SENATE . . . . . No. 2520

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court
(2021-2022)

SENATE, November 15, 2023.

The committee on Senate Bills in the Third Reading to whom was referred the Senate Bill relative to pharmaceutical access, costs and transparency (Senate, No. 2499, amended); reports, recommending that the same be amended as follows, and that, when so amended, it will be correctly drawn:-- by substituting a new with the same title (Senate, No. 2520).

For the committee,
Sal N. DiDomenico

FILED ON: 11/15/2023

SENATE . . . . . No. 2520

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Third General Court
(2023-2024)

An Act relative to pharmaceutical access, costs and transparency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 6D of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the definition of "Alternative payment methodologies or methods" the following 2 definitions:-

"Biosimilar", a drug that is produced or distributed under a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(k)(3).

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of

1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the carrier as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

SECTION 2. Said section 1 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the definition of "Disproportionate share hospital" the following definition:-

"Early notice", advanced notification by a pharmaceutical manufacturing company of a: (i) new drug, device or other product coming to market; or (ii) a price increase, as described in subsection (b) of section 15A.

SECTION 3. Said section 1 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the definition of "Fiscal year" the following definition:-

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the carrier as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

SECTION 4. Said section 1 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in line 189, the words "not include excludes ERISA plans" and inserting in place thereof the following words:- include self-insured plans to the extent allowed under the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

SECTION 5. Said section 1 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the definition of "Performance penalty" the following 2 definitions:-

"Pharmaceutical manufacturing company", an entity engaged in the: (i) production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of prescription drugs, directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis; or (ii) packaging, repackaging, labeling, relabeling or distribution of prescription drugs; provided, however, that "pharmaceutical manufacturing company" shall not include a wholesale drug distributor licensed under section 36B of chapter 112 or a retail pharmacist registered under section 39 of said chapter 112.

"Pharmacy benefit manager", a person, business or other entity, however organized, that directly or through a subsidiary provides pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs and devices on behalf of a health benefit plan sponsor, including, but not limited to, a self-insurance plan, labor union or other third-party payer; provided, however, that pharmacy benefit management services shall include, but not be limited to: (i) the processing and payment of claims for prescription drugs; (ii) the performance of drug utilization review; (iii) the processing of drug prior authorization requests; (iv) pharmacy contracting; (v) the adjudication of appeals or grievances related to prescription drug coverage contracts; (vi) formulary administration; (vii) drug benefit design; (viii) mail and specialty drug pharmacy services; (ix) cost containment; (x) clinical, safety and adherence programs for pharmacy services; and (xi) managing the cost of covered prescription drugs; provided further, that "pharmacy benefit manager" shall include a health benefit plan sponsor that does not contract with a pharmacy benefit manager and manages its own prescription drug benefits unless specifically exempted by the commission.

SECTION 6. Said section 1 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the definition of "Physician" the following definition:-

"Pipeline drug", a prescription drug product containing a new molecular entity for which the sponsor has submitted a new drug application or biologics license application and received an action date from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

SECTION 7. Said section 1 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by adding the following definition:-

"Wholesale acquisition cost", shall have the same meaning as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1395w-3a(c)(6)(B).

SECTION 8. Said chapter 6D is hereby further amended by striking out section 2A, as so appearing, and inserting in place thereof the following section:-

Section 2A. The commission shall keep confidential all nonpublic clinical, financial, strategic or operational documents or information provided or reported to the commission in connection with any care delivery, quality improvement process, performance improvement plan, early notification or access and affordability improvement plan activities authorized under sections 7, 10, 14, 15, 15A, 20 or 21 of this chapter or under section 2GGGG of chapter 29 and shall not disclose the information or documents to any person without the consent of the entity providing or reporting the information or documents under said sections 7, 10, 14, 15, 15A, 20 or 21 of this chapter or under said section 2GGGG of said chapter 29, except in summary form in evaluative reports of such activities or when the commission believes that such disclosure should be made in the public interest after taking into account any privacy, trade secret or anticompetitive considerations. The confidential information and documents shall not be public

records and shall be exempt from disclosure under clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4 or under chapter 66.

SECTION 9. Section 4 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out, in line 8, the word “manufacturers” and inserting in place thereof the following words:- manufacturing companies, pharmacy benefit managers.

SECTION 10. Section 6 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the word “center”, in line 1, the following words:- , pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturing company, pharmacy benefit manager.

SECTION 11. Said section 6 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in lines 5 and 36, the figure “33” and inserting in place thereof, in each instance, the following figure:- 25.

SECTION 12. Said section 6 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by adding the following paragraph:-

The assessed amount for pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturing companies and pharmacy benefit managers shall be not less than 25 per cent of the amount appropriated by the general court for the expenses of the commission minus amounts collected from: (i) filing fees; (ii) fees and charges generated by the commission's publication or dissemination of reports and information; and (iii) federal matching revenues received for these expenses or received retroactively for expenses of predecessor agencies. A pharmacy benefit manager that is a surcharge payor subject to the preceding paragraph and manages its own prescription drug benefits shall not be subject to additional assessment under this paragraph.

SECTION 13. Section 8 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the word “organization”, in lines 6 and 7, the following words:- , pharmacy benefit manager, pharmaceutical manufacturing company.

SECTION 14. Said section 8 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word “organizations”, in line 15, the following words:- , pharmacy benefit managers, pharmaceutical manufacturing companies.

