

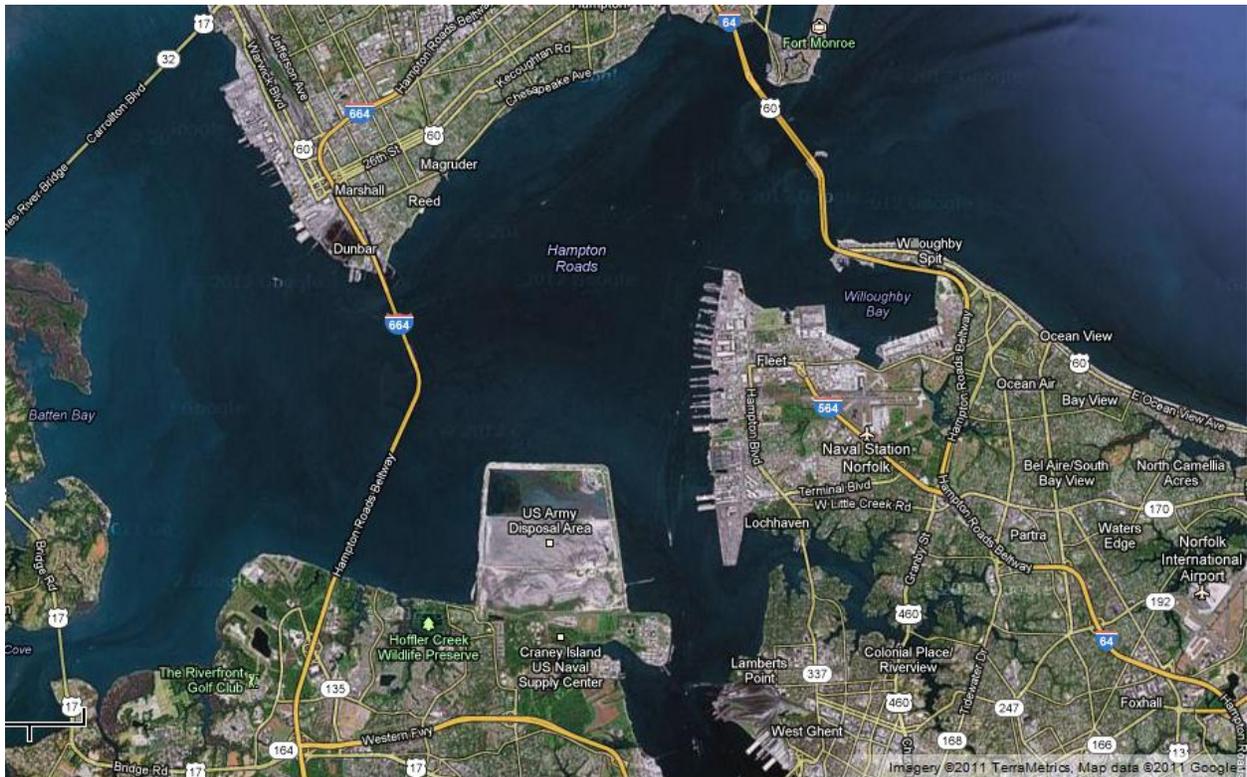


Direct Economic Impact of Federal Spending within Hampton Roads

FY 2009 – 2010

By Marco A. Martin

Release Date: July 16, 2012



Acknowledgments

I would like to first credit my supervisor, retired Rear Admiral Craig Quigley, for his continuous support, feedback and proof reading of this entire work. Without his direction, this work would not be possible. I would also like to thank the staff members of the Hampton Roads Military and Federal Facilities Alliance and Hampton Roads Partnership. A special thanks goes to Greg Grootendorst of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission and Vinod Agarwal of Old Dominion University, who enriched my knowledge with their exceptional insights into economics. In addition, I must thank the various Freedom of Information Act and Public Affairs Officers for their valuable data contributions. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the many fellow Old Dominion University business classmates who provided much-valued feedback and ideas.

Marco Martin

Executive Summary

This research quantifies the total amount of federal spending in Hampton Roads. This document was compiled by Marco Alexander Martin, an Economic Intern at the Hampton Roads Military and Federal Facilities Alliance, during the period of June 2011 to May 2012, under the supervision of retired Rear Admiral Craig Quigley, Executive Director of the Hampton Roads Military and Federal Facilities Alliance. Martin conducted the work as a student at Old Dominion University's Undergraduate School of Business in Norfolk, VA.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2010, direct federal expenditures in Hampton Roads totaled just under \$20.9 billion; the federal presence in Hampton Roads was responsible for more than 47% of the region's gross product.¹ This number consists of about \$10.9 billion for the compensation of approximately 159,000 federal personnel, and nearly \$10 billion for contracting with private industry. The data in this document was obtained through requests under the Freedom of Information Act to the various federal agencies with a significant presence in the region. This document also contains primary source data, as noted. The few agencies that did not respond to our requests for information are noted on the following pages. While Fiscal Year 2010 is quite a ways in the rear-view mirror, this was the latest date for which all agencies were able to present data. Updates to this information will be conducted every 2-3 years.

¹ SOURCE: Based on Dr. James V. Koch's estimate of military-only impact as 46.1%, the addition of all other elements of the federal sector in the region would comfortably push this figure to "greater than 47%."

