General Assembly

Governor's Bill No. 6870

January Session, 2025

LCO No. **4403**

Referred to Committee on INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Introduced by:
Request of the Governor Pursuant
to Joint Rule 9

AN ACT ADDRESSING PATIENTS' PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. (*Effective July 1, 2025*) For the purposes of this section and sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Canadian supplier" means a manufacturer or wholesale drug distributor that is licensed or permitted under applicable Canadian law to manufacture or distribute prescription drugs;

(2) "Canadian prescription drug importation program" or "program" means a program under which the state would seek federal approval to import prescription drugs from Canada that have the highest potential for cost savings in the state;

(3) "Department" means the Department of Consumer Protection;

(4) "Drug" means an article that is (A) recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the

United States or official National Formulary, or any supplement thereto, (B) intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in humans, (C) not food and intended to affect the structure or any function of the human body, and (D) not a device and intended for use as a component of any article specified in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of this subdivision;

(5) "Drug Quality and Security Act" means the federal Drug Quality and Security Act, 21 USC 351, et seq., as amended from time to time;

(6) "Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" means the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 USC 301, et seq., as amended by the Drug Quality and Security Act, as both may be amended from time to time;

(7) "Qualifying laboratory" has the same meaning as provided in 21 CFR 251.2;

(8) "Laboratory testing" means a quantitative and qualitative analysis of a drug consistent with the applicable provisions of the official United States Pharmacopoeia;

(9) "Participating Canadian supplier" means a Canadian supplier that is exporting prescription drugs, in the manufacturer's original container, to a participating wholesaler for distribution in this state under the program;

(10) "Participating wholesaler" means a wholesaler that is (A) designated by the Department of Consumer Protection to distribute prescription drugs in the manufacturer's original container, obtained from a participating Canadian supplier, and (B) participating in the program;

(11) "Recall" means a person's removal or correction of a marketed product that the department determines is in violation of this section, but "recall" does not include a market withdrawal or a stock recovery, as such terms are defined in 21 CFR 7.3;

(12) "Relabeler" has the same meaning as provided in 21 CFR 207.1;

(13) "Repacker" has the same meaning as provided in 21 CFR 207.1;

(14) "Track-and-trace" means the product tracing process for the components of the pharmaceutical distribution supply chain as described in Title II of the Drug Quality and Security Act; and

(15) "Wholesaler" means a wholesaler, as defined in section 21a-70 of the general statutes, that has received a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to said section.

Sec. 2. (*Effective July 1, 2025*) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall hire, within available resources, a consultant to study the feasibility of establishing a Canadian prescription drug importation program to reduce prescription drug costs in the state. Not later than October 1, 2027, the Commissioner shall file a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, with the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations and the budgets of state agencies, general law and human services and the Office of Policy and Management on the results of the feasibility study.

Sec. 3. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) (a) If after completion of the study described in section 2 of this act, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in consultation with the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, determines a Canadian prescription drug importation program is feasible, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may submit a request to the federal Food and Drug Administration seeking approval for the program under Section 804 of the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 USC 384(b) to 21 USC 384(h), inclusive, as amended from time to time. If submitted, such request shall, at a minimum:

(1) Describe the state's plans for operating the program and describe any opportunities to coordinate or operate the program in coordination

with other states;

(2) Demonstrate that any prescription drug that is imported and distributed in this state under the program would:

(A) Meet all applicable federal and state standards for safety and effectiveness; and

(B) Comply with all federal tracing procedures; and

(3) State the estimated costs of implementing the program.

(b) If the federal Food and Drug Administration approves the request, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall:

(1) Submit to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, and the Commissioners of Social Services and Health Strategy, a notice disclosing that the federal Food and Drug Administration approved such request; and

(2) Submit to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations and the budgets of state agencies, general law, human services and public health a notice disclosing that the federal Food and Drug Administration approved such request.

(c) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall not operate the program unless the federal Food and Drug Administration approves the request. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the department may expend resources in advance of such approval to ensure efficient implementation.

Sec. 4. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) If the Canadian prescription drug importation program is established, each participating wholesaler may import and distribute a prescription drug in this state from a participating Canadian supplier under the program if:

(1) Such drug meets the federal Food and Drug Administration's standards concerning drug safety, effectiveness, misbranding and adulteration;

(2) Importing such drug would not violate federal patent laws; and

(3) Such drug is not:

(A) A controlled substance, as defined in 21 USC 802, as amended from time to time;

(B) A biological product, as defined in 42 USC 262, as amended from time to time;

(C) An infused drug;

(D) An intravenously injected drug;

(E) A drug that is inhaled during surgery; or

(F) A drug that is a parenteral drug, the importation of which is determined by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services to pose a threat to the public health.

