Media outlets, think tanks, and watchdogs groups have scrutinized every aspect of Donald Trump's clash with the nation's preeminent research universities, but no one has compiled a comprehensive third-party analysis of his administration's impact on America's equally vital **independent research sector** — until now.

Caught in the CROSSFIRE

Although spared the vitriol aimed at their counterparts in academia, the nation's leading independent research institutes — or IRIs, as they're widely known — haven't escaped the Trump administration's push to roll back federal science funding and restructure future support.

Despite ongoing efforts to keep their heads down and their eyes squarely on apolitical, highly translational research, many of these science-centered nonprofits have found themselves caught in the culture-war crossfire that erupted with Donald Trump's return to the White House earlier this year.

The unavoidable conclusion: You can't spell "ramifications" without IRIs.

"It's only been 100 days, but the chaos that's been created in that 100 days is already impacting people," Jane Buckner, MD, president of the Seattle-based Benaroya Research Institute, said in early May at a roundtable hosted by U.S. Senator Patty Murray of Washington, vice chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee. "We see it now — people choosing not to go to graduate school, people choosing alternative careers, scientists thinking, 'I should move out of the United States.'"

As Trump 2.0 approached the 200-day mark, tensions continued to escalate.

"I've been in this for 40 some years, and I've never seen anything like this," Andrew Weyrich, PhD, president of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, or OMRF, told KFOR-TV in mid-July. "It's a little bit nerve-wracking."

Some IRIs, including Benaroya, took direct financial hits, owing to the termination of federal grants and contracts deemed problematic by the Department of Government Efficiency, or DOGE, the nonstatutory task force that Trump created on his first day back in office, ostensibly to ferret out fraud and waste.

As of August 1, according to DOGE's online clearinghouse, 18 institutional members of the Association of Independent Research Institutes (AIRI) had experienced the termination of at least one federal grant or contract. (In the simplest terms, the federal government uses grants to advance the public good and contracts to supply its own needs.)

Combined, per DOGE's database, formally titled the "Wall of Receipts," the affected IRIs accounted for 155 grant and contract cancellations.

The fiscal pain, however, was not spread evenly.

DOGE reported that eight of AIRI's members suffered a single grant termination: Benaroya; Banner Health in Phoenix; the Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition in Pensacola, Florida; Magee-Womens Research Institute in Pittsburgh; the Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital in Columbus, Ohio; the Santa Fe Institute in Santa Fe, New Mexico; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee; and the Broad Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Another eight IRIs, according to DOGE, saw multiple grants pulled by formerly supportive federal agencies, including the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the world's largest public funder of biomedical research.

Specifically, agencies withdrew eight grants from the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center in Seattle; seven grants from Health Research Inc. in Menands, New York; five grants from Rockefeller University in New York City: three grants from the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center in St. Louis; and two grants each from the La Jolla Institute for Immunology in La Jolla, California, the Scripps Research Institute in San Diego, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

The other AIRI member to suffer multiple grant terminations, RTI International in Durham, North Carolina, is in a category all its own: In the first seven months of Trump's second term, according to the Wall of Receipts, RTI received notice that federal agencies were terminating no fewer than 57 of its research grants and 52 of its contracts.

As for other federal contract cancellations, Rockefeller University had one, the Broad Institute and the New York Genome Center in New York City had two each, and the Lovelace Biomedical Research Institute in Albuquerque, New Mexico, had four.

In total, if DOGE's figures are taken at face value, the 18 IRIs listed above had to forgo more than $1.65 billion in previously committed federal funds.

Ground zero

In light of pending legal challenges and well-documented anomalies in DOGE's accounting, the true fiscal impact on the independent research community will almost certainly prove more modest.

An independent analysis undertaken for this report suggests that the actual figure will be *at least* $397 million less than DOGE's tally — and that's a conservative estimate. Indeed, the researchers who reviewed DOGE's numbers were able to verify "just" $376 million in cuts imposed prior to August 1, largely because of incomplete data provided by the task force.

Even so, for most of the IRIs hit with grant and contract terminations, the repercussions have been anything but apocryphal.

RTI is a case in point. (See accompanying case study.)

Created in 1958 to anchor North Carolina's then-nascent Research Triangle Park, RTI grew exponentially for more than six decades, fueled by the long-prevailing American narrative that scientific endeavor, social justice, and global engagement could solve humanity's most intractable challenges.

By 2023, when RTI celebrated its 65th anniversary, it employed some 6,000 employees spread across more than 90 countries.

In the aftermath of the 2024 presidential election, however, as the new administration began targeting programs thought to conflict with its "America first" credo, RTI's far-flung portfolio morphed from long suit to liability.

According to DOGE, the aforementioned grant and contract terminations saved the federal government — that is, *cost RTI* — nearly $1.19 billion.

That DOGE's tally is likely exaggerated does little to mitigate the all-too-real consequences suffered by RTI and its employees.

Through three rounds of layoffs, in February, March, and May, the research institute eliminated more than one-third of its workforce.

"Taking this step was not easy," Tim J. Gabel, RTI's president and CEO, said in a news release, "but it's necessary to position RTI for long-term success and strengthen our ability to serve federal, state and local government and commercial clients."

The broader toll

If RTI was ground zero, figuratively speaking, in DOGE's pecuniary purge, then the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center and Health Research Inc. were well within the blast zone. By DOGE's reckoning, grant terminations enabled U.S. taxpayers to keep nearly $289 million that otherwise would have gone to those institutions.

Situated on opposite coasts but joined by a shared dedication to advancing health and medicine, the two organizations reached the same conclusion as RTI: Workforce reductions couldn't be avoided.

In late April, according to various media reports, the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, which has used the trade name "Fred Hutch" for more than a decade, laid off an undisclosed number of associates involved in HIV-related research.

Though best known for its work in oncology, Fred Hutch is also home to the 26-year-old HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN), which has coordinated more than 100 HIV-related clinical trials at more than 70 sites on four continents. In all, about 20 percent of Fred Hutch's federally funded research pertains to the prevention, detection, and treatment of HIV and AIDS.

In April, *Healthbeat,* a newsletter produced in partnership with *KFF Health News,* reported that Health Research Inc. (HRI) had dismissed at least 50 employees because of grant cancellations. HRI, an affiliate of the New York State Department of Health, was established in 1953 to support research at Buffalo's Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Per *Healthbeat*, the research organization cut 27 jobs funded through a federal epidemiology grant and 23 positions funded through a grant addressing COVID-19 health disparities.

Elsewhere, in late June, the Broad Institute laid off 75 employees, or roughly 4 percent of its workforce. The institute, a biomedical research center associated with Harvard University and MIT, blamed funding uncertainly.

According to the Wall of Receipts, the organization lost $3.8 million through the termination of a grant that the Department of Health and Human Services had earmarked for the first-ever large-scale genetic study of bipolar disorder in Asian populations.

"Changes like this are never easy, especially when they affect our colleagues and friends," Todd R. Golub, MD, the institute's director, wrote in an email to the Broad community.

Golub insisted, however, that the organization would not lower its sights.

"To the contrary," he wrote, "we will double down on our commitment to transformative science that benefits patients."

Collective unease

Most of the nation's foremost IRIs haven't had to resort to cost-cutting measures as drastic as layoffs.

Indeed, according to DOGE's Wall of Receipts, the majority of AIRI's 76 institutional members did *not* experience a grant or contract termination prior to August 1.

Dodging a direct financial hit, of course, is not the same as emerging wholly unscathed.

A number of highly acclaimed IRIs have sustained harder-to-quantify collateral, or incidental, damage, the byproduct of longstanding affiliations with top-tier research universities that have, for one reason or another, run afoul of the president.

Moreover, several of the many researchers who have one foot in the independent research community and another in academia report that they have received stop-work orders on their research, an apparent indication of the administration's willingness to use selective funding freezes to pressure — or, if necessary, punish — entities seen as uncooperative.

The upshot: a palpable sense of unease within the independent research community.

"Recent federal announcements, executive orders, large-scale workforce reductions, and grant cancellations have caused significant upheaval and uncertainty in the scientific community," the Oregon Research Institute, a 65-year-old organization dedicated to behavioral science, says in a statement on its homepage.

"Although federal judges have issued orders temporarily blocking implementation of some of these actions, these drastic reductions in federal support for scientific research threaten to undermine and do real harm to the United States' world-class research enterprise."

Hidden damage

This report seeks to quantify the new administration's initial impact on the independent research sector and, more broadly, to provide an early look at how the nation's leading IRIs might fare during the next three-plus years.

Until now, those topics appear to have gone largely unexamined, at least on a large scale, even as media outlets, think tanks, and watchdog groups have rushed to analyze every salvo fired at scientists working in academia, government, or industry.

That the challenges facing the nation's leading IRI's have until now received scant attention, relatively speaking, is unfortunate but not altogether unexpected.

The independent research sector, which, true to its name, comprises self-governing 501c3s dedicated to scientific inquiry, has historically been overshadowed by other segments of the research community. Few IRIs, for example, boast the kind of name recognition enjoyed by their peers in academia (e.g., Harvard University, Stanford University, and the University of Michigan); government (e.g., Argonne National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory); or industry (e.g., Bell Labs, Google X, and IBM Research).

