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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

Expressing the mental health impacts of recurrent climate-related disasters on youth.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. THOMPSON of California submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Expressing the mental health impacts of recurrent climate-related disasters on youth.

Whereas there is a significant, negative impact that rapid and ongoing climate change has on America's youth;

Whereas youth are especially vulnerable to the physical and mental health impacts of climate-related disasters and the cumulative toll youth will endure from additional exposure to increasing climate-related disasters;

Whereas youth represent a particularly vulnerable group because greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere will impact today's and tomorrow's youth throughout their biological, psychological, academic, and social development;

Whereas an ecoAmerica report stated that, as of 2016, as climate-related disasters continue to increase, more youth will be directly affected by increasing rates of stress and trauma through interruption in schooling, disruptions in routine, separation from caregivers due to evacuations or displacement, and parental stress after a disaster;

Whereas recent studies in the ecoAmerica report have documented that high levels of stress during childhood, such as those associated with the experience of a climate-related disaster or displacement, can affect the development of neural pathways in ways that impair memory, executive function, and decisionmaking in later life;

Whereas a 2016 Social Science & Medicine study found that experiencing an extreme weather event before age 5 resulted in higher levels of anxiety and depression among adults;

Whereas studies document that many young people are grappling with the impact of climate change;

Whereas recent studies confirm those from low-income communities, indigenous communities, and communities of color are often the most vulnerable to the worst impacts of climate change, such as flooding, drought, fire, and extreme heat;

Whereas a study by the American Public Health Association and ecoAmerica, Making the Connection: Climate Changes Mental Health, shows that up to 45 percent of youth have developed depression after a climate-related disaster, affecting both their caregivers and the youth themselves;

Whereas a National Library of Medicine study found an association between increases in pediatric psychiatrist visits and polluted air from wildfires;

Whereas there are direct links between fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) exposure and neuropsychological effects, such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, decreased memory, depleted academic performance, and autism;

Whereas according to a 2017 report by the Lancet Planetary Health Journal, *The Impact of Climate Change on Youth Depression and Mental Health*, an increase in emergency department visits was incited by higher levels of humidity and rising temperatures;

Whereas, in 2021, 64 percent of Americans lived in places that experienced a multiday heatwave, considered the most dangerous form of climate-related disaster and the frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters is increasing exponentially;

Whereas a 2019 report suggested that as the frequency of heatwaves increases due to the climate crisis, school-based outdoor recreational opportunities for youth that benefit mental and physical well-being will be curtailed by extreme heat;

Whereas, in 2020, a poll from the Washington Post-Kaiser Family Foundation found that 57 percent of teenagers stated they were frightened by climate change, while 52 percent were angered by it and a mere 29 percent of youth were optimistic for the future in regards to climate change;

Whereas according to a 2021 study surveying over 10,000 youth, 45 percent of respondents reported that thoughts

of climate change have affected their daily lives and abilities negatively;

Whereas, in 2021, The National Association of School Psychologists, representing more than 25,000 members, declared the need to increase awareness of the harmful effects of climate change on youth, increase resources, and advocate for climate justice; and

Whereas an ecoAmerica report states that, as of 2017, the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child found that children and youth are better off during adversity if they also have the help of noncaregiver role models, such as teachers or coaches: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) shall take effective action on climate
3 change, guided by the science provided in the 2021
4 United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
5 Change report, to protect the mental health of cur-
6 rent and future youth; and

7 (2) supports the expansion of funding of cli-
8 mate education, resilience, and adaptation projects
9 that benefit the mental health of youth, including—

10 (A) incorporating mental health into exist-
11 ing disaster preparation efforts;

12 (B) engaging in education and outreach to
13 reduce the stigma associated with seeking treat-
14 ment;

1 (C) reducing cost and increasing access for
2 treatment (e.g., through federally qualified
3 health centers and mobile and virtual health
4 care);

5 (D) increasing insurance and Medicare and
6 Medicaid reimbursement for mental health care
7 treatment;

8 (E) funding communitywide vulnerability
9 assessments;

10 (F) addressing inequity by studying the
11 impacts of income disparity at local levels that
12 have been linked to higher communitywide vul-
13 nerability to climate risk;

14 (G) expanding local, place-based, mutual
15 aid networks that supply mental health support
16 during and postclimate-related disaster events;
17 and

18 (H) providing direct funding to school dis-
19 tricts that need immediate resources to help
20 children and families cope with the mental
21 health effects of continued climate-related disas-
22 ters.