

S 956

Preserve Patient Access to Reputable DMEPOS Providers Act of 2009

Congress: 111 (2009–2011, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Health

Introduced: May 1, 2009

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (May 1, 2009)

Official Text: https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/956

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Tester, Jon [D-MT]

Party: Democratic • State: MT • Chamber: Senate

Cosponsors (7 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Roberts, Pat [R-KS]	R · KS		May 1, 2009
Sen. Kennedy, Edward M. [D-MA]	D · MA		May 18, 2009
Sen. Bunning, Jim [R-KY]	R · KY		May 21, 2009
Sen. Corker, Bob [R-TN]	R · TN		May 21, 2009
Sen. Inouye, Daniel K. [D-HI]	D · HI		May 21, 2009
Sen. Brownback, Sam [R-KS]	R · KS		Jun 8, 2009
Sen. Hagan, Kay R. [D-NC]	D · NC		Oct 15, 2009

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Finance Committee	Senate	Referred To	May 1, 2009

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Health

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
111 HR 1970	Identical bill	Apr 21, 2009: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.

Preserve Patient Access to Reputable DMEPOS Providers Act of 2009 - Amends title XVIII (Medicare) of the Social Security Act to declare that the surety bond requirement under the Medicare program for suppliers of durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) shall apply only to a state-licensed retail pharmacy if there has been a final adverse action that is not subject to administrative or judicial appeal taken against such pharmacy during the 10-year period preceding the issuance (or renewal) of the provider number involved.

(Thus exempts from the surety bond requirement any state-licensed retail pharmacy that has not been subject to such an adverse action for at least 10 years. Such adverse actions refer to: (1) a Medicare-imposed revocation of any Medicare billing privileges; (2) suspension or revocation of a license to provide health care by any state licensing authority; (3) revocation or suspension by an accreditation organization; (4) conviction of a federal or state felony offense within the last 10 years preceding enrollment, revalidation, or re-enrollment; or (5) an exclusion or debarment from participation in a federal or state health care program.)

Actions Timeline

- **May 1, 2009:** Introduced in Senate
- **May 1, 2009:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.