Trudeau Institute

Many of the nation's leading independent research institutes have operated for more than a century. The Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis, forerunner of the modern-day Trudeau Institute, opened in upstate New York 1884. In 1916, the Trudeau School for the Advanced Study of Tuberculosis graduated its first class, shown in the photo above.

The sector's lower profile defies easy explanation, especially since the discovery pipeline supplied by independent research has flowed more or less continuously for more than a century, enduring numerous shifts in national policy and outlasting countless cultural trends, movements, and icons. Indeed, thanks to the determination of visionary scientists and the largess of Gilded Age industrialists, IRIs entered America's research ecosystem before the nation even realized that it *had* a research ecosystem.

When the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis, forerunner of the modern-day Trudeau Institute, opened in upstate New York in 1884, Johns Hopkins University, the nation's first research university, was just 8 years old and the vast majority of U.S. colleges and universities were still bastions of traditional instruction in Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

The Marine Biological Laboratory commenced operations in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, in 1888, more than 30 years before the Massachusetts Institute of Technology created a Division of Industrial Cooperation and Research, effectively launching American higher education's technology-transfer juggernaut.

Philadelphia's Wistar Institute, which bills itself as "the nation's oldest independent biomedical research institute," began pursuing advances in human health in 1892, more than a half-century before the publication of *Science, The Endless Frontier*, the landmark government report that, through its advocacy of sustained public funding for basic research, led to the creation of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and, by extension, to the United States' emergence as a global R&D heavyweight.

In recent decades, the independent research sector has continued to keep pace with, if not outperform, other research sectors — even though its external funding has seldom, if ever, matched that of its academic, government, and industry counterparts.

In fiscal year 2023, for example, federal agencies directed some $49 billion to university-based researchers and labs, up 9.7 percent from the previous year, according to a survey by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics. That same year, by comparison, IRIs received $11.6 billion in federal funding, a year-over-year *decrease* of 3.3 percent.

"Investigators at independent research institutes consistently exceed the success rates of the overall NIH grantee pool, and they receive nearly ten percent of NIH's peer-reviewed, competitively awarded extramural research project grants," AIRI noted last year in written testimony to the House and Senate appropriations committees.

Despite their lineage, longevity, and outsized scientific yield, however, IRIs generally lack widespread public recognition — never mind the acclaim that might be expected to accompany such profound contributions to humankind. Among the tens of millions of Americans who deride or eschew science (not to mention a hefty percentage of those who purport to embrace it), IRIs are a collective mystery, if not a complete unknown.

Information, please

In an effort to plug the knowledge gap described above, Harris Search Associates, a global talent and leadership consultancy, set out to assess the wellbeing of the United States' preeminent IRIs in the wake of Trump's return to the White House. The findings are detailed in this report.

"Our nation's independent research institutes have always punched above their weight," said Jeffrey G. Harris, DBA, founder and managing partner of Harris Search Associates. "Not all of them are household names, but I would argue that their enumerable contributions to human health have in some way touched every household across this country — if not the world."

Harris maintains that a thorough appraisal of the sector's recent record can provide a more complete understanding of what IRIs might be able to contribute to society in the next few years.

"As the scientific community here and abroad comes to terms with a new funding landscape, it's entirely possible, if not likely, that IRIs will expand the already-profound role they play in the never-ending fight to eradicate disease and improve the human condition," he said. "Now more than ever, therefore, it's incumbent on us to have a nuanced understanding of the independent research sector's capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential opportunities for growth.

"Simply put, it's in our best interest to help them continue to help all of us."

For the purposes of its analysis, Harris Search Associates focused on the 76 institutional members of the AIRI, which, since its founding in 1961, has sought to connect and support institutes in their quest to improve human health and advance knowledge. To be considered for membership in AIRI, an organization must be a "bona fide non-profit independent research institute dedicated to excellence in biomedical and behavioral research."

AIRI notes that its members "vary in size, with budgets ranging from a few million to hundreds of millions of dollars." Moreover, the association says, "each AIRI member institution is governed by its own independent Board of Directors, which allows our members to focus on discovery-based research while remaining structurally nimble and capable of adjusting their research programs to emerging areas of inquiry."

To flesh out this analysis, Harris Search Associates gleaned information from institutional websites, news releases, and tax filings as well as court documents, association statements, and independent media reports.

For the purposes of its analysis, Harris Search Associates focused on the 76 institutional members of the Association of Independent Research Institutes, or AIRI, which supports independent, not-for-profit biomedical and behavioral research centers in their quest to improve human health and advance knowledge.

The starting point for the project, however, was a detailed review of the cost-cutting measures that DOGE claimed to have taken between Inauguration Day, January 20, 2025, when the task force was formally established by executive order, and August 1, 2025.

DOGE debuted the Wall of Receipts in mid-February, promising that the database would enable the American public to track "asset sales, contract/lease cancellations and renegotiations, fraud and improper payment deletions, grant cancellations, interest savings, programmatic changes, regulatory savings, and workforce reductions."

"We are working to upload all of our receipts in a digestible and transparent manner consistent with applicable rules and regulations," the group said.

Holes in the 'Wall'

Although the database now contains more than 28,000 entries that can be sorted by grant or contract value, cancellation date, or amount saved, measuring the new administration's impact on the independent research sector is hardly a simple proposition.

For one thing, some of the grant and contract terminations touted by the task force have been blocked by federal judges. While the legal particulars vary from case to case, the pertinent rulings boil down to much the same conclusion: DOGE's fiscal target practice was arbitrary and capricious, if not discriminatory.

Accordingly, barring a string of successful appeals by the administration, some of DOGE's much-ballyhooed "savings" are destined to disappear.

The second asterisk that must be attached to the Wall of Receipts stems from lingering questions about the validity of the database itself.

Early on, news outlets identified numerous errors in DOGE's listings, including inflated figures, duplicate entries, and inaccurate calculations. Even now, despite countless tweaks of the database, inconsistencies abound.

On top of all that, various watchdogs have criticized DOGE for what they view as atypical — and potentially misleading — accounting methods.

In calculating the savings derived from a contract termination, for example, DOGE used as its starting point the "Base and All Options Value (Total Contract Value)" associated with the contract in the Federal Procurement Data System. That methodology assumes that a federal agency invariably spends the full amount listed for Base and All Options Value (Total Contract Value). The figure, however, is a ceiling, or cap — not a predetermined payout or even a projection.

"This scenario is like having a maximum spending limit on a credit card," Deltek, an IT company specializing in government contracting, observed in a recent analysis. "If one has a credit card with a $25M limit, the holder can charge up to $25M. If the holder spends $5M on the card, $20M remains to be used. However, that does not mean the holder will charge the remaining amount. Therefore, there is not a $20M savings; it is only unused credit capacity."

'Currently unavailable'

In preparing this report, Harris Search Associates sought to corroborate DOGE's calculations.

Besides identifying, categorizing, and tallying all of the cost-cutting measures that affected institutional members of AIRI, the firm's research team checked DOGE's savings claims against the corresponding data on USAspending.gov. That website, maintained by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, serves as the federal government's official ledger of contract-based expenditures.

The methodology was straightforward: To determine the actual fiscal impact of any given grant or contract termination, the research team subtracted the amount of money expended prior to the termination ("outlays," in government parlance) from the award's specified value ("obligations").

In many cases, DOGE's claims matched the figures derived from USAspending.gov. In others, however, DOGE appears to have overstated the fiscal impact. Surprisingly, the research team also found examples of the opposite — that is, instances in which the task force seemingly *understated* the impact of a particular grant or contract cancellation.

Occasionally, because of redactions or other data gaps, Harris Search Associates proved unable to check DOGE's numbers.

Here's why: Most of the entries in the Wall of Receipts include rudimentary details about the targeted grant — e.g., a brief description, the start date, the projected completion date, and, perhaps most significantly, the corresponding Federal Award identification Number, or FAIN. (Every grant awarded by a federal agency carries a unique FAIN, an identifier that follows the grant throughout its lifecycle — to ensure accuracy, facilitate tracking, and promote transparency.)

All of that information, including FAIN identifiers, however, is missing from dozens of entries detailing grants terminated by the Department of Health and Human Services. In place of the omitted information, the abridged entries carry the notation "Currently unavailable." The only details provided: the recipient of the grant, the agency that awarded it, the cancellation date, and the amount "saved."

In theory, the missing information should be available at USAspending.gov. In the absence of active links or FAIN identifiers, however, locating the applicable files is all but impossible — and without access to those files, there's no way to verify whether the grant terminations in question have been modified or even rescinded.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Plans to scale back most federal research funding and cap indirect-cost reimbursement rates drew fierce reactions from key players in the independent research sector. A sampling:

Pete G. Schultz, PhD, President and CEO
Scripps Research

"A severely weakened research infrastructure would jeopardize America's leadership in biomedical innovation, one of the major drivers of national prosperity and public health, at a time when other nations are investing heavily in the life sciences."

(Source: *San Diego Union-Tribune*)

Deborah Bronk, PhD, President and CEO
Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences

"I am just in shock at the destruction of our agencies. They are the envy of the world, and it's just gut-wrenching, because when you think about what we put into funding as a percentage of our federal budget, it's small, and yet it underpins everything."

