SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

House Concurrent Resolution NO. 70

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

5988H.01T 2018

AN ACT

Relating to youth violence.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

WHEREAS, youth across this state are committing acts of violence against one another and throughout their communities; and

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WHEREAS, a national survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that United States adults reported approximately 1.56 million incidents of victimization by perpetrators estimated to be between 12 and 20 years of age; and

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WHEREAS, the CDC states, "Violence is a serious public health problem in the United States. From infants to the elderly, it affects people in all stages of life. In 2007, more than 18,000 people were victims of homicide and more than 34,000 took their own life."; and

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WHEREAS, the CDC reports that many people survive violence and are left with permanent physical and emotional scars and that violence erodes communities by reducing productivity, decreasing property values, and disrupting social services; and

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WHEREAS, a national initiative led by the CDC, Striving to Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere (STRYVE), assists communities in applying a public health perspective to preventing youth violence; and

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WHEREAS, in 1985, former United States Surgeon General C. Everett Koop declared violence as a public health issue and called for the application of the science of public health to the treatment and prevention of violence; and

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WHEREAS, in 2000, former United States Surgeon General David Satcher declared youth violence as a public health epidemic; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Satcher released a report that deems youth violence as a threat to public health and calls for federal, state, local, and private entities to invest in research on youth violence and for the use of the knowledge gained to inform intervention programs; and

WHEREAS, the report states that the public health approach to youth violence involves identifying risk and protective factors, determining how they work, making the public aware of these findings, and designing programs to prevent or stop the violence; and

WHEREAS, the 2000 public health report calls for national resolve to confront the problem of youth violence systematically; to facilitate entry of youth into effective intervention programs rather than incarceration; to improve public awareness of effective interventions; to convene youth, families, researchers, and public and private organizations for a periodic youth violence summit; to develop new collaborative multidisciplinary partnerships; and to hold periodic, highly visible national summits; and

WHEREAS, an individual's characteristics, experiences, and environmental conditions during childhood and adolescence are an indicator of future violent behavior; and

WHEREAS, ages 15 through 18, the ages that students spend in high school, are the peak years of offending; and

WHEREAS, there is concern about high school dropout rates, academic performance, and violence in schools across this state; and

WHEREAS, according to the Yale School of Medicine Child Study Center, the Comer School Development Program offers low-achieving schools assistance in creating a conducive learning environment while providing a solid foundation for students; and

WHEREAS, the work of the Yale School of Medicine Child Study Center has demonstrated that, "When teachers, administrators, parents, and mature adults interact with students in a supportive school environment and culture and provide adequate instruction in a

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58 way that mediates physical, social-interactive, psycho-emotional, moral-ethical, linguistic and 59 cognitive-intellectual development, acceptable academic achievement will take place."; and 60 61 WHEREAS, the Comer School Development Program is an operating system comprised 62 of three teams: the School Planning and Management Team, the Student and Staff Support 63 Team, and the Parent Team, which work together to create a comprehensive school plan; and 64 65 WHEREAS, the Comer School Development Program model is guided by three 66 principles: decision-making by consensus, no-fault problem solving, and collaboration; and 67 68 WHEREAS, due to the violence epidemic, youth suffer from either primary or secondary 69 trauma. Primary trauma is trauma associated with the violent death of a loved one. Secondary 70 trauma results from exposure to violence present within their community; and 71 72 WHEREAS, exposure to violence in families and communities, as well as exposure to 73 homicidal death, can lead to youth-specific post-traumatic stress disorder with complex effects 74 as well as homicidal grief, and 75 76 WHEREAS, trauma is not easily visible within youth because it requires proper 77 assessment and, due to the amount of violence youth are currently exposed to, measures should 78 be taken to properly assess the issue; and 79 80 WHEREAS, the experience of trauma impacts children of all situations and conditions 81 across this state; and 82 83 WHEREAS, in August 2007, the CDC deemed schools as providing "a critical 84 opportunity for changing societal behavior because almost the entire population is engaged in 85 this institution for many years, starting at an early and formative period" and "Universal school-86 based violence prevention programs represent an important means of reducing violent and 87 aggressive behavior in the United States.": 88 89 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri House of 90 Representatives, Ninety-ninth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring 91 therein, hereby declare youth violence as a public health epidemic and support the establishment 92 of statewide trauma-informed education; and

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94	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that June seventh of each year shall be known and is
95	designated as "Christopher Harris Day" in Missouri to remember children in St. Louis and
96	throughout the state of Missouri lost to violence; and
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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be sent to the Governor for his 99 approval or rejection pursuant to the Missouri Constitution.