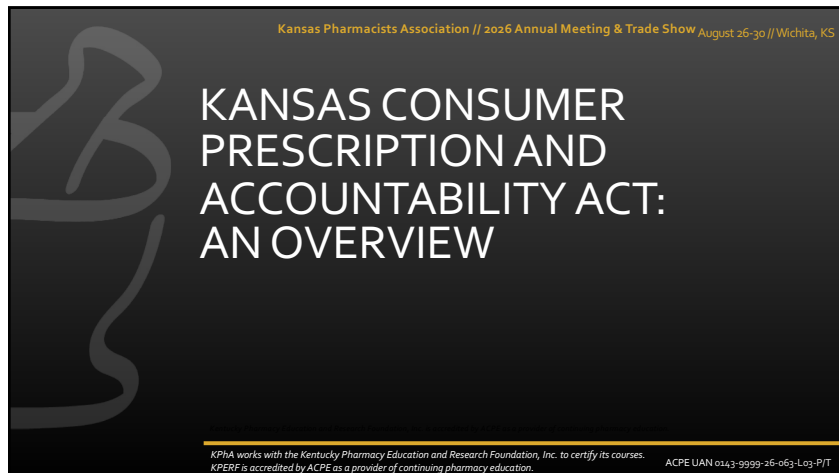
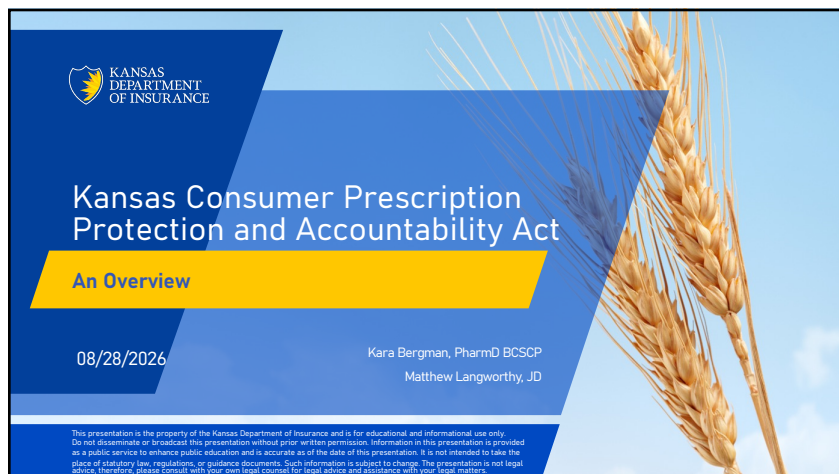




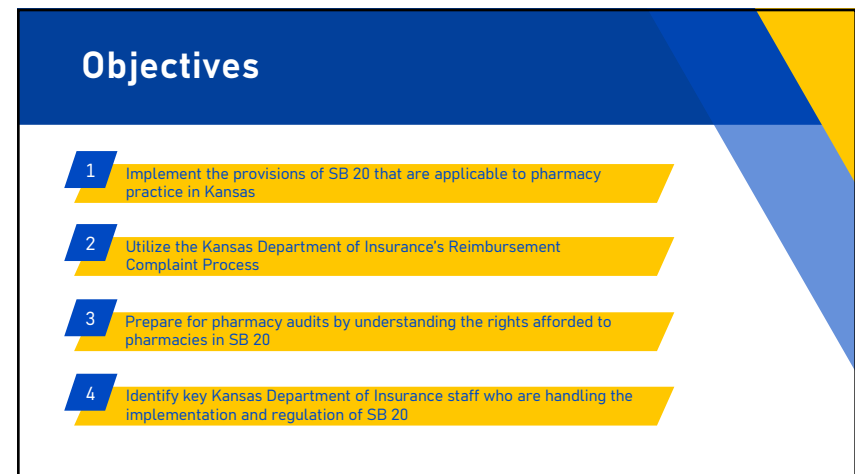
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SB 20 at a Glance

- Signed into law April 9, 2026
- Effective July 1, 2026
- Establishes a new regulatory framework for Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBMs)
- Provides requirements governing:
 - PBM Reimbursement
 - PBM contracts and practices
 - Pharmacy audits
 - Auditing entities
 - Department examination and enforcement
- Administered by the Kansas Department of Insurance (KDOI)

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Who does SB 20 Apply To?

PBMs

SB 20 establishes requirements for PBMs operating in Kansas, including licensing and regulatory oversight.

Auditing Entities

A person or entity operating as a pharmacy auditing entity under SB 20 must register with the Department.

Health Plans

Requires reporting of rebates received from the PBM.
****Important to note self-funded ERISA plans are excluded from SB 20 reimbursement requirements****

Pharmacies

Affected by PBM reimbursement practices and pharmacy audits.