(Source: *Bangor Daily News*)

Lon Cardon, PhD, President and CEO
The Jackson Laboratory

If the cuts are implemented, "we're in trouble, as is the state of science in America. JAX and most other research institutions will be at best much smaller than they are today, and some won't exist. You can't recover from that."

(Source: *Mainebiz*)

Julia E. Bradsher, PhD, President and CEO
Huntington Medical Research Institutes

"Without NIH funding, we wouldn't have the Human Genome Project, cancer immunotherapy, statins for heart disease, or mRNA vaccine technology — all essential to modern medicine."

(Source: Huntington Medical Research Institutes)

Bruce Stillman, Ph.D, President and CEO
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

"To preserve and strengthen the United States' competitive research advantage, we should be looking for ways to provide more, not less, public support for scientific research."

(Source: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory)

Overhead aches

Obviously, the impact of Trump's return to the White House transcends the cancellation dates, grant descriptions, and dollar amounts that make up the Wall of Receipts.

For most of the nation's leading IRIs, including those who *haven't* made an appearance in DOGE's database, any fiscal pain suffered thus far is eclipsed by concern about what might come next.

Much of their trepidation centers on a push to cap indirect-cost reimbursements — that is, federal funds tacked onto research grants to cover the recipients' overhead. The White House plan, currently stymied by a bevy of hitherto-successful challenges in federal court, would limit such payments to 15 percent of any given grant, far less than what IRIs and most other research organizations are accustomed to receiving.

While capping recovery rates at 15 percent would hurt all varieties of federally funded researchers, recent studies suggest that the independent research sector stands to take a disproportionate hit. The reason is a classic double-edged sword: Many IRIs have demonstrated an ability to secure rates that far exceed the national average.

A working paper published in March by the National Bureau of Economic Research noted that in fiscal year 2024, NIH's negotiated reimbursement rates for universities tended to fall between 55 percent and 60 percent, with public universities generally on the lower end of that range and private institutions on the higher end. Research hospitals not affiliated with universities averaged 70 percent.

Faring best among the various segments of NIH grantees were IRIs, with an average negotiated rate of 82 percent.

To be clear, NIH grantees seldom recover the overhead costs that their respective negotiated rates might suggest. In fiscal year 2024, for example, *effective* reimbursement rates — i.e., the amounts that grantees actually received — lagged negotiated rates across all segments of the federally funded research sector. IRIs ended up with an average effective overhead reimbursement rate of 53 percent.

Reducing the ICR rate to 15 percent from 53 percent — never mind *82 percent* — would be devastating, said Eric Verdin, MD, president and CEO of the California-based Buck Institute, the world's first biomedical research institution devoted solely to research on aging.

"These costs cover everything from shared lab equipment, cloud computing, hazardous waste disposal, and maintenance of high-tech equipment to hiring, grants administration, and janitorial services — as well as essentials like electricity, air conditioning, and heat," he said. "I would argue that the term 'indirect costs' is a misnomer, as science would be impossible without these elements."

Budget *whoas*

Another looming concern among IRIs is the administration's proposed science budget for the coming fiscal year.

A spending blueprint released by the White House in May would slash allocations for basic research by more than a third and impose even sharper cuts on some of the federal government's biggest sponsors of translational research. The budgets of the NSF, NASA Science, and the NIH, for example, would plummet by 56 percent, 47 percent, and 40 percent, respectively.

According to an analysis released in July by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, if the new administration gets its way, overall federal funding for science — basic, applied, and developmental — will drop by 22 percent (from $198 billion to $154 billion) in the upcoming fiscal year. Basic research would experience a particularly hefty year-over-year reduction: 34 percent.

Although Congress seems predisposed to reject the cuts proposed by the White House, any significant budget reduction could create difficulties for IRIs, especially, obviously, those that reply on federal funding to keep the lights on.

"During times of budget constraints, cuts are inevitable, but intermittent funding is particularly destabilizing for science as it is a constantly evolving cycle that depends on previous discoveries, as well as failures," AIRI says.

Several of the independent research sector's most prominent leaders have joined AIRI in sounding an alarm about the possibility of funding reductions.

"The lives we save tomorrow depend on the decisions we make today," Hermann Haller, MD, president of MDI Biological Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, told the Senate Appropriations Committee at a hearing in April.

Haller said federal grants have allowed rural, lightly populated states such as Maine to become "small powerhouses of scientific progress." MDI, which specializes in the study of aging, regeneration, and environmental health, has trained some 3,000 undergraduate students courtesy of NIH's support.

"I come before you today with a clear message," Haller said. "Support for biomedical research is not simply a cost. It is a national investment that delivers transformative returns for the nation's health, security, and economic prosperity."

Brad Schwartz, MD, CEO of the Morgridge Institute for Research in Madison, Wisconsin, contends that a major retrenchment would do more than "just stall scientific progress in the short term." It also would "mark a strategic retreat from one of America's greatest national strengths," he said.

"After World War II, the United States built a research model based on a shared understanding: The federal government would invest in discovery, and research institutions would foster the talent and integrity to pursue it. That model worked because it was grounded in mutual responsibility and public purpose. We don't need to reinvent that model, but we do need to recommit to it."

Despite the White House's efforts to cut funding, Schwartz remains upbeat, noting that "Congress still has a chance to send a signal that discovery matters, that truth-seeking matters, and that American leadership in science is not negotiable."

Tell it to the judges

In the opening months of Trump's second term, scores of federal grantees turned to the federal courts for help — both individually and in partnership with peer institutions.

Likewise, attorneys general in 22 states challenged the Trump administration's attempt to upend research organizations' existing indirect-cost recovery agreements with the NIH, arguing that such a move would "devastate critical public health research at universities and research institutions in the United States."

The foregoing litigation has yielded a number of favorable rulings that, in the short term, provide IRIs with a modicum of protection.

Given the legal fragility of that protection, however, the independent research sector is also taking their case to another court — the court of public opinion.

The chief executives of many IRIs have written editorials for area newspapers and professional journals, delivered speeches to policy groups, and buttonholed individuals who might have the ear of elected officials in Washington.

The New York Genome Center responded to the proposed NIH cap by drafting a petition calling for the plan's reversal.

"The U.S. scientific ecosystem has long been an engine of innovation, fueled by strategic investment and collaborative effort," Tom Maniatis, PhD, the center's co-founder and scientific director emeritus, wrote in the journal *Cell*. "We must act swiftly and decisively to safeguard the future of science in the United States and ensure that research institutions have the resources they need to continue their essential work."

The center's initial goal for the petition drive was 5,000 signatures. Within weeks of the petition's posting, however, more than 9,000 individuals — including 55 Nobel Laureates in chemistry, physics, medicine, and economics — had signed the document.

Going on the offensive

Weary of constantly playing defense, some IRIs have concluded that the best way to thrive long term, especially given the political and ideological vicissitudes reshaping Washington, is to take "independent" to a new level — by fundamentally reducing their reliance on federal support.

The Texas Biomedical Research Institute, an 84-year-old organization that played instrumental roles in the development of treatments for Ebola and hepatitis C, is in the midst of a 10-year campaign to double the size of its faculty and staff, in large part through the identification of new, nongovernmental funding sources, the cultivation of dollar-stretching partnerships, and the commercialization of cutting-edge research.

"When we first started talking about this plan, I had asked us to begin to diversify our resources, knowing that the NIH was going to end up being a target," Larry S. Schlesinger, MD, the institute's president and CEO since 2017, told the *San Antonio Report*. "We are banking on private sector expertise, quality and safety, and that is resonating with the new administration."

Between 2018 and 2023, Texas Biomed's grant and contract revenue increased by 78 percent, even as the institute's overall dependence on federal support decreased. In 2023, NIH funding accounted for 46 percent of the institute's portfolio — down from 65 percent in 2019.

"I think that the government understands more than ever that the private sector can help, and, as such, it's about who can do the work," Schlesinger said. "The resources and the knowledge that are here don't exist anywhere else, and that's an advantage for us."

The Danforth Plant Science Center is banking on a similar strategy. In April, instead of battening down the proverbial hatches, it threw a party to kick off the public phase of a $165 million capital campaign, *Future Forward*.

"The Danforth Center is uniquely positioned and motivated to address some of humanity's greatest challenges," said James C. Carrington, PhD, the organization's president and CEO since 2011. "Through *Future Forward*, we are growing our capacity to help feed the world, sustain our environment, and grow opportunities in our region and beyond."

The campaign, which was in the works before November's election, is also intended to build a hedge against fickle federal funding, an objective that, not surprisingly, has taken on added importance in the wake of Danforth's recent grant terminations.

"The world has changed in four months," Carrington said in a May interview with the *St. Louis Business Journal*.

"Now, the *Future Forward* campaign will be part of the solution for how we deal with cuts to federal research funding. We're directing more effort in raising from philanthropic sources funding that can backfill some of the lost federal grants. That's one example of how we're using the *Future Forward* campaign as, in part, a mitigation tool. We've had to shift or rearrange some of the priorities within the campaign to deal with a future that likely has fewer federal grants."

The funding model envisioned by organizations such as Texas Biomed and Danforth is not the stuff of fantasy; there is precedent for such a structure.

