Same Vision & Values; New Challenges

The start of the 2015 legislative session is a month away and we have been hard at work for months in preparation. Like all sessions, 2015’s will be unrelenting in its challenges, so our Board has set realistic goals while staff and consultants weigh strategies and finalize our bills.

Though the independent pharmacy landscape is ever-shifting, one thing is constant: we will build an advocacy agenda focused on strategic goals, achievable incremental changes and a professional, cooperative approach to doing business. Our Board, staff and consultants have steadfastly followed this course and it has been validated by our successes:

- Passage of major MAC transparency and audit oversight bills in the 2013 and the resulting creation of online MAC portals;
- Passage of a prompt-pay and audit reform bill with pharmacist provider status in 2011;
- Securing vital franchise tax exemptions for independent pharmacies;
- Leading the effort to enforce the ban on PBM transaction fees;
- A reputation as the “go-to group” for independent pharmacy in Texas and a growing role in supporting independent groups in other states.

Our Principles:

- Focus on achievable goals you can build on: It’s easy to shoot for the moon; it’s much harder to actually pass a bill.
- Take a long-term view: bridges & alliances built today reap future trust & cooperation.
- Be willing to discuss & negotiate differences. Just saying “no” is rarely a useful policy position because it solves nothing.
- Always honor your commitments.
- Give credit to those who help you — and expect credit from others for your effort.
- Advocate the value of your own objectives and efforts rather than attacking others.
- Cooperate with like-minded groups whenever possible with the caveat that talk is not action and that real cooperation is measured by behavior during the session.

We are Expected to Lead, Not Follow

By any measure of resources, reputation and accomplishments, TPBC is the clear leader in advocacy for Texas independent pharmacy. And because we are the leader, our Board and our members expect us to lead.

We cooperate with smaller subsets of independent pharmacy when we can; we attend meetings of the Independent Pharmacy Advocacy Group, Pharmacy Congress and other groups, but we collaborate more within a bigger tent with other important stakeholders. Before and during the last session, we attended every meeting of the Pharmacy Advocacy Group that includes TPA, independents, chain pharmacy and hospital pharmacists.

We will support the legislation of other groups within the extent of our resources if their bills align with the goals and standards set by the TPBC Board. We cannot always predict or control the political landscape we must navigate, but we will fully control the efforts in which we have invested so much.
Revenue Gains Could Bring Tax Cut for Independent Pharmacy

Texas’ Fiscal Outlook

State revenues have exceeded forecasts, driven by booming oil and gas production and soaring sales tax collections. The Rainy Day Fund is expected to hold as much as $12 billion by the end of FY 2015, but lawmakers already decided that it should have a floor of $7 billion. The Legislative Budget Board adopted a conservative economic growth rate assumption of 11.68% for the 2015-16 biennium, well below the 16% predicted by many economists. (The growth of non-mandated state spending is limited to the estimated growth rate of the Texas economy, and the LBB uses it to control spending.)

Major fiscal priorities/issues that will affect the next biennium include public education, state highway maintenance, water infrastructure, immigration/border security, franchise tax reform, a possible state spending cap — and, of course, the state’s ever-growing costs for Medicaid and CHIP.

New Faces & Roles

There are already 24 new House members and 9 new Senators and more are coming with three special elections to take place on Jan. 6. Rep. Lois Kolkhorst slides over from the House to take the District 18 Senate seat vacated by new Texas Comptroller Glen Hegar. A sore blow is the pending resignation of longtime ally Leticia Van de Putte of San Antonio, one of only two pharmacists in the Legislature. Van de Putte is leaving her Senate seat to run for mayor of San Antonio.

The Jan. 6 special elections will fill Van de Putte’s seat and two House seats: the District 13 seat vacated by Kolkhorst and the District 123 seat vacated by Rep. Mike Villareal, who is also running for mayor of San Antonio. Kolkhorst’s House seat is vacant; Both Villareal and Van de Putte have said they will remain in office until their successors are seated.

In the Senate, TPBC ally Charles Schwertner — a pharmacist and an MD — will assume the chairmanship of the critical Senate Health Committee. The House has 9 open chairmanships, including the critical Public Health chair vacated by Kolkhorst.

