

IMPACT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND JOBS ON THE MARYLAND ECONOMY



Scenario Analysis of Federal Agency Spending and Jobs Cuts JANUARY 2026



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
SCENARIO 1: REDUCTION IN JOBS AND GRANTS AT HHS.....	5
SCENARIO 2: CLOSURE AND DISMANTLING OF USAID.....	11
CONCLUSION	15
APPENDIX A: BARC RELOCATION ANALYSIS	15
APPENDIX B: LIST OF HHS SUBAGENCY ABBREVIATIONS	19
APPENDIX C: FIGURE DATA TABLES.....	20
ENDNOTES	22

INTRODUCTION

In June 2025, the Comptroller of Maryland and the Robert H. Smith School of Business at the University of Maryland issued a report on federal government spending and jobs in Maryland. The report found that in the most recent annual data from fiscal year 2024, the federal government directed \$150 billion to the State of Maryland through federal wage and retirement income, contracts, grants, and direct payment spending.

- An estimated 229,000 Maryland residents are employed by the federal government in the defense and non-defense civilian workforce (not including active-duty service members) and have combined annual earnings of \$26.9 billion. Federal jobs located in Maryland represent 6% of the state's overall employment and 10% of overall wages.
- About 153,000 Maryland households receive federal retirement income, totaling \$8.8 billion annually.
- Federal agencies award an estimated \$46.2 billion annually in contracts for work to be performed in the state that supports thousands of Maryland-based firms and represents about 10% of Maryland's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Federal spending through grants to state and local governments and nonprofit organizations total \$30.6 billion annually.
- Direct payments to individuals and businesses, including Social Security, veterans benefits, and other financial assistance and subsidies, total about \$37.7 billion per year.

See: [Impact of Federal Government Spending and Jobs on the Maryland Economy, June 2025](#).

As a follow-up to the June 2025 report, this second report presents case study scenarios of the direct impact to federal government spending and jobs in Maryland from specific federal government cuts that were implemented or announced by the Trump Administration in 2025. The overall impacts have already been significant. For example, in the first 11 months of 2025 (Jan-Nov), Maryland lost an estimated 24,900 federal government jobs, roughly 15% of all federal government jobs in the state, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Maryland Department of Labor.¹

This report looks at the following federal actions and estimates and projects how they already have and will affect spending and jobs in Maryland:

- Reductions in jobs and grants at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- The closure and dismantling of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) as an independent federal agency.

A third analysis was prepared for this report on the planned closure of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) in Beltsville, MD. The closure, which was announced by the USDA Secretary last July as part of a larger agency reorganization plan, would have diverted nearly \$200 million per year in direct federal spending away from Maryland, including the relocation of 872 federal government jobs paying a total annual salary of \$103 million and \$86 million in annual contract awards for work performed in Maryland. A full analysis of the BARC closure's impact on Maryland was performed by the

Smith School and Comptroller research teams was shared with Maryland's U.S. Senators and submitted to USDA as feedback to the Department's July announcement (see Appendix A). Ultimately, USDA reversed its decision to close BARC as part of the agreement to end the government shutdown last November.² As a result, the analysis of the planned closure is not included in the main report but illustrates the uncertainty created by announced or planned cuts and the importance of quantifying and sharing with key decisionmakers and the public their potential impacts.

The core analysis for these scenarios was performed using a web-based tool developed by researchers at the Smith School. The Comptroller has made the tool available to state and local officials to estimate the direct financial impact of federal spending cuts (or increases) at the statewide and county levels. An accessible version of the tool is available on the Comptroller's web site at:

<https://dashboards.marylandtaxes.gov/com-dashboards/fed-impact.html>.

The data sources and methodology used in this report are the same as those used in the June report, with some minor differences that have a minimal effect on the overall numbers.³ Data for spending on contracts and grants comes from USASpending.gov and is for fiscal year 2024 (October 2023 through September 2024). Data for employment and wages of Maryland residents by federal agency and subagency comes from the Office of Personnel Management's FedScope database and the U.S. Census LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) dataset. In the June report and the dashboard, this data is an *average* of the first three quarters of 2024. This report uses just the third quarter of 2024 data, which shows slightly higher employment numbers overall compared to the three-quarter average. This is the most recent data available prior to the implementation of Trump Administration cuts in 2025 and therefore provides the best baseline for projecting job losses. As a result, there are very small differences between baseline employment and wages data in this report compared to the data in the June report and dashboard.

This report and tool are intended to assist state and local governments, as well as federal contractors, grantees, and the public to better understand the direct impact that federal government cuts may have on budgets, organizations, companies, and communities in Maryland.