Take, for instance, Arc Institute, a cross-disciplinary research center based in Palo Alto, California, and affiliated with Stanford University, the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, San Francisco.

Thanks to the generosity of its founding donors, Arc launched in 2021 with an endowment of $650 million. A good portion of the startup funding came from Vitalik Buterin, co-founder of cryptocurrency giant Ethereum, as well as billionaire brothers Patrick and John Collison, the entrepreneurs behind Stripe, a financial services and software company that maintains dual headquarters in Dublin, Ireland, and San Francisco.

Because of its deep pockets, Arc isn't reliant on the NIH or any other government benefactor.

Researchers fortunate enough to secure eight-year, renewable appointments at the institute have "complete autonomy to pursue their very best research ideas in accordance with their own judgment, regardless of short-term risk," according to the organization's website. Arc doesn't expect its team members to write grant proposals or even publish the results of their work. Their sole responsibility, by design, is to pursue their own "curiosity-driven research agendas."

Arc's reasoning: "By disconnecting the need for grant writing and career survival from rapid publications, single-author credit, and project-based timelines, our goal is to free our researchers to work on more collaborative, more significant, and longer-term challenges."

A new model

While few would quibble with the appeal of self-sufficiency, it's the rare research enterprise that can afford to dispense with federal funding. Accordingly, rather than reject existing grant mechanisms, most IRIs would prefer to retool them — with the goal of making them less vulnerable to misconception, misrepresentation, or, worst of all, manipulation.

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center

MDI Biological Laboratory

Gladstone Institutes

Magee-Womens Research Institute

MAKING THE CASE

The chief executives of some of the nation's most respected independent research institutes are doing all they can to boost awareness of their organizations' ongoing efforts to eradicate disease, advance knowledge, and improve the human condition. Clockwise from top: Thomas Lynch Jr., MD, president and director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Cancer Center in Seattle, leads U.S. Rep. Suzan DelBene on a tour of his facility; Michael Annichine, CEO of Magee-Womens Research Institute in Pittsburgh, visits Washington for the first-ever "Women's Health Capitol Hill Day"; Deepak Srivastava, MD, president and senior investigator at Gladstone Institutes in San Francisco, appears on the local ABC affiliate to discuss the implications of proposed cuts in federal funding; and Hermann Haller, MD, president of MDI Biological Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, tells the Senate Appropriations Committee that reliable funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is a "lifeline" for U.S. biomedical leadership.

To that end, in April, AIRI teamed up with nine other national advocacy groups, including the Association of American Universities (AAU), the American Council on Education (ACE), and the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities (APLU), to develop what they described as a "more efficient, more transparent" model for funding indirect, or F&A, expenses.

"Despite the historical success of the current F&A cost reimbursement model, it is not without limitations that unnecessarily complicate the indirect costs structure, lead to confusion and misunderstanding, and increase administrative burdens," the coalition said.

The group, which billed itself as the Joint Associations Group (JAG) on Indirect Costs, pledged to "identify and reduce or eliminate regulatory barriers, produce a simple and easily explained model, and increase transparency, all in service of a singular goal: to ensure that taxpayer dollars continue to be used effectively to advance research that benefits all Americans."

The resulting recommendation, dubbed the Financial Accountability in Research (FAIR) model, was released July 11. The plan essentially calls for grant applicants to enhance transparency by including several categories of indirect costs — to be known collectively as "Essential Research Performance Support" — in their funding proposals.

Among the newly disclosable expenses: regulatory compliance costs; award oversight and reporting costs; journal subscription and database-access costs; and project-specific facility costs, including building depreciation, leases, utilities, and maintenance. General overhead that couldn't be broken out would be reimbursed at a fixed rate of 15 percent of a project's direct costs, to be henceforth called "Research Performance Costs."

The proposed model would eliminate the need for grantees to negotiate indirect-cost recovery rates on an institution-by-institution basis.

Dollars and sense

As funding debates play out in court and in Congress, the independent research community has doubled down on what it does best — namely, engaging in scientifically sound, technologically innovative research that's geared toward producing real-world solutions to humanity's most vexing problems.

Eager to ensure that policymakers, nongovernmental thought leaders, and potential funders are taking note, many IRIs are cranking out an unusually high volume of news releases, videos, and patient testimonials detailing their researchers' latest breakthroughs.

Some organizations are upping the ante by showcasing not only their scientific achievements but also their very tangible economic contributions.

"It's no secret that discoveries made at NIH-funded labs spawn innovative new medicines and products that biotech and pharma companies further develop and commercialize," said Deepak Srivastava, MD, president and senior investigator at Gladstone Institutes, a San Francisco-based enterprise that has been battling cardiovascular, genomic, viral, and neurological disorders since 1979.

"In the Bay Area, a global hub for biomedical innovation, the life-sciences industry employs 156,454 workers and contributes to $142.7 billion in economic output. NIH cuts will trigger a domino effect and will almost certainly result in broader job losses and economic stagnation."

The J. Craig Venter Institute, a genomic research center with labs in La Jolla, California, and Rockville, Maryland, struck a similar tone, warning that significant cuts or even prolonged disruptions in funding would "irreparably harm" the sector.

"In San Diego, the life-science industry employed over 75,000 workers and contributed $56.6 billion in economic output in 2023," the institute said in a statement. "Maryland's biotech corridor employs over 20,000 people (excluding government facilities like the NIH) and significantly contributes to the state's economy. Sustained investment in biomedical research fuels job creation, attracts talent, and spurs additional economic activity.

"According to the NIH, in the fiscal year 2023, every $1 of NIH funding generated approximately $2.46 of economic activity."

The bottom line

Where does all of this high-stakes uncertainty leave the independent research sector?

On one hand, IRIs stand to suffer disproportionate harm from any reduction in federal support for scientific research.

In contrast to prominent research universities, IRIs have more or less one-dimensional missions: They exist solely to conduct scientific research. Accordingly, like undiversified investment portfolios, they are more susceptible to sector-specific "downturns."

Moreover, while many IRIs have academic components — some offer full-fledged graduate degrees — they typically don't have the luxury of falling back on huge endowments or on the various sources of revenue that help universities keep their doors open. In addition to tuition payments, academic fees, and federal aid disbursements, that list can include branding licenses, consulting agreements, textbook rental services, and exclusive vending contracts.

On the other hand, in the current U.S. research environment, IRIs would seem to have several *advantages* over their counterparts in academia — some practical, some perceptual.

IRIs, for example, generally have leaner, flatter governance structures and narrower research focuses. They tend to concentrate on a single medical challenge or a collection of related health imperatives. Those attributes should, in theory, promote operational efficiency and tactical agility.

AIRI recognizes the opportunity: "Member institutes fundamentally differ from universities in that our research missions and flexibility provide an environment that is particularly conducive to scientific creativity and innovation."

The Venter Institute puts it this way: "Independent institutes bring specialized capabilities to the research ecosystem and are nimbler because of their size. Their structure also results in different cost models from universities."

Unlike their academic peers, for example, IRIs usually don't bear the nonscientific expenses that are part and parcel of operating sprawling residential campuses, complete with dining halls, recreational facilities, and costly student-support services that increasingly transcend classroom performance.

Other potential advantages are more nebulous — inasmuch as they can't be reduced to entries on an accounting spreadsheet. They have less to do with dollars and cents than, say, *discord* and *sensibilities*.

Because of their science-centric missions, for instance, IRIs typically don't have to worry about the conduct — or, more specifically, the potential *misconduct* — of large undergraduate populations that occasionally explore the boundaries of social norms as they seek out their place in the world.

Nor are they encumbered by the courses, degree programs, and social-science research projects that conservative hard-liners decry as evidence of American's moral decay.

What's more, in most instances, IRIs can choose to steer clear of polarizing topics such as climate change, income inequality, reproductive autonomy, the war in Gaza, and the exclusion of transgender athletes from intercollegiate competition.

