

Tobacco use has long been the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. **Each year, our nation loses nearly 500,000 people 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. At least one in four cardiovascular disease deaths, nearly one in three cancer deaths and nearly eight in 10 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) deaths are caused by tobacco use. Most adults who smoke want to quit, but overcoming an addiction to nicotine is difficult and often requires multiple quit attempts.

Tobacco use almost always begins during adolescence, and therefore 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 in 2024. 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 United States currently smoke, and more than 16 million people 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.

CDC's tobacco prevention and cessation work has a profoundly positive impact on our nation's efforts to reduce the death and disease caused by tobacco. Increasing efforts to prevent kids from using tobacco products and help adult tobacco users to quit will save additional lives and decrease healthcare expenditures.

- CDC has historically provided tobacco prevention and cessation 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. Fourteen states (Alabama, Delaware, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming) would lose at least 30 percent of their funding for tobacco control programs if CDC funding is eliminated.
- CDC 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 period, Tips has prevented an estimated 129,100 smoking-related deaths and saved an estimated \$7.3 billion in health care costs.
- CDC provides 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 percent of their funding in FY 2024. These quitlines would likely be unable to continue operating without the funding they receive from CDC.

CDC's focus on public education, data collection, and state, tribal, and national programs to reduce tobacco use is uniquely important. Additional funding for tobacco cessation and prevention programs at CDC, including the Office on Smoking and Health, will enable states to strengthen tobacco control efforts, expand quitline services, and will enhance the Tips media campaign, ensuring better support and protection for children and adults against the harms of tobacco use.

Investments in tobacco prevention and cessation will protect kids, save lives, and reduce the cost of treating tobacco-caused disease. 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.

Action on Smoking and Health

African American Tobacco Control Leadership
Council

American Academy of Family Physicians

American Academy of Nursing

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 Association of Child and Adolescent
Psychiatry

American Association of Psychiatric Pharmacists

American Cancer Society Cancer Action
Network

American College of Cardiology

American College of Chest Physicians

American College of Obstetricians &
Gynecologists

American College of Physicians

American College of Preventive Medicine

American Dental Association

American Heart Association

American Lung Association

American Medical Association

American Medical Women's Association

American Public Health Association

American Society of Addiction Medicine

American Thoracic Society

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 (ASTHO)

Big Cities Health Coalition

Breathe Southern California

CADCA

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

Cancer Prevention and Treatment Fund
Catholic Health Association of the United States
Community Education Group
COPD Foundation
Corporate Accountability
Counter Tools
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
DC Tobacco Free Coalition
Family, Career and Community Leaders of America, Inc. (FCCLA)
First Focus Campaign for Children
HealthHIV
IntelliQuit
Leadership Council for Healthy Communities
LUNgevity Foundation
March of Dimes
NAACP
National Network of Public Health Institutes
National Association of Black Oncologists
National Association of County and City Health Officials
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 Social Workers
National Black Nurses Association, Inc
National Coalition for LGBTQ Health
National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

National Council for Mental Wellbeing
National Education Association
National Forum for Heart Disease & Stroke Prevention
National Hispanic Health Foundation
National Hispanic Medical Association (NHMA)
National Tongan American Society
North American Quitline Consortium
Oncology Nursing Society
Parents Against Vaping
Preventing Tobacco Addiction Foundation/Tobacco 21
Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association
Public Health Institute
Respiratory Health Association
Save A Girl Save A World
Social Action Commission-African Methodist Episcopal Church
Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions
Society for Public Health Education
Society for Research on Nicotine & Tobacco
The Cancer Network
The Center for Black Health and Equity
The National Alliance to Advance Adolescent Health
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons
Tobacco Free Portfolios
Trinity Health
Trust for America's Health
WomenHeart: The National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease

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