SECTION 15. Said section 8 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in line 33, the words “and (xi)” and inserting in place thereof the following words:- (xi) not less than 3 representatives of the pharmaceutical industry; (xii) at least 1 representative of the pharmacy benefit management industry; and (xiii).

SECTION 16. Said section 8 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in line 49, the first time it appears, the word:- and.

SECTION 17. Said section 8 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word “commission”, in line 60, the first time it appears, the following words:- ; and (iii) in the case of pharmacy benefit managers and pharmaceutical manufacturing companies, testimony concerning factors underlying prescription drug costs and price changes including, but not limited to, the initial prices of drugs coming to market and subsequent price changes, changes in industry profit levels, marketing expenses, reverse payment patent settlements, the impact of manufacturer rebates, discounts and other price concessions on net pricing, the availability of alternative drugs or treatments, corporate ownership organizational structure and any other matters as determined by the commission.

SECTION 18. Subsection (g) of said section 8 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out the second sentence and inserting in place thereof the following 2 sentences:- The report shall be based on the commission's analysis of information provided at the hearings by witnesses, providers, provider organizations, payers, pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and pharmacy benefit managers, registration data collected under section 11, data collected or analyzed by the center under sections 8, 9, 10 and 10A of chapter 12C and any other available information that the commission considers necessary to fulfill its duties under this section as defined in regulations promulgated by the commission. To the extent practicable, the report shall not contain any data that is likely to compromise the financial, competitive or proprietary nature of the information.

SECTION 19. Section 9 of said chapter 6D, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "organization", in line 72, the following words:- , pharmacy benefit manager, pharmaceutical manufacturing company.

SECTION 20. Said chapter 6D is hereby further amended by inserting after section 15 the following section:-

Section 15A. (a) A pharmaceutical manufacturing company shall provide early notice to the commission in a manner described in this section for a: (i) pipeline drug; (ii) generic drug; or (iii) biosimilar drug. The commission shall provide nonconfidential information received under this section to the office of Medicaid, the division of insurance and the group insurance commission.

Early notice under this subsection shall be submitted to the commission in writing not later than 30 days after receipt of the United States Food and Drug Administration approval date.

For each pipeline drug, early notice shall include a brief description of the: (i) primary disease, health condition or therapeutic area being studied and the indication; (ii) route of administration being studied; (iii) clinical trial comparators; and (iv) estimated date of market entry. To the extent possible, information shall be collected using data fields consistent with those used by the federal National Institutes of Health for clinical trials.

For each pipeline drug, early notice shall include whether the drug has been designated by the United States Food and Drug Administration: (i) as an orphan drug; (ii) for fast track; (iii) as a breakthrough therapy; (iv) for accelerated approval; or (v) for priority review for a new molecular entity; provided, however, that notwithstanding clause (v), submissions for drugs in development that are designated as new molecular entities by the United States Food and Drug Administration shall be provided as soon as practical upon receipt of the relevant designations. For each generic drug, early notice shall include a copy of the drug label approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(b) A pharmaceutical manufacturing company shall provide early notice to the commission if it plans to increase the wholesale acquisition cost of a: (i) brand-name drug by more than 15 per cent per wholesale acquisition cost unit during any 12-month period; or (ii) generic drug or biosimilar drug with a significant price increase as determined by the commission during any 12-month period. The commission shall provide non-confidential information received under this section to the office of Medicaid, the division of insurance and the group insurance commission.

Early notice under this subsection shall be submitted to the commission in writing not less than 60 days before the planned effective date of the increase.

A pharmaceutical manufacturing company required to notify the commission of a price increase under this subsection shall, not less than 30 days before the planned effective date of the increase, report to the commission any information regarding the price increase that is relevant to the commission including, but not limited to: (i) drug identification information; (ii) drug sales volume information; (iii) wholesale price and related information for the drug; (iv) net price and related information for the drug; (v) drug acquisition information, if applicable; (vi) revenue from the sale of the drug; and (vii) manufacturer costs.

(c) The commission shall conduct an annual study of pharmaceutical manufacturing companies subject to the requirements in subsections (a) and (b). The commission may contract with a third-party entity to implement this section.

(d) If a pharmaceutical manufacturing company fails to timely comply with the requirements under subsection (a) or subsection (b), or otherwise knowingly obstructs the commission's ability to receive early notice under this section, including, but not limited to, providing incomplete, false or misleading information, the commission may impose appropriate sanctions against the manufacturer, including reasonable monetary penalties not to exceed $500,000, in each instance. The commission shall seek to promote compliance with this section and shall only impose a civil penalty on the manufacturer as a last resort. Amounts collected under this section shall be deposited into the Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund established in section 2EEEEEE of chapter 29.

SECTION 21. Said chapter 6D is hereby further amended by adding the following 3 sections:-

Section 21. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Eligible drug", (i) a brand name drug or biologic, not including a biosimilar, that has a launch wholesale acquisition cost of $50,000 or more for a 1-year supply or full course of treatment; (ii) a biosimilar drug that has a launch wholesale acquisition cost that is not at least 15 per cent lower than the referenced brand biologic at the time the biosimilar is launched; (iii) a public health essential drug, as defined in subsection (f) of section 13 of chapter 17, with a significant price increase over a defined period of time as determined by the commission by regulation or with a wholesale acquisition cost of $25,000 or more for a 1-year supply or full course of treatment; (iv) all drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the continuous glucose monitoring system of which the component is a part and, when applicable, delivery devices selected pursuant to section 17T of chapter 32A, section 10R of chapter 118E, section 47UU of chapter 175, section 8VV of chapter 176A, section 4VV of chapter 176B and section 4NN of chapter 176G; or (v) other prescription drug products that may have a direct and significant impact and create affordability challenges for the state's health care system and patients, as determined by the commission; provided, however, that the commission shall promulgate regulations to establish the type of prescription drug products classified under clause (v) prior to classification of any such prescription drug product under said clause (v).