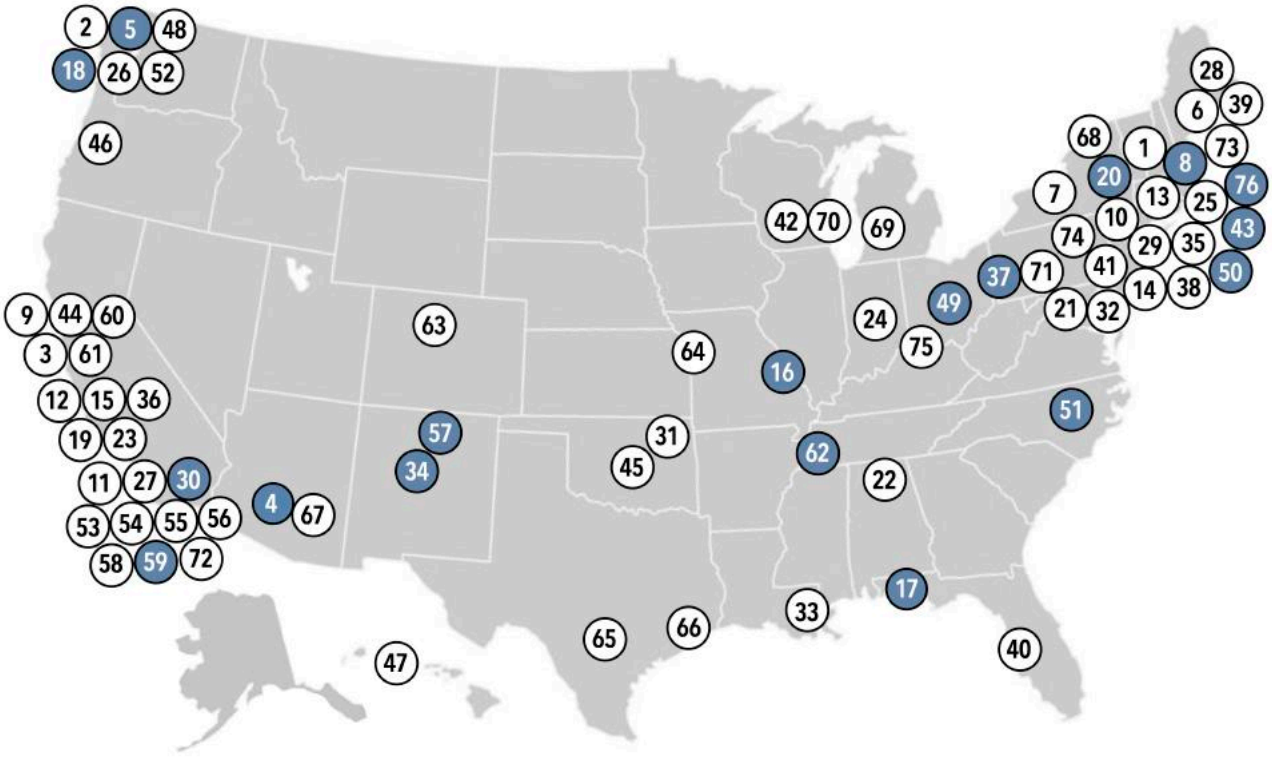
This ability to avoid the proverbial third rails of modern political discourse raises a paradoxical (and admittedly rhetorical) question: Has out-of-sight, out-of-mind anonymity — something that has long confounded many IRIs — turned into something of a competitive advantage, at least in the short term?

In other words, when it comes to federally funded scientific research, is *stealthy* the new *healthy*?

There's no way to know for sure. After all, formulating a definitive answer to that question would require proof of a negative, an impossibly high evidentiary bar to clear.

The following tidbit, therefore, should probably be viewed as nothing more than fodder for discussion: A review of White House speeches, statements, and briefings delivered during the first seven months of Donald Trump's second term turned up myriad attacks on research universities but nary a harsh word about a *nonacademic* research institute. ■

BLAST ZONE: DOGE'S fallout stretches from coast to coast



Institutional members of the Association of Independent Research Institutes (AIRI), as of August 1, 2025

Boldface indicates at least one **grant** termination

Underline indicates at least one **contract** termination

1. ADA Forsyth Institute
2. Allen Institute
3. Arc Institute
4. **Banner Research**
5. **Benaroya Research Institute**
6. Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences
7. Boyce Thompson Institute
8. **Broad Institute**
9. Buck Institute for Research on Aging
10. Burke Neurological Institute
11. California Medical Innovations Institute
12. City of Hope
13. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
14. Coriell Institute for Medical Research
15. Doheny Eye Institute
16. **Donald Danforth Plant Science Center**
17. **Florida Institute for Human & Machine Cognition**
18. **Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center**
19. Gladstone Institutes
20. **Health Research Inc.**
21. Howard Hughes Medical Institute
22. HudsonAlpha Institute for Biotechnology
23. Huntington Medical Research Institutes
24. Indiana Biosciences Research Institute
25. Institute for Protein Innovation
26. Institute for Systems Biology
27. J. Craig Venter Institute
28. Jackson Laboratory
29. Kessler Foundation
30. **La Jolla Institute for Immunology**
31. Laureate Institute for Brain Research
32. Lieber Institute for Brain Development
33. Louisiana Cancer Research Center
34. Lovelace Biomedical Research Institute
35. Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research
36. Lundquist Institute for Biomedical Innovation
37. **Magee-Womens Research Institute & Foundation**
38. Marine Biological Laboratory
39. MDI Biological Laboratory
40. Moffitt Cancer Center
41. Monell Chemical Senses Center
42. Morgridge Institute for Research
43. **New York Genome Center**
44. Northern California Institute for Research & Education
45. Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation
46. Oregon Research Institute
47. Pacific Health Research & Education Institute
48. Pacific Northwest Research Institute
49. **Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital**
50. **Rockefeller University**
51. **RTI International**
52. Sage Bionetworks
53. Salk Institute for Biological Studies
54. San Diego Biomedical Research Institute
55. Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute
56. Sanford Laboratories for Innovative Medicines
57. **Santa Fe Institute**
58. Scintillon Research Institute
59. **Scripps Research**
60. SENS Foundation
61. Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute
62. **St. Jude Children's Research Hospital**
63. Steadman Philippon Research Institute
64. Stowers Institute for Medical Research
65. Texas Biomedical Research Institute
66. Texas Heart Institute
67. TGen
68. Trudeau Institute
69. Van Andel Institute
70. Versiti Blood Research Institute
71. Veterans Health Foundation
72. Veterans Medical Research Foundation
73. Whitehead Institute
74. Wistar Institute
75. Wood Hudson Cancer Research Laboratory
76. **Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution**

CASE STUDY

CAROLINA BLUES: In the right place at the wrong time

In the hyper-competitive world of externally funded scientific discovery, any independent research institute worth its Salk would love seeing "No. 1 " next to its name.

After all, in that arena, where rankings typically hinge on metrics such as endowment valuation, patent portfolio, and corporate prolificacy, more is more and bigger is almost always better.

Or at least it *used* to be.

Independent research institutes — or IRIs, as they widely known — are grappling with a heretofore unrecognized measure of organizational vitality: number and value of grants and contracts *terminated* by the Department of Government Efficiency, or DOGE, the nonstatutory task force that President Donald Trump created within hours of his second inauguration, ostensibly to ferret out fraud and waste.

Judged by that criterion, one institutional member of the Association of Independent Research Institutes (AIRI) stands out from the pack — and the distinction is by no means welcome.

In the first seven months of Trump's second term, according to an analysis of DOGE's voluminous online database, federal agencies terminated 57 research grants and 52 contracts previously awarded to North Carolina-based RTI International. In comparison, no other AIRI member suffered more than eight cancellations.

The corresponding blow to RTI's coffers (if DOGE's figures are taken at face value): nearly $1.19 billion.

What did RTI do to warrant such a fiscal beatdown?

If the organization was guilty of anything, it was guilty of being in the right place, at least in its estimation, at the wrong time. Indeed, the "place" in question — the rest of the world, essentially — was a locus that the institute had worked tirelessly to cultivate and nurture.

RTI International

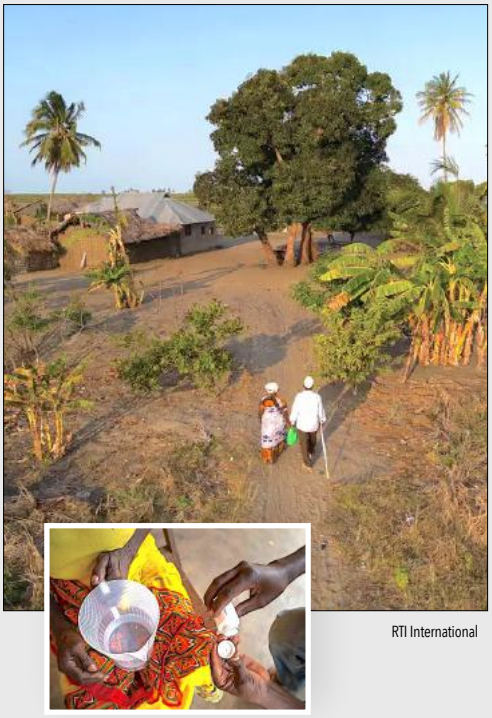
Created in 1958 to anchor North Carolina's then-nascent Research Triangle Park, RTI grew exponentially for more than six decades, fueled by the long-prevailing narrative that scientific endeavor, social justice, and global engagement could solve humanity's most intractable challenges. By 2023, when RTI celebrated its 65th anniversary, it employed some 6,000 employees spread across more than 90 countries. Earlier this year, however, stung by more than 100 grant and contract terminations, the research institute had no choice but to downsize. Through three rounds of layoffs, in February, March, and May, the organization eliminated more than one-third of its workforce.

Global vision

The brainchild of a coalition of North Carolina academic, business, and government leaders bent on retaining local talent, RTI started out with a fairly narrow focus — both functionally and geographically. Its first contract, worth $4,500, was for a statistical study of morbidity data in neighboring Tennessee.

In 1961, about two years into its existence, however, the institute broadened its proverbial horizons, landing a contract to conduct an agricultural census in Nigeria. That initiative would be the first of many RTI projects funded by the United States Agency for International Development, or USAID.

In the decades that followed, RTI revamped clinics and sanitation systems in Ghana, nurtured democratic governance in Indonesia, and aided in the integration of public schools in post-apartheid South Africa. It promoted economic empowerment in Somalia, supported malaria-control efforts in 10 African countries, and worked to eliminate trachoma, a bacterial eye infection, in Cambodia, Laos, and Nepal.