Franchise Tax Reform

Pharmacy’s best hope for economic relief may rest in the numerous proposals being floated to scale back or even repeal the Texas franchise tax. There is strong Republican support — especially from new Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick — for raising the income exemptions, scaling back regular and marginal rates or repealing the tax entirely.

Don’t Forget About These Important Federal Issues

H.R. 4069 | Ensuring Patient Access & Effective Drug Enforcement Act of 2014 | Reps. Tom Marino (R-PA) & Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)
This bipartisan bill would establish a state-federal task force to develop strategies to combat the abuse and diversion of prescription drugs. It would also require that manufacturers and distributors register with the DEA and ensure that employees with access to controlled substances receive criminal background checks and drug tests.

H.R. 4190 | Provider Status in Medicare Part D | Reps. Brett Guthrie (R-KY), Todd Young (R-IN,) & G.K. Butterfield (D-NC)
This bipartisan bill would allow pharmacists in Medically Underserved Areas to be reimbursed under Medicare Part B for services permissible under their individual state’s scope of practice laws at the rate of 85% of the physician fee schedule.

S. 867 | Medicare Prescription Drug Integrity & Transparency Act | Sens. Mark Pryor (D-AR) & Jerry Moran (R-KS)
This comprehensive bill would establish fair, consistent standards for PBM audits of Medicare pharmacies, including restricting recoupments, barring extrapolation and creating an appeals process. It would increase generic pricing transparency by requiring the disclosure of pricing methodology in contracts and weekly pricing updates. It would also protect patients’ privacy and forbid PBMs from requiring patients to use a mail-order pharmacy in which the PBM has a financial interest.

S. 1493 | Medicare Efficient Drug Dispensing Act of 2013 | Sens. Ben Cardin (D-MD) and A. Mikulski (D-MD)
This bill would reduce the amount of unused drugs dispensed at LTC facilities by prohibiting Medicare Part D plan sponsors from using payment methods that encourage wasteful short-cycle dispensing, such as prorated daily dispensing fees.
Any Willing Provider (AWP)
Despite court decisions affirming the validity of such laws, Texas Department of Insurance does not enforce the Texas AWP law enacted in 1991. TPBC-sponsored legislation will seek to clarify the law and strengthen TDI's enforcement authority.

Biosimilar Drugs
It will be a tough task to again fend off drug manufacturers’ efforts to limit competition from biosimilar drugs by placing unneeded, premature restrictions on their dispensing before the FDA has implemented its own national standards.

Compounding Regulation
We don't foresee substantive action on compounding regulation at this time. The federal Drug Quality and Security Act of 2013 substantially increased FDA oversight and the Texas State Board of Pharmacy strengthened its regulations in 2013.

EPI Auto Injectors
TPBC supports legislation to authorize dispensing of EpiPens to school districts without the name of a specified patient.

Expanded Immunization Authority
TPBC supports reasonable, incremental expansion of pharmacists’ immunization authority in current vaccine classes.

Franchise Taxes
TPBC will actively work to protect current franchise tax exemptions it won in 2013 and will support reductions in the tax rates as well as expansion of the exemption from the first $1 million of pharmacy revenue to the first $5 million.

MAC Transparency
TPBC will seek to build on the successful MAC pricing reforms in SB 1106 from 2013 by expanding MAC transparency to commercial health plans in Texas.

Medicaid Rx Payment Reform
A bill to “carve out” pharmacy from Medicaid managed care failed to move in 2013, and any repeat effort is unlikely to fare better. HHSC and legislators are unlikely to interfere in third-party contracts between pharmacies & PBMs.

OIG Audit Reform
As we recently testified, TPBC supports strong due-process protections for pharmacies targeted in OIG fraud audits, plus barring extrapolation and any recoupments based on medications that were legitimately prescribed, purchased and dispensed. The OIG is under intense scrutiny and criticism, and reform is a certainty.

PBM Audit Reform
TPBC will seek to build on its successful onsite audit reforms (HB 1358) from 2013 with legislation that focuses on reasonable notification, standards and practices for desk audits.