Sec. 5. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) If a Canadian prescription drug importation program is established, participating wholesalers may, subject to the provisions of this act, import and distribute drugs in this state from a participating Canadian supplier under the program to:

(1) A pharmacy or institutional pharmacy, as defined in section 20-571 of the general statutes; and

(2) A qualifying laboratory.

Sec. 6. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) If a Canadian prescription drug importation program is established, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall require that each participating Canadian supplier and participating wholesaler (1) comply with all applicable track-and-trace

requirements, and shall not distribute, dispense or sell outside of this state any prescription drug that is imported into this state under the program, and (2) make available to the commissioner all track-and-trace records not later than forty-eight hours after the commissioner requests such records.

Sec. 7. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) (a) A participating wholesaler in any approved Canadian prescription drug importation program shall ensure the safety and quality of all drugs that may be imported and distributed in this state under the program. The participating wholesaler shall, if such program is established:

(1) For each initial shipment of a drug that is imported into this state by a participating wholesaler, ensure that a qualifying laboratory engaged by the participating wholesaler tests a statistically valid sample size for each batch of each drug in such shipment for authenticity and degradation in a manner that is consistent with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(2) For each shipment of a drug that is imported into this state by a participating wholesaler and has been sampled and tested pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, ensure that a qualifying laboratory engaged by the participating wholesaler tests a statistically valid sample of such shipment for authenticity and degradation in a manner that is consistent with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(3) Only import drugs into this state that are (A) approved for marketing in the United States, (B) not adulterated or misbranded, and (C) meet all of the labeling requirements under 21 USC 352, as amended from time to time;

(4) Maintain qualifying laboratory records, including, but not limited to, complete data derived from all tests necessary to ensure that each drug imported into this state under any approved Canadian prescription drug importation program is in compliance with the requirements of this section; and

(5) Maintain documentation demonstrating that the testing required by this section was conducted at a qualifying laboratory in accordance with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and all other applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning qualifying laboratory qualifications.

(b) The participating wholesaler shall maintain all information and documentation pursuant to this section for a period of not less than three years from the date of submission of such information and documentation to the participating wholesaler by a qualifying laboratory.

(c) Each participating wholesaler shall maintain all of the following information for each drug that such participating wholesaler imports and distributes in this state under the program, and submit such information to the Commissioner of Consumer Protection upon request by the commissioner:

(1) The name and quantity of the active ingredient of such drug;

(2) A description of the dosage form of such drug;

(3) The date on which such participating wholesaler received such drug;

(4) The quantity of such drug that such participating wholesaler received;

(5) The point of origin and destination of such drug;

(6) The price paid by such participating wholesaler for such drug;

(7) A report regarding any drug that fails qualifying laboratory testing; and

(8) Such additional information and documentation that the commissioner deems necessary to ensure the protection of the public

health.

(d) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall require each participating Canadian supplier in any approved Canadian prescription drug importation program to maintain the following information and documentation and, upon request by the commissioner, submit such information and documentation to the commissioner for each drug that such participating Canadian supplier exports into this state under the program:

(1) The original source of such drug, including, but not limited to:

(A) The name of the manufacturer of such drug;

(B) The date on which such drug was manufactured; and

(C) The location where such drug was manufactured;

(2) The date on which such drug was shipped;

(3) The quantity of such drug that was shipped;

(4) The quantity of each lot of such drug originally received and the source of such lot;

(5) The lot or control number and the batch number assigned to such drug by the manufacturer; and

(6) Such additional information and documentation that the Commissioner of Consumer Protection deems necessary to ensure the protection of the public health.

Sec. 8. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) (a) If the Commissioner of Consumer Protection determines that public health, safety or welfare requires emergency action, the commissioner may order a participating Canadian supplier, participating wholesaler, relabeler, repacker and qualifying laboratory to cease and desist from actions specified in the order that create the need for such emergency action pending

administrative proceedings. Such cease and desist order shall be (1) in writing; (2) signed by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection; and (3) effective upon delivery to the respondent. An administrative proceeding in accordance with chapter 54 of the general statutes shall be promptly instituted following a cease and desist order. The commissioner may impose a civil penalty, in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars, after a hearing conducted pursuant to chapter 54 of the general statutes.