RTI International

Since securing its first overseas research project, an agricultural census in Nigeria, in 1961, North Carolina-based RTI International has grown into a global leader in the fight against disease, hunger, and poverty. The organization estimates that it has provided treatment or care to 941 million people, trained 4.8 million individuals to improve health services, and delivered 1.78 billion medications. In remote areas of Tanzania, shown above, drug dispensers affiliated with RTI often walk miles to visit families afflicted with lymphatic filariasis, a parasitic disease transmitted by mosquitoes.

Following the ouster of Iraqi strongman Saddam Hussein, RTI assisted in the development of democratically elected local governments across the newly liberated nation. In the wake of Japan's Fukushima nuclear disaster, it developed an emergency-response program that bolstered radiological monitoring. The institute even devised a system to curb air pollution in China before Beijing's 2008 Olympics.

Along the way, to facilitate its overseas operations, RTI opened regional offices in El Salvador, Kenya, and Indonesia. To spotlight its global footprint, the institute adopted "RTI International" as its trade name.

Between 2013 and 2022, RTI received $2.3 billion from USAID, ranking the institute sixth among all agency grantees for that period. USAID grants to the institute totaled $192 million in 2023 and $219 million last year, when just two other entities — Catholic Relief Services and FHI 360 (formerly Family Health International) — received more.

Then came Trump 2.0 and, with it, a burgeoning antipathy toward foreign assistance, especially anything resembling nation-building.

'America first'

On the same day he was sworn in as the United States' 47th president, Trump signed an executive order suspending all foreign aid for 90 days.

"The United States foreign aid industry and bureaucracy are not aligned with American interests and in many cases antithetical to American values," the order said. "They serve to destabilize world peace by promoting ideas in foreign countries that are directly inverse to harmonious and stable relations internal to and among countries."

Trump was particularly critical of USAID, which President John F. Kennedy had established in 1961 to promote health, education, economic development, environmental protection, and democratic governance abroad. Trump told reporters that the agency had been taken over by "radical lunatics."

RTI's grant portfolio took its first hit on February 11 with the termination of a five-year, $37.7 million grant from USAID that called for the institute to "advance U.S. policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade; global health; and democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance" in the West African nation of Senegal. The work had commenced in January 2022, and RTI had already collected $29.3 billion, so the cancellation effectively cost the institute $8.4 million.

One day later, the Trump administration pulled the plug on two more RTI programs funded by USAID: a six-year, $42.8 million initiative to boost childhood learning in the Philippines and a five-year, $58.9 million project meant to improve basic education in Lebanon. Because the former was scheduled to wrap up next summer, its cancellation cost RTI "only" $4 million. The latter, in contrast, wasn't supposed to conclude until July 2028, so its discontinuation reduced the institute's projected revenue by $47.1 million.

Over the next six months, termination notices continued to pile up, along with the financial losses they heralded — a few hundred thousand dollars here, a few million dollars there.

The path forward

When all was said and done, 22 of the terminations that RTI received before August 1 involved grants from USAID — more than any other federal agency.

The now-shuttered international aid agency, however, had plenty of company on RTI's cancellation list. The Department of Justice, for example, was associated with 21 of the institute's nullified obligations, followed by the EPA with six, the Department of Health and Human Services with four, and NASA, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Homeland Security with one each.

Indeed, the largest RTI grant to be fully detailed in DOGE's database — $95 million — had come from the EPA.

Under the terms of that grant, RTI was to identify and support underserved communities in desperate need of environmental assistance. Because the project had kicked off only five months before its termination, the institute ended up receiving only a fraction of the amount promised. The upshot: RTI witnessed the evaporation of $94.5 million in expected funding.

The financial drubbing delivered by DOGE was so swift and so sweeping that RTI had no choice but to begin laying off workers, many without the 60-day notice typically required by the federal WARN (Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification) Act.

"RTI has received an unprecedented number of federally-funded project cancellations and work stoppages," the organization said in a March 25 letter to state and local officials. "Thus far, RTI has received over 80 project cancellations, and numerous other projects have been issued Stop Work Orders. The impact of these unprecedented events is estimated to reduce RTI's operating revenue by more than 30%. These circumstances were not reasonably foreseeable and the loss of funding was outside of RTI's control. Such rapid and sweeping changes in federal funding for so many programs was not expected and occurred with little to no advance notice. Because of this sudden loss of funding on which RTI relies and the unavailability of alternative funding, RTI is forced to eliminate positions with fewer than 60 days' notice."

The organization did seed a $1 million Employee Emergency Relief Fund to aid workers sent reeling by DOGE's blitz.

"Taking this step was not easy," Tim J. Gabel, RTI's president and CEO, said in a news release, "but it's necessary to position RTI for long-term success and strengthen our ability to serve federal, state and local government and commercial clients."

"We were born during the Eisenhower administration, so we've navigated administration changes all along in terms of the federal government market and changes. I think we're very good at looking at the U.S. federal government spending priorities (and the) market side of that — and adjusting to it."

— Tim Gabel, president and CEO
RTI International

One reason for optimism is the diversity of RTI's portfolio.

Although the U.S. government accounts for more than 80 percent of its total revenue, the institute boasts expertise that extends well beyond the management of epidemiological and environmental threats in the developing world. Long-established areas of specialization include statistics and data science, biomedical technologies, energy production, communication science and strategy, carbon capture, military performance, advanced materials, and technology acceleration.

"We've been really pushing our non-federal portfolio for a long time," Gabel said in a June interview with *The News & Observer* in Raleigh, North Carolina. "That's been important to us, to think about diversifying. And we've been succeeding at that, but we've also been growing our federal (portfolio) as well, so that ratio hasn't changed all that much for some number of years."

Gabel is particularly bullish about RTI's work in the commercial health space.

"We were born during the Eisenhower administration, so we've navigated administration changes all along in terms of the federal government market and changes," Gabel told *The News & Observer*. "I think we're very good at looking at the U.S. federal government spending priorities (and the) market side of that — and adjusting to it. One of the advantages of being so broad (in) capabilities is that I think we're pretty adaptable on that.

"Long-term thinking, the U.S. government will continue to invest in science — of that, I'm pretty confident — even though, right now, it might feel like that's a question mark. I don't believe it's a question mark, because I just believe that it's too important, and the problems aren't going away." ■

RTI (Research Triangle Institute) International

Headquarters: Durham, North Carolina
Areas of specialization: health, education, advanced technology, social policy, energy, and the environment

