

ARMED FOR VIOLENCE



**ICE AND CBP'S MULTI-MILLION
DOLLAR SURGE TO AMASS
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS**

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U.S. SENATOR *for* CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government data reveals that, over the past year, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has procured large volumes of weapons and munitions, including for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Border Patrol agents. During the first year of President Trump's second term, **ICE and CBP committed to spending more than \$144 million on weapons, ammunition, and related accessories**, according to uncovered records.

In just one year, ICE's spending commitments on weapons, ammunition, and accessories surged fourfold – an increase of over 360 percent – when compared to ICE's contracts in 2024. In 2025, CBP's contracts for weapons, ammunition, and accessories doubled when compared to CBP's 2024 contract totals. This new spending in 2025 includes contracts by ICE and CBP for:

- **Tens of millions of dollars to buy lethal weapons**, including thousands of AR-style rifles, pistols, and large quantities of accessories, such as optical sights for firearms and suppressors;
- **More than \$30 million for ammunition**; and
- **More than \$25 million to purchase significant quantities of so-called “less-lethal” weapons and crowd control devices**, such as TASERs, pepper sprays, tear gas canisters, and canister launchers.

This massive surge in contracts to procure lethal and “less-lethal” weapons has coincided with DHS's active deployment of thousands of agents around the country and the department's drive to rapidly recruit and hire thousands of new ICE and CBP agents, which has reinforced serious concerns about DHS's vetting and training standards for these agents. **Moreover, records show that DHS's procurement of weapons at immense scale is just beginning**, as these contract awards contemplate even greater spending moving forward.

The uncovered data compiled in this report serves as a stark warning to the American public. The heavily armed nature of immigration enforcement endangers all of us and heightens the risk that federal immigration agents resort to using weapons when escalation and lethal force are unwarranted and avoidable. As Americans across the country have already witnessed, and media footage and crowd-sourced photographs and videos have documented, federal agents have brandished and used such weapons with increasing frequency in communities across the country, including against peaceful observers and protestors – with tragic consequences.

KEY ICE AND CBP CONTRACTS

As part of an ongoing review of federal government procurement data for congressional oversight purposes, this report examines a full year of official data from *USASpending.gov* and the Federal Procurement Data System covering **January 20, 2025, through January 20, 2026**, to identify DHS-related contracts for weapons, ammunition, and related accessories.¹ This effort builds on prior public and press reports that have examined ICE and CBP spending in the wake of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), which President Trump signed into law in July 2025 and provides DHS with an unprecedented \$170 billion in additional funding for immigration enforcement, detention, and border security.²

The federal contracting data reviewed includes a wide range of lethal and “less-lethal” weapons and devices, as well as related accessories, which are often bundled together in several product categories. These include:

- **guns** (AR-style rifles, submachine guns, and pistols);
- **ammunition**;
- **“chemical weapons”** and equipment (such as pepper spray handheld devices, canisters, “detonation distraction devices,” and other “less than lethal” chemical munitions);
- **personal armor** (such as body armor, ballistic helmets, and riot gear);
- **optical sighting and ranging equipment** (such as red dot sights for pistols);
- **miscellaneous weapons** (including pepper spray guns and stun guns);
- **miscellaneous ammunition** (such as “less lethal” bean bag ammunition); and
- **bulk explosives** (compact breaching explosives).

Based on this review of data, the report identifies significant ICE and CBP contracts for weapons, which are broken down by product codes.³ The information surfaced in this report is not exhaustive and likely reflects an undercount. It also does not capture all weapons issued to ICE and CBP agents. For example, CBP or ICE agents have previously been issued shotguns, other handguns, and even .50 caliber guns.⁴ The figures highlighted throughout the report underscore, nonetheless, the extent to which both agencies within DHS have dramatically ramped up commitments to acquire sophisticated and deadly gear usually reserved for the U.S. military and highly trained, specialized police units with specific and narrow emergency missions, such as hostage rescue and SWAT units.⁵

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This review reveals that, during the first year of President Trump's second term, ICE and CBP have committed to spend **more than \$144 million on weapons, ammunition, and related accessories**. This massive surge in contracts to procure lethal and "less-lethal" weapons parallels DHS's deployments of thousands of agents around the country and additional billions of dollars in funding to recruit thousands of new federal immigration officers.⁶

Data collected from *USASpending.gov* and the Federal Procurement Data System reveals a drastic increase in spending commitments by ICE and CBP in 2025 across several weapons categories compared to spending by the same DHS agencies in 2024.⁷ In the first year of the Trump-Vance Administration, DHS dedicated significant amounts specifically to lethal weapons, including:

- **ICE increased its overall contracts for weapons, ammunition, and related accessories by more than 360 percent. These contract awards climbed from \$16 million in 2024 to more than \$76 million in 2025.** The majority of these new spending commitments went to small arms, ordnance, and ordnance accessories manufacturing, including \$30 million for personal armor and \$15.46 million for "guns, through 30mm." The "guns" product category includes pistols, AR-style rifles, submachine guns, and accessories.⁸
- **CBP contracted for more than \$68 million on weapons, ammunition, and related accessories, including at least \$9 million to procure guns. This contract is more than double what CBP committed to spend in 2024,** when CBP spent \$32.97 million on the same product and manufacturing categories.
- Records show that contracts for guns by both agencies accelerated in the second half of 2025. **From June 2025 to November 2025, ICE and CBP obligated more than \$23 million combined specifically to buy lethal firearms,** which coincides with new funding that became available to both agencies upon President Trump signing the OBBBA into law on July 4, 2025.