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Pharmacy Reimbursement

For applicable prescriptions and pharmacy services, SB 20 establishes a reimbursement floor based on:

National Average Drug Acquisition Cost (NADAC)

PLUS

\$10.50

If NADAC is unavailable at the time the drug is dispensed, SB 20 provides an alternative methodology based on Wholesale Acquisition Cost (WAC).

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Patient Cost

Whether or not the patient will see a change in their prescription out of pocket expense depends on several factors, including:

- The cost-sharing requirements of their health plan.
- The amount of the dispensing fee paid before July 1, 2026.
- The reimbursement methodology used by the PBM, including the transition from Maximum Allowable Cost (MAC) to NADAC or WAC pricing.
- Whether the health plan chooses to apply any rebates they receive from the PBM to reduce the cost-sharing for the patient at the point of sale.

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PBM Reimbursement Methodology

SB 20 requires a PBM to file its reimbursement methodology with the Department:

- Initial license; and
- When the methodology changes

The methodology must comply with SB 20's reimbursement requirements.

Pharmacy Takeaway:

Focus on claim level data.

Claim → Reimbursement → Applicable statutory standard → Supporting documentation → Complaint

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When Should a Pharmacy Contact KDOI?

A pharmacy may have a basis for a complaint when it believes a PBM has violated SB 20.

Examples May Include:

- Potential reimbursement below the statutory standard.
- Improper PBM reimbursement practices.
- Potential violations involving pharmacy audits.
- Other alleged violations of the Kansas Consumer Prescription Protection and Accountability Act.

KDOI's Role:

Investigate complaints and enforce applicable Kansas insurance law.

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KDOI Complaint Process

Step 1- Identify the Issue

What happened?

- No dispensing fee paid
- Below NADAC/WAC

Step 2- Gather documentation

Including:

- Claim Information- Drug, quantity, NDC, etc.
- Reimbursement information- Total amount paid, dispensing fee, etc.

Step 3- Complete the KDOI Complaint Form

- <https://www.insurance.kansas.gov/companies/kansas-consumer-prescription-protection-and-accountability-act>

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KDOI Complaint Process

For pharmacist complaints:

- Use the pharmacy's designated contact person.
- Select Individual Health as the insurance type.
- Select Unsatisfactory Settlement/Offer when the complaint concerns reimbursement.
- Attach the required Reimbursement Complaint Spreadsheet.
- Attach any other supporting documentation.

DO NOT include patient health information (PHI) in the complaint.

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SB 20 Pharmacy Audit Protections

SB 20 establishes significant requirements to govern pharmacy audits.

Protections include but are not limited to:

- At least 14 calendar days' written notice before an audit, unless the parties agree otherwise.
- If pharmacy requests a delay, then shall provide notice to the auditing entity within 72 hours of receiving notice of the audit.
- Deliver final report to the pharmacy within 90 calendar days upon completion of the audit.
- Keep information collected during a pharmacy audit confidential.
- An auditing entity cannot recoup or collect penalties until the appeal period has expired or the appeals process has been exhausted.
- Limits apply to audit scope and methodology.

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Audit Scope Limitations

SB 20 establishes limitations for certain pharmacy audits.

Clinical Audits

A pharmacy audit involving clinical judgement must be conducted by or in consultation with a pharmacist.

Such an audit generally may not cover:

- More than 24 months after the claim submission date; or
- More than 250 prescriptions

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What Documentation Can the Pharmacy Use?

SB 20 allows pharmacies to use authentic and verifiable record to validate claims.

Examples include:

- Medication administration records
- Nursing home records
- Assisted living facility records
- Hospital records
- Records from health care providers with prescriptive authority

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What Documentation Can the Pharmacy Use?

SB 20 allows pharmacies to use authentic and verifiable record to validate claims.

Examples include:

- Valid prescriptions
- Facsimiles
- Electronic prescription
- Electronically stored prescription images
- Electronic annotations
- Documentation of telephone communications with prescribers or their agents

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Audit Recoupments and Chargebacks

SB 20 limits when an auditing entity may seek a fine, chargeback, recoupment or other adjustment.

Generally, one or more specified circumstance(s) must exist, including:

- Fraud or intentional/willful misrepresentation
- Dispensing in excess of the plan benefit
- Failure to fill in accordance with the prescriber's order
- An actual underpayment or overpayment

Any adjustment is limited to the actual financial harm associated with the dispensed product or the actual underpayment/overpayment.

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Audit Protections: What Auditors May NOT Do

SB 20 prohibits or limits certain practices.

An auditing entity may not:

- Base auditor compensation solely on amounts claimed or recouped.
- Use extrapolation to calculate penalties or recoupments unless otherwise required by federal law.
- Include dispensing fees when calculating overpayments unless the prescription is considered a misfill.
- Recoup amounts before the applicable appeal period/process has concluded.
- Seek an adjustment beyond the actual financial harm or actual underpayment/overpayment, subject to statutory exceptions.

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