



BILL NO: House Bill 783
TITLE: Workgroup on Screening Related to Adverse Childhood Experiences
COMMITTEE: Health and Government Operations and Ways and Means
HEARING DATE: February 23, 2021
POSITION: **SUPPORT WITH AMENDMENTS**

The Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV) is the state domestic violence coalition that brings together victim service providers, allied professionals, and concerned individuals for the common purpose of reducing intimate partner and family violence and its harmful effects on our citizens. **MNADV urges the House Health and Government Operations and Ways and Means Committees to issue a favorable report with amendment on HB 783.**

House Bill 783 creates a workgroup charged with the many responsibilities including to update, improve, and develop screening tools for primary care providers to identify and treat minors who have a mental health disorder that may be caused by or related to an adverse childhood experience; to study best practices in Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data summaries and trends reports nationally; and to develop recommendations for unifying and coordinating child- and family-serving agencies to better link them with needed interventions and services. MNADV supports these efforts since early identification of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and trauma-informed treatment can help prevent future incidents of domestic violence and we offer a network of services providers across Maryland. State domestic violence coalitions were identified by the CDC as one of the vital partners to help prevent and mitigate the harms caused by ACEs.¹

ACEs are known to have long-lasting and wide-ranging impact on those that have experienced one or more ACEs. One of the ten ACEs is whether a child observed their mother treated violently. In the original CDC-Kaiser Permanente Adverse Childhood Experiences Study 12.7% of participants indicated they had experienced that trauma.² This does not include all the other types of domestic violence that may also occur in the home including psychological abuse, economic abuse, or verbal abuse. Further, exposure to any ACE increases the likelihood that a person may either become a victim or a perpetrator of intimate partner violence.³ Children exposed to intimate partner violence often experience other ACEs, most notably child abuse.⁴

¹ Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs): Leveraging the Best Available Evidence, https://wvde.us/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/CDC_preventingACEs.pdf

² <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html>

³ Franchek-Roa KM, Tiwari A, Connor AL, Campbell J. Impact of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Other Adversities. *J Korean Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2017;28:156-167. <https://doi.org/10.5765/jkacap.2017.28.3.156>

⁴ *Id.*



Understanding the power and control dynamics of domestic violence and the impact of exposure to domestic violence at a young age is imperative to help prevent intimate partner violence and victimization in those children exposed. Effective screening tools can identify current exposure to domestic violence in the home that can lead to appropriate supports and assistance for all the impacted family members. MNADV thinks that, in addition to the already identified members in HB 783 for the Workgroup on Screening Related to Adverse Childhood Experiences, that the bill be **amended to include a representative from the State Domestic Violence Coalition** to ensure that the unique needs of children exposed to domestic violence and families experiencing domestic violence can be addressed.

For the above stated reasons, the **Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence urges a favorable report with amendment on HB 783.**