2	2nd Session of the 59th Legislature (2024)
3	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
4	SENATE BILL NO. 1955 By: Standridge
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7	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
8	An Act relating to the Patient's Right to Pharmacy Choice Act; defining terms; authorizing cause of
9	action for certain violations; authorizing award of certain costs and fees; requiring award of certain
10	damages upon specified showing by plaintiff; authorizing joinder of certain actions; providing for
11	division of certain damage award; requiring certain evidence; authorizing discovery of specified
12	information; authorizing intervention of Attorney General; providing for codification; and declaring an
13	emergency.
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16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
17	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
18	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 6696.2 of Title 36, unless there
19	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
20	A. As used in this act:
21	1. "Closely aligned pharmacy provider" means a pharmacy
22	provider wholly or partially owned by:
23	a. the pharmacy benefits manager (PBM),
24	b. an entity that owns any portion of the PBM,

c. an entity owned wholly or partially by the PBM, or
d. an entity closely aligned with the PBM which would be
established by any other working relationship between
the PBM and the pharmacy provider which would be
construed as being beneficial to the PBM;

Considered in Considered to the PBM;

3. "Drug pricing" includes but is not limited to drug costs, rebates, incentives, discounts, kickbacks, profits, spread pricing, fees, and other pricing information that would cause a disparity between reimbursement for the plaintiff or plaintiffs and other contracted pharmacy providers of the PBM;

17 4. "Payment history" includes but is not limited to direct
18 payments, rebates, discounts, kickbacks, credits, or any other form
19 of benefit to the payee; and

20 5. "Pharmacy contract" means any contract between a PBM and a 21 pharmacy provider.

B. 1. A licensed pharmacy or pharmacist located in this state
who is aggrieved by a violation of the Patient's Right to Pharmacy
Choice Act, Section 6959 et seq. of Title 36 of the Oklahoma

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1 Statutes, related to pricing models or reimbursement rates by a 2 pharmacy benefits manager (PBM) or the entity for which the PBM 3 performs pharmacy benefits management shall have a cause of action 4 against the PBM or entity to recover damages attributable to such 5 violation. In addition to actual damages, a court may award court 6 costs and reasonable attorney fees.

If a plaintiff shows that the disparity in reimbursement 7 2. between the amount the PBM reimburses the plaintiff and the amount 8 9 the PBM reimburses either a closely aligned pharmacy provider or any pharmacy provider that would be considered in competition with the 10 plaintiff is financially harmful to the plaintiff while beneficial 11 to the other provider, then such damage will be considered 12 unnecessarily harmful to the plaintiff and the court shall award 13 damages to the plaintiff in an amount needed to cover the financial, 14 personal, and business harm that resulted from such unnecessary 15 financial harm and an amount needed to bring the plaintiff to the 16 financial position that would have occurred if such unnecessary 17 financial harm was not inflicted. 18

19 3. If more than one licensed pharmacy or pharmacist has similar 20 damages from the same PBM, such pharmacies or pharmacists may join 21 their cause of action and any damage award shall be divided among 22 the aggrieved parties according to the proportion of damages each 23 party sustained.

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C. A licensed pharmacy or pharmacist, or more than one of
 either or both, filing an action pursuant to subsection B of this
 section shall be required to:

Present evidence of a consistent reimbursement rate that is
 less than the combined total of the cost of medication and the
 average cost of dispensing the medication as recognized in the
 industry. Each plaintiff must show a minimum of twelve (12) such
 instances in a ninety-day period to sustain a claim for damages
 under this section; or

Present evidence that a PBM initiated an audit against the
 pharmacy or pharmacies in violation of the Pharmacy Audit Integrity
 Act.

D. In an action filed pursuant to this section, the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall have rights of discovery in all relevant areas to determine the existence of unfair, anti-competitive, or monopolistic actions on behalf of the PBM. Such discovery may include but not be limited to:

Payment history and pharmacy contracts for similar pharmacy
 services to any closely aligned pharmacy provider or any pharmacy
 provider that would be considered in competition with the plaintiff
 or plaintiffs;

22 2. Communications related to the contract of the plaintiff or 23 plaintiffs;

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3. Drug pricing or communications about drug pricing related to
 the plaintiff or plaintiffs, any closely aligned pharmacy provider,
 or contracted pharmacy providers of the PBM that would be considered
 competitors of the plaintiff or plaintiffs; or

Any information or communication related to the disparity in
 reimbursement between the plaintiff or plaintiffs and any contracted
 pharmacy provider of the PBM when such information or communication
 would show anti-competitive or unfair business practices on the part
 of the PBM.

E. In addition to the oversight and investigative authority granted under the Patient's Right to Pharmacy Choice Act, the Attorney General may intervene in any action filed pursuant to subsection B of this section.

14 SECTION 2. It being immediately necessary for the preservation 15 of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby 16 declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and 17 be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

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