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PBM Regulation in the States

An Overview

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Who are we?

NCPA members are **community-based healthcare professionals** and entrepreneurs. NCPA members employ more than 250,000 individuals nationwide.

Independent pharmacists are **uniquely positioned** to **customize solutions** to healthcare challenges affecting **local communities and employers.**

Profile of Community Pharmacists

- **22,000 pharmacies nationwide**
- **Local employers**
 - Contribute to the tax base
 - Provide civic leadership
- **80% are located in areas with populations <50,000**
 - Essential health care providers in underserved areas
 - Local health care problem solvers

Reality for Community Pharmacies

- **91% of prescriptions are covered by insurance**
 - If medication is covered by insurance, the patient's price is set by the PBM, not by the pharmacy
 - If cash transaction, the pharmacy sets the price
- **What community pharmacies charge patients and are reimbursed is often determined *by a competitor***
 - PBMs own or are affiliated with competing retail and/or mail-order and/or specialty pharmacies
 - PBMs often require or incent patients to use the PBM-owned pharmacy

Regulation in the Prescription Drug Supply Chain

- **Regulation:**

- Manufacturer: highly regulated
- Wholesaler: highly regulated
- Prescriber: highly regulated
- Pharmacist: highly regulated
- Insurer: highly regulated
- Pharmacy Benefit Manager: **largely unregulated**

Regulation in the Prescription Drug Supply Chain

- **Usually, PBMs have no fiduciary duty to anyone but their shareholders**
 - Not to patients
 - Not to health plans / plan sponsors
 - Not to the state

Effect of Lack of Oversight and Regulation

- **On Patients**

- PBM steering to PBM-owned retail, mail order or specialty pharmacies (with whom the patient has no relationship or which may not be geographically convenient)
- Network access hurdles – particularly in preferred networks – limit patient access to pharmacies

Effect of Lack of Oversight and Regulation

- **On Community Pharmacies**

- Take-it-or-leave-it contracts
- A lack of transparency in reimbursement pricing
- Underwater reimbursements without recourse
- Retaliatory audits
- Network exclusion
- Prior authorization headaches
- No process for appeals or remedy for unfair practices
- Retroactive fees lead to unpredictability

How PBMs Make Money

- **Administrative fees paid by plan sponsors**
- **Administrative fees paid by pharmacies**
- **Rebates**
 - Discounts the manufacturer gives to PBMs for formulary placement
- **Spread pricing**
 - Profit-taking that results from the difference between what the PBM reimburses the pharmacy for a medication and what it bills the health plan for that medication cost

**PBMs make money from almost every
player in the prescription supply chain,
including the patient...
yet they never touch a medication.**

Why Insurance Commissioner Oversight is Needed

- **PBMs have extraordinary market power**

- 3 PBMs control as much as 89% of the market: 238 million lives¹ out of 266 million lives²
- Fortune 25: #6 United HealthGroup, #7 CVS/Caremark, #22 ExpressScripts
- Administer plans that touch almost every citizen in every state: *an extraordinary number of lives*

- 1: Mathematical calculation based on number of covered lives CMS/Caremark, UnitedHealth and ESI self-reported.

- 2: From testimony of PCMA CEO Mark Merritt before the U.S. House of Representatives Energy & Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Health, December 13, 2017

Why Insurance Commissioner Oversight is Needed

- **PBMs administer a health *insurance* benefit**
 - Insurance commissioner is logical overseer
 - Insurance commissioner regulates insurance and often, unfair trade practices
 - Insurance commissioners know that ERISA was never meant to block state regulation

State Trends in PBM Regulation

- **Insurance commissioner most common**
 - Also Board of Pharmacy, AG or other department
- **Require PBM licensure or registration: 25 states**
- **Fair Audit Law: 40 states**
- **Reimbursement Transparency: 34 states**
- **Fiduciary: 0 states**
- **Network access: 9 AMMO, 30 AWP states (not all apply to PBMs)**
- **Pharmacy Patient Protections:** (copay clawbacks, gags, bans on add'l certifications, etc)
- **Disclosure (pricing, spread, etc): 3 states**

A mishmash of often **weak,**
poorly enforced regulation.

Model legislation should require fair, consistent processes and consumer protections

- **Insurance Commissioner oversight, plus...**
 - PBM Licensure or registration
 - Authority to promulgate rules, levy penalties
 - Require PBM to be fiduciary of plan sponsor
- **Reimbursement transparency**
 - Pricing methodology and conditions for inclusion on MAC list
 - Appeals process
 - Ban on retroactive fees whose amount is not known at adjudication

Model legislation should require fair, consistent processes and consumer protections

- **Fair audit processes**

- Procedures, notice, time period, range of prescriptions, appeals process
- Recoupment: no commission-based auditor compensation, no recoupments without audit, recoupment only for amount of overpayment excluding ingredient costs if legally dispensed

- **Patient protections**

- Ban on mandatory mail order and limits on pharmacy choice
- Prohibitions against bans on home delivery

- **Apply all PBM regulation to PBMs who administer Medicaid managed care plans**

NCPA strongly supports the passage and enforcement of state-level regulation of PBMs.
The aim is simple fairness.

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