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary..... | 3 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Who We Are..... | 5 |
| Our Mission..... | 5 |
| Methodology..... | 5 |
| Department of Commerce..... | 6 |
| Department of Defense | 7 |
| Navy & Marine Corps..... | 7 |
| Army & Army Corps of Engineers | 7 |
| Air Force..... | 8 |
| United States Joint Forces Command..... | 8 |
| NASA Langley Research Center..... | 10 |
| Department of Energy | 11 |
| Department of Homeland Security..... | 12 |
| Coast Guard..... | 12 |
| Customs and Border Protection..... | 12 |
| Secret Service..... | 12 |
| Department of the Interior | 14 |
| Department of Justice..... | 15 |
| Department of Labor | 16 |
| Department of Transportation | 17 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs..... | 18 |
| Other Federal Agencies and Their Impact | 19 |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 19 |
| Social Security Administration | 19 |
| General Services Administration..... | 19 |
| Government Accountability Office | 20 |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Commission..... | 20 |
| Education Impact..... | 20 |

Introduction

Hampton Roads is renowned for its federal facilities. The region also has public and private shipyards, and over 850 miles of waterfront property.² These attributes contribute to the stability of the region's economy. This study will focus on the direct spending on federal salaries/pensions and procurement contracts for goods and services across Hampton Roads.

Who We Are

The Hampton Roads Military and Federal Facilities Alliance (HRMFFA) is an initiative of the Hampton Roads Mayors and Chairs Caucus. The Alliance was established to collectively focus area efforts to preserve and grow federal capabilities within the region. HRMFFA was incorporated within the Commonwealth of Virginia in March 2006, under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as a tax exempt, not-for-profit corporation.

Our Mission

The mission of HRMFFA is to attract, retain and grow military and federal facilities for the common good and welfare of the residents of Hampton Roads. The Alliance achieves these goals through regional advocacy and influence in an effort to access the capabilities and investments owned, operated or funded by the federal government.

Methodology

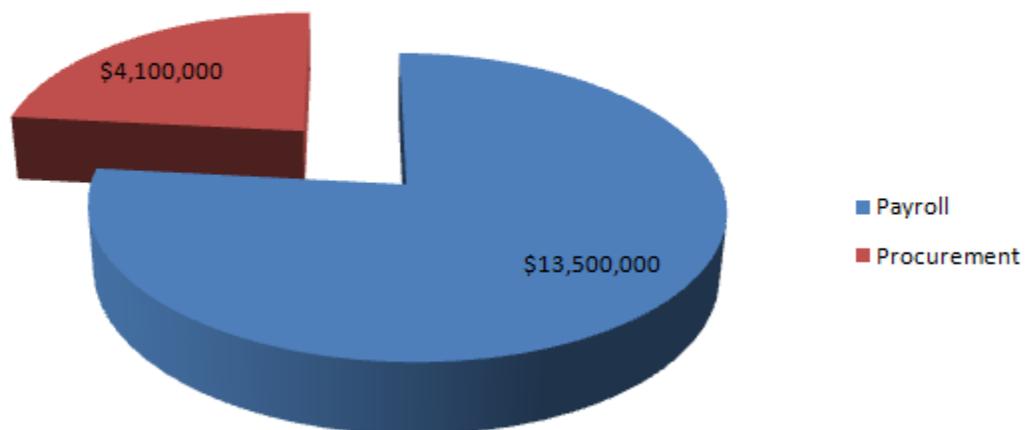
The direct economic impact of the federal government on Hampton Roads was estimated using primary and secondary data from government publications, economic reports and public records. Given the numerous sources of data, certain data points may not be directly comparable. For the purposes of this report, "direct spending" refers to the total amount of compensation (salary, benefits, etc.) and dollar amounts spent on procurement (goods and services) and other expenditures in Hampton Roads. The data applies to Fiscal Year 2010. The Hampton Roads region is herein defined as the Cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach and Williamsburg; and the Counties of Isle of Wight, James City and York.

² Hampton Roads Planning District Commission

Department of Commerce

The United States Department of Commerce is tasked with promoting job creation, economic growth, sustainable development and improved standards of living for all Americans by working in partnership with businesses, universities, communities and the nation's workforce.³ The primary Department of Commerce presence in Hampton Roads is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA offices and sites in the region amount to a direct spending impact of \$17.6 million. \$13.5 million for 275 jobs, and \$4.1 million for procurement of goods and services.⁴

Department of Commerce FY 2010 Direct Spending



³ SOURCE: <http://www.commerce.gov/>

⁴ SOURCE: Sandra Manning, Director for Workforce Management

Department of Defense

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has the largest budget allocation of any federal agency. The DoD synchronizes and oversees all agencies and functions of the government directly involving national security and the armed forces. For purposes of this study, the organizations captured under the Department of Defense are the United States Navy, Air Force and Army. As expected, the DoD makes up, by a wide margin, the majority of the financial impact on Hampton Roads—approximately \$17.3 billion in direct federal spending, split nearly evenly between payroll and procurement. This spending supports over 145,500 jobs, about 100,000 of which are uniformed military positions and the balance are made up of civil servants or non-appropriated employees. In addition, there are an estimated 59,200 retirees and survivors that draw DoD pensions.