Physician Dispensing
Expect more bills to authorize dispensing of select aesthetic drugs by dermatologists and ophthalmologists. TSBP’s reluctance to reasonably accommodate such dispensing means fragmented regulations and oversight could result.

Provider Status
Provider status in Texas was established by TPBC in 2011 through HB 2292. TPBC will pursue expanded coverage for pharmacists’ patient-care services with payment for those services. We also support expansion of compensable services delivered in the role of a health-care provider.

PSAO Reform
A bill will seek to define the status and rights of Pharmacy Service Administrative Organizations under the Insurance Code.

Therapeutic Substitution
Legislation is likely to modify/limit a pharmacist’s ability to make a therapeutic substitution of a prescribed medication.

Transaction Fees
TPBC has worked with TDI to develop legislation that improves TDI enforcement against illegal transaction fees and tightens loopholes in the existing law that bars them and similar fees assessed by PBMs on adjudication of pharmacy claims.
Texas State Pharmacy Board’s Priorities for 2015 Legislation

In mid-November, The Texas State Board of Pharmacy published its list of recommended changes in Texas law governing pharmacies and pharmacists. Here are the items that we found notable:

- **Inspection of Financial Records by TSBP**
  TSBP wants an amendment to Section 556.054 of the Texas Pharmacy Act, which currently prohibits it from inspecting pharmacy records that include financial, sales and pricing data. That prohibition has handicapped the agency’s ability to investigate the alleged sale of partial ownerships in so-called “pain-cream pharmacies” to physicians.

- **Display of Pharmacists’ Licenses**
  Repeal Section 562.051 of the Occupations Code (Texas Pharmacy Act) to remove the requirement that “A pharmacist shall publicly display the pharmacist's license to practice pharmacy and license renewal certificate in the pharmacist’s primary place of practice.” Legislation removed that requirement from one section of the Act in 2013, but left Section 562.051 standing, creating a conflict between the two passages.

- **Increase the Number of Chances to Pass the State Licensing Exam**
  The Texas Pharmacy Act currently limits to three the number of times that an applicant can take the state pharmacist licensing examination. Since the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) allows applicants to take the NAPLEX up to five times, the Board recommends that Texas allow five attempts to pass the state examination as well.

- **Regulation of Non-Resident Pharmacies (Class E)**
  TSBP wants to require all Class E pharmacies to have a PIC who is a licensed in Texas and to prohibit the issuance of a Texas license to any out-of-state pharmacist whose license has been restricted, revoked or suspended in another state.

- **Emergency Dispensing During Disasters**
  Apply the same restrictions and qualifications that govern emergency dispensing in the Texas Pharmacy Act and Texas Controlled Substances Act to the Dangerous Drug Act.

Free Resources for Monitoring the Texas Legislature & Congress

**Texas Legislature Online**  [www.capitol.state.tx.us](http://www.capitol.state.tx.us)
This free resource isn’t the fastest or most feature-laden, but it lets you search for legislation by lawmaker, bill number or keywords, as well as create and maintain tracking lists. When the session gets busy, it can be slow to update.

**Texas House of Representatives**  [www.house.state.tx.us](http://www.house.state.tx.us)
View live and recorded video feeds of committee hearings; get House news, biographical and contact information for House members; check daily calendars and view schedules of Capitol/House events, meetings and broadcasts.

**Texas Senate**  [www.senate.state.tx.us](http://www.senate.state.tx.us)
The Senate’s website has content very similar to the House’s, but includes a Spanish-language version of the site.

**Texas Legislative Council**  [www.tlc.state.tx.us](http://www.tlc.state.tx.us)
TLC is a state entity created to provide legal, research and analytical support to the Legislature. It’s a great reference source for legislative procedures, reviewing research and reports on key issues and accessing summaries of past sessions.

**Legislative Reference Library of Texas**  [www.lrl.state.tx.us](http://www.lrl.state.tx.us)
The official research arm of the Legislature is the best place to access Texas statutes, the Texas Constitution and the Texas Administrative Code, as well as the legislative archives.