"Manufacturer", a pharmaceutical manufacturer of an eligible drug, or, when applicable, the manufacturer of a delivery device selected pursuant to section 17T of chapter 32A, section 10R of chapter 118E, section 47UU of chapter 175, section 8VV of chapter 176A, section 4VV of chapter 176B and section 4NN of chapter 176G.

"Public health essential drug", shall have the same meaning as defined in subsection (f) of section 13 of chapter 17.

(b) The commission shall review the impact of eligible drug costs on patient access; provided, however, that the commission may prioritize the review of eligible drugs based on potential impact to consumers.

In conducting a review of eligible drugs, the commission may request information relating to the pricing of an eligible drug from the manufacturer of said eligible drug. Upon receiving a request for information from the commission, a manufacturer shall disclose to the commission, within a reasonable time period, as determined by the commission, applicable information relating to the manufacturer's pricing of an eligible drug.

The disclosed information shall be on a standard reporting form developed by the commission with the input of the manufacturers and shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) a schedule of the drug's wholesale acquisition cost increases over the previous 5 calendar years;

(ii) the total amount of federal and state tax credits, incentives, grants and other subsidies provided to the manufacturer over the previous 10 calendar years that have been used to assist in the research and development of eligible drugs;

(iii) the manufacturer's aggregate, company-level research and development and other relevant capital expenditures, including facility construction, for the most recent year for which final audited data are available;

(iv) a narrative description, absent proprietary information and written in plain language, of factors that contributed to reported changes in wholesale acquisition cost during the previous 5 calendar years; and

(v) any other information that the manufacturer wishes to provide to the commission or that the commission requests.

(c) Based on the records provided under subsection (b) and available information from the center for health information and analysis or an outside third party, the commission shall identify a proposed value for the eligible drug. The commission may request additional relevant information that it deems necessary from the manufacturer and from other entities, including, but not limited to, pharmacy benefit managers.

Any information, analyses or reports regarding an eligible drug review shall be provided to the manufacturer. The commission shall consider any clarifications or data provided by the manufacturer with respect to the eligible drug. The commission shall not base its determination on the proposed value of the eligible drug solely on the analysis or research of an outside third party and shall not employ a measure or metric that assigns a reduced value to the life extension provided by a treatment based on a pre-existing disability or chronic health condition of the individuals whom the treatment would benefit. If the commission relies upon a third party to provide cost-effectiveness analysis or research related to the proposed value of the eligible drug, such analysis or research shall also include, but not be limited to: (i) a description of the methodologies and models used in its analysis; (ii) any assumptions and potential limitations of research findings in the context of the results; and (iii) outcomes for affected subpopulations that utilize the drug, including, but not limited to, potential impacts on individuals of marginalized

racial or ethnic groups and on individuals with specific disabilities or health conditions who regularly utilize the eligible drug.

(d) If, after review of an eligible drug and after receiving information from the manufacturer under subsection (b) or subsection (e), the commission determines that the manufacturer's pricing of the eligible drug does not substantially exceed the proposed value of the drug, the commission shall notify the manufacturer, in writing, of its determination and shall evaluate other ways to mitigate the eligible drug's cost in order to improve patient access to the eligible drug. The commission may engage with the manufacturer and other relevant stakeholders, including, but not limited to, patients, patient advocacy organizations, consumer advocacy organizations, providers, provider organizations and payers, to explore options for mitigating the cost of the eligible drug. Upon the conclusion of a stakeholder engagement process under this subsection, the commission shall issue recommendations on ways to reduce the cost of the eligible drug for the purpose of improving patient access to the eligible drug. Recommendations may include, but shall not be limited to: (i) an alternative payment plan or methodology; (ii) a bulk purchasing program; (iii) co-payment, deductible, co-insurance or other cost-sharing restrictions; and (iv) a reinsurance program to subsidize the cost of the eligible drug. The recommendations shall be publicly posted on the commission's website and provided to the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, the joint committee on health care financing and the house and senate committees on ways and means; provided, however, that the report shall be published on the website of the commission.

(e) If, after review of an eligible drug, the commission determines that the manufacturer's pricing of the eligible drug substantially exceeds the proposed value of the drug, the commission shall request that the manufacturer provide further information related to the pricing of the

eligible drug and the manufacturer's reasons for the pricing not later than 30 days after receiving the request.

(f) Not later than 60 days after receiving information from the manufacturer under subsection (b) or subsection (e), the commission shall confidentially issue a determination on whether the manufacturer's pricing of an eligible drug substantially exceeds the commission's proposed value of the drug. If the commission determines that the manufacturer's pricing of an eligible drug substantially exceeds the proposed value of the drug, the commission shall confidentially notify the manufacturer, in writing, of its determination and may require the manufacturer to enter into an access and affordability improvement plan under section 22.

(g) Records disclosed by a manufacturer under this section shall: (i) be accompanied by an attestation that all information provided is true and correct; (ii) not be public records under clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4 or under chapter 66; and (iii) remain confidential; provided, however, that the commission may produce reports summarizing any findings; provided further, that any such report shall not be in a form that identifies specific prices charged for or rebate amounts associated with drugs by a manufacturer or in a manner that is likely to compromise the financial, competitive or proprietary nature of the information.

