

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. RES. 220

Designating the month of June 2019 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month” and June 27, 2019, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day”.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 23 (legislative day, MAY 22), 2019

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 27, 2019

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

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## RESOLUTION

Designating the month of June 2019 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month” and June 27, 2019, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress 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, sometimes referred to as post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as “PTSD”) or post-traumatic stress injury;

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

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 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;

Whereas post-traumatic stress 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 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 and the symptoms of post-traumatic stress, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress can help 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, including—

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

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

Whereas post-traumatic stress can result from any number of stressors other than combat, including rape, sexual assault, battery, torture, confinement, child abuse, car acci-

dents, 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 Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day will raise public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress, 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 Senate—

2               (1) designates June 2019 as “National Post-  
3       Traumatic Stress Awareness Month” and June 27,  
4       2019, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Aware-  
5       ness 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;

1           (3) supports efforts by the Secretary of Vet-  
2           erans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to foster  
3           cultural change around the issue of post-traumatic  
4           stress, understanding that personal interactions can  
5           save lives and advance treatment;

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

13          (5) encourages officers of the Armed Forces to  
14          support appropriate treatment of men and women of  
15          the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic  
16          stress;

17          (6) recognizes the impact of post-traumatic  
18          stress on the spouses and families of members of the  
19          Armed Forces and veterans; and

20          (7) respectfully requests that the Secretary of  
21          the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the  
22          Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of  
23          Defense.

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