

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 627

Recognizing that access to hospitals and other health care providers for patients in rural areas of the United States is essential to the survival and success of communities in the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 16, 2017

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. KIND, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

RESOLUTION

Recognizing that access to hospitals and other health care providers for patients in rural areas of the United States is essential to the survival and success of communities in the United States.

Whereas access to quality health care services determines whether individuals in the United States can remain in the communities they call home and whether their children will return to those communities to raise families of their own;

Whereas more than 60,000,000 individuals in rural areas of the United States rely on rural hospitals and other providers as critical access points to health care;

Whereas rural areas of the United States need quality health care services to attract and retain business and industry;

Whereas to ensure that communities in the United States survive and flourish, Congress must address the unique health care needs of individuals in rural areas of the United States;

Whereas individuals in rural areas of the United States are, per capita, older, poorer, and sicker than individuals in urban areas of the United States;

Whereas the population in rural areas is composed of 10.4 percent of veterans in need of care, compared to only 7.8 percent in urban areas;

Whereas the rate of disability for individuals increases from 11.8 percent in urban areas to 17.7 percent in rural counties;

Whereas pregnant women are being left without care as 54 percent of rural counties do not have hospital-based obstetrics due to high costs and staffing shortages;

Whereas according to the Department of Health and Human Services, “rural areas have higher rates of poverty, chronic disease, and uninsurance, and millions of rural Americans have limited access to a primary care provider”;

Whereas according to the Department of Agriculture, individuals in rural areas of the United States have higher rates of age-adjusted mortality, disability, and chronic disease than individuals in urban areas of the United States;

Whereas the 20 percent of the population of the United States that lives in rural areas is scattered over 97 percent of the landmass of the United States;

Whereas the geography and weather of rural areas of the United States can make accessing health care difficult, and cultural, social, and language barriers compound rural health challenges;

Whereas individuals in rural areas of the United States are more likely to be uninsured and more likely to receive coverage through public sources than individuals in urban areas of the United States;

Whereas the proportion of uninsured and underinsured individuals is rising faster in rural areas of the United States than in urban areas of the United States;

Whereas the growing opioid epidemic has placed an even greater burden on the limited care resources in rural communities as—

(1) it is estimated that as many as 2.5 million people in the United States are suffering from opioid addiction related to prescriptions, and an additional 467,000 are addicted to heroin;

(2) eighty percent of people addicted to opioids do not receive treatment, and those who do are severely limited by the types of treatment available especially in rural areas;

(3) according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the counties that prescribe the most opioids are likely to be in rural areas, where the unemployment rate stands nearly two percentage points higher than the national average; and

(4) according to the CDC, the rate of death from opioid-related overdoses is 45-percent higher in non-metropolitan counties;

Whereas access to health care continues to be a major challenge in rural areas of the United States, as—

(1) less than 11 percent of physicians in the United States practice in rural areas;

(2) nearly 60 percent of areas designated as primary care Health Professional Shortage Areas (commonly referred to as “HPSAs”) are rural and more than 3,000 physicians would be needed to remove these designations;

(3) rural areas of the United States have fewer than half as many primary care physicians per 100,000 people as urban areas of the United States; and

(4) more than 50 percent of patients in rural areas of the United States travel at least 20 miles to receive specialty medical care, compared to only 6 percent of patients in urban areas of the United States;

Whereas rural hospitals and other providers are facing a growing closure crisis as—

(1) 82 rural hospitals have closed since 2010 and 673 rural hospitals are in severe financial crisis, representing one-third of the rural hospitals in the United States;

(2) because of the closure of these 82 rural hospitals, 99,000 health care jobs have been lost and 137,000 community jobs have been lost;

(3) at this rate, 25 percent of rural hospitals will have shut down in the next ten years; and

(4) medical deserts are being created across rural America, leaving many of our Nation’s most vulnerable populations without timely access to care;

Whereas because rural hospitals and other providers face unique challenges in administering care to patients, Congress has traditionally supported those providers by implementing—

(1) specific programs to address rural hospital closures that occurred in the 1980s by providing financial support to hospitals that are geographically isolated and in which Medicare patients make up a significant percentage of hospital inpatient days or discharges; and

(2) a program established in 1997 to support limited-service hospitals that, being located in rural areas of the United States that cannot support a full-service hospital, are critical access points to health care for rural patients;

Whereas hospitals in rural areas of the United States achieve high levels of performance, according to standards for quality, patient satisfaction, and operational efficiency, for the types of care most relevant to rural communities;

Whereas in addition to the vital care that rural health care providers provide to patients, rural health care providers are critical to the local economies of their communities and are one of the largest types of employers in rural areas of the United States where, on average, 14 percent of total employment is attributed to the health sector;

Whereas a hospital in a rural area of the United States is typically one of the top 2 largest employers in that area;

Whereas 1 primary care physician in a rural community annually generates approximately \$1,500,000 in total revenue, and 1 general surgeon in a rural community annually generates approximately \$2,700,000 in total revenue;

Whereas the average Critical Access Hospital, a limited-service rural health care facility, creates 107 jobs and generates \$8,400,000 in annual payroll, and the wages, salaries, and benefits provided by a Critical Access Hospital

can amount to 20 percent of the output of a rural community's economy;

Whereas hospitals in rural communities play a vital role in caring for the residents of those communities and preserving the special way of life that communities in the United States foster; and

Whereas the closure of a hospital in a rural community often results in severe economic decline in the community and the departure of physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and other health providers from the community, and forces patients to travel long distances for care or to delay receiving care, leading to decreased health outcomes, higher costs, and added burden to patients: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes that access to hospitals and other
3 health care providers for patients in rural areas of
4 the United States is essential to the survival and
5 success of communities in the United States;

6 (2) recognizes that preserving and strengthening
7 access to quality health care in rural areas of
8 the United States is crucial to the success and prosperity
9 of the United States;

10 (3) recognizes that strengthening access to hospitals
11 and other health care providers for patients in
12 rural areas of the United States makes Medicare
13 more cost effective and improves health outcomes for
14 patients;

1 (4) recognizes that, in addition to the vital care
2 that rural health care providers provide to patients,
3 rural health care providers are integral to the local
4 economies and are one of the largest types of em-
5 ployers in rural areas of the United States; and

6 (5) celebrates the many dedicated medical pro-
7 fessionals across the United States who work hard
8 each day to deliver quality care to the nearly 1 in
9 5 people in the United States living in rural areas,
10 because the dedication and professionalism of those
11 medical professionals preserves the special way of
12 life and sense of community enjoyed and cherished
13 by individuals in rural areas of the United States.

○