Any request for further information made by the commission under subsection (e) or any determination issued or written notification made by the commission under subsection (f) shall not be public records under said clause Twenty-sixth of said section 7 of said chapter 4 or under said chapter 66.

(h) The commission's proposed value of an eligible drug and the commission's underlying analysis of the eligible drug is not intended to be used to determine whether any

individual patient meets prior authorization or utilization management criteria for the eligible drug. The proposed value and underlying analysis shall not be the sole factor in determining whether a drug is included in a formulary or whether the drug is subject to step therapy.

(i) If the manufacturer fails to timely comply with the commission's request for records under subsection (b) or subsection (e), or otherwise knowingly obstructs the commission's ability to issue its determination under subsection (f), including, but not limited to, by providing incomplete, false or misleading information, the commission may impose appropriate sanctions against the manufacturer, including reasonable monetary penalties not to exceed $500,000, in each instance. The commission shall seek to promote compliance with this section and shall only impose a civil penalty on the manufacturer as a last resort. Penalties collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund established in section 2EEEEEE of chapter 29.

(j) The commission shall adopt any written policies, procedures or regulations that the commission determines are necessary to effectuate the purpose of this section.

Section 22. (a) The commission shall establish procedures to assist manufacturers in filing and implementing an access and affordability improvement plan.

Upon providing written notice provided under subsection (f) of section 21, the commission may require that a manufacturer whose pricing of an eligible drug substantially exceeds the commission's proposed value of the drug file an access and affordability improvement plan with the commission. Not later than 45 days after receipt of a notice under said subsection (f) of said section 21, a manufacturer shall: (i) file an access and affordability

improvement plan; or (ii) provide written notice declining participation in the access and affordability improvement plan.

(b) An access and affordability improvement plan shall: (i) be generated by the manufacturer; (ii) identify the reasons for the manufacturer's drug price; and (iii) include, but not be limited to, specific strategies, adjustments and action steps the manufacturer proposes to implement to address the cost of the eligible drug in order to improve the accessibility and affordability of the eligible drug for patients and the state's health system. The proposed access and affordability improvement plan shall include specific identifiable and measurable expected outcomes and a timetable for implementation. The timetable for an access and affordability improvement plan shall not exceed 18 months.

(c) The commission shall approve any access and affordability improvement plan that it determines: (i) is reasonably likely to address the cost of an eligible drug in order to substantially improve the accessibility and affordability of the eligible drug for patients and the state's health system; and (ii) has a reasonable expectation for successful implementation.

(d) If the commission determines that the proposed access and affordability improvement plan is unacceptable or incomplete, the commission may provide consultation on the criteria that have not been met and may allow an additional time period of not more than 30 calendar days for resubmission; provided, however, that all aspects of the access plan shall be proposed by the manufacturer and the commission shall not require specific elements for approval.

(e) Upon approval of the proposed access and affordability improvement plan, the commission shall notify the manufacturer to begin immediate implementation of the access and affordability improvement plan. Public notice shall be provided by the commission on its

website, identifying that the manufacturer is implementing an access and affordability improvement plan; provided, however, that upon the successful completion of the access and affordability improvement plan, the identity of the manufacturer shall be removed from the commission's website. All manufacturers implementing an approved access improvement plan shall be subject to additional reporting requirements and compliance monitoring as determined by the commission. The commission shall provide assistance to the manufacturer in the successful implementation of the access and affordability improvement plan.

(f) All manufacturers shall work in good faith to implement the access and affordability improvement plan. At any point during the implementation of the access and affordability improvement plan, the manufacturer may file amendments to the access improvement plan, subject to approval of the commission.

(g) At the conclusion of the timetable established in the access and affordability improvement plan, the manufacturer shall report to the commission regarding the outcome of the access and affordability improvement plan. If the commission determines that the access and affordability improvement plan was unsuccessful, the commission shall: (i) extend the implementation timetable of the existing access and affordability improvement plan; (ii) approve amendments to the access and affordability improvement plan as proposed by the manufacturer; (iii) require the manufacturer to submit a new access and affordability improvement plan; or (iv) waive or delay the requirement to file any additional access and affordability improvement plans.

(h) The commission shall submit a recommendation for proposed legislation to the joint committee on health care financing if the commission determines that further legislative

authority is needed to assist manufacturers with the implementation of access and affordability improvement plans or to otherwise ensure compliance with this section.

(i) An access and affordability improvement plan under this section shall remain confidential in accordance with section 2A.

(j) The commission may assess a civil penalty to a manufacturer of not more than $500,000, in each instance, if the commission determines that the manufacturer: (i) declined or willfully neglected to file an access and affordability improvement plan with the commission under subsection (a); (ii) failed to file an acceptable access and affordability improvement plan in good faith with the commission; (iii) failed to implement the access and affordability improvement plan in good faith; or (iv) knowingly failed to provide information required by this section to the commission or knowingly falsified the information. The commission shall seek to promote compliance with this section and shall only impose a civil penalty as a last resort. Penalties collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund established in section 2EEEEEE of chapter 29.

(k) If a manufacturer declines to enter into an access and affordability improvement plan under this section, the commission may publicly post the proposed value of the eligible drug, hold a public hearing on the proposed value of the eligible drug and solicit public comment. The manufacturer shall appear and testify at the public hearing held on the eligible drug's proposed value. Upon the conclusion of a public hearing under this subsection, the commission shall issue recommendations on ways to reduce the cost of an eligible drug for the purpose of improving patient access to the eligible drug. The recommendations shall be publicly posted on the commission's website and provided to the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, the

joint committee on health care financing and the house and senate committees on ways and means.

