WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2020 REGULAR SESSION

Enrolled

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 689

SENATORS MARONEY, TAKUBO, PALUMBO, ROBERTS,

Rucker, Stollings, Weld, Cline, Plymale, Prezioso,

AND WOELFEL, original sponsors

[Passed March 5, 2020; in effect 90 days from

passage]

1 AN ACT to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article, designated §33-53-1, §33-53-2, §33-53-3, §33-53-4, and §33-53-5, all relating to enacting 2 3 the Requiring Accountable Pharmaceutical Transparency, Oversight, and Reporting Act: 4 providing a short title; providing for definitions; outlining reporting requirements for drug 5 manufacturers and health benefit plan issuers to the Auditor; outlining the pharmaceutical 6 data required by the Auditor; directing the Auditor to create a searchable pharmaceutical 7 transparency website; protecting confidentiality of patient information; providing 8 registration requirements to drug manufacturers and health benefit plan issuers; requiring 9 reporting to the Legislature; and outlining penalties when a health benefit plan or drug 10 manufacturer fails to submit or submits inaccurate information to the Auditor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 53. REQUIRING ACCOUNTABLE PHARMACEUTICAL TRANSPARENCY,

OVERSIGHT, AND REPORTING ACT.

§33-53-1. Short title.

This article shall be known and cited as the Requiring Accountable Pharmaceutical
 Transparency, Oversight, and Reporting Act.

§33-53-2. Definitions.

1 For the purpose of this article:

- 2 "Auditor" means the State Auditor of West Virginia, by himself or herself, or by any person
- 3 appointed, designated, or approved by the State Auditor to perform the service.
- 4 "Brand-name drug" means a prescription drug approved under 21 USC §355(b) or 42 USC

5 §262.

6 "Drug" or "prescription drug" refers to a brand-name, specialty, or generic prescription7 drug.

8 "Drug manufacturer" means any entity that holds the national drug code for a prescription 9 drug and is engaged in the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or 10 processing of drug products; or is engaged in the packaging, repackaging, labeling, relabeling, or 11 distribution of drug products, and is not a wholesale distributor of drugs or a retail pharmacy 12 licensed under state law.

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"Generic drug" means a prescription drug approved under 21 USC §355(j).

"Health benefit plan" means an individual, blanket, or group plan, policy, or contract for
health care services issued or delivered by a health benefit plan issuer in the state.

16 "Health benefit plan issuer" means an entity subject to the insurance laws and rules of this 17 state, or subject to the jurisdiction of the Insurance Commissioner, that contracts or offers to 18 contract, or enters into an agreement to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for, or reimburse any of 19 the costs of health care services, including government agencies and any insurer subject to §5-20 16-1 et seg., §33-15-1 et seg., §33-16-1 et seg., §33-24-1 et seg., §33-25-1 et seg., and §33-21 25A-1 et seq. of this code. For purposes of this article, the term "health benefit plan issuer" does 22 not include insurers or managed care organizations with respect to their Medicaid or CHIP plans 23 or contracts which are reviewed and approved by the Department of Health and Human 24 Resources Bureau of Medical Services.

25 "Market introduction" means the month and year in which the manufacturer acquired or26 first marketed the drug for sale in the United States.

27 "National drug code" or "NDC" means the numerical code maintained by the United States
28 Food and Drug Administration that includes the labeler code, product code, and package code.

29 "Specialty drug" means a prescription drug covered under Medicare Part D that exceeds
30 the specialty tier cost threshold established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

31 "Total spending" means the total of allowed amounts associated with payment for a32 specified drug or drug group, for all covered lives.

"Utilization management" means a set of formal techniques designed to monitor the use
 of, or evaluate the medical necessity, appropriateness, efficacy, or efficiency of, health care
 services, procedures, or settings.

Wholesale acquisition cost" or "WAC" is the manufacturer's list price to wholesalers or direct purchasers in the United States on December 31 of the reference year, as reported in wholesale price guides or other publications of drug or biological pricing data; it does not include prompt pay or other discounts, rebates, or reductions in price. The current or proposed WAC is the amount that prompts reporting under this act. If reported by a drug group, it is the average WAC weighted by the relevant number of WAC units.