SCENARIO 1: REDUCTION IN JOBS AND GRANTS AT HHS

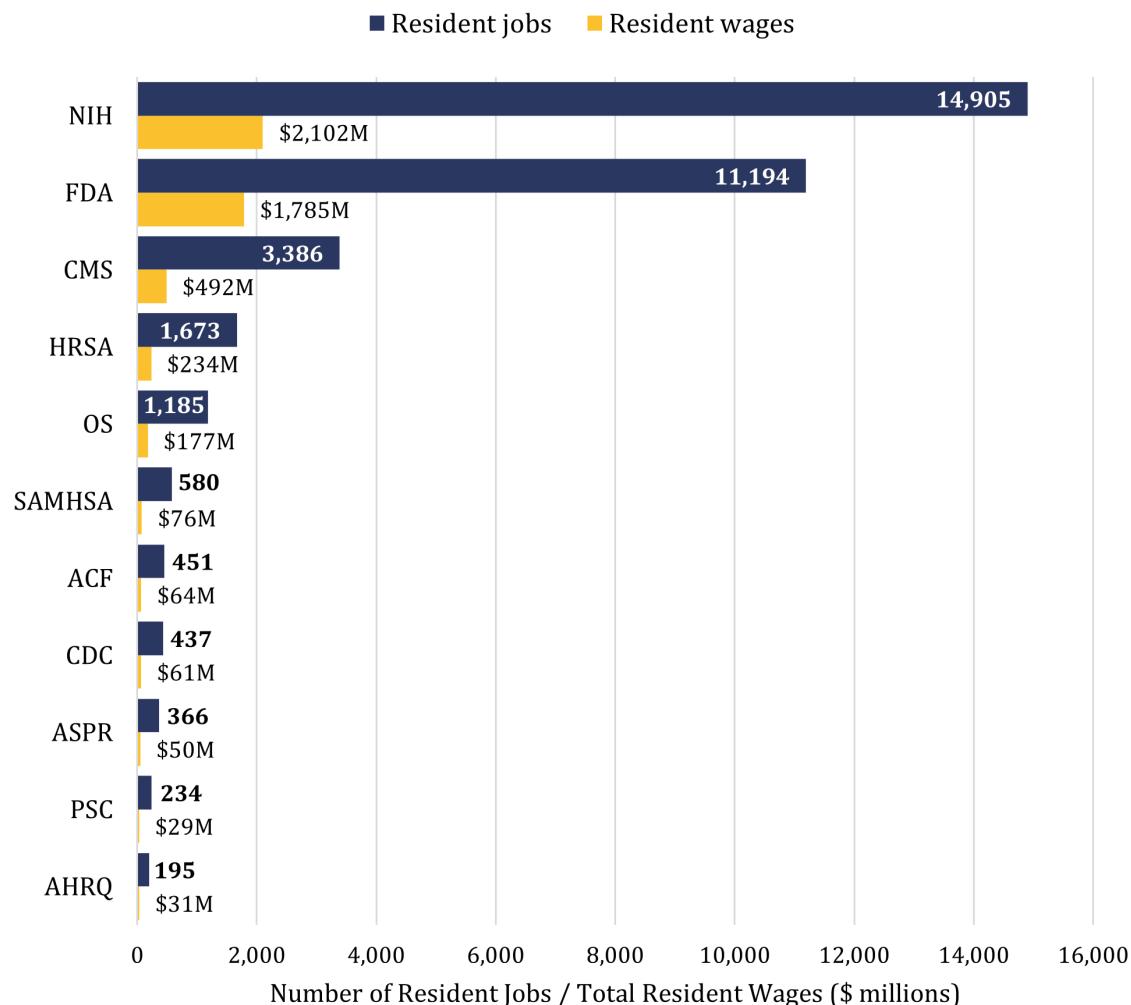
Baseline Snapshot

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the state's largest source of federal spending and a major contributor to employment, research, and healthcare services in the state and nation. In FY2024, HHS allocated a total of \$30 billion in Maryland, including \$5.2 billion in wages, \$14.8 billion in grants, \$8.7 billion in contracts, and \$1.6 billion in direct payments. This represents approximately 20% of total federal spending in Maryland.

Maryland is headquarters to three flagship HHS institutions: the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda (Montgomery County), one of the world's largest research organizations; the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in White Oak (Montgomery County), the nation's leading authority on public health and safety; and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) in Woodlawn (Baltimore County), which accounts for the largest share of HHS obligation amounts in Maryland (and nationwide), largely via Medicaid grants. These agencies drive private sector growth in biotechnology and pharmaceuticals industries, create high-skilled jobs, and enhance Maryland's global leadership in life sciences.

Prior to 2025, there were 40,749 HHS jobs located in Maryland with an average annual salary of \$145,441, resulting in total annual wages of \$5.9 billion. At the end of 2024, an estimated 35,080 HHS employees lived in Maryland and earned combined annual wages of \$5.2 billion. The average salary for these Maryland residents employed by HHS is \$147,400, reflecting the highly skilled and specialized nature of the workforce. Two HHS subagencies, NIH and FDA, account for 75% of HHS employment among Maryland residents: NIH with 14,905 Maryland resident employees (43% of total) and \$2.1 billion in wages; and FDA with 11,194 Maryland resident employees (32% of total) and \$1.8 billion in wages. CMS employs 3,386 Maryland residents (10%) and \$492 million in wages, followed by the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), located in Rockville (Montgomery County) with 1,673 Maryland resident employees (5%) and \$234 million in wages. See **Figure 1** for a ranked list of HHS subagencies by employment and wages of Marylanders.

Figure 1: HHS Subagencies by Employment and Wages of Maryland Residents (2024)



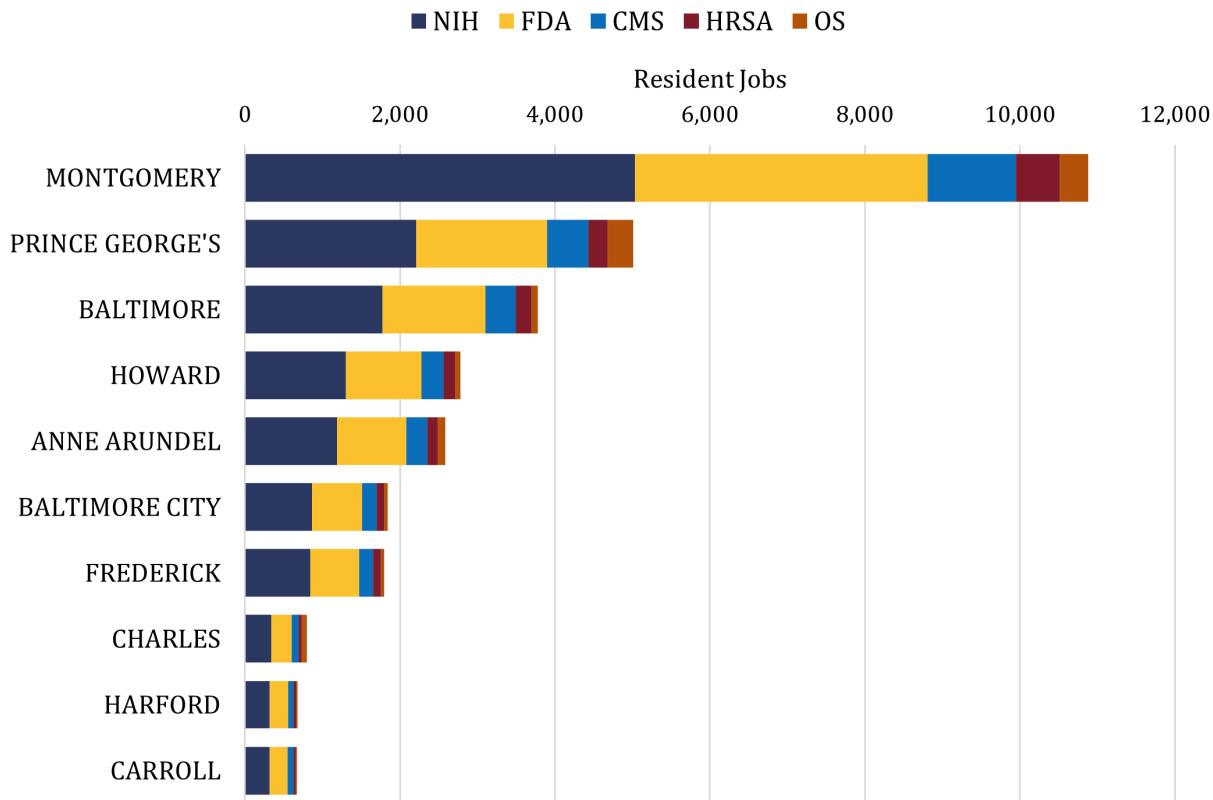
Source: Office of Personnel Management; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for Q3 2024

