The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is a United States federal agency under the Department of Health and Human Services headquartered in Druid Hills, unincorporated DeKalb County, Georgia, in Greater Atlanta. It works to protect public health and safety by providing information to enhance health decisions, and it promotes health through partnerships with state health departments and other organizations. The CDC focus national attention on developing and applying disease prevention and control (especially infectious diseases and foodborne pathogens and other microbial infections), environmental health, occupational safety and health, health promotion, injury prevention and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States. The CDC is the United States' national public health institute and is a founding member of the International Association of National Public Health Institutes.

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4 Foundation
5 Data and survey systems
6 Publications
7 Diseases with which the CDC is involved
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10 See also

11 Investigations by the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (OIG)
History

The Communicable Diseases Center was founded July 1, 1946 as the successor to the World War II Malaria Control in War Areas program of Office of National Defense Malaria Control Activities. Preceding its founding, organizations with global influence in malaria control were the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Rockefeller Foundation greatly supported malaria control, sought to have the governments take over some of its efforts, and collaborated with the agency.

The new agency was a branch of the U.S. Public Health Service and Atlanta was chosen as the location because malaria was endemic in the Southern United States. The agency changed names (see infobox on top right) before adopting the name Communicable Disease Center in 1946. Offices were located on the sixth floor of the Volunteer Building on Pinckney Street. With a budget at the time of about $1 million, 69 of its personnel were engaged in mosquito abatement and habitat control with the objective of control and eradication of malaria in the United States (see National Malaria Eradication Program). Among its 369 employees, the main jobs at CDC were originally entomology and engineering. In CDC’s initial years, more than six and a half million homes were sprayed, mostly with DDT. In 1946, there were only seven medical officers on duty and an early organization chart was drawn, somewhat fancifully, in the shape of a mosquito.

Under Dr. Joseph Mountin the CDC continued to advocate for public health issues and pushed to extend its responsibilities to many other communicable diseases. In 1947, CDC made a token payment of $10 to Emory University for 15 acres (61,000 m²) of land on Clifton Road in DeKalb County, still the home of CDC headquarters today. CDC employees collected the money to make the purchase. The benefactor behind the $10gift was Robert Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company. Woodruff had a long-time interest in malaria control, which had become a problem in areas where he was hunting. The same year, the PHS transferred its San Francisco based plague/anthrax isolation need laboratory into the CDC as the Epidemiology Division, and a new Veterinary Diseases Division was established.

The mission of CDC expanded beyond its original focus on malaria to include sexually transmitted diseases in 1947, CDC made a token payment of $10 to Emory University for 15 acres (61,000 m²) of land on Clifton Road in DeKalb County, still the home of CDC headquarters today. CDC employees collected the money to make the purchase. The benefactor behind the $10gift was Robert Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company. Woodruff had a long-time interest in malaria control, which had become a problem in areas where he was hunting. The same year, the PHS transferred its San Francisco based plague/anthrax isolation need laboratory into the CDC as the Epidemiology Division, and a new Veterinary Diseases Division was established.

It became the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) effective July 1, 1967. The organization was renamed the Center for Disease Control (CDC) on June 24, 1970, and Centers for Disease Control effective October 14, 1980. An act of the United States Congress appended the words "and Prevention" to the name effective October 27, 1992. However, Congress directed that the initials CDC be retained because of its name recognition. CDC now operates under the Department of Health and Human Services umbrella.

Currently the CDC focus has broadened to include chronic diseases, disabilities, injury control, workplace hazards, environmental health threats, and terrorism and bioterrorism. CDC combats emerging diseases and other health risks, including birth defects, West Nile virus, obesity, avian, swine, and pandemic flu, E. coli, and bioterrorism, to name a few. The organization would also prove to be an important factor in preventing the abuse of penicillin.