42 "Wholesale drug distributor" means an entity licensed by the West Virginia State Board of
43 Pharmacy that is engaged in the sale of generic, brand-name, or specialty drugs to persons other
44 than a consumer or patient.

§33-53-3. Drug manufacturer reporting requirements.

(a) Not later than January 15 of each calendar year, a drug manufacturer shall submit a
 report to the Auditor stating the following information for each brand-name, specialty, and generic
 drug manufactured by the drug manufacturer and sold in the state directly by the drug
 manufacturer or a wholesale drug distributor: *Provided*, That the requirements of this section only
 apply to:

6 (1) Generic, brand-name, or specialty drugs with a wholesale acquisition cost of at least
7 \$100 for a 30-day supply; and

8 (2) A generic, brand-name, or specialty drug manufactured by a drug manufacturer that 9 recognizes a wholesale acquisition cost increase of 40 percent or greater over the preceding three 10 calendar years, or 15 percent or greater in the previous calendar year.

11 (b) The report shall include:

12 (1) The name of the drug;

13 (2) Whether the drug is a brand-name drug or generic drug;

(3) The effective date of any change or any reportable change in the wholesale acquisitioncost price;

16 (4) The introductory price of the prescription drug when it was approved for marketing by17 the United States Food and Drug Administration;

18 (5) The national drug code for the specific drug;

(6) Aggregate company-level research and development costs for the most recentcalendar year for which final audit data is available;

(7) The name and annual U.S. sales/revenue of each drug manufacturer's prescription
drugs that lost patent exclusivity in the United States in the previous three calendar years; and

(8) A statement regarding the factor or factors that caused any increase in the wholesale
acquisition cost.

(c) If the drug manufacturer is subject to reporting requirements established by the
Securities and Exchange Commission, the quality and types of information submitted to the
Auditor under this section must be consistent with the information that the drug manufacturer
includes in the drug manufacturer's annual report submitted on Form 10-K to the Securities and
Exchange Commission.

§33-53-4. Health benefit plan issuer reporting requirements.

No later than March 1 of each calendar year, each health benefit plan issuer shall submit
to the Auditor a report providing the following information for the immediately preceding calendar
year: *Provided*, That nothing in this article should be construed as to requiring a health benefit
plan issuer to disclose confidential health information protected by the Health Insurance Portability
and Accountability Act:

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(1) The names of the 25 most frequently prescribed prescription drugs across all plans;

(2) The percent increase in annual net spending for prescription drugs across all plans;

8 (3) The percent increase in premiums that were attributable to prescription drugs across9 all plans;

10 (4) The percentage of specialty drugs with utilization management requirements across11 all plans; and

12 (5) The premium reductions that were attributable to specialty drug utilization13 management.

§33-53-5. Auditor's searchable pharmaceutical transparency website created.

(a) By July 1, 2021, the Auditor shall create a searchable pharmaceutical price
 transparency website, containing the information specified in §33-53-3 and §33-53-4 of this code,
 available to the public at no cost, and presented in a consumer-friendly, searchable format.

4 (b) Effective July 1, 2021, the Auditor shall update the information displayed on the 5 searchable pharmaceutical price transparency website within 30 days of receiving updated or 6 revised information from a drug manufacturer or health benefit plan issuer.

7 (c) Each drug manufacturer or health benefit plan issuer shall submit to the Auditor in 8 writing contact information for those entities or individuals employed by the health benefit plan 9 issuer or drug manufacturer responsible for complying with reporting requirements specified in 10 §33-53-3 of this code, and shall notify the Auditor within 30 days of any changes to this 11 information.

(d) The Auditor shall publish the identity of any drug manufacturer or health benefit plan
issuer who fails to comply with the requirements of this article or who submits false or inaccurate
information to the Auditor.

(e) The Auditor shall compile a report regarding information submitted pursuant to the
provisions of §33-53-4 of this code and submit this analysis to the Legislative Oversight
Commission on Health and Human Resources Accountability created pursuant to §16-29E-1 *et seq.* of this code beginning on December 30, 2022, and annually thereafter.

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

Chairman, Senate Committee

Chairman, House Committee

Originated in the Senate.

In effect 90 days from passage.

Clerk of the Senate

Clerk of the House of Delegates

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House of Delegates

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Governor