Navy & Marine Corps

The Navy Department, which includes both the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps, accounts for a sizeable majority of the \$17.3 billion total, providing approximately 120,300 jobs and compensation and benefits for over 47,500 retirees and survivors, by way of \$8.2 billion in payroll spending and nearly \$5.3 billion in procurement. The Navy Department employed about 82,500 active duty and 37,800 civil service and non-appropriated personnel in FY2010.⁵

Army & Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army and Army Corps of Engineers made up the next largest portions of DoD spending, with a combined estimated total of over \$2.1 billion, including just under \$1.2 billion from Army Corps of Engineers and around \$1 billion from the Army. The Army and the Army Corps of Engineers in Hampton Roads employed approximately 10,500 military personnel and civil servants, and provided benefits to about 4,100 retirees and survivors⁶. Over 10,200 of the total number of military personnel were Army⁷ and over \$742 million was spent on their compensation,⁸ including the \$2.4 million spent on 84 National Guard employees⁹ and \$105 million on benefits for retirees and survivors.⁴ The remaining 300 personnel were in the Army Corps of Engineers, with an approximate \$35.2 million spent on their payroll.¹⁰ The remaining \$1.4 billion was spent on procurement and contracts, with about \$1.1 billion from the Army

⁵ SOURCE: Navy Region Mid-Atlantic FY 2010 Economic Impact Report

⁶ SOURCE: <http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/military.pdf>, Estimated figure determined by extrapolation and/or interpolation of current retiree data (No responsive data available through FOIA Request)

⁷ SOURCE: Colonel Reggie L. Austin, USA, Deputy Commander, Joint Base Langley-Eustis

⁸ SOURCE: <http://militarypay.defense.gov/index.html>, Estimated figure determined by extrapolation and/or interpolation of current compensation data (No responsive data available through FOIA Request)

⁹ SOURCE: Russell W. Woodlief, Staff Judge Advocate, Virginia National Guard

¹⁰ SOURCE: Mark Camsky, Chief of Resource Management Office, Army Corps of Engineers

Corps of Engineers⁸ and \$300 million from the Army,¹¹ including \$3.3 million from the Virginia National Guard.⁵

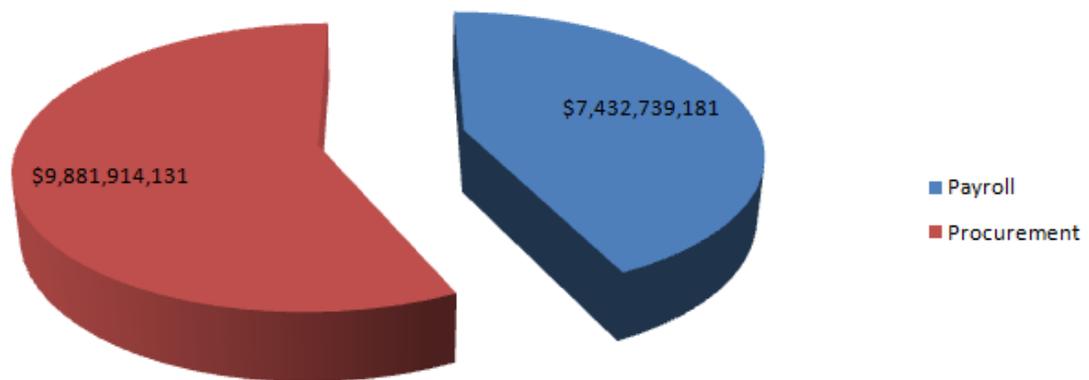
Air Force

The direct economic impact of the U.S. Air Force in FY2010 was approximately \$1.1 billion, employing just under 9,500 military service members, over 3,900 federal civilians, and providing benefits to over 5,400 retirees and survivors⁴ with a total payroll approaching \$763 million. The Air Force also spent close to \$310 million on the procurement of goods and services.¹²

United States Joint Forces Command

The United States Joint Forces Command, (JFCOM), now reformed into Joint Staff Hampton Roads, had an over \$600 million impact on Hampton Roads. With about \$140 million supporting, at the time, more than 1,400 positions, of which 600 were active duty military personnel and about 800 civil servants, JFCOM spent more than \$475 million on procurement.¹³