**Texas Tribune**  [www.texastribune.org](http://www.texastribune.org)  |  [www.texastribune.org/directory](http://www.texastribune.org/directory)
The Tribune has among the most comprehensive and objective online news coverage of the Texas Legislature. Be sure to check out the Elected Officials Directory, which has extensive information about all 181 legislators.

**Congress.gov**
A comprehensive site for finding and tracking federal legislation, House and Senate calendars, and members of Congress.
Bills Affecting Pharmacy

700+ bills & joint resolutions are prefiled for the Session – 2x the number in 2012. More pharmacy-related bills will come, but here’s what we’re tracking so far:

**HJR 43**
**Author:** Richard Peña Raymond, D-Laredo
**Caption:** proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting taxation of sale or use of certain prescription medicine.
**Key Provision:** Would put an amendment before Texas voters to prohibit the Legislature from imposing any state tax on the sale or use of a prescription medication not already taxable under Chapter 151, Tax Code on January 1, 2015.

**HB 185**
**Author:** Bill Zedler, R-Arlington
**Caption:** Relating to benefits for a refill of a prescription drug by a health benefit plan issuer.
**Key Provisions:** Would prohibit insurance plans from denying the early refill of a covered prescription drug, so long as the drug has previously been paid under the plan and the refill does not exceeded the quantity limit.

**HB 250 | SB 138** (Similar but not companion bill)
**Authors:** Jeff Leach, R-Arlington | Charles Perry, R-Lubbock
**Caption:** Relating to the phaseout and repeal of the franchise tax.
**Key Provision:** Would gradually reduce the franchise tax rate from 2016-2018 & repeal it effective 2019

**SB 52**
**Author:** Jane Nelson, R-Flower Mound
**Caption:** Relating to the computation of the franchise tax; decreasing the rates of the franchise tax.
**Key Provision:** Would slightly decrease the primary and marginal franchise tax rates.

**SB 66**
**Author:** Juan Hinojosa, D-Mission
**Caption:** Relating to the use of epinephrine auto injectors on public & open-enrollment charter school campuses...
**Key Provisions:** Would authorize dispensing of EpiPens to school districts without the name of a specified patient.

**SB 94 | HB 255**
**Author:** Juan Hinojosa, D-Mission | Bobby Guerra, D-Mission
**Caption:** Relating to certain fees charged for the adjudication of pharmacy benefit claims.
**Key Provisions:** Would strengthen and expand the definition of prohibited transaction fees charged by PBMs

**SB 134**
**Author:** Charles Schwertner, R-Georgetown
**Caption:** Relating to the total revenue exemption for the franchise tax.
**Key Provision:** Would establish a permanent $5 million revenue exemption from the franchise tax for thousands of independently owned pharmacies and other small businesses.

**SB 195**
**Author:** Charles Schwertner, R-Georgetown
**Caption:** relating to information relating to prescriptions for certain controlled substances.
**Key Provision:** Would transfer administration of the Controlled Substances Registration Program from the Department of Public Safety to the Texas State Pharmacy Board.

**SB 175**
**Author:** Don Huffines, R-Dallas
**Caption:** Relating to the repeal of the franchise tax.
**Key Provision:** Would repeal Chapter 171 of the Tax Code, ending assessment of the state franchise tax after 2016.
How a Bill Becomes Law