If a manufacturer is deemed to not be acting in good faith to develop an acceptable or complete access and affordability improvement plan, the commission may publicly post the proposed value of the eligible drug, hold a public hearing on the proposed value of the eligible drug and solicit public comment. The manufacturer shall appear and testify at any hearing held on the eligible drug's proposed value. Upon the conclusion of a public hearing under this subsection, the commission shall issue recommendations on ways to reduce the cost of an eligible drug for the purpose of improving patient access to the eligible drug. The recommendations shall be publicly posted on the commission's website and provided to the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, the joint committee on health care financing and the house and senate committees on ways and means.

Before making a determination that the manufacturer is not acting in good faith, the commission shall send a written notice to the manufacturer that the commission shall deem the manufacturer to not be acting in good faith if the manufacturer does not submit an acceptable access and affordability improvement plan within 30 days of receipt of notice; provided, however, that the commission shall not send a notice under this paragraph within 120 calendar days from the date that the commission notified the manufacturer of its requirement to enter into the access and affordability improvement plan.

(l) The commission shall promulgate regulations necessary to implement this section.

Section 23. Every 2 years, the commission, in consultation with the center for health information and analysis, the group insurance commission, the office of Medicaid and the

division of insurance shall evaluate the impact of section 17T of chapter 32A, section 10R of chapter 118E, section 47UU of chapter 175, section 8VV of chapter 176A, section 4VV of chapter 176B and section 4NN of chapter 176G on the effects of capping co-payments and eliminating deductible and co-insurance requirements for those drugs for individuals with diabetes, asthma and chronic heart conditions on health care access and system cost, including, but not limited to: (i) utilization rates of the drugs selected pursuant to section 10R of chapter 118E, section 47UU of chapter 175, section 8VV of chapter 176A, section 4VV of chapter 176B and section 4NN of chapter 176G; (ii) an analysis of the use of those drugs, broken down by patient demographics, geographic region and, where applicable, delivery device; (iii) annual plan costs and member premiums; (iv) the average price of those drugs; (v) the average price of those drugs net of rebates or discounts received by or accrued directly or indirectly by health insurance carriers; (vi) average and total out-of-pocket expenditures on delivery devices used for those drugs and glucose monitoring tests that are not included as part of the underlying drug prescription; (vii) an analysis of the impact of capping co-payments and eliminating deductible and co-insurance requirements for those drugs on patient access to and cost of care by patient demographics and geographic region; and (viii) any barriers to accessing those drugs for individuals with the conditions for which those drugs are prescribed and policy recommendations for resolving such barriers. This section shall also apply to selected continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the continuous glucose monitoring system of which the component is a part and delivery devices, when applicable.

Biennially, not later than November 30, the commission shall file a report of its findings with the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, the chairs of the joint committee on

public health, the chairs of the joint committee on health care financing and the chairs of house and senate committees on ways and means.

SECTION 22. Section 1 of chapter 12C of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the definition of "Ambulatory surgical center services" the following 3 definitions:-

"Average manufacturer price", the average price paid to a manufacturer for a drug in the commonwealth by a: (i) wholesaler for drugs distributed to pharmacies; and (ii) pharmacy that purchases drugs directly from the manufacturer.

"Biosimilar", a drug that is produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(k)(3).

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the carrier as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

SECTION 23. Said section 1 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the definition of "General health supplies, care or rehabilitative services and accommodations" the following definition:-

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 that was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the carrier as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

SECTION 24. Said section 1 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the definition of "Patient-centered medical home" the following 2 definitions:-

"Pharmaceutical manufacturing company", an entity engaged in the: (i) production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of prescription drugs, directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis; or (ii) packaging, repackaging, labeling, relabeling or distribution of prescription drugs; provided, however, that "pharmaceutical manufacturing company" shall not include a wholesale drug distributor licensed under section 36B of chapter 112 or a retail pharmacist registered under section 39 of said chapter 112.

"Pharmacy benefit manager", a person, business or other entity, however organized, that, directly or through a subsidiary, provides pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs and devices on behalf of a health benefit plan sponsor, including, but not limited to, a self-

insurance plan, labor union or other third-party payer; provided, however, that pharmacy benefit management services shall include, but not be limited to: (i) the processing and payment of claims for prescription drugs; (ii) the performance of drug utilization review; (iii) the processing of drug prior authorization requests; (iv) pharmacy contracting; (v) the adjudication of appeals or grievances related to prescription drug coverage contracts; (vi) formulary administration; (vii) drug benefit design; (viii) mail and specialty drug pharmacy services; (ix) cost containment; (x) clinical, safety and adherence programs for pharmacy services; and (xi) managing the cost of covered prescription drugs; provided further, that "pharmacy benefit manager" shall include a health benefit plan sponsor that does not contract with a pharmacy benefit manager and manages its own prescription drug benefits unless specifically exempted by the commission.

SECTION 25. Said section 1 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by adding the following definition:-

"Wholesale acquisition cost", shall have the same meaning as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1395w-3a(c)(6)(B).

SECTION 26. Section 3 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "organizations", in lines 13 and 14, the following words:- , pharmaceutical manufacturing companies, pharmacy benefit managers.