The remainder of the \$144 million awarded by ICE and CBP in 2025 was for other contracts for small arms, ammunition, and ordnance categories.

This report breaks down ICE and CBP contracts in two broad categories: (1) weapons, ammunition, and related accessories, and (2) so-called "less lethal" weapons and gear, such as tear gas, TASERs, pepper sprays, and pepper ball guns.

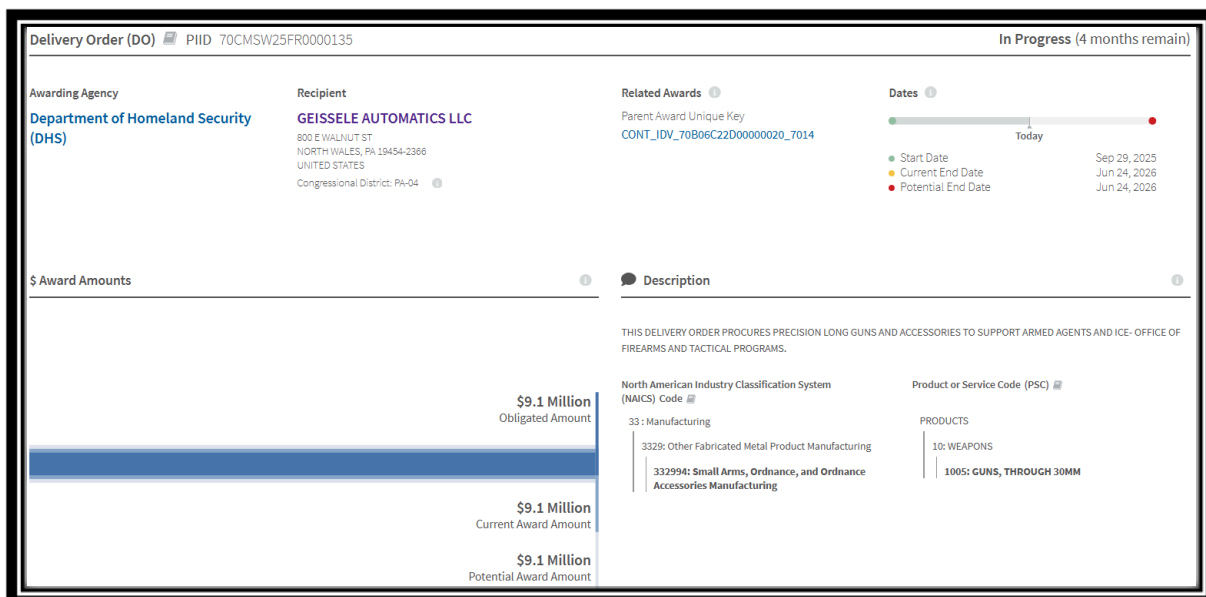


John Locher/Associated Press

ICE and CBP Contracts for Thousands of Lethal Weapons

Two companies provided the majority of gun purchases: *Geissele Automatics, LLC*, and *Glock, Inc.*, which are both major firearm manufacturers.

On September 29, 2025, ICE finalized with *Geissele Automatics* a delivery order purchase of **\$9.1 million** for “precision long guns and accessories to support armed agents and ICE-Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs.”⁹



The *Geissele* Border Patrol Rifle is an AR-style rifle with military specifications available in short barreled, semi-automatic, standard patrol rifle, and marksman versions.¹⁰ A civilian version retails for approximately \$1,700 to \$1,900.¹¹ Although the per unit cost and total number of firearms purchased under this contract are not publicly available, a rough estimate, based on the publicly known cost of a civilian version of these rifles, suggests that ICE may acquire at least several thousand such rifles. Even if ICE is paying substantially more for a *Geissele* Border Patrol Rifle than the cost of civilian versions, this contract will still enable ICE to acquire thousands of AR-style rifles.



Geissele Border Patrol SBR (Short Barrel Rifle)¹²

ICE extended the *Geissele* contract order in November 2025, giving *Geissele* more time to deliver the rifles.¹³

On the same day as ICE's purchase order, CBP ordered from *Geissele* \$3.1 million in "duty rifles for Customs and Border Protection."¹⁴ Based on the same rough estimate as above, this order could enable CBP to acquire more than 1,500 AR-style rifles.