In 1992 the agency changed names (see infobox on top right) before adopting the name Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The new name was intended to more clearly reflect the agency’s mission and to improve communication. CDC combats emerging diseases and other health risks, including birth defects, West Nile virus, obesity, avian, swine, and pandemic flu, E. coli, and bioterrorism, to name a few. The organization would also prove to be an important factor in preventing the abuse of penicillin in the United States.

In May 1994 the CDC admitted to having sent several biological warfare agents to Iraq from 1984 through 1989, including Botulinum toxin, West Nile virus, Yersinia pestis and Dengue fever virus.

The CDC has one of the few Biosafety Level 4 laboratories in the country, as well as one of only two official repositories of smallpox in the world. The second repository, as well as one of only two official repositories of smallpox in the world, is located in the United States.

Budget and workforce

CDC’s FY2008 budget was $9.2 billion. Of this, staff, contractor, and contractor costs accounted for approximately 15,000 (including 6,000 contractors and 840 Commissioned Corps officers) in 170 locations. Eighty percent have earned bachelor’s degrees or higher; almost half have advanced degrees (a master’s degree or a doctorate such as a PhD, D.O., or M.D.). CDC jobs titles also include engineer, entomologist, microbiologist, physician, veterinary, and healthcare professional.

In addition to its Atlanta headquarters, the CDC has other locations in the United States and Puerto Rico. These locations include Anchorage; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Fort Collins; Hyattsville; Morgantown; Minneapolis; Research Triangle Park; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Spokane; Washington, D.C.; and Washington, D.C.

The CDC also conducts the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the world’s longest, ongoing telephone health survey system.

The CDC offers grants that help many organizations each year bring health, safety and awareness to surrounding communities throughout the entire United States. As a government-run department, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention awards over 85 percent of its annual budget through these grants to accomplish its ultimate goal of disease control and quality health for all.

Directors

The President of the United States appoints the director of the CDC and the appointment does not require Senate confirmation. The director serves at the pleasure of the President and may be fired at any time. Sixteen directors have served CDC or its predecessor agencies.
On April 21, 2005, the then-director of CDC, Dr. Julie Gerberding, formally announced the reorganization of CDC to "confront the challenges of 21st-century health threats".

The CDC also combats non-infectious diseases, including obesity.

Other infectious diseases

The CDC has launched campaigns targeting the transmission of influenza, including the H1N1 swine flu. The CDC has launched websites including [flu.gov] to educate people.

Investigations by the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (OIG)

On the June 15, 2011, the OIG published a report critical of the CDC's failure to oversee recipients' use of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funds. The report read in part:

"Our review found that CDC did not always monitor recipients' use of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funds in accordance with departmental and other Federal requirements. CDC implements PEPFAR, working with ministries of health and other public health partners to combat HIV/AIDS by strengthening health systems and building sustainable HIV/AIDS programs in more than 75 countries in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. HHS requires PEPFAR funds from the Department of State through a memorandum of agreement. There was evidence that CDC performed some monitoring of recipients' use of PEPFAR funds. However, most of the award files did not include all required documents or evidence to demonstrate that CDC performed required monitoring on all cooperative agreements. Of the 30 cooperative agreements in our sample, the award file for only one agreement contained all required documents. The remaining 29 award files were incomplete. In addition, 14 of 21 files were missing audit reports. A report was not yet due for 9 of the 30 cooperative agreements. The lack of required documentation demonstrates that CDC has not exercised proper stewardship over Federal PEPFAR funds because it did not consistently follow departmental and other Federal requirements in monitoring PEPFAR recipients."

On June 5, 2012, the OIG published a report identifying vulnerabilities in vaccine management in the CDC's domestic 'Vaccines for Children' (VFC) program.

