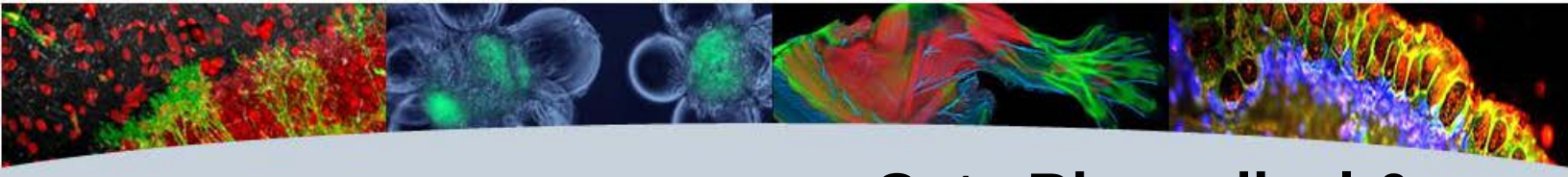


Sequestration Cuts Biomedical & Biological Research

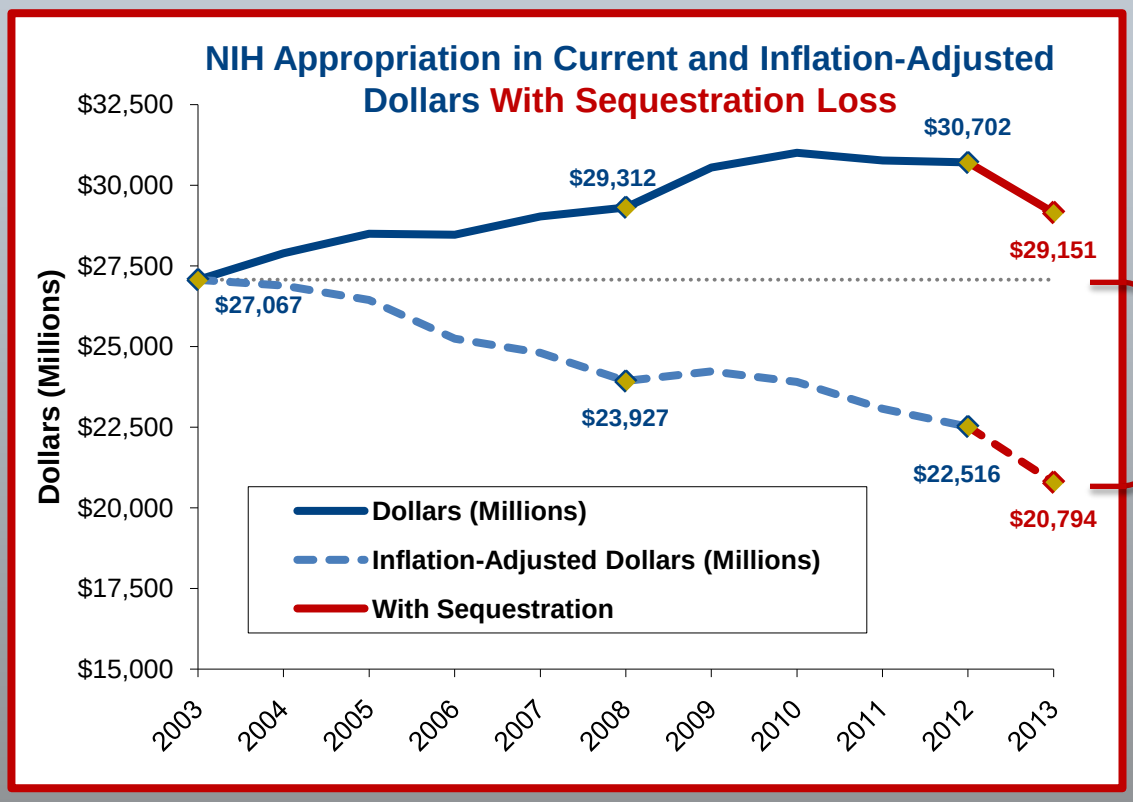
Federally funded biological research:

- **Improves health**
- **Increases innovation**
- **Trains the next generation of scientists**
- **Strengthens the economy**

The federal government funds research in every state through agencies and programs such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Energy Office of Science (DOE SC), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI).

"I worry desperately this means we will lose a generation of young scientists."

Francis Collins, MD, PhD, Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)



Since 2003, when the doubling of the NIH budget was completed, NIH's capacity to fund biomedical research has declined due to a combination of flat funding and inflation.