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
2/11/2025	USAID	School reading improvement in Senegal	1/2022-12/2026	17,318,616	37,674,324	29,330,362	8,343,962
2/12/2025	USAID	Basic education improvement in Lebanon	8/2023-7/2028	38,104,378	58,895,517	11,810,087	47,085,430
2/12/2025	USAID	Education improvement in the Philippines	7/2019-6/2026	4,700,000	42,800,000	38,292,614	4,507,386
3/1/2025	USAID	Higher education activity in the Philippines	8/2023-7/2028	19,461,198	10,527,698	5,578,744	4,948,954
3/1/2025	USAID	Food security in Liberia	1/2023-1/2028	9,234,591	10,762,321	8,702,563	2,059,758
3/1/2025	USAID	Nutrition evaluation and monitoring	10/2023-9/2028	36,180,935	8,816,043	3,865,020	4,951,023
3/1/2025	USAID	Expand education access in Honduras	9/2024-9/2029	22,198,761	2,801,239	313,382	2,487,857
3/1/2025	USAID	Education improvement in Georgia	1/2020-1/2026	380,149	13,619,762	11,542,919	2,076,843
3/1/2025	USAID	Children with disabilities in Bangladesh	5/2022-4/2027	3,073,462	14,925,330	9,452,743	5,472,587
3/1/2025	USAID	Health care improvement in Bangladesh	8/2024-8/2029	50,508,000	9,492,000	1,431,012	8,060,988
3/1/2025	USAID	Early childhood development in Cambodia	7/2020-7/2025	200,990	20,625,798	18,100,701	2,525,097
3/1/2025	USAID	Sustainability in the Philippines	7/2020-6/2025	0	25,299,695	22,246,303	3,053,392
3/1/2025	USAID	Victim assistance in the Dominican Republic	2/2024-2/2029	18,230,819	5,767,501	2,146,923	3,620,578
3/1/2025	USAID	Basic education improvement in Guatemala	3/2022-2/2027	9,292,012	20,706,620	16,340,811	4,365,809
3/1/2025	USAID	Socioeconomic improvement in Honduras	12/2022-12/2027	29,723,243	30,275,731	18,190,375	12,085,356
3/1/2025	USAID	Biodiversity and resilience in Uganda	6/2020-5/2027	4,998,451	29,334,926	20,501,903	8,833,023
3/1/2025	USAID	Public resource improvement in Uganda	7/2024-7/2028	10,194,483	2,805,517	1,109,535	1,695,982
3/1/2025	USAID	Disaster management in Ethiopia	6/2024-4/2025	35,842,033	13,138,947	3,550,454	9,588,493
3/1/2025	USAID	Primary education in Ethiopia	1/2025-1/2030	22,499,649	2,500,322	49,773	2,450,549
3/1/2025	USAID	Disease prevention in Senegal	9/2021-9/2026	3,473,211	52,026,789	43,190,413	8,836,376
3/1/2025	USAID	Agriculture and food security in Mali	1/2021-1/2026	0	20,300,164	17,713,235	2,586,929
3/1/2025	USAID	Public health systems in Guinea	12/2022-2/2025	37,118,899	35,877,431	25,795,125	10,082,306
2/18/2025	ED	Education workforce resources	10/2024-9/2025	7,682,558	1,550,000	242,523	1,307,477
3/17/2025	DHS	Combating violent extremist content online	2/2024-2/2026	1,083,748	1,288,000	0	1,288,000
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	18,302,229	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	428,698,791	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	112,464,531	N/A	N/A	N/A
4/22/2025	DOJ	Forensic technology	1/2022-2/2026	4,318,463	5,700,000	9,206,802	0
4/22/2025	DOJ	Hate-crime research and prevention	10/2024-9/2026	2,766,112	400,000	25,025	374,975
4/22/2025	DOJ	Drug-abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery	10/2023-9/2025	1,988,777	3,000,000	1,266,696	1,733,304
4/22/2025	DOJ	Diverse recruitment in law enforcement	10/2022-9/2025	1,789,607	3,000,000	1,410,506	1,589,494
4/22/2025	DOJ	Opioid, stimulant, and substance misuse	10/2023-9/2025	1,457,973	1,999,925	863,139	1,136,786
4/22/2025	DOJ	Police peer-support programs	1/2025-12/2027	1,167,336	1,167,336	42,380	1,124,956
4/22/2025	DOJ	Technology in probation/parole management	1/2025-12/2027	1,157,850	1,157,850	0	1,157,850
4/22/2025	DOJ	Crime in historically disadvantaged areas	1/2025-12/2027	998,491	998,491	0	998,491
4/22/2025	DOJ	Bias-crime investigative units	1/2025-12/2027	908,415	908,415	14,705	893,710
4/22/2025	DOJ	White supremacist groups	1/2022-12/2026	888,837	1,608,435	803,390	805,045
4/22/2025	DOJ	Correctional culture's impact on inmate safety	1/2024-6/2027	834,255	860,438	50,798	809,640
4/22/2025	DOJ	Data-driven prosecution practices	1/2025-12/2027	769,955	769,955	50,875	719,080
4/22/2025	DOJ	Bullying and sexual misconduct in schools	10/2023-9/2026	692,267	999,816	436,235	563,581
4/22/2025	DOJ	Training police about mental health conditions	10/2023-9/2026	542,343	649,996	155,229	494,767
4/22/2025	DOJ	Community-based violence intervention	10/2022-9/2026	503,533	637,685	192,561	445,124
4/22/2025	DOJ	Intimate-partner violence and firearm removal	1/2024-12/2026	485,183	579,986	157,643	422,343
4/22/2025	DOJ	Effectiveness of victim services	10/2022-9/2025	365,710	1,499,981	1,261,770	238,211
4/22/2025	DOJ	Law enforcement staffing levels	1/2023-12/2025	300,994	925,357	696,749	228,608
4/22/2025	DOJ	Traumatic brain injury's impact on recidivism	1/2022-12/2025	276,951	1,199,956	971,783	228,173
4/22/2025	DOJ	Post-incarceration reentry planning	1/2020-12/2025	244,251	1,169,360	772,927	396,433
4/22/2025	DOJ	Substance monitoring and treatment tools	1/2019-3/2025	110,874	750,000	621,348	128,652
4/29/2025	EPA	Environmental justice	1/2025-4/2025	6,959,911	7,000,000	63,739	6,936,261
4/30/2025	EPA	Environmental grants to underserved areas	1/2025-4/2025	94,769,357	95,000,000	415,993	94,584,007
5/2/2025	EPA	N/A	N/A	6,688,243	N/A	N/A	N/A
5/6/2025	EPA	Environmental grants to underserved areas	2/2024-5/2025	21,289,182	25,000,000	3,710,818	21,289,182
5/9/2025	EPA	Evaluation of swine waste-to-energy program	7/2023-5/2025	681,944	1,124,999	443,055	681,944
5/13/2025	EPA	Environmental exposures in early childhood	8/2021-5/2025	482,039	1,899,906	1,417,866	482,039
5/14/2025	NASA	Environmental remote sensing	10-2024-N/A	0	237,796	323	237,473
5/29/2025	DOE	Carbon-capture systems and efficiencies	9/2024-3/2031	4,241,415	4,304,715	215,404	4,089,311
				$1,098,796,005	$636,362,073	$334,765,279	$305,103,595

RTI (Research Triangle Institute) International

Headquarters: Durham, North Carolina
Areas of specialization: health, education, advanced technology, social policy, energy, and the environment

CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
1/31/25	DOC	Census Bureau interviews on gender identity	7/2023-1/2025	0	469,145	469,145	0
2/11/2025	ED	Support for crime safety surveys	3/3023-2/2025	469,145	620,802	351,550	269,252
2/11/2025	ED	Production and dissemination of reports	7/2024-2/2025	11,592,863	4,269,719	1,524,289	2,745,430
2/11/2025	ED	Follow-up on high school longitudinal study	4/2024-2/2025	1,785,895	320,349	255,935	64,414
2/11/2025	ED	High school and beyond longitudinal study	5/2018-2/2025	5,387,003	48,000,408	41,709,977	6,290,431
2/11/2025	ED	Study of trends in international math/science	10/2020-2/2025	1,910,574	16,354,742	16,354,742	0
2/11/2025	ED	Study on postsecondary student aid	7/2018-2/2025	6,391,935	42,603,358	38,613,730	3,989,628
2/11/2025	ED	Study on postsecondary student aid	2/2022-2/2025	10,156,110	24,011,011	24,011,011	0
2/11/2025	ED	Post high school study of youth with disabilities	9/2015-9/2025	3,974,985	8,662,009	8,087,560	574,449
3/21/2025	ED	Training in support of immigrant integration	7/2024-3/2025	2,848,568	932,892	932,892	0
3/25/2025	ED	Educational programs in correctional systems	8/2022-3/2025	0	3,654,824	3,654,824	0
2/18/2025	USDA	Develop weights to study food pricing	9/2021-9/2025	172,753	1,053,423	774,409	279,014
2/21/2025	HHS	Evaluation of FDA's Real Cost campaign	9/2021-9/2025	0	13,699,277	7,852,690	5,846,587
2/21/2025	HHS	Evaluation support services	5/2024-5/2025	3,956,062	2,490,382	1,638,809	851,573
2/25/2025	HHS	Global youth tobacco survey	9/2024-9/2029	1,779,219	407,390	135,175	272,215
4/9/2025	HHS	Lithium-ion battery use in e-cigarettes	7/2021-4/2025	0	478,997	475,295	3,702
4/18/2025	HHS	Animal care and vivarium management	8/2023-4/2025	0	1,356,963	521,133	835,830
4/24/2025	HHS	Health communications support	6/2021-4/2025	0	547,249	434,441	112,808
4/30/2025	HHS	Understanding alcohol license type	8/2024-4/2025	0	964,824	108,166	856,658
4/30/2025	HHS	National cancer registry for firefighters	8/2024-6/2025	1,998,294	713,063	261,431	451,632
4/30/2025	HHS	Supporting tobacco public health campaigns	8/2023-4/2025	0	3,996,752	1,525,274	2,471,478
4/30/2025	HHS	Data harmonization project	8/2024-8/2029	0	2,054,481	58,232	1,996,249
4/30/2025	HHS	Intimate partner and sexual violence survey	9/2022-4/2025	19,992,481	4,592,408	4,592,408	0
4/30/2025	HHS	Evaluation of tobacco education campaign	9/2022-4/2025	0	6,033,257	5,522,166	511,091
5/5/2025	HHS	National youth tobacco surveys	9/2022-4/2025	5,659,261	9,037,347	8,558,423	478,924
5/5/2025	HHS	Tobacco communications initiative	9/2020-4/2025	7,354	8,340,353	6,292,029	2,048,324
5/6/2025	HHS	Tobacco campaign assistance	8/2024-4/2025	2,129,413	5,851,610	766,561	5,085,049
5/8/2025	HHS	Evaluation of tobacco education campaign	9/2023-4/2025	0	6,161,277	4,820,631	1,340,646
5/8/2025	HHS	Evaluation of disability prevalence study	9/2024-4/2025	0	182,107	100,116	81,991
5//9/2025	HHS	Social and economic barriers	8/2022-4/2025	8,000	1,934,202	1,061,610	872,592
5/13/2025	HHS	Prescription drug promotion	8/2022-9/2026	0	808,664	358,864	449,800
5/16/2025	HHS	Economic evaluation support services	3/2024-4/2025	0	665,580	521,152	144,428
5/20/2025	HHS	HIV message testing	9/2022-9/2025	0	1,321,105	1,047,638	273,467
6/2/2025	HHS	Consumer perception of actionable risks study	7/2024-8/2028	0	719,887	64,896	654,991
6/16/2025	HHS	Understanding opioid prescription alternatives	9/2024-3/2027	0	728,402	50,038	678,364
6/16/2025	HHS	Unapproved uses of FDA-approved products	9/2023-9/2027	0	715,402	184,623	530,779
7/8/2025	HHS	Health care provider social media influencers	5/2024-9/2025	0	191,662	29,327	162,335
7/8/2025	HHS	Health survey response rates and data quality	5/2023-9/2027	0	903,542	186,467	717,075
7/21/2025	HHS	Newborn screening clearinghouse	9/2023-9/2025	547,550	995,382	861,773	133,609
7/25/2005	HHS	Small business outreach services	12/2024-4/2025	0	784,589	196,147	588,442
7/25/2005	HHS	Testing of treatments for substance abuse	8/2024-8/2026	2,555,328	1,291,256	316,632	974,624
3/4/2025	EPA	Materials management	11/2021-4/2024	0	1,390,916	1,390,939	0
3/5/2025	EPA	Administrative grants management	9/2024-3/2025	2,181,040	1,128,885	88,622	1,040,263
3/25/2025	EPA	Support services for greenhouse gas program	3/2021-3/2025	121,802	301,747	282,294	19,453
4/14/2025	EPA	Climate change's impact on drinking water	11/2023-11/2025	68,872	77,852	53,768	24,084
4/14/2025	EPA	Greenhouse gas emission reductions	11/2024-11/2025	1,223,714	970,000	62,455	907,545
4/14/2025	EPA	General consulting services	5/2024-4/2025	857,527	562,662	150,856	411,806
5/1/2025	EPA	Food waste greenhouse gas emissions	4/2024-4/2025	0	108,080	87,389	20,691
7/22/2025	EPA	Populations and climate vulnerability indicators	11/2023-5/2025	379,965	779,143	524,602	254,541
4/24/2025	NSF	Computer Science for All assessment	7/2023-7/2025	1,486,392	1,884,174	1,747,445	136,729
4/24/2025	NSF	Evaluation and program management	7/2024-7/2025	738,618	1,454,140	1,140,459	313,681
7/11/2025	NSF	Science and engineering statistics	5/2024-5/2025	132,799	67,075	67,075	0
				$90,513,522	$237,644,766	$190,878,115	$46,766,674