Department of Defense FY 2010 Direct Spending

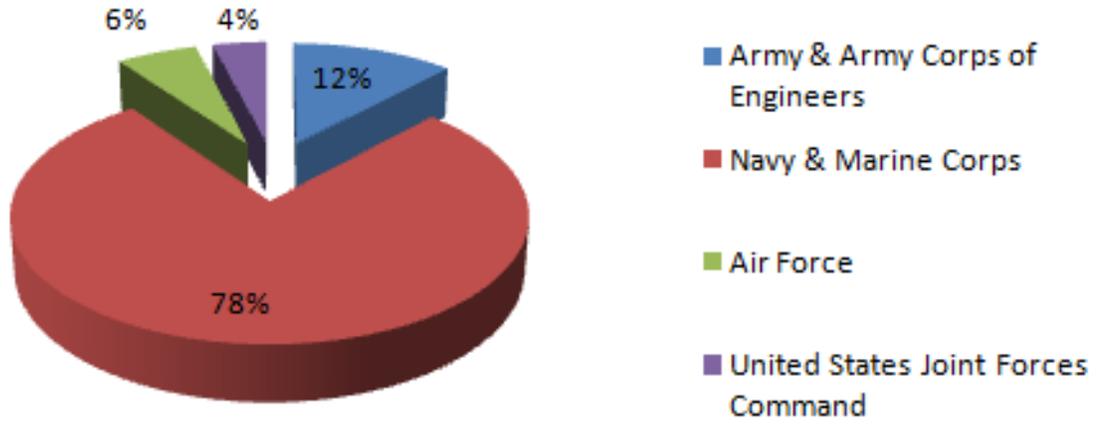


¹¹ SOURCE: Julie Tennant, MICC FOIA Officer, United States Army

¹² SOURCE: FY 2010 Economic Impact Analysis; Langley Air Force Base

¹³ SOURCE: Rebecca Coleman, Public Affairs Office, Joint Chiefs of Staff

FY 2010 Direct Spending by Entity

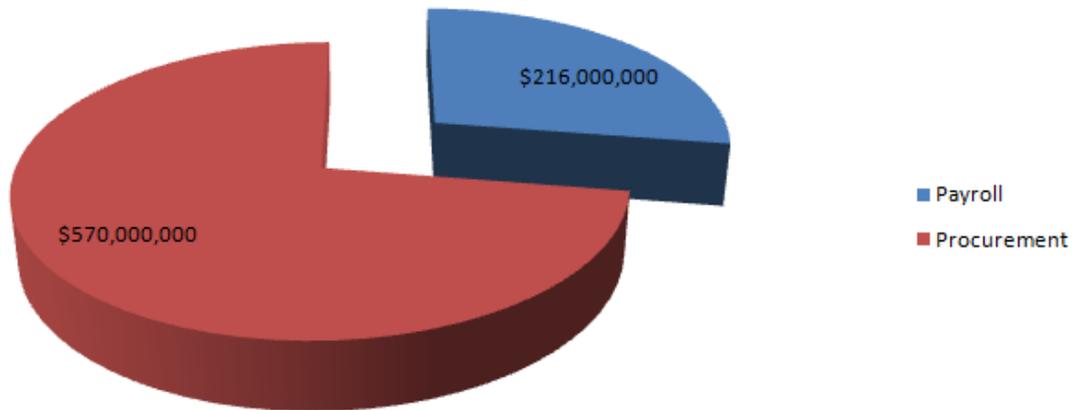


NASA Langley Research Center

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is accountable for the nation's civilian space program and aeronautics and aerospace research. NASA's vision is to "reach for new heights and reveal the unknown so that what we do and learn will benefit all humankind."¹⁴ The primary NASA presence in Hampton Roads is the NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton.

The NASA Langley Research Center employs approximately 3,815 civil servants, spending about \$216 million on payroll and \$570 million on other expenditures and procurement. This totals approximately \$786 million in direct federal spending.¹⁵

NASA Langley Research Center FY 2010 Direct Spending



¹⁴ SOURCE: http://www.nasa.gov/about/highlights/what_does_nasa_do.html

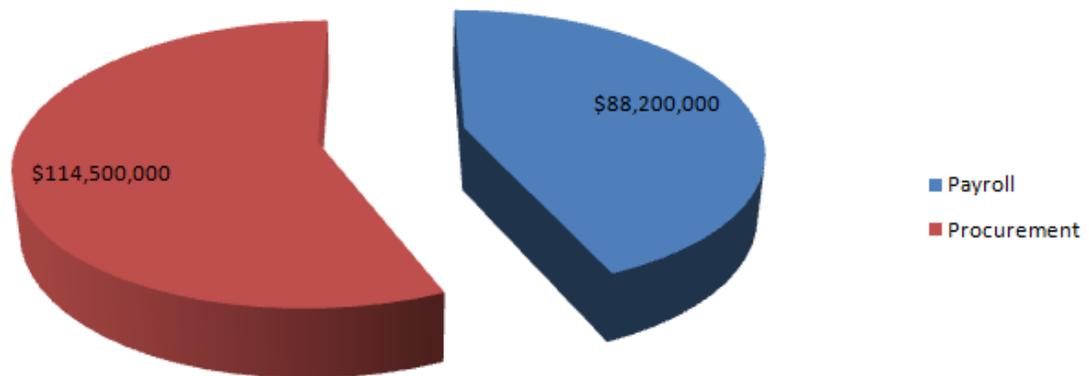
¹⁵ SOURCE: NASA Langley 2010 Annual Report

Department of Energy

The United States Department of Energy (DoE) is the arm of the federal government which addresses policies concerning energy and the handling of nuclear objects, including energy-related research, the nation's nuclear weapons program management, and radioactive waste disposal. Accordingly, the DoE also conducts and/or sponsors more scientific research than any other federal agency. A majority of this research is funded through the Department of Energy national laboratories.

The only significant DoE presence in Hampton Roads is The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, known as Jefferson Lab. It is one of 17 national laboratories funded by the Department of Energy.¹⁶ Jefferson Lab had a total direct economic impact of \$202.7 million in FY2010. \$88.2 million of that amount supported its 1,102 jobs in the region. The remaining \$114.5 million was spent on procurement of goods and services.¹⁷

Department of Energy FY 2010 Direct Spending



¹⁶ SOURCE: <https://www.jlab.org/about-jefferson-lab>

¹⁷ SOURCE: Economic Impact of the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility Fiscal Year 2010

Department of Homeland Security

The United States Department of Homeland Security has the principal responsibility of securing the United States and its protectorates from acts of terrorism, human-made accidents, and natural catastrophes. The DHS has three primary presences in Hampton Roads: United States Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Secret Service.

