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(Original Signature of Member)

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself and \_\_\_\_\_) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**A BILL**

To require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Prescription Pricing  
5 for the People Act of 2019”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

1           (1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON-  
2           GRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Con-  
3           gress” means—

4                   (A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
5           Senate; and

6                   (B) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
7           House of Representatives.

8           (2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”  
9           means the Federal Trade Commission.

10 **SEC. 3. STUDY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAIN**  
11 **INTERMEDIARIES AND MERGER ACTIVITY.**

12           (a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after  
13 the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall  
14 submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report  
15 that—

16                   (1) addresses at minimum—

17                           (A) whether pharmacy benefit managers—

18                                   (i) charge payers a higher price than  
19                           the reimbursement rate at which the phar-  
20                           macy benefit managers reimburse com-  
21                           peting pharmacies;

22                                   (ii) steer patients for anticompetitive  
23                           purposes to any pharmacies, including re-  
24                           tail, mail-order or any other type of phar-

1 macy, in which the PBM has an ownership  
2 interest;

3 (iii) audit or review proprietary data,  
4 including acquisition costs, patient infor-  
5 mation, or dispensing information, of com-  
6 peting pharmacies that can be used for  
7 anticompetitive purposes; or

8 (iv) use formulary designs to increase  
9 the market share of higher cost prescrip-  
10 tion drugs and depress the market share of  
11 lower cost prescription drugs (each net of  
12 rebates and discounts);

13 (B) whether there are any specific legal or  
14 regulatory obstacles the Commission currently  
15 faces in ensuring a competitive and transparent  
16 marketplace in the pharmaceutical supply  
17 chain, including the pharmacy benefit manager  
18 marketplace and pharmacy services administra-  
19 tive organizations;

20 (C) how companies and payers assess the  
21 benefits, costs, and risks of contracting with  
22 intermediaries, including pharmacy services ad-  
23 ministrative organizations, and whether more  
24 information about the roles of intermediaries

1 should be available to consumers and payers;  
2 and

3 (D) whether there are any specific legal or  
4 regulatory obstacles the Commission currently  
5 faces in ensuring a competitive and transparent  
6 marketplace in the pharmaceutical supply  
7 chain, including the pharmacy benefit manager  
8 marketplace and pharmacy services administra-  
9 tive organizations; and  
10 (2) provides—

11 (A) observations or conclusions drawn  
12 from the November 2017 roundtable entitled  
13 “Understanding Competition in Prescription  
14 Drug Markets: Entry and Supply Chain Dy-  
15 namics,” and any similar efforts;

16 (B) specific actions the Commission in-  
17 tends to take as a result of the November 2017  
18 roundtable, and any similar efforts, including a  
19 detailed description of relevant forthcoming ac-  
20 tions, additional research or roundtable discus-  
21 sions, consumer education efforts, or enforce-  
22 ment actions; and

23 (C) policy or legislative recommendations  
24 to—

1 (i) improve transparency and competi-  
2 tion in the pharmaceutical supply chain;

3 (ii) prevent and deter anticompetitive  
4 behavior in the pharmaceutical supply  
5 chain; and

6 (iii) best ensure that consumers ben-  
7 efit from any cost savings or efficiencies  
8 that may result from mergers and consoli-  
9 dations.

10 (b) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 180 days  
11 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission  
12 shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress  
13 an interim report on the progress of the report required  
14 by subsection (a), along with preliminary findings and  
15 conclusions based on information collected to that date.