[View Table](#)

Note: See subagency abbreviations in table in Appendix B

HHS employees who live in Maryland are concentrated in 10 counties. See **Figure 2**. Montgomery County is home to 11,755 HHS employees (33% of Maryland total) and \$1.7 billion in total wages, followed by Prince George's County with 5,630 residents (16%) and \$830 million in wages. The next top counties – Baltimore County (4,019 residents), Howard County (2,980 residents), and Anne Arundel County (2,803 residents) – each account for 8% to 12% of the state's HHS resident workforce.

Figure 2: Top Maryland Counties for HHS Employment by Subagency (2024)



Source: Office of Personnel Management; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for Q3 2024

[View Table](#)

In FY24, HHS allocated \$14.8 billion in grants, \$8.7 billion in contracts, and \$1.6 billion in direct payments in Maryland. **Figure 3** shows HHS spending trends from 2010 to 2024 and **Figure 4** provides a percentage breakdown of spending by agency for FY24.

- Grants have consistently made up the largest portion, increasing from \$6 to \$7 billion in the early 2010s to over \$16 billion in FY23, partly due to pandemic-related funding, before slightly declining in FY24 to \$14.8 billion. Approximately 80% of HHS grant funding comes from CMS, primarily via Medicaid grants to the State of Maryland and counties.
- Contract obligations followed a steady upward trend, nearly doubling from about \$5 billion in FY10 to just under \$10 billion by FY2020, with modest fluctuations in recent years. Nearly 50% of HHS contracts in Maryland come through NIH, a large portion of which goes to companies and research institutions to perform biomedical research and information technology services.
- Direct payments have remained the smallest category throughout, with noticeable growth in recent years, but generally staying under \$2.5 billion annually. Most direct payments in Maryland (87%) come from CMS, primarily through Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements to hospitals, clinics, and other providers that deliver healthcare services to patients.

Figure 3: HHS Spending Obligations by Award Type (FY10 to FY24)

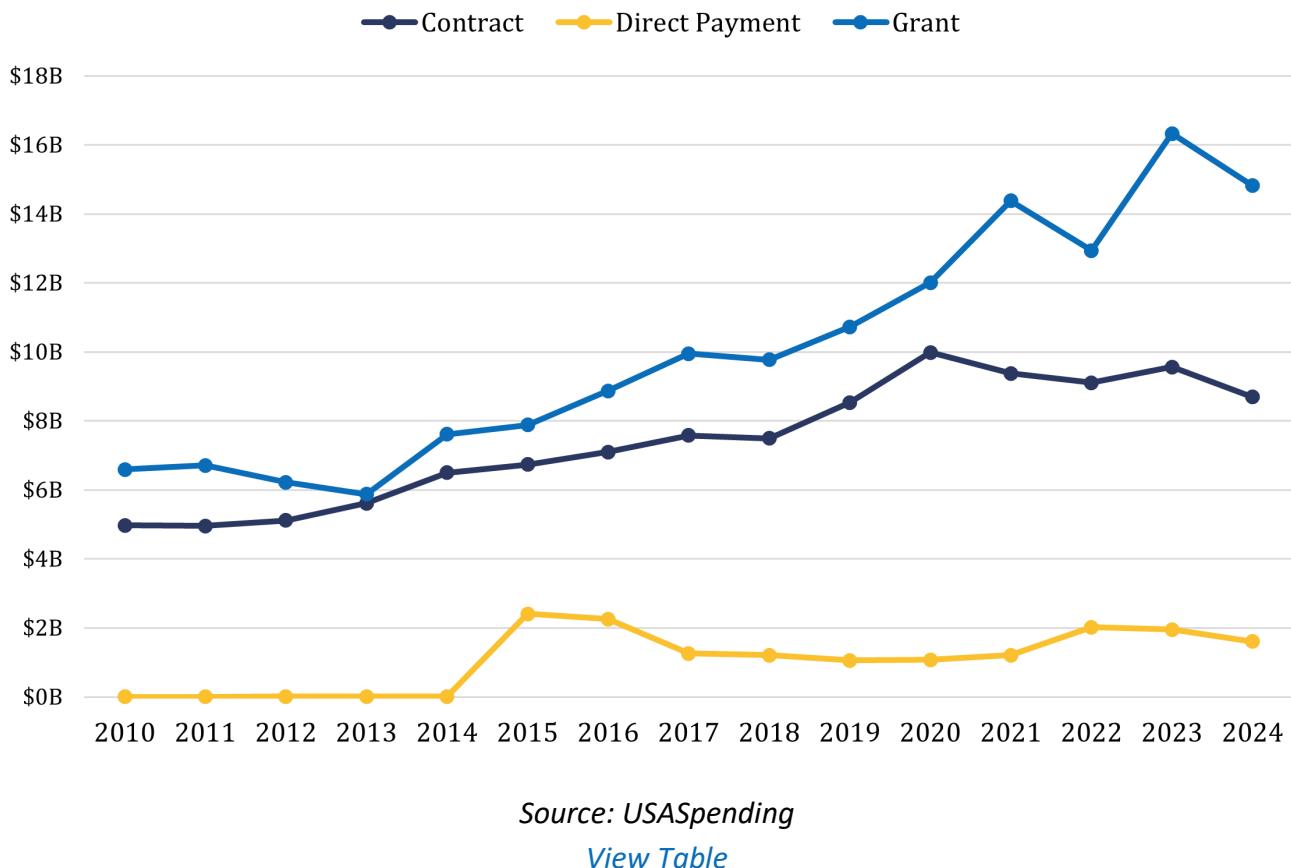


Figure 4: Top HHS Awarding Subagencies by Award Type (FY2024)

	Contract (\$8.7 billion)	Grant (\$14.8 billion)	Direct Payment (\$1.6 billion)
1	NIH (47%)	CMS (80%)	CMS (87%)
2	CMS (28%)	NIH (9%)	NIH (11%)
3	FDA (11%)	ACF (8%)	HRSA (1%)
4	ASPR (3%)	HRSA (1%)	IHS (0.01%)
5	ASA (3%)	SAMHSA (1%)	

Source: USASpending. See subagency abbreviations in table in Appendix B.

