



April 30, 2025

The Honorable Robert Aderholt  
 Chairman  
 Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human  
 Services, Education, and Related Agencies  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 United States House of Representatives  
 Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro  
 Ranking Member  
 Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human  
 Services, Education, and Related Agencies  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 United States House of Representatives  
 Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Aderholt and Ranking Member DeLauro:

As your Subcommittee moves forward with the FY 2026 House Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, we urge you to recognize the important role that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) plays in protecting Americans from a wide array of health threats and to provide \$310 million for its Office on Smoking and Health (OSH). We are deeply concerned by the recent mass layoffs at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), including the elimination of CDC OSH. At a time when there is renewed focus on preventing chronic disease and protecting children’s health, it is essential that Congress provide CDC with resources to reduce the death and disease caused by tobacco use as well as other risks to public health.

As you know, the CDC helps Americans live longer, healthier lives by collecting health data, providing funding and support to state and local health programs, conducting public education campaigns, and developing best practices. The agency works to reduce chronic diseases, which are some of the leading causes of death in the U.S. and are a significant driver of health care costs. Its programs to reduce tobacco use help to prevent youth nicotine addiction and aid tobacco users who want to quit, saving lives and money.

Tobacco use has long been the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Each year, our nation loses nearly 500,000 Americans to tobacco use and spends \$241 billion treating tobacco-related disease, with more than 60 percent of these costs paid for by government programs like Medicare and Medicaid. Nearly one in three heart disease deaths and cancer deaths and nearly eight in 10 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) deaths are caused by tobacco use. Tobacco use almost always begins during adolescence, and most adults who smoke want to quit, but overcoming an addiction to nicotine is difficult and often requires multiple quit attempts.

Youth use of e-cigarettes is a serious public health concern. CDC and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) most recent National Youth Tobacco Survey showed that more than 1.6 million youth, including 7.8 percent of high schoolers, reported using e-cigarettes last year. Alarming, 42.1 percent of high school e-cigarette users reported use on 20 days or more a month, including nearly 30 percent who reported daily use, a sign that youth are becoming addicted. According to the CDC, e-cigarettes expose users to nicotine and other potentially harmful substances and are not safe. A more robust public health response is needed to prevent e-cigarettes and other new tobacco products from placing a new generation at risk for nicotine addiction and tobacco use.

While smoking rates overall have declined, more than 26 million people in the U.S. currently smoke, and more than 16 million Americans are living with a tobacco-caused disease. Progress in reducing smoking has been uneven. For example, smoking rates are higher in the South and Midwest than other parts of the country and higher among people with lower levels of income than those with higher incomes. There is a need to enhance tobacco prevention and cessation programs where the need is greatest so that every person has an opportunity to avoid nicotine addiction and the health consequences of tobacco use.

The elimination of CDC's Office on Smoking and Health would have a profoundly negative impact on our nation's efforts to reduce the death and disease caused by tobacco. Backsliding on efforts to prevent kids from using tobacco products or to help adult tobacco users to quit will cost additional lives and increase healthcare expenditures. If CDC OSH funding is eliminated, all its programs may end, including vital funding to states and its highly successful national media campaign.

- OSH has provided grants to all 50 states and territories to support tobacco prevention and cessation programs. Comprehensive state and local tobacco control programs are effective at preventing youth tobacco use and helping adults to quit, but they are typically underfunded. Funding from CDC helps states and territories to enhance their programs. Thirteen states (Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia) would lose at least 30% of their funding for tobacco control programs if CDC funding is eliminated.
- OSH has run a highly successful national media campaign called Tips from Former Smokers (Tips). The campaign features stories of people living with a tobacco-caused disease and shares information about where to receive tobacco cessation services. CDC estimates that more than 16.4 million people attempted to quit and approximately one million people quit for good from 2012 through 2018 because of the Tips campaign. Over this time period, Tips has prevented an estimated 129,100 smoking-related deaths and saved an estimated \$7.3 billion in health care costs.
- OSH has provided funding to state quitlines, which provide telephone-based counseling services and, in most states, tobacco cessation medications to help people who would like to quit. Tobacco users who use state quitlines are two to three times more likely to quit than those who try to quit on their own. Five states and two territorial quitline programs (Connecticut, Guam, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia) relied on CDC for at least 75% of their funding in FY 2024. These quitlines would likely be unable to continue operating without the funding they receive from CDC. Eliminating funding would likewise have a significant impact on other state quitlines, including forcing them to reduce and limit the services they provide, which would reduce the number of tobacco users who quit.