(b) The commissioner may require the recall, embargo or destruction, pursuant to section 21a-96 of the general statutes, of any drug that was imported and distributed under the program and has been identified as adulterated, within the meaning of section 21a-105 of the general statutes, or misbranded.

(c) In the event of a cease and desist, recall, embargo or destruction order, the person adversely impacted by such order shall provide written notice to all other businesses participating in the program, informing them of the order.

Sec. 9. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) If a Canadian prescription drug importation program is established, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes to implement the provisions of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, and section 10 of this act.

Sec. 10. (*Effective October 1, 2027*) Not later than one hundred eighty days after the first importation of any Canadian prescription drug under the importation program begins, and biannually thereafter, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations and the budgets of state agencies, general law, human services and public health. Such report shall describe (1) the operation of the program, if established, and (2)

any violation of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act that resulted in any action taken by the commissioner pursuant to section 8 of this act and the status of the investigation into such violation.

Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2025*) For the purposes of this section and sections 12 to 14, inclusive, of this act:

(1) "Biological product" has the same meaning as provided in section 20-619 of the general statutes;

(2) "Brand-name drug" means a drug that is produced or distributed in accordance with an original new drug application approved under 21 USC 355, as amended from time to time, but does not include an authorized generic drug as defined in 42 CFR 447.502, as amended from time to time;

(3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Revenue Services;

(4) "Consumer price index" means the consumer price index, annual average, for all urban consumers: United States city average, all items, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor, or, if the index is discontinued, an equivalent index published by a federal authority, or, if no such index is published, a comparable index published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(5) "Generic drug" means (A) a prescription drug product that is marketed or distributed in accordance with an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 USC 355, as amended from time to time, (B) an authorized generic drug as defined in 42 CFR 447.502, as amended from time to time, or (C) a drug that entered the market before calendar year 1962 that was not originally marketed under a new prescription drug product application;

(6) "Identified prescription drug" means (A) a brand-name drug or biological product for which the patent has expired for at least twenty-

four months, or (B) a generic drug or interchangeable biological product;

(7) "Interchangeable biological product" has the same meaning as provided in section 20-619 of the general statutes;

(8) "Person" has the same meaning as provided in section 12-1 of the general statutes;

(9) "Pharmaceutical manufacturer" means a person that manufactures a prescription drug and sells, directly or through another person, the prescription drug for distribution in this state;

(10) "Prescription drug" means a legend drug, as defined in section 20-571 of the general statutes, approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration, or any successor agency, and prescribed by a health care provider to an individual in this state;

(11) "Reference price" means the wholesale acquisition cost, as defined in 42 USC 1395w-3a, as amended from time to time, of (A) a brand-name drug or biological product (i) on January 1, 2025, if the patent for the brand-name drug or biological product expired on or before said date, or (ii) if the patent for the brand-name drug or biological product expires after January 1, 2025, on the date the patent for such brand-name drug or biological product expires, or (B) a generic drug or interchangeable biological product (i) on January 1, 2025, or (ii) if the generic drug or interchangeable biological product is first commercially marketed in the United States after January 1, 2025, on the date such generic drug or interchangeable biological product is first commercially marketed in the United States; and

(12) "Wholesale distributor" means a person, including, but not limited to, a repacker, own-label distributor, private-label distributor or independent wholesale drug trader, engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs.

Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2025*) (a) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes and except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, no pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor shall, on or after January 1, 2026, sell an identified prescription drug in this state at a price that exceeds the reference price for the identified prescription drug, adjusted for any increase in the consumer price index.

(2) A pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor may, on or after January 1, 2026, sell an identified prescription drug in this state at a price that exceeds the reference price for the identified prescription drug, adjusted for any increase in the consumer price index, if the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services determines, pursuant to 21 USC 356e, as amended from time to time, that such identified prescription drug is in shortage in the United States.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, any pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that violates the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be liable to this state for a civil penalty. Such civil penalty shall be imposed, calculated and collected on a calendar year basis by the commissioner, and the amount of such civil penalty for a calendar year shall be equal to eighty per cent of the difference between:

(A) The revenue that the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor earned from all sales of the identified prescription drug in this state during the calendar year; and

(B) The revenue that the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor would have earned from all sales of the identified prescription drug in this state during the calendar year if the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor had sold such identified prescription drug at a price that did not exceed the reference price for such identified prescription drug, as such reference price is adjusted for any increase in the consumer price index.