"Although the majority of storage temperatures we independently measured during a 2-week period were within the required range, VFC vaccines stored by 76 percent of the 45 selected providers were exposed to inappropriate temperatures for at least 5 cumulative hours during that period. Exposure to inappropriate temperatures can reduce vaccine potency and efficacy, increasing the risk that children are not provided with maximum protection against preventable diseases. Thirteen providers stored expired vaccines together with non-expired vaccines, increasing the risk of mistakenly administering the expired vaccine. Finally, the selected providers generally did not meet vaccine management requirements or maintain required documentation. Similarly, none of the five selected granules met VFC program oversight requirements, and granule site visits were not effective in ensuring that providers met vaccine management requirements over time."

On the November 19, 2012, the OIG published a report critical of the CDC Namibia Office's failure to properly monitor recipients' use of PEPFAR funds.

"Our audit found that CDC Namibia did not always monitor recipients' use of PEPFAR funds in accordance with HHS and other Federal requirements. There was evidence that CDC Namibia performed some monitoring of recipients' use of PEPFAR funds. However, most of the recipient cooperative agreement files did not include required documents or evidence that CDC Namibia had monitored all cooperative agreements. CDC Namibia did not consistently monitor the cooperative agreements in accordance with HHS and other Federal requirements because it did not have written policies and procedures for the monitoring process. As a result, CDC Namibia did not have assurance that PEPFAR funds were used as intended by law."

Organizational restructuring

On the November 19, 2012, the OIG published a report critical of the CDC's failure to oversee recipients' use of PEPFAR funds. The report read in part:

"Our review found that CDC did not always monitor recipients' use of President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funds in accordance with departmental and other Federal requirements. CDC implements PEPFAR, working with ministries of health and other public health partners to combat HIV/AIDS by strengthening health systems and building sustainable HIV/AIDS programs in more than 75 countries in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. HHS requires PEPFAR funds from the Department of State through a memorandum of agreement. There was evidence that CDC performed some monitoring of recipients' use of PEPFAR funds. However, most of the award files did not include all required documents or evidence to demonstrate that CDC performed required monitoring on all cooperative agreements. Of the 30 cooperative agreements in our sample, the award file for only one agreement contained all required documents. The remaining 29 award files were incomplete. In addition, 14 of 21 files were missing audit reports. A report was not yet due for 9 of the 30 cooperative agreements. The lack of required documentation demonstrates that CDC has not exercised proper stewardship over Federal PEPFAR funds because it did not consistently follow departmental and other Federal requirements in monitoring PEPFAR recipients."
CDC zombie apocalypse video contest

Main article: Preparedness 101: Zombie Apocalypse

On May 18, 2011, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s blog published an article instructing the public on what to do to prepare for a zombie invasion. While the article did not claim that such a scenario was possible, it used the popular culture appeal as a means of having individuals prepare for all potential hazards, such as earthquakes, tornadoes, and floods. The recent proliferation of zombie media provided a medium to connect critically unaccustomed to dealing with the CDC.

Once the article became popular, the CDC announced an open contest for YouTube submissions of the most creative and effective videos covering preparedness for a zombie apocalypse (or apocalyptic of any kind), to be judged by the “CDC Zombie Task Force”. Submissions were open until October 11, 2011.

See also

References

Government of the United States

Health and fitness portal

Medicine portal

Similar agencies

Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA; Brazil)
Centre for Health Protection (CHP; Hong Kong)
Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CCDC; People's Republic of China)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention- Central American Region (CDC-CAR; Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; Belize)
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC; EU)
Health Protection Agency (HPA; United Kingdom)
Hellenic Centre for Diseases Control and Prevention (Greece)
Institut de veille sanitaire (IVS; France)
Instituto Superior de Sanidad (ISS; Italy)
Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Spain)
Instituto Nacional de Salud (INS; Peru)
Instituto Nacional de Infectious Diseases (NIID; Japan)
National Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Control (NCDCP; Philippines)
Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI; Norway)
Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC; Canada)
Robert Koch Institute (Germany)
Epidemic Intelligence Service

World Health Organization (WHO; United Nations)

