

American Academy of PAs 119th Congress – Legislative Priorities

PAs are medical professionals who diagnose illness, develop, and manage treatment plans, prescribe medications, and are often a patient's principal healthcare provider. PAs are highly trained professionals with thousands of hours of medical education and training who practice in every specialty and setting and in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and in the uniformed services. PAs are trusted healthcare professionals dedicated to expanding access to care and transforming health and wellness through patient- centered, team-based medical practice. AAPA prioritizes and strongly supports legislation that promotes and improves patient choice, healthcare quality, access to care, and favorable outcomes for patients across the nation.

On behalf of the more than 168,000 PAs throughout the United States, AAPA urges Congress to support the following priorities on behalf of PAs and their patients:

- **Cosponsor the Promoting Access to Diabetic Shoes Act (H.R. 1616).** This bipartisan legislation would modernize Medicare policy to authorize PAs and NPs to certify a Medicare patient's need for diabetic shoes. Outdated and restrictive statute language prevents PAs from ordering diabetic shoes for their patients – an unnecessary restriction that disrupts access to a simple and effective treatment option for Medicare patients with diabetes. The bill was introduced by Reps. Darin LaHood (R-IL) and Nanette Barragan, (D-CA).
- **Cosponsor the Increasing Access to Quality Cardiac Rehabilitation Care Act (S. 717).** This bipartisan legislation would authorize PAs and NPs to order cardiovascular and pulmonary rehabilitation (CR/PR) services for Medicare patients in a manner consistent with state law. Currently, policy arbitrarily restricts PAs, is outdated, and reduce access to essential CR/PR services, particularly in physician shortage areas, leading to increased hospital readmissions. This increases healthcare costs. Authorizing PAs to order this type of care when it is first needed would provide access for patients who might otherwise not be able to receive it during a time of acute need for these services. CR/PR services are offered through medically directed and supervised programs designed to improve a patient's physical, psychological, and social functioning. The bill was introduced by Sens. Shelley Moore-Capito (R-WV) and Amy Klobuchar (D-MN).
- **Cosponsor the More Behavioral Health Providers Act (S. 683).** This bipartisan legislation would enhance reimbursement for non-MD/DO providers who offer services in health provider shortage areas and increase access to care for all communities. The bill extends a 10% add on payment that is currently available only to physicians, ensuring that an important incentive to provide care in underserved areas is available to an increased number of providers at a time when mental health disorder diagnoses are increasing. The bill was introduced by Sens. Gary Peters (D-MI) and Steve Daines (R-MT).

- **Cosponsor the States Handling Access to Reciprocity for Employment (SHARE) Act (H.R. 2332).** This bipartisan legislation facilitates sharing FBI background checks for interstate licensure compacts. Currently, it is unclear whether the FBI is allowed to share background checks across state lines, putting red tape between health care providers and access to care for patients. The SHARE Act would ensure that states adopting the PA Licensure Compact and other interstate compacts do not face unnecessary administrative burdens as professionals seek to practice across state lines. The SHARE Act was introduced by Reps. Tracey Mann (R-KS) and Joe Neguse (D-CO).
- **Cosponsor the Creating Opportunities Now for Necessary and Effective Care Technologies (CONNECT) for Health Act (S. 1261).** This bipartisan legislation would expand coverage of telehealth services through Medicare, make COVID-19 telehealth flexibilities permanent, and expand access to telehealth by allowing more health care providers to utilize telehealth. The CONNECT for Health Act was introduced by a group of Senators led by Sens. Schatz (D-HI) and Wicker (R-MS).

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