Coast Guard

“The Coast Guard is an adaptable, responsive military force of maritime professionals whose broad legal authorities, capable assets, geographic diversity and expansive partnerships provide a persistent presence along our rivers, in the ports, littoral regions and on the high seas. Coast Guard presence and impact is local, regional, national and international.”¹⁸

The Coast Guard makes up a sizeable portion, over \$1.0 billion, of total DHS impact, providing approximately 5,050 jobs, and compensation and benefits for nearly 2,100 retirees and survivors, totaling \$486.5 million in payroll spending and nearly \$527.5 million in procurement. The Coast Guard employs about 3,600 active duty and reservists, in addition to approximately 1,450 civil service and non-appropriated personnel.¹⁹

Customs and Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection is one of the largest and most complex components in the Department of Homeland Security. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is tasked with keeping out terrorists, securing and facilitating trade and travel, and enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations, including immigration and drug laws.²⁰

Approximately 160 employees, accounting for nearly \$13.7 million in spending, support these critical responsibilities in Hampton Roads. Of the \$13.7 million, the vast majority, \$13.4 million, goes towards compensation and benefits, and the remaining amount to procurement.²¹

Secret Service

The U.S. Secret Service (USSS) has more than 150 offices throughout the United States and abroad, including a field office in Hampton Roads. The Secret Service is mandated by

¹⁸ SOURCE: <http://www.uscg.mil/top/about/>

¹⁹ SOURCE: LT Jim Hiltz, CG-8 FOIA Officer

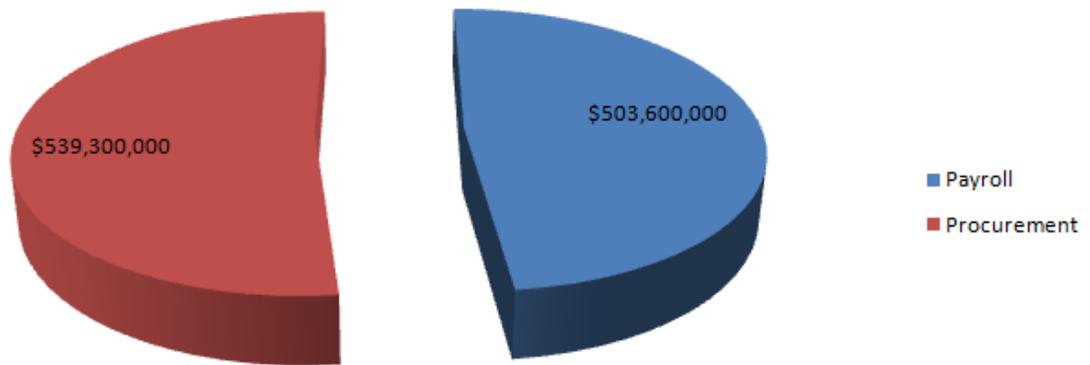
²⁰ SOURCE: <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/about/>

²¹ SOURCE: Millie Gleason, Acting Director, FOIA Division, Office of International Trade

Congress to carry out dual missions; protection of national and visiting foreign leaders, and criminal investigations.²²

Throughout Hampton Roads, the Secret Service employs approximately 45 people²³ with an estimated \$11.4+ million in direct impact. Of this figure, over \$3.7 million²⁴ providing compensation for USSS employees, with the rest being spent on procurement of goods and services.

Department of Homeland Security FY 2010 Direct Spending



²² SOURCE: <http://www.secretservice.gov/whoweare.shtml>

²³ SOURCE: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/budget_bib_fy2010.pdf (Average # of employees per office)

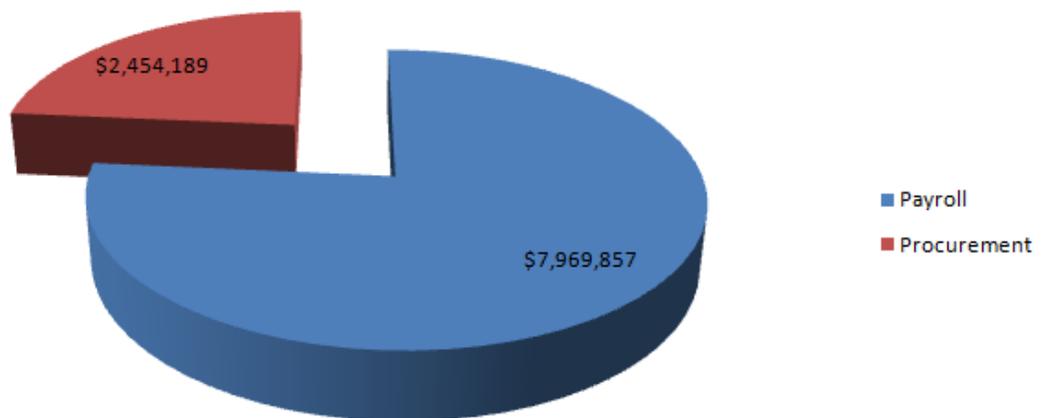
²⁴ <http://secretservicesalary.net/VA/Norfolk/salary/Secret-Service-Salary> (Includes benefits multiplier of 20%)

Department of the Interior

The U.S. Department of the Interior is responsible for conserving and managing nearly all federal land and natural resources. This department also has the task of administering programs that affect Alaska Natives, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians and provincial matters.