SECTION 27. Said section 3 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in line 24, the words "and payer" and inserting in place thereof the following words:- , payer, pharmaceutical manufacturing company and pharmacy benefit manager.

SECTION 28. Section 5 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out, in lines 11 and 12, the words “and public health care payers” and inserting in place thereof the following words:- , public health care payers, pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and pharmacy benefit managers.

SECTION 29. Said section 5 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in line 15, the words “and affected payers” and inserting in place thereof the following words:- affected payers, affected pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and affected pharmacy benefit managers.

SECTION 30. The first paragraph of section 7 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby amended by adding the following sentence:- Each pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturing company and pharmacy benefit manager shall pay to the commonwealth an amount for the estimated expenses of the center and for the other purposes described in this chapter.

SECTION 31. Said section 7 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in lines 8 and 42, the figure “33” and inserting in place thereof, in each instance, the following figure:- 25.

SECTION 32. Said section 7 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by adding the following paragraph:-

The assessed amount for pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturing companies and pharmacy benefit managers shall be not less than 25 per cent of the amount appropriated by the general court for the expenses of the center minus amounts collected from: (i) filing fees; (ii) fees and charges generated by the commission's publication or dissemination

of reports and information; and (iii) federal matching revenues received for these expenses or received retroactively for expenses of predecessor agencies. A pharmacy benefit manager that is also a surcharge payor subject to the preceding paragraph and manages its own prescription drug benefits shall not be subject to additional assessment under this paragraph.

SECTION 33. Said chapter 12C is hereby further amended by inserting after section 10 the following section:-

Section 10A. (a) The center shall promulgate regulations necessary to ensure the uniform reporting of information from pharmaceutical manufacturing companies to enable the center to analyze: (i) year-over-year changes in wholesale acquisition cost and average manufacturer price for prescription drug products; (ii) year-over-year trends in net expenditures; (iii) net expenditures on subsets of biosimilar, brand name and generic drugs identified by the center; (iv) trends in estimated aggregate drug rebates, discounts or other remuneration paid or provided by a pharmaceutical manufacturing company to a pharmacy benefit manager, wholesaler, distributor, health carrier client, health plan sponsor or pharmacy in connection with utilization of the pharmaceutical drug products offered by the pharmaceutical manufacturing company; (v) discounts provided by a pharmaceutical manufacturing company to a consumer in connection with utilization of the pharmaceutical drug products offered by the pharmaceutical manufacturing company, including any discount, rebate, product voucher, coupon or other reduction in a consumer's out-of-pocket expenses including co-payments and deductibles under section 3 of chapter 175H; (vi) research and development costs as a percentage of revenue; (vii) annual marketing and advertising costs, identifying costs for direct-to-consumer advertising; (viii) annual profits over the most recent 5-year period; (ix) disparities between prices charged to

purchasers in the commonwealth and purchasers outside of the United States; and (x) any other information deemed necessary by the center.

The center shall require the submission of available data and other information from pharmaceutical manufacturing companies including, but not limited to: (i) wholesale acquisition costs and average manufacturer prices for prescription drug products as identified by the center; (ii) true net typical prices charged to pharmacy benefits managers by payor type for prescription drug products identified by the center, net of any rebate or other payments from the manufacturer to the pharmacy benefits manager and from the pharmacy benefits manager to the manufacturer; (iii) aggregate, company-level research and development costs to the extent attributable to a specific product and other relevant capital expenditures for the most recent year for which final audited data is available for prescription drug products as identified by the center; (iv) annual marketing and advertising expenditure; (v) the total amount of federal and state tax credits, incentives, grants and other subsidies provided to the manufacturer over the previous 10 calendar years that have been used to assist in the research and development of eligible drugs; and (vi) a description, absent proprietary information and written in plain language, of factors that contributed to reported changes in wholesale acquisition costs, net prices and average manufacturer prices for prescription drug products as identified by the center.

(b) The center shall promulgate regulations necessary to ensure the uniform reporting of information from pharmacy benefit managers to enable the center to analyze: (i) trends in estimated aggregate drug rebates and other drug price reductions, if any, provided by a pharmacy benefit manager to a health carrier client or health plan sponsor or passed through from a pharmacy benefit manager to a health carrier client or health plan sponsor in connection with utilization of drugs in the commonwealth offered through the pharmacy benefit manager and a

measure of lives covered by each health carrier client or health plan sponsor in the commonwealth; (ii) pharmacy benefit manager practices with regard to drug rebates and other drug price reductions, if any, provided by a pharmacy benefit manager to a health carrier client or health plan sponsor or to consumers in the commonwealth or passed through from a pharmacy benefit manager to a health carrier client or health plan sponsor or to consumers in the commonwealth; and (iii) any other information deemed necessary by the center.

The center shall require the submission of available data and other information from pharmacy benefit managers including, but not limited to: (i) true net typical prices paid by pharmacy benefits managers for prescription drug products identified by the center, net of any rebate or other payments from the manufacturer to the pharmacy benefit manager and from the pharmacy benefit manager to the manufacturer; (ii) the amount of all rebates that the pharmacy benefit manager received from all pharmaceutical manufacturing companies: (A) for all health carrier clients in the aggregate; (B) for each health carrier client or health plan sponsor individually; and (C) by drug, for 30 of the most utilized drugs in the commonwealth as determined by the center; (iii) the administrative fees that the pharmacy benefit manager received from all health carrier clients or health plan sponsors in the aggregate and for each health carrier client or health plans sponsors individually; (iv) the aggregate amount of rebates a pharmacy benefit manager: (A) retains based on its contractual arrangement with each health plan client or health plan sponsor individually; and (B) passes through to each health care client individually; (v) the aggregate amount of all retained rebates that the pharmacy benefit manager received from all pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and did not pass through to each pharmacy benefit manager’s health carrier client or health plan sponsor individually; (vi) the percentage of contracts that a pharmacy benefit manager holds where the pharmacy benefit

manager: (A) retains all rebates; (B) passes all rebates through to the client; and (C) shares rebates with the client; and (vii) other information as determined by the center, including, but not limited to, pharmacy benefit manager practices related to spread pricing, administrative fees, claw backs and formulary placement.

