

Fact sheet: Impact of Sequestration and other Budget Changes on the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

CDC's Mission is to collaborate to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats. From the food you eat, to the air you breathe, to staying safe wherever you are, CDC touches all aspects of daily life. CDC researchers, scientists, doctors, nurses, economists, communicators, educators, technologists, epidemiologists and many other professionals all contribute their expertise to improving public health. CDC [works 24/7](#) to protect America from health, safety and security threats, both foreign and in the U.S. Whether diseases start at home or abroad, are chronic or acute, curable or preventable, human error or deliberate attack, CDC fights disease and supports communities and citizens to do the same. In the last two years, CDC doctors and nurses, scientists and health educators, and other public health professionals have responded to over 750 disease outbreaks, environmental emergencies and other public health threats. Below is a small sample of the incidents in the last 10 years where CDC's work has made a positive difference in the safety and health of people worldwide.

- Introduced a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and a rotavirus vaccine preventing hundreds of thousands of costly illnesses and tens of thousands of deaths each year.
- Reduced Tuberculosis by 30% in the United States.
- Reduced central line-associated blood infections by 58% in the U.S. health care settings.
- Eradicated polio in India.
- Nearly-eradicated Guinea worm disease world-wide through education and safe water technology.
- Increased the number of states with comprehensive smoke-free laws from zero to 25.

Sequestration and other budget reductions in Fiscal Year 2013

On March 1, 2013, as required by statute, President Obama signed an order initiating sequestration. The sequestration requires CDC to cut 5 percent or more than \$285 million of its fiscal year (FY) 2013 budget. CDC applied the cut evenly across all programs, projects, and activities (PPAs), which are primarily CDC national centers, offices and centers. This means every area of CDC was affected. In addition, the Prevention and Public Health Fund allocation in FY 2013 was almost \$350 million below FY 2012. **In total, CDC's program level, including the Vaccines for Children mandatory program and other external sources, was almost \$1 billion (or 10%) below FY 2012.**

The reductions to CDC's funding accounts are as follows:

- Immunization = \$100 million
- HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STI and TB Prevention = \$62 million
- Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases = \$13 million
- Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion = \$195 million
- Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities = \$7 million

- Environmental Health = \$17 million
- Injury Prevention and Control = \$7 million
- Public Health Scientific Services = \$19 million
- Occupational Safety and Health = \$9 million
- Global Health = \$18 million
- Public Health Preparedness and Response = \$98 million
- Cross-cutting Activities and Program Support = \$35 million

IMPACTS OF FUNDING LEVELS IN FY 2013 (COMPARED TO FY 2012) INCLUDE:

Reduced ability to **ensure global disease protection:**

- Jeopardizes polio eradication efforts:
 - Sequestration forced CDC to reduce support to purchase oral polio vaccine by over 40,000,000 doses.
 - Cuts to UNICEF funding jeopardize plans for vaccination rounds later in 2013 and into 2014 to respond to ongoing outbreaks in Syria, Horn of Africa, and Cameroon along with planned aggressive campaigns during the December – April low transmission season in Nigeria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan unless other resources can be identified and secured.
- \$25 million cut to global efforts to eliminate polio, prevent measles outbreaks, malaria, and pandemic flu.
- \$13 million in cuts to our efforts to prevent and respond to outbreaks of other emerging infectious diseases, such as the MERS-Coronavirus emerging globally now.

Reduced support for **state and local public health efforts:**

- \$160 million less in funding to on-the-ground public health in the United States, a system already strained by state and local budget cuts.
- CDC's ability to support state, local, and international health departments was reduced.
- \$33 million will be cut from state and local preparedness ability to respond to natural and man-made disasters.

Reduced ability to **prevent domestic HIV/AIDS:**

- \$40 million reduction in HIV prevention.
 - 175,000 fewer HIV tests would be conducted.
 - \$7 million reduction to CDC's HIV testing activities.

Reduce ability to **prevent the leading causes of illness and death:**

- Programs to prevent cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and diabetes are being cut by almost \$200 million due to sequestration and Prevention and Public Health Fund allocations.