In Hampton Roads, Department of the Interior holdings include national historic parks and sites, and wildlife refuges. The department had a collective direct impact of approximately \$10.4 million. The Colonial Historical Park System, which encompasses the Colonial National Historical Park, the Historic Jamestowne site, the Yorktown Battlefield and the Cape Henry Memorial, has a total direct impact of \$7.1 million. \$5.4 million of this total supports 73 jobs, and \$1.7 million geared to the purchase of goods and services for the park system.²⁵ The National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) in Hampton Roads include the Great Dismal Swamp NWR, Nansemond NWR, Back Bay NWR and Plum Tree Island NWR. The refuges create 41 jobs and spend \$2.6 million payroll dollars and \$730 thousand on procurement.^{26 27 28}

Department of the Interior FY 2010 Direct Spending



²⁵ SOURCE: James M. Perry, Public Affairs Officer, Colonial National Historical Park

²⁶ SOURCE: Chris Lowie, Director, Great Dismal Swamp NWR

²⁷ SOURCE: Gina Swoope, Administrative Officer, Back Bay NWR

²⁸ SOURCE: Andy Hofmann, Refuge Manager, Plum Tree Island NWR

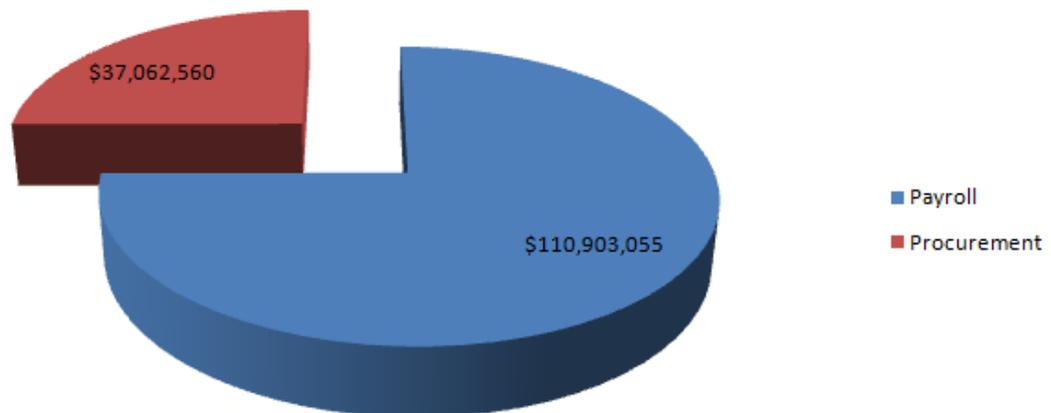
Department of Justice

The U.S. Department of Justice (DoJ) has the mission of enforcing the law and defending the interests of the United States according to the law, ensuring public safety against foreign and domestic threats. The Department of Justice also provides federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime by seeking just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior and ensuring fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.²⁹

The Department of Justice has several agencies across the United States. However, in Hampton Roads the primary presences are the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and the U.S. District Courts in Norfolk and Newport News.

These agencies combined provide over 600 positions in Hampton Roads, spending approximately \$37 million on compensation and benefits. In FY2010, \$111 million was spent on goods and services for the DoJ in addition to compensation.³⁰

Department of Justice FY 2010 Direct Spending



²⁹ SOURCE: <http://www.justice.gov/>

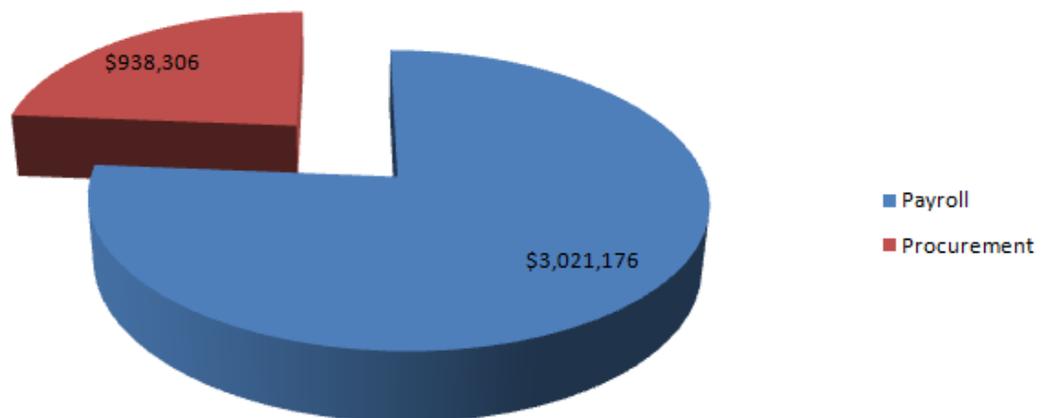
³⁰ SOURCE: <http://www.justice.gov/jmd/2010summary/> - Estimated figures based on FY 2010 Budget and Performance Report

Department of Labor

The U.S. Department of Labor (DoL) is responsible for compensation standards, unemployment benefits, workplace safety, employment services, and collection of economic statistics.

