

## HR 4010

Emergency Access to Insulin Act of 2019

**Congress:** 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Health

**Introduced:** Jul 25, 2019

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (Jul 26, 2019)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/4010>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Craig, Angie [D-MN-2]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** MN • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Phillips, Dean [D-MN-3]	D · MN		Jul 25, 2019
Rep. Connolly, Gerald E. [D-VA-11]	D · VA		Feb 12, 2020
Rep. Speier, Jackie [D-CA-14]	D · CA		Feb 12, 2020

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 26, 2019
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 25, 2019

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Health

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 S 2004	Identical bill	<b>Jun 27, 2019:</b> Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

## Emergency Access to Insulin Act of 2019

This bill reduces the marketing exclusivity period for biological drug products from 12 to 7 years and establishes policies and programs designed to increase access to prescription insulin. Specifically, the bill requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award grants to states to create insulin card programs, which provide uninsured or underinsured individuals with insulin at no cost for specified time periods. Payments for insulin prescriptions made through the program must count toward an underinsured individual's health plan deductible. Further, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) must collect annual fees from insulin manufacturers, based on each manufacturer's market share, equal to the total estimated expenditures under the insulin grants program.

Subject to certain exceptions, the bill also establishes an excise tax on insulin manufacturers when the price of an insulin product spikes. The tax amount is a specified percentage of the revenue a manufacturer received as a result of the price spike. The tax amount increases in tiers based on the percentage of the price spike for that product.

## Actions Timeline

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- **Jul 26, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.
- **Jul 25, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Jul 25, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.
- **Jul 25, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.