**CONDENSED ABSTRACT**

The 2017 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association blood pressure (BP) guideline recommends using atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) risk to guide decisions to initiate antihypertensive medication. Using National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013-2018 data, it was estimated that 55.0%, 36.7%, and 72.6% of US adults with stage 1 hypertension and diabetes, chronic kidney disease and age ≥65 years had high ASCVD risk defined by 10-year predicted ASCVD risk ≥10% or clinical CVD. Predicted 10-year ASCVD risk should be calculated for all adults with stage 1 hypertension and without clinical CVD as many are not at high risk for ASCVD.