

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 455

Expressing support for the designation of the month of June 2019 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Month” and June 27, 2019, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day”.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 20, 2019

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. MAST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the designation of the month of June 2019 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Month” and June 27, 2019, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day”.

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the people of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas more than 2,770,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11,

2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the current generation of men and women in the Armed Forces has sustained a high rate of operational deployments, with many members of the Armed Forces serving overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of experiencing combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to post-traumatic stress injury, currently referred to in the “Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders” as post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as “PTSD”);

Whereas men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, remain at risk for post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that approximately—

(1) 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom have PTSD in a given year;

(2) 12 percent of veterans who served in the Persian Gulf war have PTSD in a given year; and

(3) 30 percent of veterans who served in the Vietnam era have had PTSD in their lifetimes;

Whereas many combat stress injuries remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress injury and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

Whereas exposure to trauma during service in the Armed Forces can lead to post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas post-traumatic stress injury significantly increases the risk of anxiety, depression, suicide, homelessness, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated;

Whereas public perceptions of post-traumatic stress injury or other mental health disorders create unique challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and veterans service organizations, as well as the larger medical community, both private and public, have made significant advances in the identification, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of post-traumatic stress injury and the symptoms of post-traumatic stress injury, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress injury can help to eliminate the stigma attached to this mental health issue;

Whereas additional efforts are needed to find further ways to eliminate the stigma associated with post-traumatic stress injury, including—

(1) an examination of how post-traumatic stress injury is discussed in the United States; and

(2) a recognition that post-traumatic stress injury is a common injury that is treatable;

Whereas post-traumatic stress injury can result from any number of stressors other than combat, including rape, sexual assault, battery, torture, confinement, child abuse, car accidents, train wrecks, plane crashes, bombings, or natural disasters, and affects approximately 8,000,000 adults in the United States annually;

Whereas the diagnosis now known as PTSD was first defined by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980 to commonly and more accurately understand and treat veterans who had endured severe traumatic combat stress;

Whereas the word “disorder” perpetuates the stigma associated with combat stress; and

Whereas the designation of a National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day will raise public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress injury, reduce the associated stigma, and help ensure that those individuals suffering from the invisible wounds of war receive proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) supports the designation of “National Post-
3 Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Month” and
4 “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness
5 Day”;

6 (2) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Vet-
7 erans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, as well
8 as the entire medical community, to educate mem-
9 bers of the Armed Forces, veterans, the families of
10 members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and the
11 public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of
12 post-traumatic stress injury;

13 (3) supports efforts by the Secretary of Vet-
14 erans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to foster
15 cultural change around the issue of post-traumatic

1 stress injury, understanding that personal inter-
2 actions can save lives and advance treatment;

3 (4) welcomes the efforts of the National Center
4 for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder of the Depart-
5 ment of Veterans Affairs and local Vet Centers (as
6 defined in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United
7 States Code) to provide assistance to veterans who
8 are suffering from the effects of post-traumatic
9 stress injury;

10 (5) encourages officers of the Armed Forces to
11 support appropriate treatment of men and women of
12 the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic
13 stress injury;

14 (6) recognizes the impact of post-traumatic
15 stress injury on the spouses and families of members
16 of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

17 (7) respectfully requests that the Clerk of the
18 House transmit a copy of this resolution to the Sec-
19 retary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of De-
20 fense.

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