

“Main Street Pharmacy Access Act / Ensuring Community Access to Pharmacists Services Act”

Background

Millions of Americans already lack adequate access to health care due to primary care physician shortages in their communities, despite many of these patients having health insurance coverage.

As the COVID-19 response demonstrated, there is clear evidence that pharmacies & pharmacists do fill this void of critical health care service needs during times of public health emergencies. In the current and past few Congresses there have been House and Senate bills to address this need by allowing pharmacists both in Medicare Part B medically underserved areas and under permanent PREP Act authority to provide health care services within their States’ existing practice scope authority & be reimbursed at 85% of the Part B physician fee schedule.

Since the 2023 end of the COVID emergency, because of the continuing need for care access, the HHS Secretary extended the PREP Act authority for pharmacies and pharmacists. Still, permanent statutory Medicare provider billing status authority for pharmacists is needed to address the demands for future public health emergencies. The COVID-19 response demonstrates that pharmacists having a greater role in healthcare delivery can be quantified as a net benefit if the federal government allows them to fully participate as recognized providers. Congress needs to act to demonstrate in Medicare how Pharmacists who practice at the fullest extent of their education, training, and license, can: 1) save the Federal Government money; 2) help their Medicare patients achieve better health outcomes; 3) reduce illness or more intensive health care service needs; and 4) also provide the country with the full array of available licensed and trained health care professionals to respond to future public health emergencies.

Solution

The bi-partisan “Main Street Pharmacy Access Act ” (H.R. 3164) / “Equitable Community Access to Pharmacists Services Act” (S. 2426) would ensure that HHS extends PREP Act treatment authorities to pharmacists & other pharmacy professionals: 1) for COVID-19 services; and 2) for such services during future national public health emergency declarations.

The legislation does not expand services beyond each States’ already existing Pharmacists’ practice scope. Pharmacist services would be reimbursed at 85% of the physician fee schedule.

Community pharmacists can play a continually increasing and integral role in bringing cost-effective access to care to those areas of the country, and beneficiaries, who need it most. As we’ve seen with COVID-19, the national health care delivery system can only stem such public health emergencies when all available health care professionals – especially pharmacists – are legally able to provide such services.

IPC asks Congress to incorporate H.R. 3164/S. 2426 into any must pass legislation that has health care related provisions before the end of the 119th Congress to ensure pharmacists can be part of future public health emergency response needs to save lives.

[1] [APhA releases survey results quantifying the impact of PBMs \(pharmacist.com\)](#); [Trends in Vaccine Administration in the United States - IQVIA](#)