CDC's focus on public education, surveillance, and state, local, and national programs to reduce tobacco use is uniquely important. Resources for OSH are especially critical, as they will allow CDC to enhance efforts to reduce youth and young adult tobacco use, including e-cigarette use; expand the Tips media campaign so that it runs more weeks each year; and strengthen efforts to reduce tobacco use where smoking rates and tobacco-caused disease are greatest.

Investments in tobacco prevention and cessation will protect kids, save lives, and reduce the cost of treating tobacco-caused disease. We urge you to reject the Administration's elimination of CDC OSH and appropriate funds for CDC to continue its work to reduce tobacco use. With \$310 million, CDC will be able to address the challenges posed by e-cigarettes and continue to make progress reducing the death and disease caused by other tobacco products, especially those most at risk for tobacco-caused disease.

Sincerely,

100 Black Men of America, Inc.

Academy of General Dentistry

African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council

American Academy of Family Physicians

American Academy of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery

American Academy of Pediatrics

American Association for Cancer Research

American Association for Dental, Oral, and Craniofacial Research

American Association for Respiratory Care

American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network

American College Health Association

American College of Cardiology

American College of Chest Physicians (CHEST)

American College of Physicians

American College of Preventive Medicine

American Dental Association

American Dental Education Association

American Heart Association

American Indian Cancer Foundation

American Lung Association

American School Health Association

American Society of Addiction Medicine

American Thoracic Society

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights

Asian Pacific Partners for Empowerment, Advocacy and Leadership (APPEAL)

Association for Clinical Oncology (ASCO)

Association for the Treatment of Tobacco Use & Dependence

Association of Black Cardiologists

Association of Black Women Physicians

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America

Big Cities Health Coalition

BlackDoctor.org

Breathe Southern California

CADCA

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

CATCH Global Foundation

Catholic Health Association of the United States  
COPD Foundation  
Counter Tools  
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute  
Emphysema Foundation of America  
Families USA  
Family, Career and Community Leaders of America, Inc.  
First Focus Campaign for Children  
GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBTQ+ Equality  
IntelliQuit  
Jack and Jill of America, Inc.  
Leadership Council for Healthy Communities  
LUNgevity Foundation  
NAACP  
National Association of Elementary School Principals  
National Association of Hispanic Nurses  
National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners  
National Association of School Nurses  
National Association of Secondary School Principals  
National Association of Social Workers  
National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship  
National Coalition for LGBTQ Health  
National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)  
National Council of Asian Pacific Islander Physicians  
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

National Hispanic Council on Aging (NHCOA)  
National Hispanic Health Foundation  
National Hispanic Medical Association (NHMA)  
National League for Nursing  
National LGBTQI+ Cancer Network  
National Medical Association  
National Network of Public Health Institutes  
North American Quitline Consortium  
Oncology Nursing Society  
Parents Against Vaping  
Prevent Cancer Foundation  
Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association  
Respiratory Health Association  
Right 2 Breathe  
Save A Girl Save A World  
Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions  
Society for Public Health Education  
Society for Research on Nicotine & Tobacco  
Swedish Hospital  
The Center for Black Health & Equity  
The National Alliance to Advance Adolescent Health/Got Transition  
The Society of State Leaders of Health and Physical Education  
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons  
Tobacco Free Michigan  
Trinity Health  
Trust for America's Health  
UW-Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention