

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S.** \_\_\_\_\_

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 SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRASSLEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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

15                   (1) addresses at minimum—

16                           (A) whether pharmacy benefit managers—

17                                   (i) charge payers (including Medicare  
18                                   and Medicaid) a higher price than the re-  
19                                   imbursement rate at which the pharmacy  
20                                   benefit managers reimburses competing  
21                                   pharmacies while reimbursing pharmacies  
22                                   in which the pharmacy benefit managers  
23                                   have an ownership interest at the rate  
24                                   charged to payers;

1                   (ii) steer patients to pharmacies in  
2                   which the pharmacy benefit managers have  
3                   an ownership interest;

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

9                   (iv) use formulary designs to depress  
10                  the market share of low-cost, lower-rebate  
11                  prescription drugs;

12                 (B) the current state of competition in the  
13                 pharmaceutical supply chain, particularly with  
14                 regard to intermediaries and the recent vertical  
15                 integrations of pharmacy benefit managers with  
16                 insurance companies or other payers of pre-  
17                 scription drug benefits;

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

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

8 (2) provides—

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

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

21 (C) policy or legislative recommendations  
22 to—

23 (i) improve transparency and competi-  
24 tion in the pharmaceutical supply chain;

1                   (ii) prevent and deter anticompetitive  
2                   behavior in the pharmaceutical supply  
3                   chain; and

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

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