In Hampton Roads, the Department of Labor does not have a large presence, but a noteworthy one nonetheless. The DoL spends just over \$3 million to support the 45 civil servants based out of Norfolk. The DoL procures almost \$1 million in goods and services. These together bring the total direct impact of the Department of Labor to just under \$4 million.³¹

Department of Labor FY 2010 Direct Spending



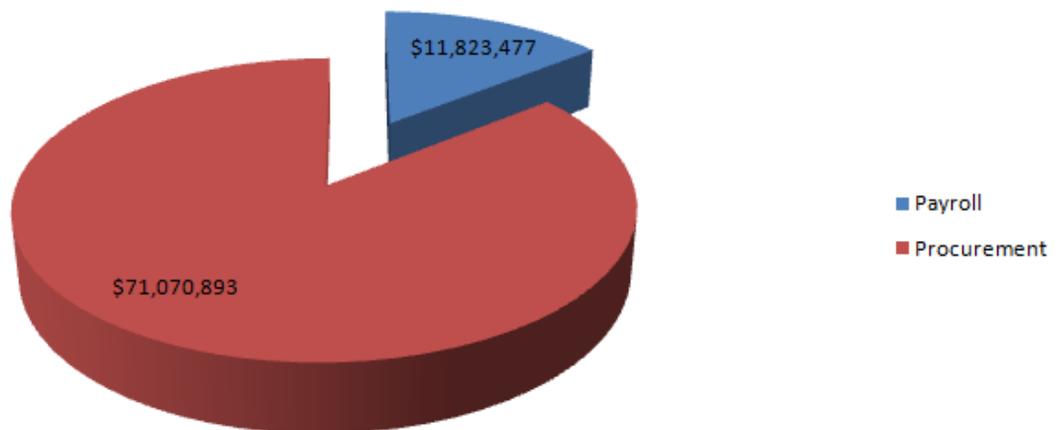
³¹ SOURCE: Gregory Lefever, FOIA Disclosure Officer, US Department of Labor

Department of Transportation

The mission of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) is to serve United States citizens by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.³²

In Hampton Roads, the primary Department of Transportation presence is the Maritime Administration, which works to “improve and strengthen the U.S. marine transportation system to meet the economic, environmental and security needs of the Nation.”³³ The Maritime Administration employs over 200 individuals spending just under \$12 million on their salaries. In addition, the DoT spends over \$71 million on procurement. This amounts to a combined estimated impact of nearly \$83 million in Hampton Roads.³⁴

Department of Transportation FY 2010 Direct Spending



³² SOURCE: <http://www.dot.gov/>

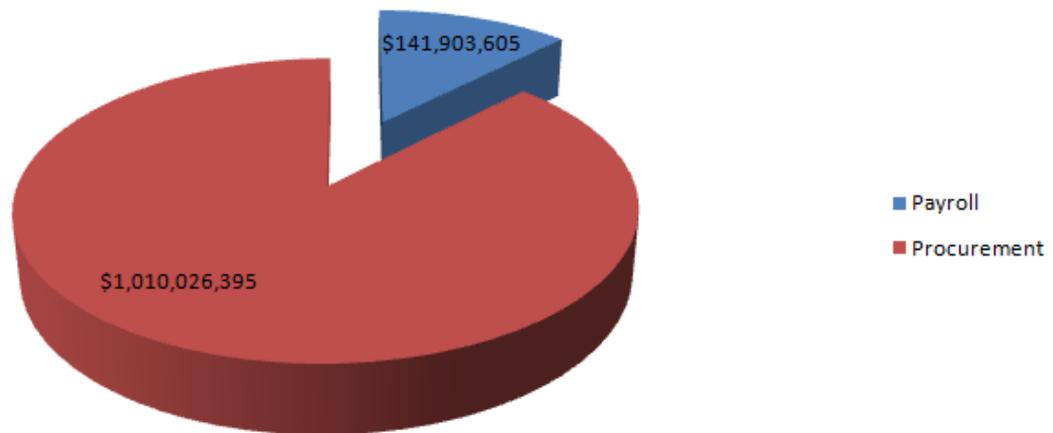
³³ SOURCE: <http://www.marad.dot.gov/>

³⁴ SOURCE: Estimated figures derived from FY 2010 DoT Budget:
http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/FY_2010_MARAD_CJ.pdf (No response to FOIA Request)

Department of Veterans Affairs

The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) manages the military veterans benefit system. This department is the second largest in the federal government, after the Department of Defense, and, similarly, had the second largest federal impact in Hampton Roads in FY2010, with direct spending exceeding \$1.15 billion. The DVA presence includes the Hampton National Cemetery, Hampton VA Medical Center, VA Rehabilitation Services, Veterans Center and VA Community Based Outpatient Center. Approximately 1,700 jobs³⁵ and \$140 million in payroll costs were supported by the DVA presence in the region.³⁶ In addition, over \$1 billion was spent by the DVA on procurement of goods and services.³⁷

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2010 Direct Spending



³⁵SOURCE: Office of Personnel Management

³⁶ SOURCE: Lisa Wright, Privacy/FOIA Officer, Department of Veteran Affairs

³⁷ SOURCE: <http://www.va.gov/vetdata/Expenditures.asp>

Other Federal Agencies and Their Impact

Hampton Roads is rich with federal presence. Some other federal agencies in the region include the General Services Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the Social Security Administration.

Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is the federal department with the ongoing task of developing and carrying out federal government policy on agriculture, farming and food. The USDA strives to meet the needs of farmers, foster agricultural trade, and assure food safety.

With around 50 employees, the direct impact of the USDA in Hampton Roads is estimated to be just over \$20 million. Of these \$20+ million, nearly \$14.5 million provides goods and services, while the remaining \$5.6 million is used for employee compensation and benefits.

³⁸

Social Security Administration

The United States Social Security Administration (SSA) administers social security, a publicly funded social insurance program which provides disability, retirement and survivors' benefits.

The SSA has an estimated direct impact of \$60.1 million in Hampton Roads, \$13.6 million³⁹ resulting from 202 jobs and the remaining \$46.5 million⁴⁰ the cost of goods, services and various other expenditures.

