November 22, 2022

The Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr.  
Chair  
Committee on Energy & Commerce  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Cathy McMorris Rodgers  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Energy & Commerce  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chair Pallone and Ranking Member McMorris Rodgers:

On behalf of the Child Trauma and ACEs Policy Working Group and other child advocates we commend you on your work to address the violence, mental health, and drug overdose crises.

In 2018, your committee passed the SUPPORT Act, the most comprehensive response to the opioid epidemic to date. The SUPPORT Act took first steps toward addressing childhood trauma, a root cause of the opioid problem, and we continue to be thankful for your leadership.

We understand you are continuing to work toward addressing mental and behavioral health as part of an end-of-year package. As part of that effort, we urge you to include provisions from the bipartisan Resilience, Investment, Support, and Expansion (RISE) from Trauma Act, led by Congressman Davis (IL-07) and Senators Durbin and Capito (S. 2086), which invests in the workforce and community programs necessary to effectively address child, family, and neighborhood mental health needs. We call on you to specifically include sections 101 and 103 of the RISE from Trauma Act, key levers outlined below, to save lives and help our communities thrive.

In their 1998 study, Kaiser Permanente and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revealed a powerful correlation between ten specific forms of childhood trauma – called Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) – and behavioral, health, and social problems. ACEs include experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect and growing up in a household with domestic violence, substance use, or an incarcerated family member, among others.

Having an ACE is associated with a significantly increased risk for suicide, substance use disorder, and overdose death. The odds of ever attempting suicide are 30 times higher for adults with four or more ACEs than adults with no ACEs. ACEs are associated with a younger age of opioid initiation, injection,
drug use, and the likelihood of experiencing an overdose\(^3\). Research shows that students experiencing five or more ACEs were 15 times more likely to report opioid misuse than those experiencing no ACEs\(^4\).

**The good news is that proven solutions are already working in states across the country.** By training people in every sector – from clinicians and first responders to educators and community leaders – in trauma prevention, identification, intervention, and treatment, we can reduce exposure and increase protective factors that help children and communities weather stress. Trauma-informed practices have been proven to reduce problematic substance use by 86 percent, child mental health symptoms by 43 percent, and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms by 65 percent\(^5\)\(^6\)\(^7\).

Specifically, the New Jersey Office of Resilience housed within the Department of Children and Families, collaborates with stakeholders and community partners to improve outcomes for New Jersey children, youth, and families. They created a microgrant program to fund a wide range of community-based efforts targeted to those most impacted by trauma. The New Jersey ACEs Action Plan sets forth a path toward making New Jersey a trauma-informed and healing-centered state.

Additionally, between 1994-2011, the Washington State Family Policy Council implemented an education and community engagement plan that ultimately saved the state over $1.1 billion in health care, law enforcement, social services, and other costs, a return on investment of 35 times what was spent on the community coalitions. In one county, births to teen mothers decreased 62%, infant mortality decreased 43%, youth suicide and suicide attempts went down 98%, youth arrests for violent crime dropped 53%, and high school dropout rates decreased by 47%.

These New Jersey and Washington state coalitions are just two examples of this proven approach, but substantially more resources are in demand to meet our nation’s full need.

**The bipartisan RISE from Trauma Act would deliver and expand these proven solutions.** Of particular importance, Section 101, Trauma and Resilience-Related Coordinating Bodies, and Section 103, Hospital-Based Interventions to Reduce Readmissions will decrease adverse childhood experiences and increase the factors that help children heal.

Section 101 creates a grant program that would support cross-sector community coalitions proven to reduce the impacts of trauma and its long-term effects. Cross sector community coalitions bring together

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diverse entities and individuals across sectors to create a shared language and understanding about trauma, coordinate strategies and services around prevention, intervention and treatment, and provide maximum support for children, families, and the community. These coalitions coordinate trauma-informed and prevention strategies across many partners that touch children’s lives such as school administrators, clinicians, law enforcement, foster system representatives, local faith leaders, and private sector partners. Such coalitions already exist across the country but a lack of funding means they too often run out of capacity\(^8\). Because of their cross-sector nature, these projects are often ineligible for existing, siloed funding streams.

Section 103 supports hospital-based trauma interventions to reduce suicide and other mental health readmissions. The grants created in Section 103 will deliver and evaluate hospital-based interventions to improve outcomes and reduce subsequent reinjury or readmissions of patients that present at a hospital after overdosing, attempting suicide, or suffering violent injury or abuse.

Other important provisions in the RISE from Trauma Act provide more tools to train early childhood clinicians, teachers, school leaders, first responders, and community leaders in trauma and trauma-informed care and establish training and certification guidelines to enable insurance reimbursement for community figures, such as mentors, peers, and faith leaders, to address trauma. These creative, community-based and -driven approaches work.

Overdose deaths involving opioids have increased over six times since 1999, leaving a death toll close to 1 million in that time span\(^9\). The overall suicide rate increased by 30 percent between 2000 and 2020\(^{10}\). Now more than ever, as we work together to address the mental health and drug overdose crises, we must recognize trauma’s role and address it head-on. **We consider any legislation aimed at solving the mental health crisis incomplete if it does not address childhood trauma.**

Thank you for your attention to this request. We stand ready to support your work on this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Campaign for Trauma-Informed Policy and Practice
Futures Without Violence
YMCA of the USA
Boys & Girls Club of America
National Parent Teacher Association
Children’s Home Society of America
Center for Community Resilience

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National Crittenton
Wellpoint Care Network
MENTOR
Committee For Children
Family Focused Treatment Association
National Youth Employment Coalition
Together for Girls
National Association for Children's Behavioral Health
Keep Kids Safe
Council for a Strong America
Trust For America’s Health
Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Girls Inc.
Afterschool Alliance
Social Current
National Head Start Association