (FY2009)

\$183,706.35

On “Gym Equipment” by the Coast Guard (FY2008)

\$6,450

Spent on Ping Pong Balls by the Forest Service (FY2009)

\$50,000

On ‘Environmental Services’ by EPA (FY2009)

\$5,079.20

On ‘Snowmobiles’ by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (FY2008)

\$179,418.81

Spent on copiers and printers, over 54 thousand of those dollars were specifically obligated towards an EPA office in Montana. (Perhaps, we might also want to consider why one EPA office in Montana needs \$54,000 worth of copiers and printers. The coding itself could be making the statement that the pen being mightier than the sword, copiers and printers are necessarily weapons...)

While, we hope our trust in our own government offices is not misplaced, we find ourselves puzzled by these additional obvious mistakes, such as:

\$279,012

‘Spent’ on ‘Nuclear Bombs’ by EPA, Coast Guard, Veterans Affairs, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

\$2.166 million

‘Spent’ on ‘Military Chemical Agents’ by Federal Prison System, State Department, Veterans Affairs, EPA, Coast Guard, Maritime Administration, and Customs and Border Protection.

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In conclusion, we hope that the federally disclosed transactions showcased in this report aid in the education of all stakeholders and thereby fully inform the debate on all sides. There must be a balance between these law enforcement agencies fulfilling their missions and the concerns for an over-militarization of civilian federal agencies.

The Board of Directors at American Transparency (OpenTheBooks.com) thanks our team...

Adam Andrzejewski, founder of OpenTheBooks.com and Chief Executive Officer, provided data interpretation, gave context, and authored this report.

John Hart, Senior Advisor provided drafting, editing and contextual analysis. Matthew Tyrmand, Deputy Director, contributed to the editing and helped disseminate this report to national media.

Craig Mijares, Director of Information Technology at American Transparency, and Laura Reigle, who both helped assemble, organize and/or research datasets.

Frank Bruno, Senior Research Fellow, Hillsdale College, MI, and Daniel Sutkowski, researcher, Loyola University Chicago – who both researched case examples and compiled data for this report.

Special thank you to journalist Dutch Franz who provided his original materials procured through the Freedom of Information Act from Department of Health and Human Services to give context to our findings. Please review Mr. Franz's materials [click here](#):

https://www.openthebooks.com/assets/1/7/dutch_franz_DHHS_FOIA_Records.pdf

DISCLAIMER:

This report quantifies PR spending since FY2007-FY2014 from federal transactions compiled at www.openthebooks.com as a result of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006. To the extent that the government makes mistakes in the reporting of inaccurate or incomplete data, our report will reflect these same mistakes.

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