General Services Administration

The General Services Administration (GSA) helps manage and provide support for the basic functioning of all of the federal agencies. The GSA provides goods and services for U.S. government offices, transportation and office space to federal employees, and develops government-wide cost cutting and management procedures.

The GSA provides work for 26 personnel, spending \$2.2 million on compensation and another \$42.1 million on procurement, for total direct spending of \$44.3 million in Hampton Roads.⁴¹

³⁸ <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/FY12budsum.pdf>

³⁹ SOURCE: Dawn Wiggins, Freedom of Information Office, Social Security Administration

⁴⁰ Interpolated from data from other agencies (No response to FOIA Request)

⁴¹ SOURCE: Doreen Waltrich, Sensitive But Unclassified Information Officer, General Services Administration

Government Accountability Office

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) supports Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities, and improves the fiscal efficiency of the federal government for the benefit of the American people.⁴²

In the region, the GAO employs 53 people, at a compensation cost of over \$6.9 million, and spends over \$1.3 million on procurement and other expenditures, for a direct economic impact of nearly \$8.3 million in Hampton Roads.⁴³

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information.⁴⁴

In Hampton Roads, the EEOC provides positions for just fewer than 50 individuals, at a cost of over \$5.1 million, in addition to spending over \$1.7 million on goods, services and other expenditures, for a direct economic impact exceeding \$6.8 million.⁴⁵

Education Impact

Many of the secondary school systems, colleges and universities in Hampton Roads receive federal dollars in the form of impact aid, economic stimulus and grants. In FY 2010, these federal dollars amounted to more than \$305 million. \$167.8 million⁴⁶ went to the 13 local school districts,⁴⁷ and regional colleges and universities⁴⁸ received the remaining \$137.7 million⁴⁹.

⁴² SOURCE: <http://www.gao.gov/about/index.html>

⁴³ SOURCE: Patricia Stokes, Disclosure Information Specialist, GAO

⁴⁴ SOURCE: <http://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/>

⁴⁵ SOURCE: <http://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/plan/2010budget.cfm> - Estimated figure derived from FY 2010 Congressional Budget Justification (No responsive data provided through FOIA Request)

⁴⁶ SOURCE: School district FY 2010 budgets with the exception of Norfolk Public Schools, for which information was provided by Sunshine Review, <http://sunshinereview.org/>

⁴⁷ School districts of Cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach and Williamsburg; and the Counties of Isle of Wight, James City and York

⁴⁸ Old Dominion University (ODU), College of William and Mary (CWM), Christopher Newport University (CNU), Norfolk State University (NSU), Paul D. Camp Community College(PDC), Thomas Nelson Community College(TNC), Tidewater Community College(TCC), Hampton University (HU), Virginia Wesleyan University (VWU), Eastern Medical School of Virginia (EVMS) & Regent University (RU)

⁴⁹ SOURCE: ODU, CWM, PDC, TNC, TCC, EVMS—Annual Budget, NSU—Joseph C. Hall, Vice President for Research and Economic Development, CNU—Laurie Jacobs, Public Relations, HU—Candice Alexander, Governmental Relations, VWU—Bryan Price, Associate Vice President for Institutional Research, RU—Mindy Hughes, Public Relation Manager

Summary Table

(In order of appearance)

| <u>Agency</u> | <u>Employment</u> | <u>Payroll</u> | <u>Procurement</u> |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Department of Commerce | 275 | \$ 13,477,267 | \$ 4,140,465 |
| Department of Defense | | | |
| Navy & Marine Corps | 120,276 | \$ 8,201,000,000 | \$ 5,270,000,000 |
| Army & Army Corps of Engineers | 10,516 | \$ 777,639,828 | \$ 1,378,578,071 |
| Air Force | 13,328 | \$ 762,832,303 | \$ 309,161,110 |
| JFCOM | 1,441 | \$ 140,442,000 | \$ 475,000,000 |
| NASA Langley Research Center | 3,815 | \$ 216,000,000 | \$ 570,000,000 |
| Department of Energy | 1,102 | \$ 88,200,000 | \$ 114,500,000 |
| Department of Homeland Security | | | |
| Coast Guard | 5,055 | \$ 486,509,498 | \$ 527,540,195 |
| Customs and Border Protection | 160 | \$ 13,407,392 | \$ 257,003 |
| Secret Service | 47 | \$ 3,747,924 | \$ 7,654,369 |
| Department of the Interior | 114 | \$ 7,969,857 | \$ 2,454,189 |
| Department of Justice | 618 | \$ 37,062,560 | \$ 110,903,055 |
| Department of Labor | 45 | \$ 3,021,176 | \$ 938,306 |
| Department of Transportation | 202 | \$ 11,823,477 | \$ 71,070,893 |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | 1,700 | \$ 141,903,605 | \$ 1,010,026,395 |
| Department of Agriculture | 51 | \$ 5,582,514 | \$ 14,468,312 |
| Social Security Administration | 202 | \$ 13,558,486 | \$ 46,493,158 |
| General Services Administration | 26 | \$ 2,190,343 | \$ 42,079,870 |
| Government Accountability Office | 53 | \$ 6,921,330 | \$ 1,339,750 |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | 44 | \$ 5,101,407 | \$ 1,700,500 |
| Totals | 159,070 | \$ 10,938,390,967 | \$ 9,958,305,641 |