Under sequestration, this reduction reached 23 percent, a nearly one quarter loss in capacity. What discoveries will be delayed or perhaps not even happen?

"Last year, my research group's grant proposal to investigate new therapies for age-related diseases received a very high score but went unfunded due to budget uncertainty. We resubmitted it this year, receiving an even higher score, but the funding decision has been delayed, again, due to budget uncertainty. If we do not get funding, the $750,000 invested so far to develop this line of inquiry will be lost - the project simply cannot be put on hold indefinitely. Even if we do receive funding, there are scientists across the country who will not be so fortunate, and their promising research will go unsupported. 2013 is a bad year to have a good idea."

Laura Niedernhofer, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Metabolism & Aging, Scripps Florida

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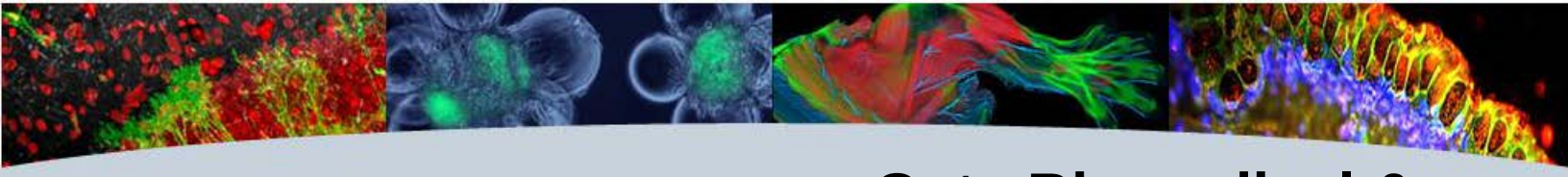

Sequestration Cuts Biomedical & Biological Research

Sequestration means fewer research projects will be funded. These represent just a few areas of research that will be impacted:

- Cancer
- New and existing infectious diseases
- Diabetes
- Crop diseases, yield, and nutrition
- Biosecurity
- Neurological diseases and dementia
- Environmental protection
- Public health and surveillance
- Vaccine development

Estimated State Losses in NIH Funding Due to Sequestration*

State	Loss Estimate	State	Loss Estimate	State	Loss Estimate
Alabama	$12,655,576	Kentucky	$7,795,127	North Dakota	$736,233
Alaska	$433,692	Louisiana	$8,399,431	Ohio	$35,379,951
Arizona	$8,680,598	Maine	$3,769,271	Oklahoma	$4,273,896
Arkansas	$3,084,057	Maryland	$79,878,761	Oregon	$15,228,557
California	$173,727,461	Massachusetts	$128,091,184	Pennsylvania	$73,021,140
Colorado	$15,693,847	Michigan	$31,637,687	Rhode Island	$7,481,894
Connecticut	$23,816,556	Minnesota	$24,852,300	South Carolina	$6,799,492
Delaware	$1,634,746	Mississippi	$1,718,926	South Dakota	$1,079,947
District of Columbia	$9,605,668	Missouri	$24,011,791	Tennessee	$23,794,917
Florida	$25,105,635	Montana	$1,449,096	Texas	$53,836,859
Georgia	$23,288,878	Nebraska	$4,574,651	Utah	$8,604,665
Hawaii	$2,873,454	Nevada	$1,074,688	Vermont	$2,612,937
Idaho	$474,344	New Hampshire	$4,600,740	Virginia	$15,738,745
Illinois	$39,902,482	New Jersey	$12,978,413	Washington	$45,876,541
Indiana	$10,150,781	New Mexico	$5,221,054	West Virginia	$1,863,014
Iowa	$9,746,168	New York	$102,106,950	Wisconsin	$18,818,277
Kansas	$5,108,083	North Carolina	$53,035,419	Wyoming	$357,900

*Loss calculated using FY 2012 NIH funding data with a 5.0 percent loss estimate

"The loss of funding under sequestration will halt current and planned research projects at universities in every state, slowing the rate of innovation and progress toward economic recovery."

Joseph R. Haywood, PhD, Assistant Vice President for Regulatory Affairs, Michigan State University

"I think the suddenness of [sequestration] and the depth of it would be a disaster for research, which is not an activity that you can turn on and off from year to year. It's an activity that takes time. The most impacted are the young, new investigator scientists, who are coming into science, and will now abandon the field of science. . . . [W]e are going to maim our innovation capabilities if you do these abrupt deep cuts at NIH. It will impact science for generations to come."

Elias Zerhouni, MD, President of Global R&D at Sanofi and former Director of NIH

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