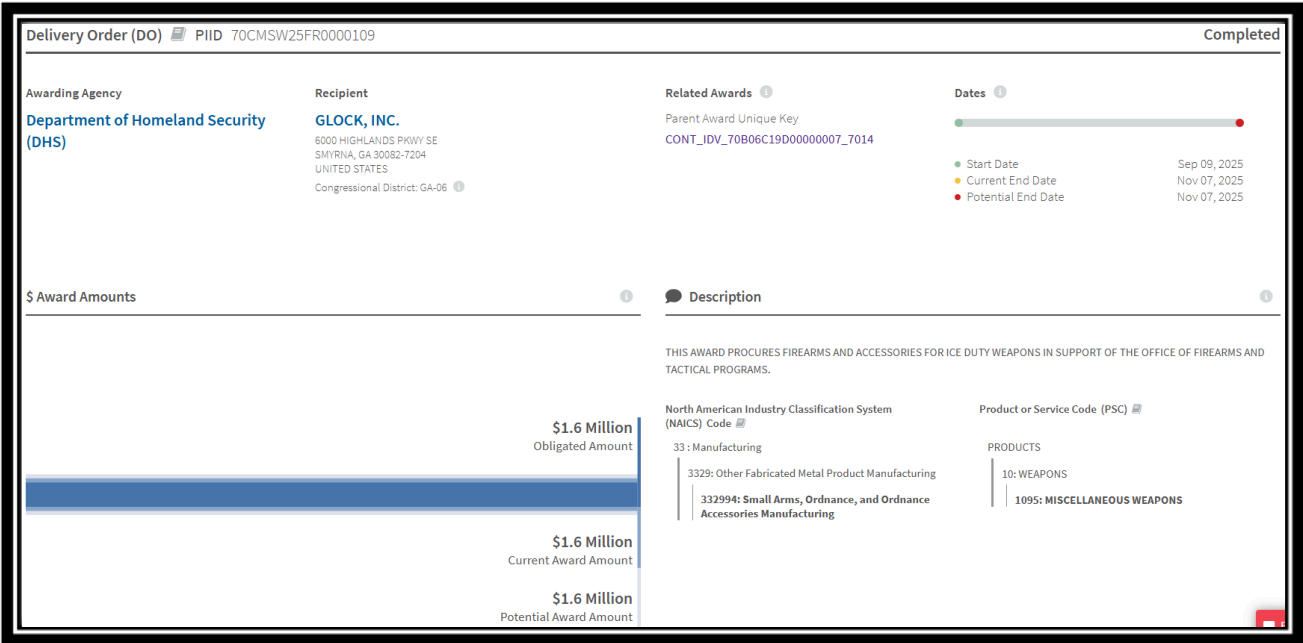
When combined with ICE's purchase described above, this means that, just in 2025, **ICE and CBP have together placed orders to purchase thousands of new high-powered lethal weapons at taxpayer expense.**

ICE and CBP have together placed orders to purchase thousands of new high-powered lethal weapons at taxpayer expense.

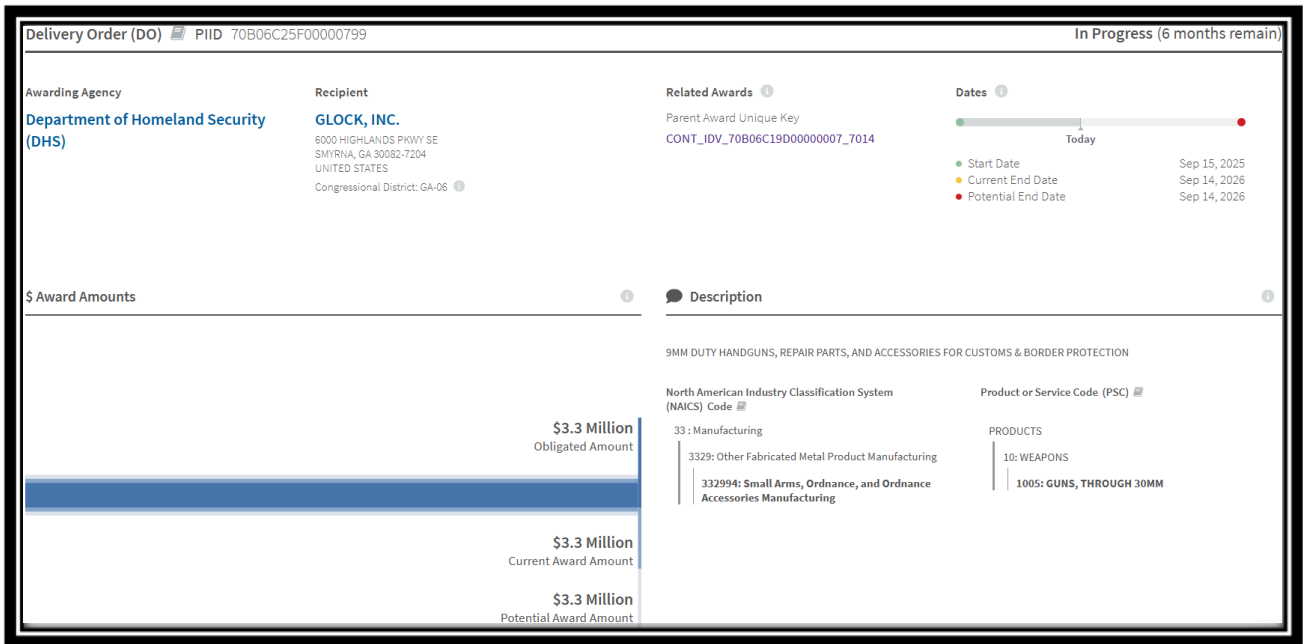


Agents carrying AR-style rifles with suppressors in Chicago, Illinois, on October 4, 2025.
Photo by Jim Vondruska/Reuters¹⁵

