# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2022 SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

## Introduced

## Senate Bill 2010

By Senators Baldwin, Caputo, Geffert, Lindsay,
Romano, Stollings, and Woelfel

[Introduced April 25, 2022]

Intr SB 2010 202225033

A BILL to amend and reenact §5-16-7g of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend and reenact §33-59-1 of said code, all relating to health care; reducing copayments; adding coverage for devices under specified insurance plans including the Public Employees Insurance Agency; and permitting testing equipment to be purchased without a prescription under specified insurance plans.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

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# CHAPTER 5. GENERAL POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, AND ATTORNEY GENERAL; BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS; MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES, COMMISSIONS, OFFICES, PROGRAMS, ETC.

### ARTICLE 16. WEST VIRGINIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE ACT.

§5-16-7g. Coverage for prescription insulin drugs.

- (a) A policy, plan, or contract that is issued or renewed on or after July 1, 2020 July 1,
   2023, shall provide coverage for prescription insulin drugs pursuant to this section.
- (b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "device" means a blood glucose test strip,
   glucometer, continuous glucometer, lancet, lancing device, or insulin syringe use to cure,
   diagnose, mitigate, prevent, or treat diabetes or low blood sugar, but does not include an insulin
   pump.
  - (c) For the purposes of this subdivision, "insulin pump" means a portable device that injects insulin at programmed intervals in order to regulate blood sugar levels in people with diabetes.
  - (b) (d) For the purposes of this subdivision, "prescription insulin drug" means a prescription drug that contains insulin and is used to treat diabetes, and includes at least one type of insulin in all of the following categories:
    - (1) Rapid-acting;

13	(2) Short-acting;
14	(3) Intermediate-acting;
15	(4) Long-acting;
16	(5) Pre-mixed insulin products;
17	(6) Pre-mixed insulin/GLP-1 RA products; and
18	(7) Concentrated human regular insulin.
19	(e) (1) Cost sharing for a 30-day supply of a covered prescription insulin drug shall may
20	not exceed \$100 \$35 for a 30-day supply of a covered prescription insulin, regardless of the
21	quantity or type of prescription insulin used to fill the covered person's prescription needs.
22	(2) Cost sharing for a device may not exceed \$100 for a 30-day supply.
23	(3) Cost sharing for an insulin pump may not exceed \$250, and is limited to one insuling
24	pump purchase every 2 years.
25	(d) (f) Nothing in this section prevents the agency from reducing a covered person's cos
26	sharing by an amount greater than the amount specified in this subsection.
27	(e) (g) No contract between the agency or its pharmacy benefits manager and a pharmacy
28	or its contracting agent shall contain a provision: (i) authorizing the agency's pharmacy benefits
29	manager or the pharmacy to charge; (ii) requiring the pharmacy to collect; or (iii) requiring a
30	covered person to make a cost-sharing payment for a covered prescription insulin drug in ar
31	amount that exceeds the amount of the cost-sharing payment for the covered prescription insulir
32	drug established by the agency as provided in subsection (e) (e) of this section.
33	(f) (h) The agency shall provide coverage for the following equipment and supplies for the
34	treatment or management of diabetes for both insulin-dependent and noninsulin-dependen
35	persons with diabetes and those with gestational diabetes: Blood blood glucose monitors, monito
36	supplies, insulin, injection aids, syringes, insulin infusion devices, pharmacological agents fo
37	controlling blood sugar, and orthotics

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(g) (i) The agency shall provide coverage for diabetes self-management education to

ensure that persons with diabetes are educated as to the proper self-management and treatment of their diabetes, including information on proper diets. Coverage for self-management education and education relating to diet shall be provided by a health care practitioner who has been appropriately trained as provided in §33-53-1(k) §33-59-1(k) of this code.

(h) (j) The education may be provided by a health care practitioner as part of an office visit for diabetes diagnosis or treatment, or by a licensed pharmacist for instructing and monitoring a patient regarding the proper use of covered equipment, supplies, and medications, or by a certified diabetes educator or registered dietitian.

(i) (k) A pharmacy benefits manager, a health plan, or any other third party that reimburses a pharmacy for drugs or services shall not reimburse a pharmacy at a lower rate and shall not assess any fee, charge-back, or adjustment upon a pharmacy on the basis that a covered person's costs sharing is being impacted.

### **CHAPTER 33. INSURANCE.**

### ARTICLE 59. REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR HEALTH INSURANCE.

#### §33-59-1. Cost sharing in prescription insulin drugs.

1 (a) Findings. –

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- (1) It is estimated that over 240,000 West Virginians are diagnosed and living with type 1 or type 2 diabetes and another 65,000 are undiagnosed;
- (2) Every West Virginian with type 1 diabetes and many with type 2 diabetes rely on daily doses of insulin to survive;
- (3) The annual medical cost related to diabetes in West Virginia is estimated at \$2.5 billion annually;
- 8 (4) Persons diagnosed with diabetes will incur medical costs approximately 2.3 times 9 higher than persons without diabetes;

(5) The cost of insulin has increased astronomically, especially the cost of insurance copayments, which can exceed \$600 per month. Similar increases in the cost of diabetic equipment and supplies, and insurance premiums, have resulted in out-of-pocket costs for many West Virginia diabetics in excess of \$1,000 per month;