Announced Cuts

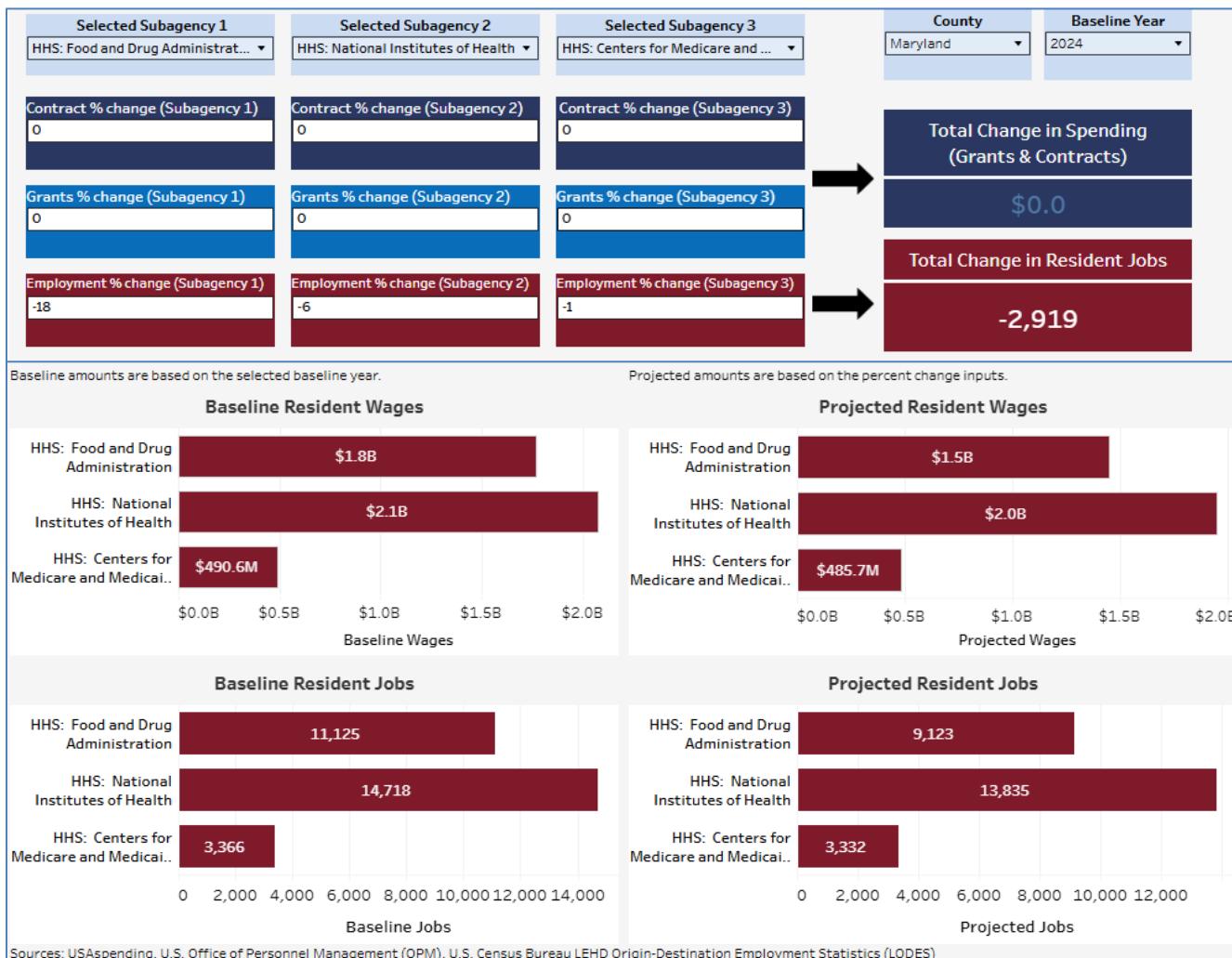
In 2025, the Trump Administration began carrying out significant cuts to jobs and spending at HHS. First, in March 2025, as part of the Administration's "DOGE" actions, HHS announced that it would cut the agency's overall workforce by 24%, from 82,000 to 62,000 full-time jobs.⁴ Second, as part of the budget reconciliation package, known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA) enacted last summer, the federal government will cut nearly \$1 trillion in Medicaid funding over the 10-year period of 2025 to 2034.

Maryland began seeing the impact of HHS job cuts shortly after the March 2025 announcement. By the end of March 2025, HHS submitted a series of Reduction in Force (RIF) notices to the Maryland Department of Labor. Federal agencies are required to provide such notices for layoffs of more than 50 people at Maryland work locations. Through March 2025, Maryland had received notice of 2,755 reduction in force (RIF) layoffs (all from HHS) which were announced to take effect by May 30, 2025. No other RIF notices have been received since last March.

If HHS were to implement the full announcement of 24% job cuts across the board, that would result in the loss of jobs for approximately 8,419 Maryland residents earning a total of \$1.2 billion in annual wages.

However, as part of the “DOGE” announcements, HHS indicated that the 24% cuts will not be equally applied across all agencies. For example, FDA will have 18% of jobs cut and NIH will have 6% with even smaller percentages at CMS.⁵ This scenario would result in fewer job cuts in Maryland residents, about 4,174 overall, instead of 8,419 (based on these percentages and the 24% across the board cuts to the other subagencies).

Figure 5: Scenario Analysis of Employment Cuts at FDA, NIH, CMS



Note: The scenario analysis dashboard uses employment data from the first three quarters of 2024. This report uses quarter 3 data only, resulting in slight variations between the numbers listed in the dashboard and text.