In September 2025, ICE also placed an order with *Glock, Inc.* for **\$1,575,000** for “firearms and accessories for ICE duty weapons” from an “indefinite delivery” contract for 9mm handguns and accessories.¹⁶



One week later, CBP ordered **\$3.25 million** in “9mm duty handguns, repair parts, and accessories” from *Glock, Inc.*¹⁷



On January 20, 2026, CBP placed another order with *Glock* worth **\$644,544** for 9mm handguns, following several other orders worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.¹⁸



Standard Glock G19X for law enforcement¹⁹

Although the per handgun cost to ICE and CBP does not appear to be public, *Glock* G19 pistols like those available to law enforcement retail to the public for around \$500 to \$700.²⁰ An estimate, based on the publicly known cost of such pistols, suggests that CBP's total contract for these weapons, now at roughly \$3.9 million, **could allow CBP to purchase over 6,000 new pistols, while ICE's contract for more than \$1.5 million could deliver upwards of 2,500 additional handguns.**

CBP also agreed to purchase almost \$250,000 worth of 9mm submachine guns.²¹

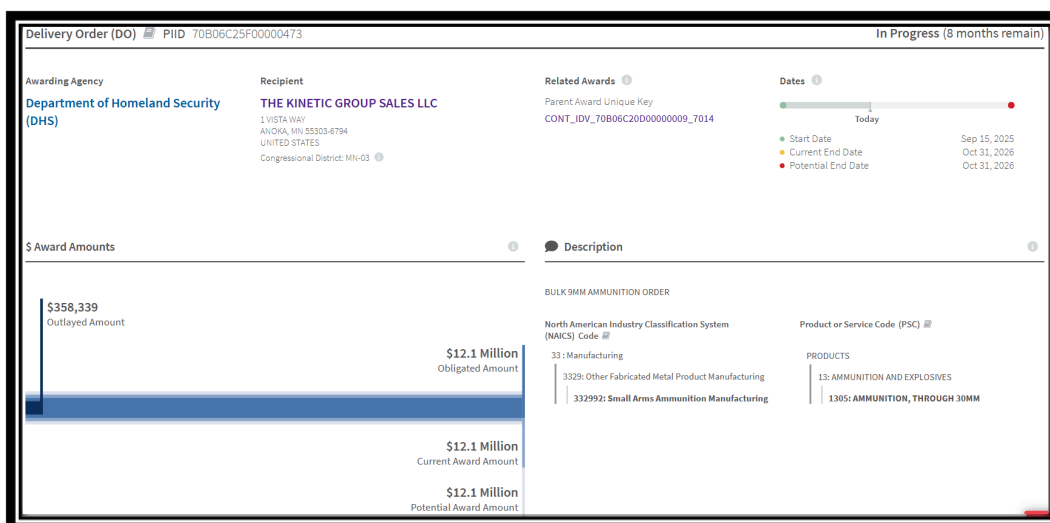
Purchase Order (PO) PIID: 70B06C25P00000302 In Progress (5 months remain)

Awarding Agency	Recipient	Related Awards	Dates
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	B & T USA LLC 6801 N. 54TH ST TAMPA, FL 33610-1913 UNITED STATES Congressional District: FL-14	Parent Award Unique Key N/A	Today Start Date: Aug 13, 2025 Current End Date: Aug 12, 2026 Potential End Date: Aug 12, 2026

\$ Award Amounts	Description
\$249,999 Obligated Amount	9MM SUB-MACHINE GUNS FOR CUSTOMS & BORDER PROTECTION
\$249,999 Current Award Amount	North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 33: Manufacturing 3329: Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing 332994: Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing
\$249,999 Potential Award Amount	Product or Service Code (PSC): 10: WEAPONS 1005: GUNS, THROUGH 30MM

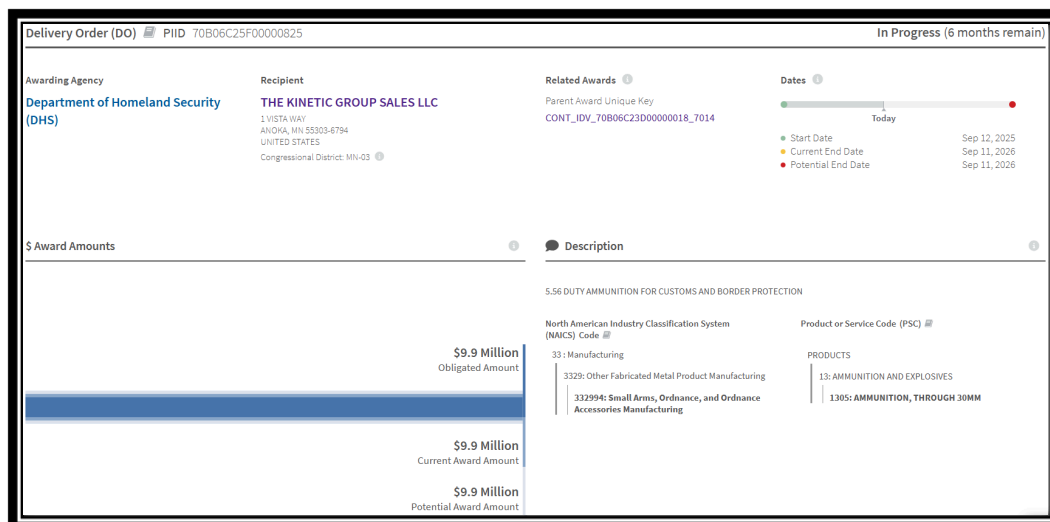
ICE and CBP Are Amassing Ammunition

USASpending.gov records show that ICE and CBP contracted for **more than \$30 million for ammunition** in 2025. CBP agreed to spend \$12.1 million on September 15, 2025, on “bulk 9mm ammunition,” the caliber²² of ammunition needed for federal law enforcement *Glock* pistols.²³