(c) Except as specifically provided otherwise by the center or under this chapter, data collected by the center pursuant to this section from pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and pharmacy benefit managers shall not be a public record under clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4 or under chapter 66.

SECTION 34. Said chapter 12C is hereby further amended by striking out section 11, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following section:-

Section 11. The center shall ensure the timely reporting of information required under sections 8, 9, 10 and 10A. The center shall notify private health care payers, providers, provider organizations, pharmacy benefit managers, pharmaceutical manufacturing companies and their parent organization and other affiliates of any applicable reporting deadlines. The center shall notify, in writing, a private health care payer, provider, provider organization, pharmacy benefit manager or pharmaceutical manufacturing company and their parent organization and other affiliates, that has failed to meet a reporting deadline of such failure and that failure to respond within 2 weeks of the receipt of the notice shall result in penalties. The center shall assess a penalty against a private health care payer, provider, provider organization, pharmacy benefit manager or pharmaceutical manufacturing company and their parent organization and other affiliates, that fails, without just cause, to provide the requested information, including subsets of the requested information, within 2 weeks following receipt of the written notice required under

this section, of not more than $2,000 per week for each week of delay after the 2-week period following receipt of the notice. Amounts collected under this section shall be deposited in the Healthcare Payment Reform Fund established in section 100 of chapter 194 of the acts of 2011. The center may promulgate regulations to define “just cause” for the purpose of this section.

SECTION 35. Section 12 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out, in line 2, the words “and 10” and inserting in place thereof the following words:- , 10 and 10A.

SECTION 36. Subsection (a) of section 16 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in place thereof the following sentence:- The center shall publish an annual report based on the information submitted under: (i) sections 8, 9, 10 and 10A concerning health care provider, provider organization, private and public health care payer, pharmaceutical manufacturing company and pharmacy benefit manager costs and cost and price trends; (ii) section 13 of chapter 6D relative to market power reviews; and (iii) section 15 of said chapter 6D relative to quality data.

SECTION 37. Said section 16 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out, in line 18, the words:- “in the aggregate”.

SECTION 38. Said section 16 of said chapter 12C, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by inserting after the second paragraph the following paragraph:-

As part of its annual report, the center shall report on prescription drug utilization and spending for pharmaceutical drugs provided in an outpatient setting or sold in a retail setting for private and public health care payers, including, but not limited to, information sufficient to show the: (i) highest utilization drugs; (ii) drugs with the greatest increases in utilization; (iii)

drugs that are most impactful on plan spending, net of rebates; and (iv) drugs with the highest year-over-year price increases, net of rebates. The report shall not contain any data that is likely to compromise the financial, competitive or proprietary nature of the information contained in the report. The report shall be published on the website of the center.

SECTION 39. Section 13 of chapter 17 of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:-

(f) As used in this subsection, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Public health essential drug", a prescription drug, biologic or biosimilar approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that: (i) appears on the Model List of Essential Medicines most recently adopted by the World Health Organization; (ii) is selected pursuant to section 17T of chapter 32A, section 10R of chapter 118E, section 47UU of chapter 175, section 8VV of chapter 176A, section 4VV of chapter 176B and section 4NN of chapter 176G; or (iii) is deemed an essential medicine by the commission due to its efficacy in treating a life-threatening health condition or a chronic health condition that substantially impairs an individual's ability to engage in activities of daily living or because limited access to a certain population would pose a public health challenge. "Public health essential drug" shall also include all continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the continuous glucose monitoring system of which the component is a part and delivery devices selected pursuant to section 17T of chapter 32A, section 10R of chapter 118E, section 47UU of chapter 175, section 8VV of chapter 176A, section 4VV of chapter 176B and section 4NN of chapter 176G.

The commission shall identify and publish a list of public health essential drugs. The list shall be updated not less than annually and be made publicly available on the department's website; provided, however, that the commission may provide an interim listing of a public health essential drug prior to an annual update. The commission shall notify and forward a copy of the list to the health policy commission established under chapter 6D.

SECTION 40. Chapter 29 of the General Laws is hereby amending by inserting after section 2DDDDDD the following section:-

2EEEEEE. (a) There shall be a Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund. The secretary of health and human services shall administer the fund and shall make expenditures from the fund, without further appropriation, to provide financial assistance to residents of the commonwealth for the cost of prescription drugs through the prescription drug costs assistance program established under section 245 of chapter 111. For the purpose of this section, "prescription drug" shall include the prescription drug and any drug delivery device needed to administer the drug that is not included as part of the underlying drug prescription.

The fund shall consist of: (i) revenue from appropriations or other money authorized by the general court and specifically designated to be credited to the fund; and (ii) funds from public or private sources, including, but not limited to, gifts, grants, donations, rebates and settlements received by the commonwealth that are specifically designated to be credited to the fund. Money remaining in the fund at the close of a fiscal year shall not revert to the General Fund and shall be available for expenditure in the following fiscal year.