- (6) National reports indicate as many as one in four type 1 diabetics underuse, or ration, insulin due to these increased costs. Rationing insulin has resulted in nerve damage, diabetic comas, amputation, kidney damage, and even death; and
- (7) It is important to enact policies to reduce the costs for West Virginians with diabetes to obtain life-saving and life-sustaining insulin.
  - (b) As used in this section:

- (1) "Cost-sharing payment" means the total amount a covered person is required to pay at the point of sale in order to receive a prescription drug that is covered under the covered person's health plan.
- (2) "Covered person" means a policyholder, subscriber, participant, or other individual covered by a health plan.
- (3) "Device" means a blood glucose test strip, glucometer, continuous glucometer, lancet, lancing device, or insulin syringe used to cure, diagnose, mitigate, prevent, or treat diabetes or low blood sugar, but does not include an insulin pump.
- (3) (4) "Health plan" means any health benefit plan, as defined in §33-16-1a(h) of this code, that provides coverage for a prescription insulin drug.
- (5) "Insulin pump" means a portable device that injects insulin at programmed intervals in order to regulate blood sugar levels in people with diabetes.
- (4) (6) "Pharmacy benefits manager" means an entity that engages in the administration or management of prescription drug benefits provided by an insurer for the benefit of its covered persons.

35 (5) (7) "Prescription insulin drug" means a prescription drug that contains insulin and is 36 used to treat diabetes. 37 (c) Each health plan shall cover at least one type of insulin in all the following categories: 38 (1) Rapid-acting; 39 (2) Short-acting: 40 (3) Intermediate-acting; (4) Long-acting; 41 42 (5) Pre-mixed insulin products; 43 (6) Pre-mixed insulin/GLP-1 RA products; and 44 (7) Concentrated human regular insulin. (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of §33-1-1 et seg. of this code, an insurer subject to 45 46 §33-15-1 et seq., §33-16-1 et seq., §33-24-1 et seq., §33-25-1 et seq., and §33-25A-1 et seq. of 47 this code which issues or renews a health insurance policy on or after July 1, 2020 January 1. 48 2023, shall provide coverage for prescription insulin drugs pursuant to this section. 49 (e) (1) Cost sharing for a 30-day supply of a covered prescription insulin drug shall may 50 not exceed \$100 \$35 for a 30-day supply of a covered prescription insulin, regardless of the 51 quantity or type of prescription insulin used to fill the covered person's prescription needs. 52 (2) Cost sharing for a device may not exceed \$100 for a 30-day supply. 53 (3) Cost sharing for an insulin pump may not exceed \$250, and is limited to one insulin 54 pump purchase every 2 years. 55 (f) Nothing in this section prevents an insurer from reducing a covered person's cost 56 sharing to an amount less than the amount specified in subsection (e) of this section. 57 (g) No contract between an insurer subject to §33-15-1 et seg., §33-16-1 et seg., §33-24-58 1 et seg., §33-25-1 et seg., and §33-25A-1 of this code or its pharmacy benefits manager and a 59 pharmacy or its contracting agent shall contain a provision: (i) Authorizing the insurer's pharmacy 60 benefits manager or the pharmacy to charge; (ii) requiring the pharmacy to collect; or (iii) requiring

a covered person to make a cost-sharing payment for a covered prescription insulin drug in an amount that exceeds the amount of the cost-sharing payment for the covered prescription insulin drug established by the insurer pursuant to subsection (e) of this code section.

- (h) An insurer subject to §33-15-1 *et seq.*, §33-16-1 *et seq.*, §33-24-1 *et seq.*, §33-25-1 *et seq.*, and §33-25A-1 of this code shall provide coverage for the following equipment and supplies for the treatment and/or management of diabetes for both insulin-dependent and noninsulin-dependent persons with diabetes and those with gestational diabetes: Blood blood glucose monitors, monitor supplies, insulin, injection aids, syringes, insulin infusion devices, pharmacological agents for controlling blood sugar, and orthotics.
- (i) An insurer subject to §33-15-1 *et seq.*, §33-16-1 *et seq.*, §33-24-1 *et seq.*, §33-25-1 *et seq.*, and §33-25A-1 of this code shall include coverage for diabetes self-management education to ensure that persons with diabetes are educated as to the proper self-management and treatment of their diabetes, including information on proper diets.
- (j) All health care plans must offer an appeals process for persons who are not able to take one or more of the offered prescription insulin drugs noted in subsection (c) of this eode section. The appeals process shall be provided to covered persons in writing and afford covered persons and their health care providers a meaningful opportunity to participate with covered persons health care providers.
- (k) Diabetes self-management education shall be provided by a health care practitioner who has been appropriately trained. The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources shall promulgate legislative rules to implement training requirements and procedures necessary to fulfill provisions of this subsection. *Provided,* That any rules promulgated by the secretary shall be done after consultation with the Coalition for Diabetes Management, as established in §16-5Z-1 et seq. of this code
- (I) A pharmacy benefits manager, a health plan, or any other third party that reimburses a pharmacy for drugs or services shall not reimburse a pharmacy at a lower rate and shall may not

assess any fee, charge-back, or adjustment upon a pharmacy on the basis that a covered person's costs sharing is being impacted.

(m) A prescription is not required to obtain a blood testing kit for ketones.

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NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to reduce the copay cap on insulin and devices.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.