(2) No pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor of an identified prescription drug shall be liable to this state for the civil penalty imposed under subdivision (1) of this subsection unless the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor made at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars in total annual sales in this state for the calendar year for which such civil penalty would otherwise be imposed.

(c) (1) (A) For calendar years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, each pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that violated the provisions of subsection (a) of this section during any calendar year shall, not later than the first day of March immediately following the end of such calendar year:

(i) Pay to the commissioner the civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section for such calendar year; and

(ii) File with the commissioner a statement for such calendar year in a form and manner, and containing all information, prescribed by the commissioner.

(B) A pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that is required to file the statement and pay the civil penalty pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this subdivision shall electronically file such statement and make such payment by electronic funds transfer in the manner provided by chapter 228g of the general statutes, irrespective of whether the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor would have otherwise been required to electronically file such statement or make such payment by electronic funds transfer under chapter 228g of the general statutes.

(2) If no statement is filed pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, the commissioner may make such statement at any time thereafter, according to the best obtainable information and the prescribed form.

(d) The commissioner may examine the records of any pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that is subject to the civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section as the commissioner deems necessary. If the commissioner determines from such examination that the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor failed to pay the full amount of such civil penalty, the commissioner shall bill such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor for the full amount of such civil penalty.

(e) (1) The commissioner may require each pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that is subject to the civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section to keep such records as the commissioner may prescribe, and produce books, papers, documents and other data, to provide or secure information pertinent to the enforcement and collection of such civil penalty.

(2) The commissioner, or the commissioner's authorized representative, may examine the books, papers, records and equipment of any person who is subject to the provisions of this section and may investigate the character of the business of such person to verify the accuracy of any statement made or, if no statement is made by such person, to ascertain and determine the amount of the civil penalty due under subsection (b) of this section.

(f) Any pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that is subject to the civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section and aggrieved by any action of the commissioner under subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of this section or subsection (d) of this section may apply to the commissioner, in writing and not later than sixty days after the notice of such action is delivered or mailed to such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor, for a hearing, setting forth the reasons why such hearing should be granted and if such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor believes that such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor is not liable for such civil penalty or the full amount of such civil penalty, the grounds

for such belief and the amount by which such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor believes such civil penalty should be reduced. The commissioner shall promptly consider each such application and may grant or deny the hearing requested. If the hearing request is denied, the commissioner shall immediately notify the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor. If the hearing request is granted, the commissioner shall notify the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor of the date, time and place for such hearing. After such hearing, the commissioner may make such order as appears just and lawful to the commissioner and shall furnish a copy of such order to the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor. The commissioner may, by notice in writing, order a hearing on the commissioner's own initiative and require a pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor, or any other person who the commissioner believes to be in possession of relevant information concerning such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor, to appear before the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized agent with any specified books of account, papers or other documents for examination under oath.

(g) Any pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that is aggrieved by any order, decision, determination or disallowance of the commissioner made under subsection (f) of this section may, not later than thirty days after service of notice of such order, decision, determination or disallowance, take an appeal therefrom to the superior court for the judicial district of New Britain, which appeal shall be accompanied by a citation to the commissioner to appear before said court. Such citation shall be signed by the same authority and such appeal shall be returnable at the same time and served and returned in the same manner as is required in case of a summons in a civil action. The authority issuing the citation shall take from the appellant a bond or recognizance to this state, with surety, to prosecute the appeal to effect and to comply with the orders and decrees of the court. Such appeals shall be preferred cases, to be heard, unless cause appears to the

contrary, at the first session, by the court or by a committee appointed by the court. Said court may grant such relief as may be equitable and, if the civil penalty was paid prior to the granting of such relief, may order the Treasurer to pay the amount of such relief. If the appeal was taken without probable cause, the court may tax double or triple costs, as the case demands and, upon all such appeals that are denied, costs may be taxed against such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor at the discretion of the court but no costs shall be taxed against this state.

