



ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FISCAL YEAR 2004 BUDGET FOR THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

OVERVIEW:

On February 20, 2003, President Bush signed the Omnibus Appropriations bill for FY 2003 into law (PL.108-7). This law was enacted after the President's FY 2004 budget was submitted to Congress, so initial comparisons of the proposed budget and FY 2003 appropriation levels were impossible.

The following table provides a comparison of the FY 2002 final appropriations levels; the FY 2003 enacted appropriations levels (Congress added funds to several programs that the President's FY 2003 budget had cut) and the President's FY 2004 budget request. In several cases, these numbers show a pattern of budget cuts that put the health of Americans at risk.

In sum, the Presidents' FY 2004 budget request contains cuts in the majority of programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and in the total amount requested for the agency when compared to the funds appropriated by Congress for FY 2003.

The totals contained in this table do not include the funds provided in the Wartime Supplemental bill, which included the following appropriations for CDC:

- \$16 million for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for comprehensive research of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS),
- \$100 million to assist state and local health authorities with the costs of the civilian smallpox vaccination program, and
- \$42 million to compensate volunteers who experience adverse effects from smallpox vaccinations.

It is important to note that the supplemental provides dollars for immediate crises and does nothing to bolster the underlying public health infrastructure. This piecemeal approach over time has left Americans with a public health infrastructure that "*is still structurally weak in nearly every area*" according to the 2001 CDC report *Public Health Infrastructure*. The report calls for a system of "public health armaments," including a "skilled professional workforce, robust information and data systems and strong health departments and laboratories."

GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

The following are brief descriptions of selected CDC programs:

CDC'S INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM focuses on national surveillance of infectious disease; applied research to develop new or improved diagnoses; prevention and control strategies; working with State and local departments and private health care providers to transfer application of infectious disease prevention technologies; and strengthening the capability to respond to outbreaks of new or reemerging disease.

CDC'S EPIDEMIC SERVICES AND RESPONSE PROGRAM provides resources and scientific expertise for operating and evaluating surveillance systems; developing and refining research methods and strategies to the benefit of public health practice; and training public health professionals to respond to public health emergencies and outbreaks.

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENT programs includes CDC's Minority Health Disparities program, Prevention Research program and the *National Electronic Disease Surveillance System*, which is dedicated to assuring accurate, timely health information, is a critical component of all effective prevention and control efforts.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH. Emerging pathogens and environmental toxins continue to pose risks and significant challenges to public health. The task of protecting people's health from hazards in their environment requires a broad set of tools. First among these tools are surveillance and data collection to determine which substances in the environment are getting into people and to what degree. Programs in this line include Asthma control and prevention, childhood lead poisoning, childhood leukemia, the CDC Environmental Health Laboratory, the nationwide Health Tracking Network (TFAH's signature initiative) and rural health programs.

BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES programs provide national leadership for preventing birth defects and developmental disabilities and for improving the health and wellness of people with disabilities.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION programs prevents premature death and disability from chronic diseases and promote healthy personal behaviors.

HEALTH STATISTICS programs provide statistical information that will guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people.

HIV, STD, AND TB PREVENTION programs provide national and global leadership in preventing and controlling human immunodeficiency virus infection, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL prevents death and disability from non-occupational injuries, including those that are unintentional and those that result from violence.

NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM is dedicated to preventing disease, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable diseases in children and adults.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH programs ensure safety and health for all people in the workplace through research and prevention.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 FY 2002 Final -- FY 2003 Appropriation & FY 2004 President's Budget
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2002 Final	FY 2003 Appropriation	FY 2004 President's Budget	FY04 Budget +/- FY03 Appropriation	% Change
Birth Defects & Disabilities.....	89,996	98,039	87,462	-10,577	-10.78%
Chronic Disease Prev. & Health Promotion.....	747,155	789,972	834,047	44,075	5.50%
Environmental Health.....	153,558	182,829	150,227	-32,602	-17.80%
Epidemic Services and Response.....	80,184	77,494	76,158	-1,336	-1.70%
Health Statistics:					
-- Budget Authority.....					
-- PHS Evaluation Transfers (non-add).....	103,564	0	72,639	72,639	
Sub-Total	23,286	125,899	51,982	-73,917	
	126,850	125,899	124,621	-1,278	-1.00%
HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention.....	1,159,448	1,186,388	1,281,176	94,788	7.90%
Immunization:					
-- Budget Authority.....					
-- PHS Evaluation Transfers (non-add).....	627,442	636,586	510,506	-126,080	
Sub-Total (Proposed Law)	----	14,000	----	-14,000	
	627,442	650,586	510,506	-140,080	-21.53%
Infectious Diseases Control.....	343,181	343,225	331,640	-11,585	-3.30%
Injury Prevention and Control.....	149,612	148,414	144,796	-3,618	-2.40%
Occupational Safety and Health:					
-- Budget Authority.....					
-- PHS Evaluation Transfers (non-add).....	275,800	231,484	246,329	14,845	
Sub-Total	----	41,900	----	-41,900	
	275,800	273,384	246,329	-27,055	-9.80%

Prev. Health & Health Services Block Grant.....	134,958	134,089	134,966	877	0.06%
Public Health Improvement:					
-- Budget Authority.....					
-- PHS Evaluation Transfers (non-add).....	148,384	124,434	113,677	-10,757	
Sub-Total ----		28,600 ----		-28,600	
	148,384	153,034	113,677	-39,357	-25.70%
Emergency Response & Recovery.....					
	12,000	0	0	0	0.00%
Office of the Director.....					
	49,302	49,426	59,707	10,281	2.00%
Buildings and Facilities.....					
	296,000	266,258	114,000	-152,258	-57.10%
Total, CDC From L/HHS/ED	4,371,592	4,268,638	4,157,330	-111,308	-2.60%
ATSDR (from VA/HUD).....					
	78,203	82,262	73,467	-8,795	-10.70%
Total, CDC & ATSDR	4,449,795	4,350,900	4,230,797	-120,103	-2.70%
Terrorism (less Smallpox and Strategic Natl Stockpile).....					
...Funds that were transferred to DHS)	1,101,439	1,132,824	1,116,156	-16,668	-1.00%
PHS Evaluation Transfers.....					
	23,286	210,399	51,982	-158,417	-75.20%
Vaccines for Children.....					
	989,535	1,056,185	1,145,196	89,011	8.40%
Diabetes Transfer.....					
	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0.00%
User Fees.....					
	2,226	2,226	2,226	0	0.00%
Total, CDC - Program Level: Current Law -	6,569,281	6,755,534	6,549,357	264,177	-3.60%
Total, CDC - Program Level: Proposed Law	6,569,281	6,755,534	6,946,357	209,177	-2.90%

Sources: CDC Budget Fact Sheets and LHHS Appropriations Committee Charts