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center (Fred Hutch)

Headquarters: Seattle, Washington
Areas of specialization: oncology and HIV/AIDS

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	8,037,749	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	7,503,715	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	7,393,274	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	5,000,422	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	3,435,996	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	414,175	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	293,722	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	537,771	N/A	N/A	N/A
				$32,616,824	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Health Research Inc.

Headquarters: Menands, New York
Areas of specialization: public health research and funding

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	62,262,226	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	2,028,535	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	145,411	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	457,954	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/24/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	179,233,991	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/24/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	11,773,799	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/24/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	323,150	N/A	N/A	N/A
				$256,225,066	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Rockefeller University

Headquarters: New York, New York
Areas of specialization: biological and medical sciences

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	6,267,829	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	2,400,853	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	345,035	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	DOD	Anticipating the Anthropocene Ocean	2/2024-1/2026	35,214	536,582	0	536,582
3/23/2025	DOD	Emotions as computations	5/2020-4/2025	0	2,994,739	0	2,994,739
				$9,048,931	**$3,531,321**	**$0**	**$3,531,321**

CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
4/14/2025	DOD	Special studies and research	7/2024-7/2025	494,865	480,222	0	480,222
				$494,865	**$480,222**	**$0**	**$480,222**

Donald Danforth Plant Science Center

Headquarters: St. Louis, Missouri
Areas of specialization: crop improvement, food security, and environmental sustainability

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/1/2025	USAID	Agricultural production in regions of Africa	8/2020-8/2025	3,350,000	7,650,000	5,451,158	2,198,842
4/25/2025	NSF	STEM exposure in marginalized populations	9/2024-4/2025	135,304	149,636	14,332	135,304
4/25/2025	USDA	Cell-to-cell signaling in plant development	9/2024-4/2025	0	20,000	20,000	0
				$3,485,304	**$7,819,636**	**$5,485,490**	**$2,334,146**

Broad Institute

Headquarters: Cambridge, Massachusetts
Areas of specialization: genomics, chemical biology, and advanced technologies

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/21/25	HHS	Bipolar genetics in Asian populations	9/2022-3/2025	3,830,031	5,864,333	2,576,320	3,288,013
				$3,830,031	**$5,864,333**	**$2,576,320**	**$3,288,013**

CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
5/9/2025	HHS	Basic health research	3/2023-5/2025	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
7/24/2025	HHS	Exome and genome sequencing	9/2021-9/2026	75,000	3,890,490	3,587,718	302,772
				$77,000	**$3,89,3490**	**$3,589,718**	**$303,772**

La Jolla Institute for Immunology

Headquarters: La Jolla, California
Areas of specialization: autoimmune conditions, cancer, and infectious diseases

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	340,555	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	139,332	N/A	N/A	N/A
				$479,887	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Scripps Research

Headquarters: San Diego, California
Areas of specialization: immunology and microbiology, molecular medicine, and neuroscience

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	11,023,485	N/A	N/A	N/A
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	404,009	N/A	N/A	N/A
				$11,427,494	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Lovelace Biomedical Research Institute

Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico
Areas of specialization: respiratory diseases, infectious diseases, and neuroscience

CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
4/14/2025	HHS	Relative safety of e-cigarettes vs cigarettes	9/2023-4/2025	0	3,872,713	444,797	3,427,916
4/30/2025	HHS	Nonaddictive therapies for pain management	9/2020-4/2025	1,565,790	2,327,263	910,023	1,417,240
5/1/2025	HHS	Respiratory interaction studies in rodents	3/2024-4/2025	0	211,128	0	211,128
5/1/2025	HHS	Evaluation of potential respiratory stimulant	3/2024-4/2025	0	141,848	83,439	58,409
				$1,565,790	**$6,552,952**	**$1,438,259**	**$5,114,693**

New York Genome Center

Headquarters: New York, New York
Areas of specialization: genomic science, cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, and neuropsychiatric conditions

CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
4/30/2025	HHS	DNA arrays for cytosine guanine studies	9/2020-4/2025	0	274,036	186,195	87,841
5/19/2025	HHS	Biotechnology research and development	3/2023-5/2025	14,000	24,000	24,000	0
				$14,000	**$298,036**	**$210,195**	**$87,841**

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Headquarters: Woods Hole, Massachusetts
Areas of specialization: climate, marine biology, conservation science, human health, and fisheries

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	DOD	Impact of Beaufort Lens on bowhead whales	10/2022-4/2025	0	477,393	0	477,393
5/10/2025	EPA	Metabolism of transgenic knockout zebrafish	8/2020-5/2025	45,083	799,999	716,722	83,277
				$45,083	**$1,277,392**	**$716,722**	**$560,670**

Banner Health Research

Headquarters: Phoenix, Arizona
Areas of specialization: neurological disorders, especially Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/21/25	HHS	Diversity in Alzheimer's clinical trials	9/2019-6/2025	1,191,527	9,569,272	5,807,468	3,761,804
				$1,191,527	**$9,569,272**	**$5,807,468**	**$3,761,804**

Benaroya Research Institute

Headquarters: Seattle, Washington
Areas of specialization: autoimmune diseases, allergies, asthma, and cancer

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	HHS	"Currently unavailable"	N/A	5,636,408	N/A	N/A	N/A
				$5,636,408	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Florida Institute for Human & Machine Cognition

Headquarters: Pensacola, Florida
Areas of specialization: artificial intelligence, cognitive science, knowledge modeling and sharing, and robotics

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/23/2025	DOD	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
				$0	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Magee-Womens Research Institute

Headquarters: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Areas of specialization: fertility, pregnancy, reproductive infectious diseases, gynecology, cancer, and wellness

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/1/2025	USAID	HIV prevention products for women	12/2021-12/2030	138,500,000	66,500,000	63,638,172	2,861,828
				$138,500,000	**$66,500,000**	**$63,638,172**	**$2,861,828**

Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital

Headquarters: Columbus, Ohio
Areas of specialization: childhood cancer, genomic medicine, mental and behavioral health, and injury research

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
3/20/2025	HHS	Impact of pubertal suppression on adolescents	7/2021-3/2025	926,620	3,013,000	2,005,940	1,007,060
				$926,620	**$3,013,000**	**$2,005,940**	**$1,007,060**

Santa Fe Institute

Headquarters: Santa Fe, New Mexico
Areas of specialization: complex systems, novelty and innovation, interdisciplinary research

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
4/18/2025	NSF	Collective learning augmenting intelligence	9/2024-4/2025	475,999	494,313	18,314	475,999
				$475,999	**$494,313**	**$18,314**	**$475,999**

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

Headquarters: Memphis, Tennessee
Areas of specialization: childhood cancer, pediatric blood disorders, and neurological and infectious diseases

GRANT TERMINATIONS

				Per DOGE	Per USAspending.gov		
Date of cancellation	Agency	Primary focus of grant	Original timeframe	Reported savings	Obligations	Outlays	Resulting impact
4/25/2025	NSF	Promoting collaboration in STEM ecosystem	9/2024-4/2025	453,747	559,342	105,595	453,747
				$453,747	**$559,34**	**$105,595**	**$453,747**