The Texas Legislative Process in Detail

**HOUSE**
- Bill introduced, numbered, read 1st time, and referred to committee by Speaker
- Committee studies bill, posts notice of public hearing, holds public hearing or acts in formal meeting resulting in
- Favorable report with Substitute or Amendment
- Unfavorable report
- Bill may be revived by minority report on motion adopted by majority vote of House
- Bill printed on committee report and distributed (1st printing)
- Bill goes to Calendars Committee for assignment to a calendar
- Second reading, debate, amendment by majority vote and passage to third reading
- Third reading, debate, amendment by 2/3 vote and final passage by House
- Amendments are engrossed into text of bill
- House engrossed text with Senate amendments printed and distributed (2nd printing)
- House refuses to concur, requests appointment of Conference Committee
- Senate grants request for Conference Committee (committee consists of 5 members from each house)
- Conference Committee report filed and adopted without change by each house (report limited to matters in disagreement between the two houses)
- Committee studies bill, posts notice of public hearing, holds public hearing resulting in
- Favorable report with Substitute or Amendment
- Unfavorable report
- Bill may be revived by minority report on motion adopted by majority vote of Senate
- Bill printed and distributed
- Bill brought up for consideration on floor by 2/3 vote of Senate to suspend rules
- Second reading, debate, amendment by majority vote and passage to third reading
- Third reading, amendment by 2/3 vote and final passage by Senate
- If amended, returned to House as amended
- If not amended
- Senate concurs in Senate amendment on motion adopted by majority vote
- House refuses to concur, requests appointment of Conference Committee
- Senate grants request for Conference Committee (committee consists of 5 members from each house)
- Conference Committee report filed and adopted without change by each house (report limited to matters in disagreement between the two houses)
- Committee studies bill, posts notice of public hearing, holds public hearing resulting in
- Favorable report with Substitute or Amendment
- Unfavorable report
- Bill may be revived by minority report on motion adopted by majority vote of Senate
- Bill printed and distributed
- Bill brought up for consideration on floor by 2/3 vote of Senate to suspend rules
- Second reading, debate, amendment by majority vote and passage to third reading
- Third reading, amendment by 2/3 vote and final passage by Senate
- If amended, returned to House as amended
- If not amended
- Senate engrossed text with House amendments printed and distributed (2nd printing)
- Governor signs bill
- Governor refuses to sign bill
- Governor vetoes bill
- Bill becomes law
- Veto overridden by 2/3 vote of House and Senate
- Bill does not become law

**SENATE**
- Engrossed bill received, read 1st time, and referred to committee by Lt. Governor
- Committee studies bill, posts notice of public hearing, holds public hearing resulting in
- Favorable report with Substitute or Amendment
- Unfavorable report
- Bill may be revived by minority report on motion adopted by majority vote of Senate
- Bill printed and distributed
- Bill brought up for consideration on floor by 2/3 vote of Senate to suspend rules
- Second reading, debate, amendment by majority vote and passage to third reading
- Third reading, amendment by 2/3 vote and final passage by Senate
- If amended, returned to Senate as amended
- If not amended
- Senate concurs in Senate amendment on motion adopted by majority vote
- House refuses to concur, requests appointment of Conference Committee
- Senate grants request for Conference Committee (committee consists of 5 members from each house)
- Conference Committee report filed and adopted without change by each house (report limited to matters in disagreement between the two houses)
- Committee studies bill, posts notice of public hearing, holds public hearing resulting in
- Favorable report with Substitute or Amendment
- Unfavorable report
- Bill may be revived by minority report on motion adopted by majority vote of House
- Bill printed on committee report and distributed (1st printing)
- Bill goes to Calendars Committee for assignment to a calendar
- Second reading, debate, amendment by majority vote and passage to third reading
- Third reading, debate, amendment by 2/3 vote and final passage by House
- Amendments are engrossed into text of bill
- House engrossed text with Senate amendments printed and distributed (2nd printing)
- House refuses to concur, requests appointment of Conference Committee
- Senate grants request for Conference Committee (committee consists of 5 members from each house)
- Conference Committee report filed and adopted without change by each house (report limited to matters in disagreement between the two houses)
- Committee studies bill, posts notice of public hearing, holds public hearing resulting in
- Favorable report with Substitute or Amendment
- Unfavorable report
- Bill may be revived by minority report on motion adopted by majority vote of Senate
- Bill printed and distributed
- Bill brought up for consideration on floor by 2/3 vote of Senate to suspend rules
- Second reading, debate, amendment by majority vote and passage to third reading
- Third reading, amendment by 2/3 vote and final passage by Senate
- If amended, returned to Senate as amended
- If not amended
- Senate engrossed text with House amendments printed and distributed (2nd printing)
- Governor signs bill
- Governor refuses to sign bill
- Governor vetoes bill
- Bill becomes law
- Veto overridden by 2/3 vote of House and Senate
- Bill does not become law

**Important Dates & Deadlines for the Session**

Each regular session, the Texas Legislative Council publishes a calendar, “Deadlines for Action Under House & Senate Rules,” which shows end-of-session deadlines established under House and Senate rules. Those deadlines are generally determined at the start of each regular session.

