Dear Chairman Tester and Ranking Member Collins:

We greatly appreciate the inclusion of colorectal cancer as eligible for funding through the Peer-Reviewed Cancer Research Program within the Department of Defense Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Defense appropriations bill. As you consider the Senate Department of Defense Appropriations bill for FY 2024, we respectfully request $20 million dollars to create a Colorectal Cancer Research Program within the Department of Defense (DoD) Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP).

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death for men and women combined. While colorectal cancer incidence rates in individuals over 50 have largely stabilized or declined due to significant advancements in preventive screening, incidence rates have been increasing among individuals under 50 years of age - a key demographic for our active and reserve duty military personnel whose average age is 29.6 years.\(^1\) It is estimated that by 2030, colorectal cancer will be the leading cause of cancer death for Americans ages 20-49.\(^2\)

Individuals born in the 1990s have double the risk of colon cancer and quadruple the risk of rectal cancer as those born in the 1950s.\(^3\) Additionally, three of four colorectal cancer patients under the age of 50 have no family history of the disease and over 60 percent are diagnosed at a late stage when the disease is far more difficult to treat. And at those later stages, it becomes

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more expensive to patients and becomes an overwhelming financial burden on those patients and their families.\textsuperscript{4}

For roughly a decade, colorectal cancer has been eligible for funding through the Peer Reviewed Cancer Research Program (PRCRP). The PRCRP has supported research exploring issues important to both the warfighter and the civilian population including whether environmental chemicals are associated with increased risk of colorectal cancer and whether drugs for other conditions can be used to treat colorectal cancer.

We are leaving good science on the table. In FY21, the DoD received 52 colorectal cancer applications. Of those 21 scored in the outstanding to excellent range, but only five projects were funded.\textsuperscript{5}

While this is important progress, with more and more young people being diagnosed with and dying from colorectal cancer, greater investment is urgently needed. Colorectal cancer remains among the top five deadliest cancers, yet it stands the lone cancer without its own research program within the CDMRP. All while it remains the number two cancer cause of death. It is time we apply the model that has been successful in other cancers such as breast and lung to colorectal cancer. We need a dedicated funding stream and strategic approach to innovate and deliver meaningful advancements in the fight against colorectal cancer.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

\underline{Cory A. Booker}  
United States Senator

\underline{Edward J. Markey}  
United States Senator

\textsuperscript{4} K Robin Yabroff, PhD, Angela Mariotto, PhD, Florence Tangka, PhD, Jingxuan Zhao, MPH, Farhad Islami, MD, PhD, Hyuna Sung, PhD, Recinda L Sherman, PhD, S Jane Henley, MSPH, Ahmedin Jemal, DVM, PhD, Elizabeth M Ward, PhD, Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer, Part 2: Patient Economic Burden Associated With Cancer Care, JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Volume 113, Issue 12, December 2021, Pages 1670–1682, https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djab192

\textsuperscript{5} https://cdmrp.army.mil/prcr/awards/awards