

living with a tobacco-caused disease. Yet, prior to 2009, tobacco products were virtually unregulated by the federal government. Congress, on a bipartisan basis, recognized that tobacco products should be overseen by an agency with expertise in assessing health risks and experience promulgating science-based regulation. The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (TCA) gave the Center for Tobacco Products at FDA the authority to oversee the manufacture, marketing, distribution and sale of tobacco products in a manner appropriate for the protection of public health.

The dramatic increase in youth use of e-cigarettes underscores the need for appropriate oversight by FDA. Between 2017 and 2018, use of e-cigarettes soared by 78 percent among high school students and by 48 percent among middle school students. More than 3.6 million middle and high school students are now e-cigarette users – an alarming increase of 1.5 million students in just one year. The Commissioner of the FDA and the Surgeon General have called youth use of e-cigarettes an “epidemic.” This escalation in e-cigarette use is largely attributable to Juul, an e-cigarette with a sleek design that is easily concealable, comes in a variety of flavors, and delivers a high level of nicotine.

Other tobacco products remain a serious public health concern. While youth use of cigarettes has declined since the 1990s, progress has stalled. The high school smoking rate went from 7.6 percent in 2017 to 8.1 percent in 2018. An estimated 5.6 million children alive today will die prematurely from smoking if current smoking rates persist. More than 34 million adults currently smoke cigarettes; virtually all of them started smoking during their teenage years, or earlier, and most of them want to quit. While cigar smoking is often perceived as an activity of older adults, cigars are popular among youth, particularly high school boys. Cigars are marketed in a wide variety of flavors and are often inexpensive (e.g., 3 cigars for 99 cents), making them particularly appealing to youth.

FDA has the tools to meet these challenges, including the authority to review new tobacco products and set rules for how tobacco products are made and marketed to protect kids and public health. We appreciate that your Subcommittee has always approved the authorized amount of user fees for FDA’s oversight of tobacco products and urge you to approve the \$712 million in user fees authorized for FY 2020. We also urge the Subcommittee to not include any restrictions on FDA’s authority under the TCA to oversee tobacco products. FDA should continue to be permitted to make science-based decisions about which tobacco products to oversee and how to apply its authority.

Tobacco products are addictive and harmful. With the support of your Subcommittee, FDA will continue to have the tools necessary to reduce tobacco use and the health and economic toll it takes on our nation.

Sincerely,

Academy of General Dentistry	Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
Action on Smoking & Health	ClearWay Minnesota
Allergy & Asthma Network	Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
American Academy of Family Physicians	Counter Tools
American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology	Eta Sigma Gamma – National Health Education Honorary
American Academy of Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery	Lung Cancer Alliance
American Academy of Pediatrics	March of Dimes
American Association for Cancer Research	National African American Tobacco Prevention Network
American Association for Respiratory Care	National Association of County & City Health Officials
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network	National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	National Association of School Nurses
American College of Physicians	National Association of Social Workers
American College of Preventive Medicine	National Center for Health Research
American Heart Association	National Hispanic Medical Association
American Lung Association	National Network of Public Health Institutes
American Psychological Association	Oncology Nursing Society
American Public Health Association	Prevent Cancer Foundation
American School Health Association	Prevention Institute
American Society of Addiction Medicine	Public Health Solutions
American Society of Clinical Oncology	Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions
American Thoracic Society	Society for Public Health Education
Asian Pacific Partners for Empowerment, Advocacy and Leadership (APPEAL)	Society for Research on Nicotine & Tobacco
Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs	Students Against Destructive Decisions
Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health	The Society of State Leaders of Health and Physical Education
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials	The Society of Thoracic Surgeons
Big Cities Health Coalition	Trust for America’s Health