

April 14, 2026

The Honorable Shelley Moore Capito
Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on
Labor, Health and Human Services,
Education, and Related Agencies
United States Senate

The Honorable Tammy Baldwin
Ranking Member
Appropriations Subcommittee on
Labor, Health and Human Services,
Education, and Related Agencies
United States Senate

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on
Labor, Health and Human Services,
Education, and Related Agencies
U.S. House of Representatives

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member
Appropriations Subcommittee on
Labor, Health and Human Services
Education, and Related Agencies
U.S. House of Representatives

Dear Chairs Aderholt and Capito and Ranking Members DeLauro and Baldwin:

The undersigned organizations and individuals urge you to support the Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), the only active foodborne illness surveillance network in the United States. FoodNet has established a proven track record of detecting foodborne illness cases and generating the most reliable, population-based estimates of disease prevalence. This system is vital to many stakeholders across the food system – including state, local, tribal and territorial government agencies and the food industry – informing our understanding of foodborne illness trends and allowing us to evaluate the success of efforts to reduce foodborne illness. Adequate funding of this system should serve as a key component in fulfilling your overall commitment to health and food safety. Accordingly, we respectfully request that you support a 50 percent (\$37 million) increase in funding for the CDC Food Safety Program, for a total of \$111 million for FY2027, in order to maintain critical programs needed to solve foodborne illness outbreaks, including FoodNet.

FoodNet was established in 1995 to provide more accurate surveillance data and reduce the national burden of foodborne disease. It has included collection of data to determine the burden of foodborne illness in the United States; monitor burden trends over time; attribute the burden to specific foods and settings; and inform public health practices and interventions aimed at preventing foodborne illness.¹ Historically, FoodNet has actively tracked laboratory-confirmed cases caused by eight major foodborne pathogens: *Salmonella*, Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC), *Campylobacter*, *Cyclospora*, *Listeria*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio* and *Yersinia*. FoodNet staff in ten state and local sites regularly

¹ Henao, O. L., Jones, T. F., Vugia, D. J., & Griffin, P. M. (2015). Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network—2 Decades of Achievements, 1996–2015. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 21(9), 1529–1536.
<https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2109.150581>

contact clinical laboratories to ensure that all cases associated with these eight pathogens are reported and that reported data are accurate and complete. FoodNet also conducts targeted studies of sporadic cases; surveillance for Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS), a serious and life-threatening complication that can arise after foodborne illness; population surveys; and special surveillance projects for emerging pathogens. For example, in 2010, FoodNet conducted a special surveillance project for *Cronobacter sakazakii*, the pathogen associated with the baby formula outbreak in 2022. FoodNet data has been used extensively to monitor progress in food safety and to set goals, such as the Healthy People 2030 goals on reducing listeriosis and other foodborne illnesses.²

For years, FoodNet has taken on more tasks without corresponding budgetary increases. For the past decade, FoodNet funding levels have been flat at \$5 to \$6 million per year, despite increasing salary and laboratory costs. To address this funding discrepancy, CDC has sought to realign expectations of its partners at FDA, USDA, and the FoodNet sites with respect to FoodNet. According to a CDC spokesperson, as of July 1, 2025, the agency “has reduced surveillance to just two pathogens: *Salmonella* and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC).”³ Six other pathogens—*Campylobacter*, *Cyclospora*, *Listeria*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio* and *Yersinia*—will no longer be required to be reported.

FoodNet offers a return on investment that justifies its price tag. Total funding for FoodNet surveillance sites and CDC, estimated in 2015 to cost less than \$7 million, is several orders of magnitude lower than the economic impacts of the illnesses monitored by the program.⁴ *Campylobacter* infections alone are estimated to cause up to \$6.8 billion in economic damages every year.⁵ By curtailing active surveillance of these infections and those from the six other pathogens recently removed from FoodNet’s reporting requirements—which collectively cause an estimated 2.1 million illnesses each year, including 11,000 hospitalizations and 418 deaths⁶—regulatory agencies and industry alike will lose a critical tool to evaluate their prevention efforts and reduce the overall burden of foodborne disease.