[View Table](#)

Figure 5 is a screenshot from the web-based scenario analysis tool developed for this project that shows the impact of job cuts at the three subagencies, only, FDA cuts by 18%, NIH cuts by 6%, and CMS cuts by 1%. The tool allows users to select up to three subagencies at a time and then input percentage cuts to contracts, grants, and/or employment. The aggregate cuts to these three agencies, once fully implemented, would result in projected job losses for 2,919 Maryland residents. (Note, this number does not include cuts from other HHS agencies). The charts in the lower section of the screenshot in Figure 5 display the projected change in wages and employment for Marylanders as a result of these cuts.

The OBBBA included about 12% to 14% cuts from Medicaid over the next decade. The cuts are estimated to cost \$1 trillion nationally over that time period.⁶ For Maryland, these cuts translate to about \$1 billion per year in grant funding and direct payments, based on a baseline federal Medicaid budget in Maryland of about \$8.5 billion, which is nearly 60% of total Medicaid spending in the state with the rest coming from State sources.^{7,8} The full impact of Medicaid cuts requires significantly more analysis to account for associated impacts on State spending and jobs, as well as increased financial impacts to the healthcare system from Maryland Medicaid beneficiaries who will lose coverage and from hospital systems and state and local health agencies that will lose funding.

SCENARIO 2: CLOSURE AND DISMANTLING OF USAID

Baseline Snapshot

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was an independent federal agency established in 1961 that provided foreign aid while promoting economic growth and democracy across the globe. In July of 2025, the agency was formally shuttered, and nearly all funding was cut. The small amount of remaining staff and operations were moved into the State Department.

While USAID was a relatively small federal agency with most of its operations based in Washington, D.C., its dismantling has impacted workers, business, and non-government organizations in Maryland. In FY24, USAID spent an estimated \$549 million in Maryland, including \$186 million in wages, \$263 million in contracts, and \$100 million in grants.

While only 171 USAID jobs were physically located in Maryland, an estimated 1,213 Maryland residents were directly employed by USAID and commuted to jobs in Washington, D.C. or Virginia. **Figure 6** lists the top counties of USAID employees living in Maryland for FY24. Prince George's County was home to the most USAID employees (436) and wages, followed by Montgomery County (351), Charles County (99), and Anne Arundel County (97).

Figure 6: Estimated USAID Employees and Salaries by County (2024)

County	# of Residents	Total Salary (in \$m)
Prince George's	436	\$66.8
Montgomery	351	\$53.6
Charles	99	\$15.2
Anne Arundel	97	\$14.8
Howard	54	\$8.3
Baltimore	45	\$6.8
Baltimore City	32	\$4.8
Frederick	30	\$4.5
Saint Mary's	18	\$2.8
Calvert	15	\$2.4
Total	1,213	\$185.6

Source: Office of Personnel Management; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for Q3 2024

In addition to wages, USAID directed millions of dollars in contract and grant spending to businesses and organizations in Maryland. USAID did not make direct payments (the other category of federal spending) to firms or individuals in Maryland. During the 2020 to 2024 period, USAID averaged \$276 million in annual spending in Maryland with \$196 million in contracts and \$80 million in grants. During the 5-year period, contract spending increased by 60% and grant spending remained even. See **Figure 7**.

More than 90% of these payments were directed to organizations in Montgomery County and Baltimore City, the locations of USAID contractors and grantees. See **Figure 8** for a list of the top 5 Maryland-based USAID contract and grant recipients and their county locations. All of these organizations have had to significantly scale back their USAID funded efforts and one of these firms, EnCompass LLC, discontinued all business operations, terminated its entire workforce, and vacated its offices in Silver Spring, MD last year.⁹

Figure 7: USAID Spending in Maryland (FY20 to FY24)

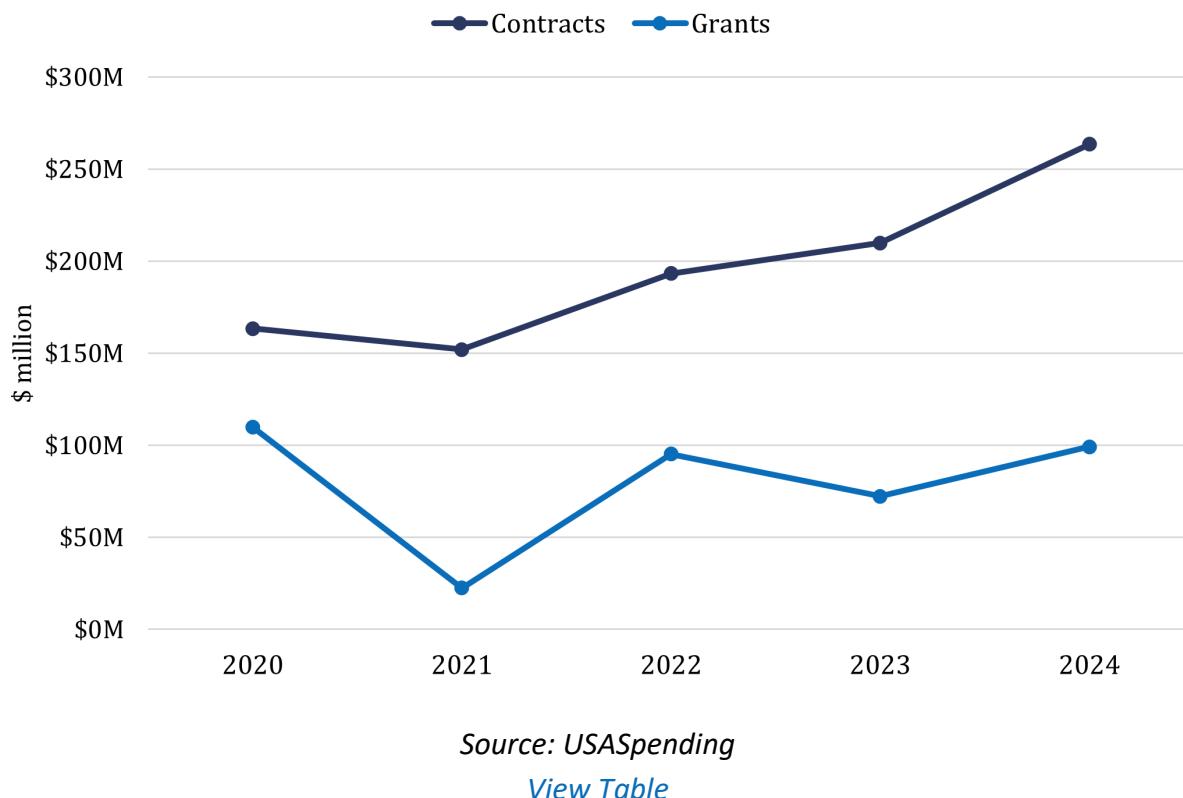


Figure 8: Top Recipients of USAID Contracts and Grants in Maryland (FY20-24 annual average)