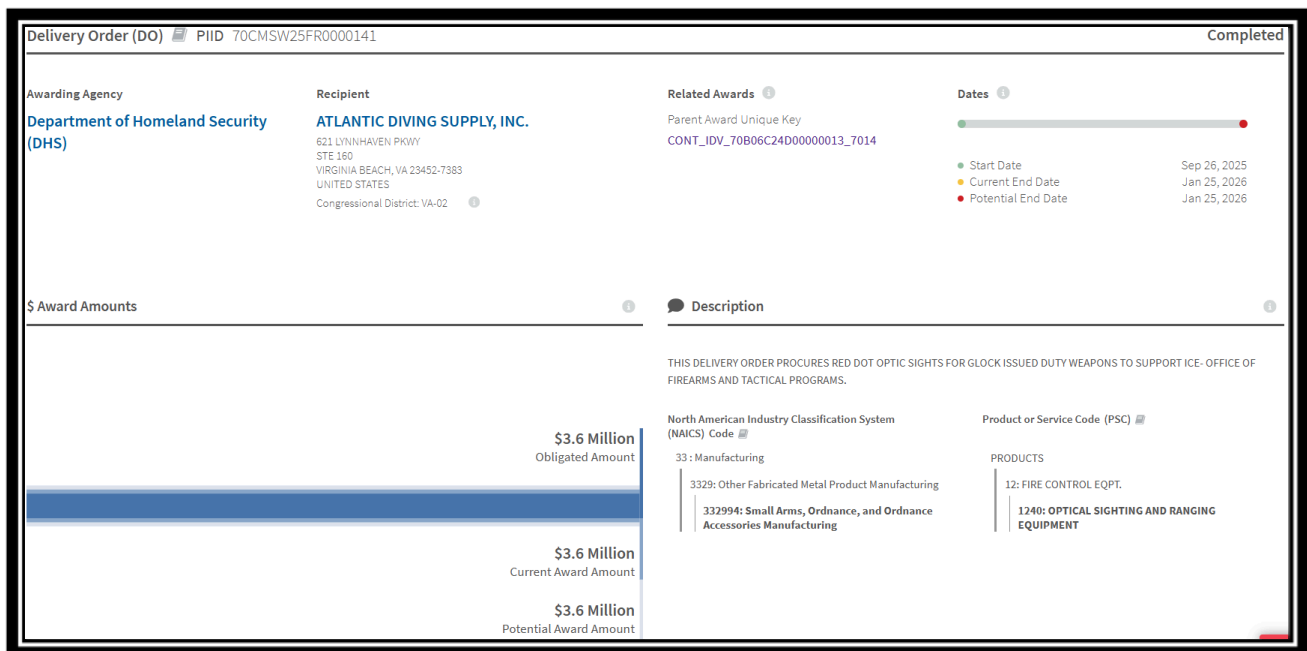
Although the per bullet cost also does not appear to be public, a previous CBP contract in 2019 reportedly charged 30 cents per round for 9mm ammunition.²⁴ Assuming that CBP is paying the same 30 cent per round rate, CBP’s new purchase could enable it to receive **more than 40 million rounds of 9mm ammunition.**²⁵

CBP also contracted for **\$9.9 million in “5.56 [caliber] duty ammunition for Customs and Border Protection”** in September 2025.²⁶ The *Geissele* AR-style rifles ordered by CBP shoot 5.56 caliber rounds.²⁷