The deadlines listed below are established by state law:

- **Monday, November 10, 2014**
  - Prefiling of legislation for the 84th Legislature begins.

- **SESSION BEGINS**
  - January 13, 2015 – 84th Legislature convenes at noon.

- **Friday, March 13, 2015** (60th day)
  - Deadline for filing bills and joint resolutions other than local bills, emergency appropriations, and bills that have been declared an emergency by the governor.

- **Monday, June 1, 2015** (140th day)
  - Last day of regular session; corrections only in House & Senate.

- **SESSION ENDS**

  - **Sunday, June 21, 2015**
    - Date that bills without immediate enactment or specific effective dates become law.

  - **Monday, August 31, 2015**
    - (91st day after final adjournment)
      - Date that bills without immediate enactment or specific effective dates become law.
Advocacy Basics:
How to Communicate Effectively & Build Your Influence
With Your Texas Legislators

Common sense, good manners and thorough preparation are critical to success with legislators.

1. **Know your legislator** — What are his/her major causes? Any expertise in health-care or pharmacy issues?
2. **Make an appointment** — Legislators are often unavailable if you drop in unannounced. You often will speak with staff instead. Treat them with respect – some have considerable influence & expertise.
3. **Be prepared** — Know relevant facts & talking points so you will be clear, factual and to the point.
4. **Be focused & specific** — State your purpose up front. Address one issue at a time. Be brief & specific with your position/concerns. If you are addressing specific legislation, identify the bill number.
5. **Be non-partisan & positive** — Don’t attack the opposition. Sell your own position instead.
6. **Offer solutions** — Avoid complaining. Raise your concerns, but tell your legislator what solutions you advocate.
7. **Make your legislator’s job easier** — Leave a concise fact sheet or issue summary. Know the opposing arguments and frequently asked questions and have answers ready to go.
8. **Be courteous** — Thank the legislator up front for his/her valuable time. Do it again before you leave.
9. **Send a prompt thank-you letter** that reinforces your name, organization & issues. Include your business card.

**Want More Clout?**
Here’s What it Takes to Have Real Influence on Lawmakers

If you want to visit your representative and/or senator once every few years and send an occasional email or letter, that’s fine. But that level of interaction won’t get you optimal access or ability to influence them. **Here’s what it takes:**

**Know the Issues**
Keep abreast of issues affecting independents and TPBC’s position on them. **Be sure to read TPBC’s newsletters and reports** — we work year-round on pharmacy issues and will keep you in the loop.

**Be Part of the Team**
Use the form on the next page to **join our grass roots contact network** so we can coordinate our efforts with yours, provide you support and let you know when we need your help.

**Be a Useful Resource**
Don’t contact legislators only when you want something — stay in frequent contact so they know and value you as a resource on pharmacy issues.

**Host them at your store and invite the media. Offer to be a personal pharmacy adviser.**

**Show Your Support**
Nothing shows commitment and support to a legislator like a campaign contribution. **Nothing shows you are more serious about politically supporting your business model and TPBC like contributing to GPAC.** The form is on page 9.

---

1. **Don’t interrupt a busy legislator** — If he/she is tied up, call again later.
2. **Don’t exaggerate your importance or connections** — Your credibility may not recover.
3. **Don’t be aggressive** by pressing too hard for an answer or commitment.
4. **Limit Your issues** — Laundry lists dilute the importance of your key focus.
5. **Never moralize or question motivations** — Stick to facts and objectives.
6. **Avoid jargon** — Most lawmakers don’t know what “PBM” or “MAC” mean.
7. **Never send form letters or e-mails** — Personalize all communications.