In addition to FoodNet’s fundamental work to collect unique data on foodborne disease, state/local programs participating in FoodNet help to solve outbreaks, reporting more foodborne illness outbreaks than other jurisdictions, preventing illnesses and increasing opportunities for food companies to identify root causes of outbreaks. Importantly, outbreaks in FoodNet states have

² See HHS. Healthy People 2030 “Foodborne Illness” available at: <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/foodborne-illness/reduce-infections-caused-listeria-fs-03>

³ Bendix, A. (2025, August 26). The CDC quietly scaled back a surveillance program for foodborne illnesses. NBC News. <https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/cdc-quietly-scaled-back-surveillance-program-foodborne-illnesses-rcna227089>

⁴ Henao, O. L., Jones, T. F., Vugia, D. J., & Griffin, P. M. (2015). Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network—2 Decades of Achievements, 1996–2015. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 21(9), 1529–1536. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2109.150581>

⁵ Fischer, G. H., Hashmi, M. F., & Paterek, E. (2026). *Campylobacter* Infection. StatPearls. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537033/>

⁶ National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. Estimated annual number of hospitalizations and deaths caused by 31 pathogens transmitted commonly by food, United States. <https://www.cdc.gov/foodborneburden/pdfs/scallan-estimated-hospitalizations-deaths-foodborne-pathogens.pdf>

fewer victims on average than in other states.⁷ In other words, states participating in FoodNet tend to detect outbreaks earlier than they might otherwise, preventing many illnesses. Notably, it was a FoodNet partner—the Maryland Department of Health—that delivered key evidence linking Boar’s Head deli meats to a *Listeria* outbreak that caused ten deaths in 2024.⁸ Similarly, another FoodNet partner, the Connecticut Department of Health, tied a cluster of *Campylobacter* infections in 2024 to raw milk sold by the Nature View Dairy, leading to a stop sale order and recall.⁹

FoodNet partners’ active surveillance results in the most comprehensive and timely data available on sporadic cases and trends in the overall foodborne illness burden. Other CDC programs, such as the Nationally Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDS), the Cholera and Other *Vibrio* Illness Surveillance (COVIS) and the *Listeria* Initiative are passive surveillance systems. In contrast to FoodNet, these systems passively wait for state, local, tribal and territorial public health agencies to voluntarily report illnesses. Not surprisingly, many jurisdictions lack the capacity to voluntarily report these illnesses in a timely manner, resulting in gaps and delays in the data transmitted to CDC.

A robust surveillance system gives public health officials insight into overall foodborne illness trends, bolsters consumer confidence in the food supply, avoids unnecessary food waste, and helps to keep food affordable. However, effective foodborne illness surveillance requires government to play a primary role in facilitating disease reporting across the country; collecting and sharing data on pathogens from case patient, food, and environmental samples; and coordinating epidemiological interviews and other investigative tasks. FoodNet plays a crucial role in these activities, and we urge you to fully fund its work.

The Food Safety Program at CDC has been chronically under-funded, particularly in the last few years; it received only \$74 million in FY2025. This amount is wholly inadequate to maintain FoodNet, including the continued reporting of the full scope of pathogens historically tracked by FoodNet partners, along with all other food safety work at CDC, which also passes through grants to state departments of health to fund epidemiology and laboratory work needed to solve outbreaks. Adding to the burden, the program has also been asked to absorb additional functions as part of overall re-organization efforts, including environmental health, parasitic diseases and laboratory functions. In order to maintain FoodNet, along with these other critical programs needed to solve outbreaks, the Food Safety Program requires a 50 percent (\$37 million) increase in funding, for a

⁷ White, A. E., Tillman, A. R., Hedberg, C., Bruce, B. B., Batz, M., Seys, S. A., Dewey-Mattia, D., Bazaco, M. C., & Walter, E. S. (n.d.). Foodborne Illness Outbreaks Reported to National Surveillance, United States, 2009–2018—Volume 28, Number 6—June 2022—Emerging Infectious Diseases journal—CDC. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2806.211555>

⁸ Rosenbluth, T., & Jewett, C. (2024, August 30). Boar’s Head Plant Tied to 9 Deaths Had Mold, Leaky Pipes and Flies. The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/08/30/health/listeria-outbreak-boars-head-deli-meat.html>

⁹ CT DoAg Issues Recall of Raw Milk from Nature View Dairy. (2024, October 8). Connecticut Department of Agriculture. <https://portal.ct.gov/doag/press-room/press-releases/2024/october/ct-doag-issues-recall-of-raw-milk-from-nature-view-dairy>

total of \$111 million for FY2027. We call on federal policymakers to prioritize food safety by providing this vital funding.

Sincerely,

Active Food Safety
Alliance for Advanced Sanitation
American Bakers Association
American Frozen Food Institute
American Spice Trade Association
Antibiotic Resistance Action Center, George Washington University
Beyond Celiac
Center for Food Safety
Center for Science in the Public Interest
Consumer Federation of America
Consumer Reports
Creme Global
FMI
Food Animal Concerns Trust
Food & Water Watch
Food Safety Strategy, LLC
Institute for Food Safety and Nutrition Security, George Washington University
Government Accountability Project's Food Integrity Campaign
International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA)
Mars, Inc.
Meat Institute
Milken Institute School of Public Health, George Washington University
National Confectioners Association
National Consumers League
National Environmental Health Association
Stop Foodborne Illness