"The elephant plague: the politics of biological and chemical warfare" (p. 84-86) by Leonard C. Cole (1993)
"CDC Special Pathogens Branch" Retrieved 2010-01-19
"Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System" CDC: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Retrieved 2006 08 05.
"CDC Grants at LoveToKnow Charity" Retrieved 2010-01-11.
"National Public Health Institute, NPH Advocacy / ANPH & International Association of Public Health Institutes"ANPH. Retrieved 2012-04-16.
"CDC Office of Director, The Futures Initiative" CDC/National Center for Disease Control and Prevention Retrieved 2008-12-28.
"CDC Data and Statistics" CDC â€” National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Retrieved 2006-08-10.
"Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System" CDC â€” National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Retrieved 2006-08-10.
"NCHS â€” Mortality Data â€” About the Mortality Medical Data System"CDC â€” National Center for Health Statistics Retrieved 2007-01-09.
"CDC â€” Publications" CDC â€” National Center for Disease Control and Prevention Retrieved 2012-10-10.
"State of CDC Report" CDC â€” National Center for Disease Control and Prevention Retrieved 2012-10-10.
External links

The CDC Homepage
CDC Online Newsroom
CDC Health Topics A to Z
CDC Public Health Image Library
CDC Global Communications Center
CDC Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratory – Atlanta, Georgia

Centers For Disease Control And Prevention Meeting Notices and Rule Changes
Proposed and finalized federal regulations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Agencies of the United States Department of Health and Human Services

Secretary for

Commercial

corporations

Governmental

Organizations

under the

Assistant

Secretary for

Health

Programs

Secretariat

staff offices

Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services
Office of the Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services
Office of Inspector General

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health
Public Health Service
Public Health Service Commissioned Corps
Surgeon General

Office of Public Health and Science
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Health Resources and Services Administration
National Institutes of Health
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

National Toxicology Program

Atlanta landmarks

Current

Commercial

Atlanta Station
AmericasMart
Clermont Lounge
Five Points
Coca-Cola sign
Lenox Square
Mary Mac's Tea Room
Phipps Plaza
Ponce City Market
Underground
Atlanta
The Varsity

Governmental

Atlanta City Hall
Elbert P. Tuttle
United States Court of Appeals Building
Federal Penitentiary
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
Georgia Governor's Mansion
Georgia Railroad Freight Depot
Georgia State Capitol

Monuments

Atlantic from the Ashes (The Phoenix)
Carnegie Education Pavilion
Millennium Gate
Oakland Cemetery
Stone Mountain
Confederate Memorial
World Athletes Monument

Museums

APEX Museum
Atlanta Contemporary Art Center
Atlanta Cyclorama & Civil War Museum
Atlanta History Center
Callanwolde Fine Arts Center
Delta Heritage Museum
Fernbank Museum of Natural History
Fernbank Science Center
Hammonds House Museum
High Museum of Art
Imagine It! The Children's Museum of Atlanta
Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
Joel Chandler Harris House (Wren's Nest)
King Plow Arts Center
Margaret Mitchell House & Museum
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
Michael C. Carlos Museum
Museum of Contemporary Art of Georgia
Museum of Design Atlanta
Rhodes Memorial Hall House Museum
Robert C. Williams Paper Museum
William Bremen Jewish Heritage & Holocaust Museum
World of Coca-Cola

Parks and wildlife

Atlanta Botanical Garden
BellLine
Stone Mountain Centennial Olympic Park
Chastain Park
Chattahoochee River
Fernbank Forest
Georgia Aquarium
Grant Park
Historic Fourth Ward Park
Zoo
Atlanta Piedmont Park
Woodruff Park

Performing Arts

Alliance Theatre
Atlanta Symphony Hall
Atlanta Civic Center
Buckhead Theatre
Center for Puppetry Arts
Fox Theatre
Goat Farm Arts Center
King Plow Arts Center
Plaza Theatre
Shakespeare Tavern
The Masquerade
The Tabernacle
Tara Theatre
Variety Playhouse
Woodruff Arts Center
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic (pre-1954)</td>
<td>Skyscrapers</td>
<td>Downtown</td>
<td>25 Park Place (Trust Company of Georgia)</td>
<td>55 Marietta Street (Fulton National Bank)</td>
<td>191 Peachtree Tower Centennial Tower Equitable Five Points Plaza Fourth National Bank building</td>
<td>Georgia Power Georgia-Pacific Tower Hyatt Regency Atlanta Marriott Marquis One Park Tower (IBM Tower) Peachtree Center Peachtree Summit State of Georgia Building SunTrust Plaza TWELVE Centennial Park Westin Peachtree Plaza Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midtown</td>
<td>12th &amp; Midtown (1010 Midtown 10 Sixty Five Midtown 1075 Peachtree)</td>
<td>1100 Peachtree 1180 Peachtree 1280 West</td>
<td>AT&amp;T Midtown Center Atlanta Center Plaza</td>
<td>Atlantic Station (171 17th Street The Atlanta) Bank of America Plaza The Campanile Coca-Cola Colony Square CNN Center Four Seasons Hotel Atlanta/GLG Grand Georgian Terrace Hotel Mayfair Condominiums One Atlantic Center Promenade II Spire ViewPoint</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Buckhead</td>
<td>2828 Peachtree 3344 Peachtree 3630 Peachtree Atlanta Plaza Buckhead Grand Mansion on Peachtree Paramount at Buckhead Park Avenue Condominiums Park Place The Pinnacle Realm Resurgens Plaza Terminus Tower Place</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Perimeter Center</td>
<td>Concourse Corporate Center V &amp; VI (King &amp; Queen towers)</td>
<td>Park Towers I &amp; II Three Ravinia Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports venues</td>
<td>Bobby Dodd Stadium Georgia Dome Philips Arena Turner Field</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Former**


**Planned**

Atlanta Multi-Modal Passenger Terminal Atlanta Symphony Center Center for Civil & Human Rights

**History of Atlanta**

**Origins**
- Standing Peachtree Western and Atlantic Railroad (1836)

**Buildings**
- Historic districts: Buildings listed on National Register: (Atlanta in Fulton Co.) (Atlanta in DeKalb Co.) Demolished buildings
- Demolished public housing projects

**Civil War**
- Atlanta Campaign Atlanta in the Civil War Battle of Atlanta Battle of Jonesborough Battle of Kennesaw Mountain Battle of Peachtree Creek

**Crime**

**Culture**
- Opera in Atlanta

**Disasters**
- Great Atlanta Fire (1917) Tornado strikes downtown (2008)

**Events**
- International Cotton Exposition (1881) Piedmont Exposition (1887) Cotton States and International Exposition (1895)

**People**
- Mayors: Pioneers History of Hispanics in Atlanta History of African Americans in Atlanta

**Places**
- History by neighborhood: Former neighborhoods and settlements Annexations and city wards Street names History of Georgia Tech Historic mills

**Topics**
- Gentrification Racial segregation

**Transportation**
- Atlanta Transit Company (1950) Historic bridges Historic ferries Freeway revolts Streetcars Transit strike (1950) Trolleybuses Viaducts

**History of Atlanta Timeline of Atlanta history**

**Bioterrorism**

**Modern incidents**
- 1984 Rajneeshee bioterror attack
- 1989 California medfly attack
- 2001 anthrax attacks
- Wood Green ricin plot
- 2003 ricin letters

**Prevention and response**
- Australia Group Center for Biosecurity
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism
- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency
- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
- Global Health Security Initiative
- Health Threat Unit
- Laboratory Response Network
- National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center

**Timeline of Atlanta history**

**Prevention**

**History of Atlanta**

**Transportation**

**Skyscrapers**

**Downtown**

**Midtown**

**Buckhead**

**Perimeter Center**

**Sports venues**

**Residential (former)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
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### Biological agents
- Anthrax
- Avian influenza
- Botulism
- Buruli ulcer
- Cholera
- Clostridium perfringens
- Dengue
- Ehrlichiosis
- Ebola
- Equine encephalitis (Eastern, Western, Venezuelan)
- Foodborne illness
- Fungi
- Glanders
- Hantavirus
- Henipavirus
- Legionnaires’ disease
- Marburg virus
- Malaria
- Meningitis
- Mold
- Plague
- Ricin
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonellosis
- Salmonella typhi
- Smallpox
- Staphylococcus
- Tularemia
- Typhoid
- Yellow fever
- Zika

### Related concepts
- Agro-terrorism
- Psychochemical weapons
- Bacteria
- Biocontainment
- Biological hazard
- Biological warfare
- Decontamination
- Entomological warfare
- Infectious disease
- Virus
- Toxin
- Terrorism

### Public health
- Auxology
- Biological hazard
- Chief Medical Officer
- Deviance (sociology)
- Environmental health
- Genomics
- Globalization and disease
- Health economics
- Health literacy
- Health policy
- Health system
- Healthcare reform
- Public health law
- Maternal health
- Medical anthropology
- Medical sociology
- Pharmaceutical policy
- Public health laboratory
- Reproductive health
- Social psychology
- Sociology of health and illness
- Tropical disease

### Preventive medicine
- Patient safety
- Pharmacovigilance
- Safe sex
- Sanitation
- Community-led total sanitation
- Sanitary sewer
- Waterborne diseases
- Water management
- Smoking cessation
- Vaccination
- Vector control

### Population health
- Biostatistics
- Community health
- Epidemiology
- Global health
- Health impact assessment
- Health software
- Health system
- Public health informatics
- Social determinants of health
- Health equity
- Race and health
- Social medicine

### Organizations, education and history
- World Health Organization
- Europe
- Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
- India
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- U.S.
- Public Health Service
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Council on Education for Public Health
- Public Health â€“ Seattle & King County
- World Toilet Organization
- Globalization and Health
- Health education
- Bachelor of Science in Public Health
- Master of Public Health
- Doctor of Public Health
- European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET)
- Professional Further Education in Clinical Pharmacy and Public Health
- Sara Josephine Baker
- Samuel Jay Crumbine
- Carl Rogers Darnall
- Joseph Lister
- Margaret Sanger
- John Snow
- Typhoid
- Mary germ theory of disease
- Social hygiene movement
Druid Hills neighborhood of Atlanta and DeKalb County, Georgia

Architects  
Frederick Law Olmsted Joel Hurt John Charles Olmsted Olmsted Brothers

Historic buildings  
Briarcliff (mansion) Callanwolde Carlos H. Mason Mansion Druid Hills Baptist Church Lullwater House Rainbow Terrace

Historic districts  
Druid Hills Historic District Emory Grove Historic District University Park-Emory Highlands-Emory Estates Historic District

Institutions  
Callanwolde Fine Arts Center Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Druid Hills Golf Club Druid Hills High School Emory University

People  

Transportation  
Atlanta freeway revolts Clifton Corridor Freedom Parkway Moreland Avenue PATH trails Ponce de Leon Avenue Stone Mountain Freeway

Other  
Driving Miss Daisy (film) Emory Point mixed-use development

Inman Park Morningside-Lenox Park Old Fourth Ward Poncey-Highland Virginia-Highland All neighborhoods of Atlanta

Coordinates: 33°47′56″N 84°19′32″W / 33.798817°N 84.325598°W / 33.798817; -84.325598

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The University of South Dakota is proud to offer opportunities for students to tryout for the spirit squad. The team performs and travels to support USD throughout the season. The program is open to any incoming or current student to USD. Tryout times, location, and other details are outlined below. Cheer. We also share information about your use of our site with our social media, advertising and analytics partners in accordance with our Privacy Statement. You can manage your preferences in Cookie Settings. By using this website, you agree to the use of cookies. The details view of this entry contains further information.

Tryout, usd.web.id