ICE and CBP Awarded Millions for Gun Accessories

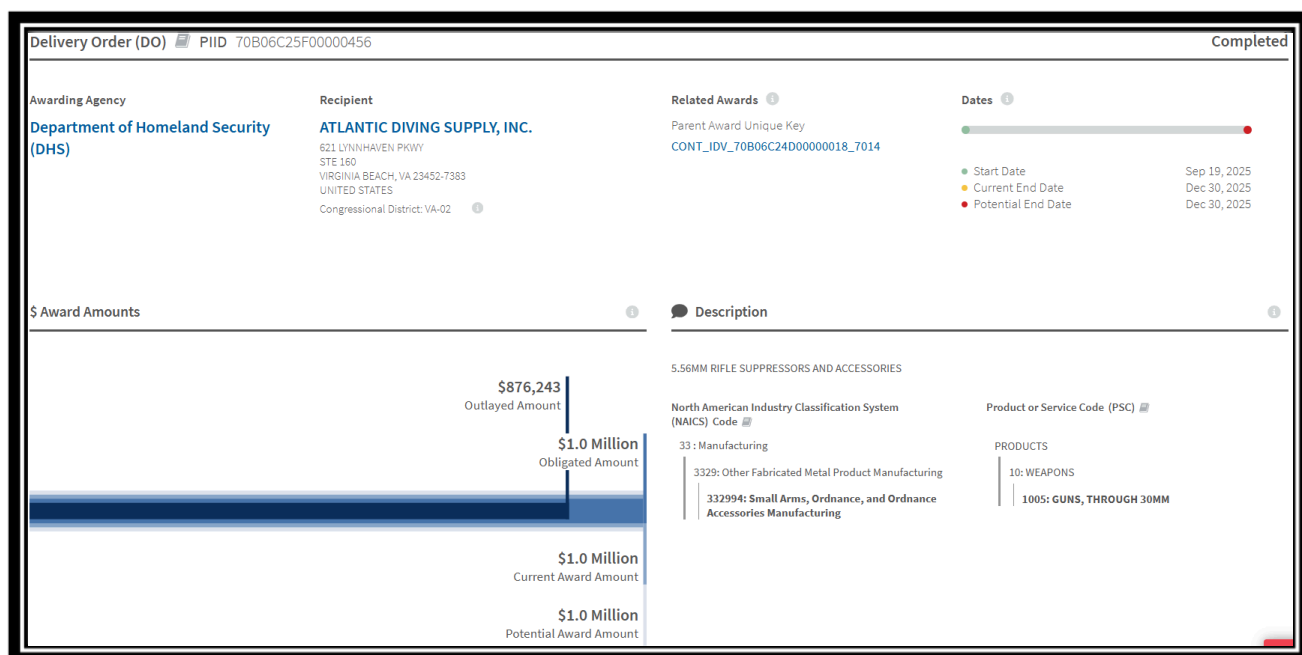
Contracts also show that ICE and CBP have placed orders for **millions of dollars** to purchase a range of **additional accessories for these weapons, including optical sights for the Glock pistols, holsters, concealed holsters, pistol lights, and magazines**. For example, CBP awarded **\$2.5 million** for “handgun and rifle sights for Customer and Border Protection,” of which **\$1.9 million** has already been “outlayed” or paid.²⁸ ICE awarded an additional **\$3.6 million** for “red dot optic sights for Glock issued duty weapons to support ICE - Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs.”²⁹



Suppressors

As frequently shown in photographs, CBP's AR-style rifles have been equipped with numerous accessories, including sound suppressors, which are also called silencers. **On September 16, 2025, CBP obligated more than \$1 million for “5.56mm rifle suppressors and accessories” to Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc., a large federal contractor.**³⁰

This rifle accessory claims to reduce more than 99 percent of muzzle flash from a weapon and is “built to withstand the rigors of combat.”



A contract modification in October 2025 revealed that items to be purchased as part of the contract include “SF3P-556-1/2-28 Suppressor Adapter[s].”³¹ SF3P-556-1/2-28 is the Universal Product Code (UPC) for a Surefire-brand flash hider named the “SOCOM 3-Prong Flash Hider.”³² This rifle accessory claims to reduce more than 99 percent of muzzle flash from a weapon and is “built to withstand the rigors of combat.”³³



Still image from *Surefire.com* marketing video

The accessory also serves as a mounting adapter for “SureFire SOCOM Series sound suppressors,” as depicted below from an older model. CBP has already paid more than \$875,000 on this contract, meaning that most of the suppressors and accessories have been delivered.³⁴



Still image from *Surefire.com* marketing video³⁵

“Less Lethal” Weapons: Chemical Munitions and TASERS

Records show that **ICE and CBP contracted to purchase more than \$25 million in “less lethal” weapons and supplies.** These so-called “less lethal” weapons include tear gas, “conducted energy devices” called TASERS, pepper sprays, and pepper ball guns. For example, ICE and CBP committed in 2025 **nearly \$5 million** to purchase items within the category of “chemical weapons and equipment.” Although these weapons generally do not kill when used on their own, they can cause serious injury and impairment, as well as long-term, even permanent, health complications, and impact communities’ environments.³⁶

These weapons have featured prominently in ICE and CBP interactions with observers and protestors, as depicted below. A CBP agent sprayed Alex Pretti in the face with pepper spray while Pretti was trying to assist another individual, just seconds before he was beaten and shot by CBP agents on January 24, 2026.³⁷

A CBP agent sprays Alex Pretti with pepper spray shortly before Pretti was shot and killed. Still from video by Philophon via Reddit.³⁸



In September 2025, CBP renewed a five-year contract for an indefinite (open-ended) contract for Oleoresin Capsicum (pepper spray) handheld spray devices, which the Trump Administration first awarded in 2020.³⁹ The new 2025 contract allows CBP to purchase up to 13,000 pepper spray units per month and permits spending up to **\$7,500,000** over the life of the contract. At that volume, were DHS to purchase the full amount permitted by the contract, CBP would have sufficient stock to use 400 pepper spray units every day for five years.

In the first three months of the new contract, CBP ordered at least \$183,385 of pepper sprays.⁴⁰ That total is likely an undercount as the contract permits orders as small as \$100, and federal law currently only requires public reporting of awards more than \$25,000.⁴¹

Images from ICE and CBP operations around the country document agents deploying these “less lethal” weapons, such as pepper sprays, against peaceful protestors and observers, including at point blank range into protestors’ faces.