(h) The commissioner, and any agent of the commissioner duly authorized to conduct any inquiry, investigation or hearing pursuant to this section, shall have power to administer oaths and take testimony under oath relative to the matter of inquiry or investigation. At any hearing ordered by the commissioner, the commissioner, or the commissioner's agent authorized to conduct such hearing and having authority by law to issue such process, may subpoena witnesses and require the production of books, papers and documents pertinent to such inquiry or investigation. No witness under any subpoena authorized to be issued under the provisions of this section shall be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers or documentary evidence on the ground that such testimony or the production of such books, papers or documentary evidence would tend to incriminate such witness, but such books, papers or documentary evidence so produced shall not be used in any criminal proceeding against such witness. If any person disobeys such process or, having appeared in obedience thereto, refuses to answer any pertinent question put to such person by the commissioner, or the commissioner's authorized agent, or to produce any books, papers or other documentary evidence pursuant thereto, the commissioner, or such agent, may apply to the superior court of the judicial district wherein the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor resides or wherein the business was conducted, or to any judge of such court if the same is not in session, setting forth such disobedience to process or

refusal to answer, and such court or such judge shall cite such person to appear before such court or such judge to answer such question or to produce such books, papers or other documentary evidence and, upon such person's refusal to do so, shall commit such person to a community correctional center until such person testifies, but not for a period longer than sixty days. Notwithstanding the serving of the term of such commitment by any person, the commissioner may proceed in all respects with such inquiry and examination as if the witness had not previously been called upon to testify. Officers who serve subpoenas issued by the commissioner or under the commissioner's authority and witnesses attending hearings conducted by the commissioner pursuant to this section shall receive fees and compensation at the same rates as officers and witnesses in the courts of this state, to be paid on vouchers of the commissioner on order of the Comptroller from the proper appropriation for the administration of this section.

(i) The amount of any civil penalty unpaid under the provisions of this section may be collected under the provisions of section 12-35 of the general statutes. The warrant provided under section 12-35 of the general statutes shall be signed by the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized agent. The amount of any such civil penalty shall be a lien on the real property of the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor from the last day of the month next preceding the due date of such civil penalty until such civil penalty is paid. The commissioner may record such lien in the records of any town in which the real property of such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor is situated, but no such lien shall be enforceable against a bona fide purchaser or qualified encumbrancer of such real property. When any civil penalty with respect to which a lien was recorded under the provisions of this subsection is satisfied, the commissioner shall, upon request of any interested party, issue a certificate discharging such lien, which certificate shall be recorded in the same office in which such lien was recorded. Any action for the foreclosure of such lien shall be brought by the Attorney General in the name of this state in the superior

court for the judicial district in which the real property subject to such lien is situated, or, if such property is located in two or more judicial districts, in the superior court for any one such judicial district, and the court may limit the time for redemption or order the sale of such real property or make such other or further decree as the court judges equitable. The provisions of section 12-39g of the general statutes shall apply to all civil penalties imposed under this section.

(j) (1) Any officer or employee of a pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor who owes a duty to the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor to pay the civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section on behalf of such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor, file a statement with the commissioner pursuant to subsection (c) of this section on behalf of such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor, keep records or supply information to the commissioner on behalf of such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor pursuant to this section and wilfully fails, at the time required under this section, to pay such civil penalty, file such statement, keep such records or supply such information on behalf of such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 54-193 of the general statutes, no such officer or employee shall be prosecuted for a violation of the provisions of this subdivision committed on or after January 1, 2026, except within three years next after such violation is committed.

(2) Any officer or employee of a pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor who owes a duty to the pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor to deliver or disclose to the commissioner, or the commissioner's authorized agent, any list, statement, return, account statement or other document on behalf of such pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor and wilfully delivers or discloses to the commissioner, or the commissioner's

authorized agent, any such list, statement, return, account statement or other document that such officer or employee knows to be fraudulent or false in any material matter shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, be guilty of a class D felony.

(3) No officer or employee of a pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor shall be charged with an offense under both subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection in relation to the same civil penalty, but such officer or employee may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

(k) Each civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section shall be deemed to constitute a civil fine or penalty within the meaning of 42 USC 1396b(w), as amended from time to time. No portion of any civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section shall be waived under section 12-3a of the general statutes or any other applicable law. No tax credit shall be allowable against any civil penalty imposed under subsection (b) of this section.

(l) Not later than July 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall prepare a list containing the name of each pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that violated subsection (a) of this section during the preceding calendar year. The commissioner shall make each such list publicly available.

(m) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the provisions of this section.

Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2025*) (a) No pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor of an identified prescription drug shall withdraw the identified prescription drug from sale in this state for the purpose of avoiding the civil penalty established in subsection (b) of section 12 of this act.

(b) Any pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that

intends to withdraw an identified prescription drug from sale in this state shall, at least one hundred eighty days before such withdrawal, send advance written notice to the Office of Health Strategy disclosing such pharmaceutical manufacturer's or wholesale distributor's intention.

(c) Any pharmaceutical manufacturer or wholesale distributor that violates the provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be liable to this state for a civil penalty in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2025*) All civil penalties collected from pharmaceutical manufacturers or wholesale distributors under sections 11 to 13, inclusive, of this act shall be deposited in the General Fund and expended for the purposes of promoting access to affordable health care, and reducing the health care costs borne by patients, in this state.

Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2026*) (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Enrollee" has the same meaning as provided in section 38a-478 of the general statutes;

(2) "Health benefit plan" has the same meaning as provided in section 38a-472f of the general statutes; and

(3) "Health carrier" has the same meaning as provided in section 38a-591a of the general statutes.

(b) Each insurer, health care center, hospital service corporation, medical service corporation, fraternal benefit society or other entity that delivers, issues for delivery, renews, amends or continues an individual or a group health insurance policy or health benefit plan in this state on or after January 1, 2026, providing coverage of the type specified in subdivisions (1), (2), (4), (11) and (12) of section 38a-469 of the general statutes in this state, shall, when calculating an insured's or enrollee's in-network liability for such insured's or enrollee's annual coinsurance,

copayment, deductible or other in-network out-of-pocket expense, give credit for any out-of-pocket expense such insured or enrollee pays directly to any pharmacy licensed pursuant to section 20-594 of the general statutes, or health care provider licensed in this state, for any prescription drug, provided (1) no claim for such prescription drug was submitted to such insurer, center, corporation, society, entity or company, and (2) such out-of-pocket expense paid by such insured or enrollee to such pharmacy or health care provider is less than the average discounted rate for such prescription drug paid to an in-network health care provider pursuant to the terms of such health insurance policy or health benefit plan.

(c) If any insured or enrollee purchases a prescription drug from any out-of-network health care provider for a lower amount than the average amount paid by such insured's or enrollee's health carrier to any in-network health care provider for the same prescription drug, such health carrier, when calculating such insured's or enrollee's liability for such insured's or enrollee's in-network annual coinsurance, copayment, deductible or other out-of-pocket expense, shall give credit for such purchase, provided such insured or enrollee provides such health carrier with proof of payment for such prescription drug in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict any health insurance policy or health benefit plan from requiring a prior authorization or precertification otherwise provided for in the insured's or enrollee's health insurance policy or health benefit plan.

(d) Each health carrier shall (1) develop a proof of payment form and publish such form on such health carrier's Internet web site for insureds and enrollees to submit proof of payment for any out-of-network prescription drug purchase pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, and (2) annually provide to such insureds and enrollees written notice of, and instructions for downloading or electronic submission of, such proof of payment form.

(e) Upon receipt of any such proof of payment form submitted by any insured or enrollee pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, each health carrier shall give credit for any out-of-pocket payments that such insured or enrollee paid to any out-of-network pharmacy or health care provider in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, provided (1) the prescription drug purchased by such insured or enrollee is included under such insured's or enrollee's health insurance policy or health benefit plan, and (2) such insured or enrollee purchased such prescription drug for a lower price than the average amount paid by such insured or enrollee's health carrier to an in-network health care provider for the same prescription drug.

(f) The total amount credited toward any insured's or enrollee's annual coinsurance, copayment, deductible or other out-of-pocket expense pursuant to subsection (e) of this section shall not (1) exceed the total amount that such insured or enrollee is required to pay out-of-pocket under the terms of the health insurance policy or health benefit plan during a policy period, and (2) carry over to a new policy period.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	*July 1, 2025*	New section
Sec. 2	*July 1, 2025*	New section
Sec. 3	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 4	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 5	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 6	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 7	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 8	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 9	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 10	*October 1, 2027*	New section
Sec. 11	*July 1, 2025*	New section
Sec. 12	*July 1, 2025*	New section
Sec. 13	*July 1, 2025*	New section
Sec. 14	*July 1, 2025*	New section
Sec. 15	*January 1, 2026*	New section

Statement of Purpose:

To implement the Governor's budget recommendations.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]