**If You Testify....**

1. Identify yourself, the group you represent, the bill number and your position in support or opposition.
2. **Be brief and accurate** — Stick to the stated time limit. Use personal examples to make your point.
3. **Do not make statements or claims you cannot substantiate.**
4. **Bring a printed copy of your testimony** with your name and contact information.
5. **End by thanking the committee and chairperson.**
IT TAKES AN ARMY TO WIN A WAR!
Join TPBC’s Grassroots Contact Network
and Help Us Fight for Your Business & Your Patients!

Despite our successes in the 2013 session, we have many challenges. Powerful, well-funded interests work daily to cut payments to pharmacies, stifle competition and restrict patient rights. These vital issues are often decided by elected leaders who may not know the facts or understand your role as a health-care provider.

The Texas Pharmacy Business Council is the strongest advocacy voice for independent pharmacy in Texas. But we can’t succeed without your support, starting with your relationships with elected state leaders. No one has more influence than a voting constituent, so your role is critical:

► Can you testify effectively about the issues facing community pharmacy?
► Can we count on you to call, email or visit your elected officials when key issues are up for a vote?
► Can we depend on you to use any relationships or influence you have with legislators to help us defend the interests of community pharmacy and our patients?
► Can we count on you to contribute to GPAC, the political action committee of American Pharmacies?

Please fill out the form below to send us your contact information, including an “anytime” phone number that rings directly to you. Thanks for your support – your involvement and relationships will be a vital contributor to our success during the interim and in the 2015 legislative session.

(Please print clearly)
Name: ___________________________________ Pharmacy Name: ____________________________
__________________________________________________________
Address City State ZIP
Primary Phone: ____________________________ Alternative Phone: ____________________________ FAX: ____________________________
Primary Email: __________________________________________________________

Do You contribute to GPAC? YES NO – Please send me a GPAC contribution form

Please indicate below any elected Texas leaders with whom you have personal and/or professional relationships.

State Senator: ____________________________ State Representative: ____________________________
Statewide (Gov., Lt. Gov.,etc.): ____________________________
U.S. Senator: ____________________________ U.S. Representative: ____________________________

What independent pharmacy issues are most important to you?
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

Comments?
________________________________________________________________________________________
Join the Political Fight For Independent Pharmacy

GPAC is the political action committee of American Pharmacies. GPAC donations are used to advance the political power of Texas independent pharmacy. Contributions to GPAC are used for political activities and are not deductible for federal tax purposes.

To contribute by credit card, complete this form and fax it to 361-887-6111. Please make all checks payable to “GPAC” and mail with this completed form to: APRx, 802 N. Carancahua St., Suite 1830, Corpus Christi, TX 78401.

YES! I Want to Support GPAC Now

Monthly Contribution of:  ○ $250  ○ $100  ○ $50  ○ Other Amount: _________
One-time Contribution of:  ○ $5,000  ○ $2,500  ○ $1,000  ○ $500  ○ $365 ($1 a Day)

You may not contribute more than $5,000 to GPAC in any calendar year.

Name: ___________________________________________ Pharmacy Name: ___________________________________________
Home Address: ________________________________________________
City: __________________________ State: ___________ ZIP: ____________
Phone: __________________________ FAX: __________________________
Job Title: __________________________________________ Email: __________________________________________

CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS  ○ Visa  ○ MC  ○ AMEX
Card #: ___________________________ Exp. Date: ___________ Security Code: ________
Name as it Appears on Card: __________________________________________
Signature: __________________________________________

DIVIDEND/REBATE DEDUCTION:
I authorize American Pharmacies to deduct the contribution elected above from my annual dividend/rebate payment:
Name: __________________________________________ Signature: __________________________________________

☐ Please Check This Box to Verify The Following Statements:
1. I am making this contribution with my personal check or credit card. (Corporate contributions not allowed.)
2. I am a U.S. citizen or legal resident.
3. I am not a federal contractor.
4. The funds I am contributing are not provided by any other individual or entity. I am not being reimbursed or compensated for making this contribution.
5. I understand that contributions made to GPAC by dividend/rebate deduction are considered personal income and must be reported to the IRS under my own SSN and not my pharmacy’s TAX ID number.