ICE agent threatens a protestor with pepper spray in Durango, Colorado. Photo by Josh Stephenson/Special to the Herald⁴²



A federal agent sprays a protester with pepper spray near where Renee Good was shot on Jan. 7, 2026, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Photo by Ellen Schmidt/MinnPost.⁴³



Photo by Richard Tsong-Taatarii/The Minnesota Star Tribune

In August 2025, CBP also signed an indefinite delivery contract for up to **\$7.5 million** in products with United Tactical Systems, LLC, doing business as *Pepperball Technologies*.⁴⁴ *Pepperball Technologies* sells weapons similar to paintball guns to law enforcement that shoot “pepperball” rounds filled with the same chemical as that in pepper sprays.⁴⁵

Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contract		PIID 70B06C25D00000019		Open (4 years, 7 months remain)																			
Awarding Agency Department of Homeland Security (DHS)		Recipient UNITED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, LLC 28101 N BALLARD DR STE F LAKE FOREST, IL 60045-60045 UNITED STATES Congressional District: IL-10		Related Awards Parent Award Unique Key N/A																			
				Dates Today Start Date: Sep 18, 2025 Ordering Period End Date: Sep 17, 2030																			
\$ Award Amounts		Description																					
Awards Under this IDV: This IDV		LESS LETHAL PRESSURIZED AIR LAUNCHING SYSTEMS WITH ACCESSORIES, PROJECTILES, AND PARTS.																					
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Unlike pepper spray cans, which require the user to be close to a target, the pepperball guns can deliver potent pepper spray at up to 100-foot range. Numerous reports show that ICE and CBP have shot pepperball guns at peaceful protestors, including a pastor struck in the head in Chicago in September 2025.⁴⁶



Pastor David Black directly before and after he was shot with a pepper ball. Still from video by Kelly Hayes.⁴⁷

In September 2025, CBP awarded a contract for more than \$1 million to *Pepperball Technologies* for its “less lethal pressurized air launchers.”⁴⁸ CBP awarded an additional \$98,666.25 in January 2026 alone for “pepperball projectiles for crowd control to support ICE.”⁴⁹

Crowd Control Launchers

In September 2025, CBP also awarded **\$1 million** for 40mm round “FN303 air launchers,” which shoot large crowd control projectiles containing a payload.⁵⁰ The manufacturer of FN303 launchers states that “the primary effect of the projectile is trauma, which directly neutralizes the aggressor. Secondary effects from the projectiles can be delivered via a chemical payload depending on mission requirements.”⁵¹ CBP agents have been regularly photographed brandishing these weapons and similar launchers in situations with peaceful observers.



Stills from video of CBP with various pepper guns, including one shot at an individual's face on January 7, 2026, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Status Coup News via New York Times.⁵²





FN303 Less Lethal Launcher⁵³



Federal agents carry “less-lethal” projectile weapons in Los Angeles in June 2025. Photo by Carlin Stiehl/Los Angeles Times⁵⁴

ICE and CBP contracts for pepper sprays and crowd control launchers were eclipsed by spending on TASERS. A TASER is a brand-name electroshock weapon that fires barbed probes delivering high voltage to cause a loss of muscular control. In September 2025 alone, ICE and CBP contracted to purchase more than **\$11 million** in TASER guns and supplies from Axon Enterprises, Inc., which manufactures the TASER brand weapons, categorized in spending records as “miscellaneous weapons.”⁵⁵



Axon TASER 10, which fires up to 10 electrified projectiles⁵⁶

The majority of these “less-lethal” weapons purchases followed a federal judge’s finding that ICE and CBP **“unleashed crowd control weapons indiscriminately and with surprising savagery”** in Southern California in June and July 2025, just weeks before the purchase of the TASERs.⁵⁷



Federal agents at McArthur Park, Los Angeles, California on July 7, 2025. Photo by Damian Dovarganes/AP⁵⁸

After reviewing the evidence, the judge wrote in her ruling:

In downtown Los Angeles, journalists were repeatedly hit with pepper balls—plastic projectiles filled with a chemical irritant—while taking cover behind media trucks. In Maywood, federal agents teargassed a small group of protestors, including teens, senior[s], and local officials. In Paramount, two reporters were shot in the head with rubber bullets. In Camarillo and Carpinteria, federal agents deployed countless volleys of tear gas, rubber bullets, and smoke bombs on family members of detained farm workers, concerned public officials, journalists, and protestors. These were not isolated incidents. Indeed, the record includes detailed and credible declarations from nearly 50 journalists, legal observers, and protestors averring that federal law enforcement agents used rubber bullets, pepper balls, tear gas, and other crowd control weapons on them at protests from June 6 through July 10, 2025.⁵⁹

CONCLUSION

Since the start of the Trump-Vance Administration, Americans have witnessed the widespread deployment and escalatory tactics of armed federal immigration and law enforcement agents in communities across the country. Many of these agents have been armed with high-powered, military-grade weapons, as well as an array of “less lethal” weapons and accessories.

The consequences have been tragic, even fatal.

