In July 2019, there was an increase in severe pulmonary disease associated with e-cigarette products in the U.S. By August 27th, 215 possible cases of e-cigarette or vaping product use-associated lung injury (EVALI) had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) from 25 state health departments. A massive public health response was undertaken by multiple federal agencies and numerous state and local health departments to provide public health guidance and mitigate the effects of the outbreak. Scientist officers in USPHS provided significant support to the national response in prominent roles. As of March 31, 2020, 26 Scientist officers were identified as having participated in the EVALI response (Figure 1), with a median of 230 hours contributed to the EVALI response. Scientists officers continue to play critical roles in many aspects of interagency outbreak investigations, including research, practice, communications, and dissemination. Of officers played integral roles in response activities, including describing the characteristics, exposures and patterns of e-cigarette use in patients with EVALI. Officers helped to characterize the epidemiologic association of EVALI and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)-containing products, including identifying vitamin E acetate to be a chemical of concern.