Recipient Name/Location	Contracts (in \$m)	Grants (in \$m)	Total (in \$m)
ABT Global LLC (Montgomery County)	\$73.7	\$1.9	\$75.6
DAI Global LLC (Montgomery County)	\$46.1	\$16.6	\$62.8
Jhpiego Corp (Baltimore City)	\$0.0	\$38.1	\$38.1
EnCompass LLC (Montgomery County)	\$21.0	\$0.0	\$21.0
Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore City)	\$0.0	\$16.5	\$16.5

Source: USASpending

In addition to the above contractors and grantees, there are a number of other USAID contractors located in Washington, D.C. and Virginia that employed Maryland residents. Overall, USAID directed about \$2.6 billion on average per year for the 2020 to 2024 period to Maryland, Washington, D.C, and Virginia based firms. Assuming that 50% of contracts are spent on personnel and using the U.S. Census LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) dataset, an estimated 3,700 employees of these contractors were Maryland residents with annual wages totaling \$502 million.^{a,b}

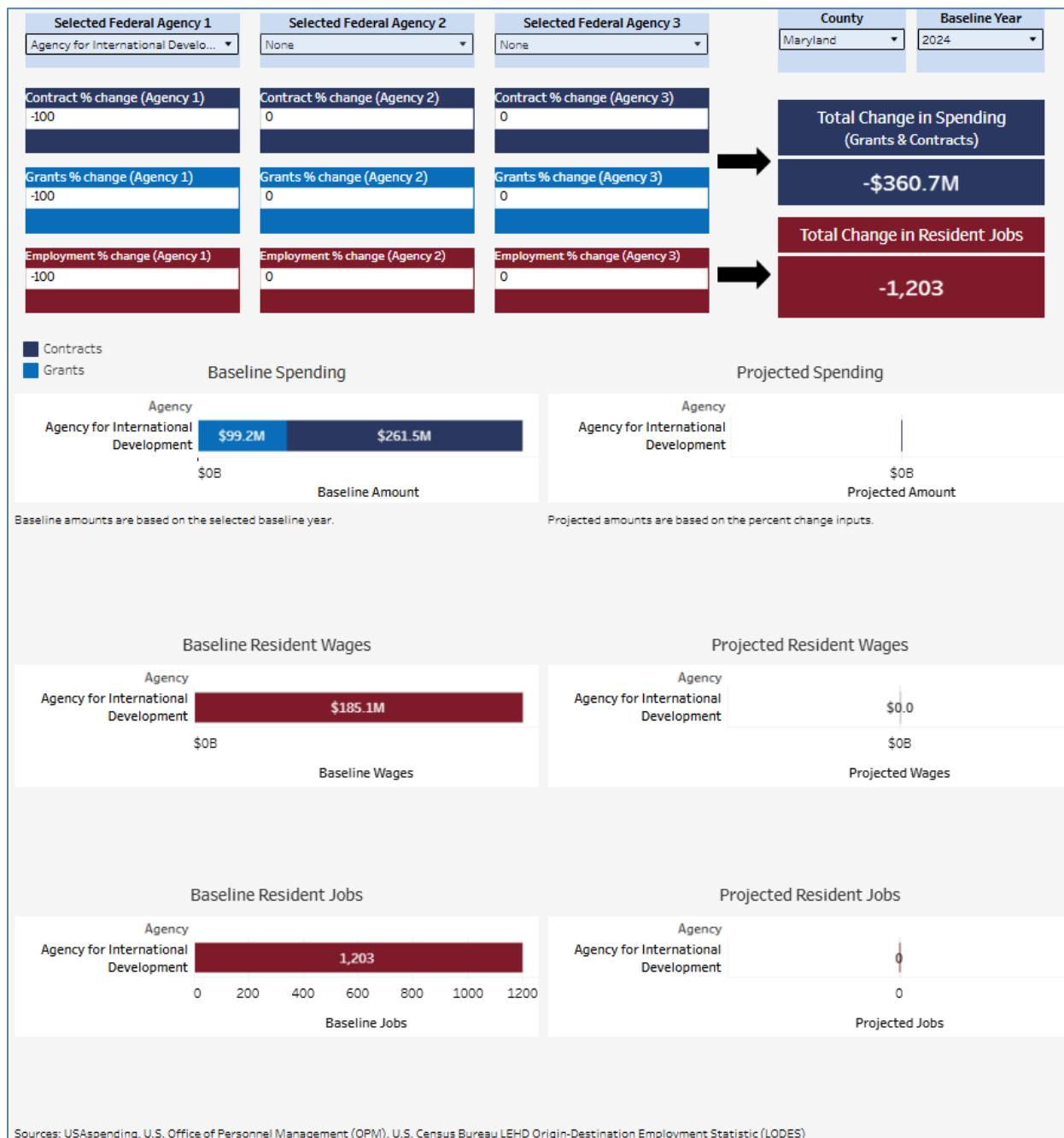
Implemented Cuts

In July 2025, USAID ceased operations, laying off all employees and canceling contracts and grants. Assuming a 100% cut to USAID, the direct impact to Maryland is an estimated \$548 million, including \$186 million in wages for 1,213 employees, \$263 million in contracts, and \$99 million in grants. See **Figure 9** for a screenshot from the web-based scenario analysis tool showing 100% cuts to USAID jobs, contracts, and grants.

a See Page 16, [Impact of Federal Government Spending and Jobs on the Maryland Economy](#) for details on the methodology for estimating mobility pattern.

b Contractor wages are assumed to be the same as the median annual salary for USAID employees of \$133,692.

Figure 9: Scenario Analysis of Contract, Grant, Employment Cuts at USAID



Note: The scenario analysis dashboard uses employment data from the first three quarters of 2024. This report uses quarter 3 data only, resulting in slight variations between the numbers listed in the dashboard and text.

[View Table](#)

Adding Maryland residents employed by Washington, D.C. and Virginia based contractors, the reduction in spending is associated with another \$502 million in lost wages for 3,700 Maryland residents.

The dismantling of USAID has upended the livelihoods of an estimated 5,000 Marylanders and their families. According to roundtable discussions organized by the research team in March and June of 2025 and attended by 10 former USAID employees, most of whom planned on remaining rooted in Maryland where they own

homes and have children in schools but were pessimistic about the prospects of finding new jobs in their line of work.¹⁰

Given that most of these workers are trained in foreign aid or international development, they now must adapt their skills and experience to other industries and may struggle to find similarly paid employment in a different field. A recent profile of a former USAID employee in *The Baltimore Banner* who worked in international humanitarian assistance and was able to find a new job in domestic disaster response with the American Red Cross sheds light on the struggles of the many Marylanders who had been employed by the agency.¹¹

CONCLUSION

The impact to economic activity and jobs in Maryland of federal government cuts announced and enacted in 2025 will be felt for a number of years and may be further compounded by additional cuts throughout the remaining three years of the Trump Administration term. Given the outsized role the federal government plays in Maryland's economy, it is critical that state and county budget officials, federal contractors and grantees, and other organizations and the public have access to the necessary data to make informed decisions relating to budgets, resource allocation, assistance, and new economic opportunities.

This report is intended to provide examples of how cuts are impacting Marylanders and the complementary dashboard and online tools developed as part of this project are an effort to help officials across the state plan and position Maryland to recover from federal government cuts and pivot to pursuing new avenues of economic growth.

APPENDIX A: BARC RELOCATION ANALYSIS

Next page.

The Honorable Brooke Rollins
Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

The Honorable Stephen Vaden
Deputy Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 2025

August 31, 2025

Secretary Rollins and Deputy Secretary Vaden:

The Comptroller of Maryland is providing this feedback to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) reorganization plan as outlined in the Secretary's memorandum issued on July 24, 2025. This analysis specifically looks at the direct impacts to Maryland's economy from the relocation of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) from the George Washington Carver Center (GWCC) and Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), which serves as the office location for ARS headquarters staff.

Maryland and the federal government have mutually benefited from a symbiotic relationship for many years: the federal government supports jobs and investment in Maryland; and Maryland provides the federal government with a talented workforce, real estate and infrastructure for federal facilities, and access to leading businesses that contract with federal agencies to deliver goods and services to the American people.

As the State of Maryland's chief fiscal officer, I am committed to quantifying and communicating the direct economic impact of recent actions taken by the federal government to state and local officials and the public. With that in mind, we have partnered with the Robert H. Smith School of Business at the University of Maryland on a joint project aimed at better understanding the direct impact of job losses and funding reductions resulting from completed, planned, or potential federal actions.

Our initial output, a report released in June of 2025, found that, in the most recent fiscal year, an estimated 230,000 Marylanders were directly employed by the federal government, earning about \$27 billion in wages. In addition, the federal government awarded \$46 billion in contracts to private sector businesses for work to be performed in Maryland in the most recent fiscal year. Finally, the federal government awarded \$31 billion in grants to organizations in the State of Maryland in the most recent fiscal year, for a range of programs, including critical research and development activities. See: [Impact of Federal Government Spending and Jobs on the Maryland Economy, June 2025](#).

Proposed USDA Reorganization

The USDA has announced a significant reorganization that will vacate the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) and the George Washington Carver Center (GWCC) in Maryland, relocating thousands of employees out of the region. About 2,600 of the roughly 4,600 USDA employees currently based in the D.C. area will be reassigned to five new regional hubs. The Agricultural Research Service (ARS)—the USDA's chief in-house scientific research agency—will eliminate its area offices, consolidate functions under the Office of National Programs, and relocate its headquarters staff, now based at GWCC. ARS scientists, the majority of whom are based in Beltsville, conduct critical research on issues that affect Americans from field to table, and many have built long-term professional and personal roots in Maryland, making relocation unlikely.

Once the transition is complete, GWCC will be sold or transferred, and the vacating of BARC and other Maryland facilities will occur over multiple years as part of a phased realignment. When fully implemented, the plan will result in the loss of nearly \$200 million per year in direct federal spending in Maryland.

- 872 federal government **jobs** with ARS located in Maryland, paying a total annual salary of \$103 million (source: Office of Personnel Management).
- \$86 million in annual **contract** awards for work to be performed in Maryland (source: USASpending).
- \$4.3 million in applied research **grants** annually awarded to Maryland universities and institutions (source: USASpending).

Jobs

According to the Office of Personnel Management FedScope database, ARS supports 872 federal government jobs at the Beltsville location. These jobs pay a total of \$103 million in wages.

According to analysis from the University of Maryland, 701 of these jobs are held by residents of Maryland, 83 by Virginia residents, 57 by Washington, DC residents, and 31 by residents of other states.

The total wages of the 701 Marylanders employed by ARS in Beltsville is \$83 million. Among these Marylanders employed by ARS, 81% live in one of four counties in the state: Montgomery, Prince George's, Howard, and Anne Arundel.

These counties have spent years ensuring that our federal agencies, like the USDA, have the workforce they need.

Contracts

Over the past five fiscal years (2020-2025), ARS awarded an average of \$68 million in contracts for work to be performed in Maryland, with 87% of those funds spent on projects located in Prince George's County, according to USASpending. In 2024, the contract award amount was \$86 million.

The leading types of ARS contracts are building construction and maintenance services, engineering services, computer systems and design services, and contractual and temporary workers. ARS contracts are concentrated among a few Maryland based companies. The three largest Maryland-based ARS contractors are Whiting-Turner, Your Recruiting Company, Inc., and CPF LLC. Their contracts make up 23% of all ARS contracts in Maryland. These contractors have come to know and understand the needs of ARS and have built teams equipped to handle the challenges presented.

Grants

ARS has one, primary grant program, the Agricultural Research Basic and Applied Research program, that awards grants to Maryland universities and research organizations. In fiscal year 2024, ARS awarded \$4.3 million from this grant program to Maryland organizations. The University of Maryland, College Park was awarded the largest portion of these funds, \$3.4 million. The University of Maryland researchers are highly-trained and specialized and provide USDA with essential research and information. Their work is not replicable overnight, and it is unlikely that they would move given their ties to Maryland and the University. Therefore, USDA would lose a prime source of research and information if it were to move and cut off ties with UMCP.

The USDA should reconsider the ARS and GWCC/BARC relocation plan. This plan would have a significant, negative impact on the State of Maryland and on the USDA. Over the years, people have moved to Maryland and settled here to work at these important divisions of USDA and the highly specialized jobs; building a talent pipeline any place else to fill these important jobs would take at least a generation. Based on past relocation efforts, only a small portion of the 872 ARS employees are likely to leave the region, creating massive inefficiencies for ARS, including re-hiring and training costs and costs associated with a less experienced and understaffed workforce. This relocation would harm USDA's critical mission for years to come.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this feedback.

My best,



Brooke E. Lierman
Comptroller of Maryland

APPENDIX B: LIST OF HHS SUBAGENCY ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	HHS Subagency
ACF	Administration for Children and Families
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
ASA	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration
ASPR	Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
HRSA	Health Resources & Services Administration
IHS	Indian Health Service
NIH	National Institutes of Health
OS	Office of the Secretary
PSC	Program Support Center
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

APPENDIX C: FIGURE DATA TABLES

Figure 1: Top 10 HHS Subagencies by Employment and Wages of Maryland Residents

Full subagency name	Subagency	Resident jobs	Resident wages (millions)
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	AHRQ	195	31
Program Support Center	PSC	234	29
Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response	ASPR	366	50
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC	437	61
Administration for Children and Families	ACF	451	64
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA	580	76
Office of the Secretary	OS	1,185	177
Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA	1,673	234
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	CMS	3,386	492
Food and Drug Administration	FDA	11,194	1,785
National Institutes of Health	NIH	14,905	2,102

Source: Office of Personnel Management; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for Q3 2024

[View Chart](#)

Figure 2: Top 10 Maryland Counties for HHS Employment by Subagency

County	Resident Jobs				
	NIH	FDA	CMS	HRSA	OS
MONTGOMERY	5,036	3,773	1,137	565	366
PRINCE GEORGE'S	2,211	1,691	532	248	327
BALTIMORE	1,778	1,323	392	200	82
HOWARD	1,303	972	290	146	73
ANNE ARUNDEL	1,191	893	270	134	95
BALTIMORE CITY	864	644	192	97	46
FREDERICK	842	629	187	95	44
CHARLES	340	265	86	38	69
HARFORD	320	238	71	36	15
CARROLL	317	236	70	36	15

Source: Office of Personnel Management; Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) for Q3 2024

[View Chart](#)

Figure 3: HHS Spending Obligations by Award Type FY10 to FY24 (\$ billions)

Fiscal Year	Contract	Direct Payment	Grant
2010	\$4.97	\$0.00	\$6.59
2011	\$4.96	\$0.00	\$6.71
2012	\$5.12	\$0.01	\$6.22
2013	\$5.61	\$0.01	\$5.87
2014	\$6.50	\$0.02	\$7.62
2015	\$6.74	\$2.41	\$7.89
2016	\$7.10	\$2.26	\$8.87
2017	\$7.58	\$1.26	\$9.95
2018	\$7.50	\$1.21	\$9.77
2019	\$8.54	\$1.06	\$10.73
2020	\$9.99	\$1.08	\$12.01
2021	\$9.38	\$1.21	\$14.38
2022	\$9.11	\$2.03	\$12.94
2023	\$9.57	\$1.95	\$16.33
2024	\$8.69	\$1.61	\$14.82

Source: USASpending

[View Chart](#)

Figure 5: Scenario Analysis of Employment Cuts at FDA, NIH, CMS

Subagency	Baseline Resident Wages (in millions)	Baseline Resident Jobs	Projected Percent Change	Projected Resident Wages (in millions)	Projected Resident Jobs
FDA	\$1,800	11,125	-18%	\$1,500	9,123
NIH	\$2,100	14,718	-6%	\$2,000	13,835
CMS	\$490.6	3,366	-1%	\$485.7	3,332

[View Chart](#)

Figure 7: USAID Spending in Maryland, FY20 to FY24 (\$ in millions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Contracts	\$163	\$152	\$193	\$210	\$263
Grants	\$110	\$22	\$95	\$72	\$99

Source: USASpending

[View Chart](#)

Figure 9: Scenario Analysis of Contract, Grant, Employment Cuts at USAID

	Baseline (\$ in millions)	Projected Percent Change	Projected
Contracts	\$261.5	-100%	\$0
Grants	\$99.2	-100%	\$0
Wages	\$185.1	-100%	\$0
Jobs	1,203	-100%	0

[View Chart](#)

ENDNOTES

¹ [“New Employment Data Reveal Trump Firings Have Cost Maryland Nearly 25,000 Federal Jobs in 2025, with 10,300 Federal Jobs Lost October-November,”](#) January 7, 2026,

² [“Van Hollen, Alsobrooks Announce Protections for BARC & Over \\$25 Million in Direct Funding for Local Projects Supporting Economic Development, Emergency Response, Veterans, Infrastructure, & More”](#), November 25, 2025.

³ [Impact of Federal Government Spending and Jobs on the Maryland Economy](#), Comptroller of Maryland, June 2025, page 10.

⁴ “HHS Announces Transformation to Make America Healthy Again”: [Press Release](#) and [Fact Sheet](#), March 27, 2005.

⁵ [“HHS to lay off 10,000 employees and cut overall workforce by 20,000: Some components will be hit harder than others as the department says it is still eyeing ways to further ‘streamline its operations and agencies.’”](#) Government Executive, March 27, 2025.

⁶ [“Allocating CBO’s Estimates of Federal Medicaid Spending Reductions Across the States: Enacted Reconciliation Package”](#), Kaiser Family Foundation, July 23, 2025.

⁷ [“Impact of Potential Medicaid Proposals Maryland Medicaid”](#), Maryland Medicaid Administration, Maryland Department of Health, May 2025.

⁸ [“Medicaid in Maryland”](#), Kaiser Family Foundation, May 2025.

⁹ [EnCompass LLC LinkedIn post](#), March 2025.

¹⁰ Worker roundtables held on 3/21/2025, 3/25/2025, and 6/5/2025. Roundtables were all held via video conference.

¹¹ [“Former federal worker reflects on jobs and potential lives lost from USAID shutdown”](#), The Baltimore Banner, December 30, 2025.