Agents affiliated with DHS most recently killed Renee Good and Alex Pretti in Minneapolis in January 2026 and injured many others since their deployments starting in Los Angeles in June 2025. Additional reports and allegations have surfaced of ICE and CBP agents using weapons in encounters that resulted in deaths and injuries over the past year.⁶⁰

Against this backdrop, this report seeks not only to shine a light on the significant increase in spending by ICE and CBP on weapons, but also to sound the alarm about DHS’s growing plans to build a heavily-armed domestic police force.



CBP agents ride an armored vehicle near MacArthur Park, Los Angeles, on July 7, 2025. Photo by Patrick T. Fallon/AFP via Getty Images.⁶¹

APPENDIX I – METHODOLOGY

To assess spending commitments by ICE and CBP on weapons and related accessories, this report surveyed federal government spending obligations and outlays.⁶² To capture items already purchased or ordered, the review focused on federal action obligations, which are the “amount of Federal government’s obligation . . . or liability, in dollars, for an award transaction.”⁶³ Some federal spending also occurs via Indefinite Delivery Vehicles to facilitate supply and ordering. In these “indefinite” contracts, an agency contracts for capacity up to a maximum amount, and later places specific orders using the Indefinite Delivery Vehicles. These types of contracts provide a government agency flexibility to increase orders, replenish stock more quickly, and place new orders swiftly, depending on needs.

As a result, this report captures purchasing contracts at various stages of delivery, meaning that ICE and CBP have already accepted delivery of some of these weapons, while more are in the process of being delivered.⁶⁴ Per unit price is typically not public information in federal law enforcement spending, although this report notes, where possible, the estimated number of weapons these funds could purchase based on public pricing estimates.

The figures cited in this report likely reflect an undercount of contracted spending in this domain, since the data surveyed for this report does not reflect payments made or spending that have not yet been published in public databases. This data also does not include funds spent by other components within DHS. For instance, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), which trains new federal law enforcement agents (including ICE), reported purchasing an additional \$18 million on guns, ammunition, other weapons, and weapons accessories in 2025.⁶⁵

APPENDIX II – ICE AND CBP WEAPONS IN USE



Los Angeles, California in June 2025. Photo by Eric Thayer/AP.⁶⁶



ICE agent firing a pepper round at Rev. Jorge Bautista's face in Alameda, California on October 23, 2025. Photo by David Bacon.⁶⁷



An ICE agent sprays pepper spray at a protester in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Associated Press.⁶⁸



Border Patrol agent aims a "less lethal" launcher at a protestor in Minneapolis, Minnesota at location where Renee Good was killed. Photo by Tim Evans/Reuters⁶⁹



CBP agents carry a man in St. Paul, Minnesota, while an official CBP photographer takes a picture and Gregory Bovino watches in the background. Photo by Scott Olson/Getty Images.⁷⁰



An ICE agent points a handgun at onlookers in Hyattsville, Maryland. Photo by Ralph Talisman.⁷¹



A CBP agent threatens a man with a “less lethal” weapon on the South Side of Chicago Oct. 14, 2025. Photo by Jim Vondruska/Reuters.⁷²



Gregory Bovino, CBP commander-at-large, prepares to throw a gas canister in Chicago, Illinois. Photo by Anthony Vazquez/Sun-Times.⁷³

ENDNOTES

¹ USASpending.gov is the official open data source for federal spending information, including contracts, grants, and loans. *About UsaSpending.gov*, U.S. Dep't of Treasury, <https://www.usaspending.gov/about>. Spending is classified by the Product and Service Code (PSC) as well as by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). PSCs describes the type of product or service purchased by contract spending. See *What are Product and Service Codes (PSC)?*, U.S. Dep't of Treasury, <https://www.usaspending.gov/federal-spending-guide>. NAICS codes classify the businesses in order to analyze how much money the government spends by industry. *What is the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)?*, USASpending.gov, <https://www.usaspending.gov/federal-spending-guide>.

² See Pub. L. 119-21, 139 Stat. 80 § 100052 (2025); *What's in the Big Beautiful Bill? Immigration & Border Security Unpacked*, American Immigr. Council (July 14, 2025), <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/fact-sheet/big-beautiful-bill-immigration-border-security/>; See also *H.R.1 Bill History – Congressional Records References (119th Congress)*, Congress.gov, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1/all-actions> (The Senate passed the bill by a 51-50 vote, with Vice President J.D. Vance casting the tie breaking vote. Three Republican Senators voted with all Democratic and Independent Senators in opposition to the bill. In the House of Representatives, the bill passed by a 218-214 vote, with two Republicans joining all Democrats in opposition.).

³ Federal contract awards are classified into Product and Service Codes (PSCs), which describes the type of product or service purchased by contract spending. U.S. Dep't of Treasury, *Analyst's Guide to Federal Spending Data*, <https://www.usaspending.gov/federal-spending-guide> (last visited Jan. 29, 2026).

⁴ E.g., U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., *Purchase and Usage of Ammunition for 2015, Fiscal Year 2016 Report to Cong. 7* (2016), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Departmental%20Management%20and%20Operations%20-%20Purchase%20and%20Usage%20of%20Ammunition%20for%202015.pdf>.

⁵ Thomas Gibbons-Neff, *ICE Agents Bring Military-Grade Weapons to Minnesota Doorsteps*, *The New York Times*, Jan. 29, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/28/us/ice-agent-weapons-minneapolis.html>.

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