118th Congress 2d Session <b>S.</b>
To prohibit pharmacy benefit managers and pharmacies from being under common ownership, and for other purposes.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Ms. Warren (for herself and Mr. Hawley) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on
A BILL
To prohibit pharmacy benefit managers and pharmacies from being under common ownership, 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 "Patients Before Mo-
5 nopolies Act" or the "PBM Act".

6 SEC. 2. PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO ANTICOMPETITIVE

7 PHARMACY OWNERSHIP AND CONTRACTS.

- 8 (a) Prohibition on Pharmacy Ownership by En-
- 9 TITIES PROVIDING INSURANCE OR PHARMACY BENEFIT
- 10 Management Services.—

1	(1) In general.—It shall be unlawful for any
2	person to both—
3	(A) directly or indirectly own, operate, con-
4	trol, or direct the operation of the whole or any
5	part of a pharmacy; and
6	(B) directly or indirectly own, operate, or
7	control the whole or any part of—
8	(i) an insurance company; or
9	(ii) a pharmacy benefit manager.
10	(2) DIVESTMENT.—Not later than 3 years after
11	the date of enactment of this Act, any person in vio-
12	lation of paragraph (1) shall divest the pharmacy of
13	such person.
14	(b) CIVIL ACTIONS.—
15	(1) In General.—When the Inspector General
16	of the Department of Health and Human Services,
17	the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the
18	Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the
19	Federal Trade Commission, or an attorney general
20	of a State has reason to believe that a person is in
21	violation of subsection (a), such Inspector General,
22	Assistant Attorney General, Federal Trade Commis-
23	sion or attorney general of a State may bring a civil
24	action in an applicable district court of the United
25	States for the relief described in paragraph (2).

1	(2) Injunctive and equitable relief.—In
2	any action described in paragraph (1), the applicable
3	court, on a finding that a person is in violation of
4	subsection (a), shall issue an order requiring such
5	person—
6	(A) to cease and desist from such violation
7	and, if applicable, divest the pharmacy services
8	of such person; and
9	(B) to disgorge any revenue received from
10	the pharmacy from the sale of prescription
11	drugs during the period of such violation.
12	(3) Other relief.—In addition to any relief
13	obtained under paragraph (2), the court may grant
14	any other equitable relief necessary to redress and
15	prevent recurrence of the violation.
16	(4) Deposit.—Any revenue received from the
17	sale of prescription drugs disgorged pursuant to an
18	action under this subsection shall be deposited in a
19	fund created by the Federal Trade Commission and
20	distributed by the Federal Trade Commission to be
21	put to use in the interest of serving the health care
22	needs of the harmed community, including con-
23	sumers overcharged at vertically integrated phar-
24	macies.
25	(e) FTC Review.—

1	(1) Reporting required.—Any divestment of
2	a pharmacy or pharmacy benefit manager required
3	under subsection (a) shall be reported to the Federal
4	Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney Gen-
5	eral in charge of the Antitrust Division of the De-
6	partment of Justice under section 7A of the Clayton
7	Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) without respect to the thresh-
8	olds under subsection (a)(2) of that section.
9	(2) Tolling of divestment period during
10	REVIEW.—The divestment period under subsection
11	(a) shall be tolled during the pendency of any wait-
12	ing period required under section 7A of the Clayton
13	Act (15 U.S.C. 18a).
14	(3) Review of effect of divestiture.—
15	With respect to each divestiture undertaken pursu-
16	ant to subsection (a), in addition to any applicable
17	review under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15
18	U.S.C. 18a), the Federal Trade Commission and the
19	Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-
20	trust Division of the Department of Justice shall re-
21	view the effect on competition, financial viability,
22	and the public interest—
23	(A) of the divestiture; and
24	(B) of the subsequent acquisition of the di-
25	vested pharmacy by the acquiring person.

1	(a) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Federal Trade
2	Commission shall promulgate rules to carry out this sec
3	tion. Such rules shall not diminish any obligation under
4	this section.
5	(e) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this sec
6	tion shall be construed to limit the authority of the Fed
7	eral Trade Commission, the Inspector General of the De
8	partment of Justice, the Department of Health and
9	Human Services, or the attorney general of a State under
10	any other provision of law.
11	(f) Definitions.—In this section:
12	(1) HEALTH PLAN.—The term "health plan"
13	means any public or private health insurance plan
14	(2) Person.—The term "person" has the
15	meaning given the term in section 8 of the Sherman
16	Act (15 U.S.C. 7).
17	(3) Pharmacy.—
18	(A) In general.—The term "pharmacy"
19	means any person, business, or entity licensed
20	registered, or otherwise permitted by a State of
21	a territory of the United States to dispense, de
22	liver, or distribute a controlled substance, pre
23	scription drug, or other medication—
24	(i) to the general public; or

1	(ii) to a bed patient for immediate ad-
2	ministration.
3	(B) Inclusions.—The term "pharmacy"
4	includes—
5	(i) a mail-order pharmacy;
6	(ii) a specialty pharmacy;
7	(iii) a retail pharmacy;
8	(iv) a nursing home pharmacy;
9	(v) a long-term care pharmacy;
10	(vi) a hospital pharmacy;
11	(vii) an infusion or other outpatient
12	treatment pharmacy;
13	(viii) any organization the National
14	Provider Identifier (NPI) registration of
15	which has 1 or more taxonomy codes under
16	the pharmacy section of the National Uni-
17	form Claim Committee (or a subsequent
18	organization); and
19	(ix) any other type of pharmacy.
20	(4) Pharmacy benefit manager.—The term
21	"pharmacy benefit manager" means any person,
22	business, or other entity, such as a third-party ad-
23	ministrator, regardless of whether such person, busi-
24	ness, or entity identifies itself as a pharmacy benefit
25	manager, that, either directly or indirectly through

1	an intermediary (including an affiliate, subsidiary
2	or agent) or an arrangement with a third party—
3	(A) acts as a negotiator of prices, rebates
4	fees, or discounts for prescription drugs on be-
5	half of a health plan or health plan sponsor;
6	(B) contracts with pharmacies to create
7	pharmacy networks and designs and manages
8	such networks; or
9	(C) manages or administers the prescrip-
10	tion drug benefits provided by a health plan, in-
11	cluding the processing and payment of claims
12	for prescription drugs, arranging alternative ac
13	cess to or funding for prescription drugs, the
14	performance of utilization management services
15	including drug utilization review, the processing
16	of drug prior authorization requests, the adju-
17	dication of appeals or grievances related to the
18	prescription drug benefit, contracting with net
19	work pharmacies, controlling the cost of covered
20	prescription drugs, or the provision of related
21	services.