(b) Annually, not later than March 1, the secretary shall report on the fund's activities detailing expenditures from the previous calendar year. The report shall include: (i) the number

of individuals who received financial assistance from the fund; (ii) the breakdown of fund recipients by race, gender, age range, geographic region and income level; (iii) a list of all prescription drugs that were covered by money from the fund; and (iv) the total cost savings received by all fund recipients and the cost savings broken down by race, gender, age range and income level. The report shall be submitted to the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, senate and house committees on ways and means and the joint committee on health care financing; provided, however, that annually, not later than March 1, the report shall be published on the website of the executive office of health and human services.

(c) The secretary shall promulgate regulations or issue other guidance for the expenditure of the funds under this section.

SECTION 41. Chapter 32A of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 17S the following section:-

Section 17T. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

“Brand name drug”, a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of

1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the health benefit plan as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system", a system to continuously sense, transmit and display blood glucose levels.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system component", a component of a system to continuously monitor blood glucose levels such as a sensor, transmitter or display.

"Delivery device", a device that: (i) is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug; and (ii) an individual can obtain with a prescription.

"Diabetes treatment supplies", supplies for the treatment of diabetes including, but not limited to, syringes, needles, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitoring strips for home use, strips to calibrate continuous blood glucose monitors, urine glucose strips, ketone strips, lancets, adhesive skin patches, insulin pump supplies, voice-synthesizers for blood glucose monitors for use by the legally blind and visual magnifying aids for use by the legally blind; provided, however, that "diabetes treatment supplies" shall not include a brand name drug, a generic drug, a continuous glucose monitoring system component, or a delivery device.

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the health benefit plan as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Separate delivery device", a device that is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug and that can be obtained with a prescription separate from, or in addition to, the brand name drug or generic drug that the device delivers.

(b) The commission shall select 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug used to treat each of the following chronic conditions: (i) diabetes; (ii) asthma; and (iii) the 3 most prevalent heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color, as determined by the center for health information analysis; provided, however, that for diabetes, the commission shall also select a continuous glucose monitoring system component.

The commission shall select insulin as the drug used to treat diabetes. In selecting 1 insulin brand name drug and 1 insulin generic drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed, subject to such generic drug's availability.

(c) In selecting the 1 generic drug, the 1 brand name drug and the delivery device, when applicable, used to treat each chronic condition pursuant to subsection (b), the commission shall select a drug that is among the top 3 of the commission's most prescribed or of the highest volume for the chronic condition and shall consider whether the drug is:

(i) of clear benefit and strongly supported by clinical evidence;

(ii) likely to reduce hospitalizations or emergency department visits, reduce future exacerbations of illness progression or improve quality of life;

(iii) relatively low cost when compared to the cost of an acute illness or incident prevented or delayed by the use of the service, treatment or drug;

(iv) at low risk for overutilization, abuse, addiction, diversion or fraud;

(v) likely to have a considerable financial impact on individual patients by reducing or eliminating patient cost-sharing pursuant to this section; and

(vi) likely to enhance equity in disproportionately impacted demographic groups, including people of color.

(d) The continuous glucose monitoring system component shall be selected in the same manner in which the 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug are selected.

(e)(1) The commission shall provide coverage for the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). Coverage for the selected generic drugs shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible. Coverage for selected brand name drugs shall not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance and any co-payment shall not exceed $25 per 30-day supply; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent co-payments for a 30-day supply of the selected brand name drugs from being reduced below the amount specified in this section.

(2) If use of a brand name drug or generic drug that the commission selects requires a separate delivery device, the commission shall select a delivery device for that drug in accordance with the criteria established in subsection (c) for selecting brand name drugs and generic drugs, to the extent possible. The commission shall provide coverage for the delivery device and the delivery device shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(3) The commission shall provide coverage for the continuous glucose monitoring system component selected pursuant to subsection (b) and all components of the blood glucose monitoring system of which the selected component is a part. All components of the applicable continuous glucose monitoring system shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(4) The commission shall provide coverage for necessary diabetes treatment supplies. Such supplies shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(f) A member and their prescribing health care provider shall have access to a clear, readily accessible and convenient process to request to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class in place of a brand name drug or generic drug selected under subsection (b). Such request for an exception shall be granted if: (i) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are contraindicated or will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member; (ii) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are expected to be ineffective based on the known clinical characteristics of the member and the known characteristics of the prescription drug regimen; (iii) the member or prescribing health care provider: (A) has provided documentation to the commission establishing that the member has previously tried the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) ; and (B) such prescription drug was discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect or an adverse event; or (iv) the member or prescribing health care provider has provided documentation to the commission establishing that the member: (A) is stable on a prescription drug prescribed by the health care provider; and (B) switching drugs will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical

or mental harm to the member. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(g) The commission shall implement a continuity of coverage policy for members that are new to the commission, which shall provide coverage for a 90-day fill of a United States Food and Drug Administration-approved drug reimbursed through a pharmacy benefit that the member has already been prescribed and on which the member is stable, upon documentation by the member's prescriber, and which was selected by the member's previous payer pursuant to subsection (b); provided, however, that the commission shall not apply any greater deductible, co-insurance, co-payments or out-of-pocket limits than would otherwise apply to other drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b) by the plan; and provided further, that the commission shall provide a member or their prescribing health care provider with information regarding the request pursuant to subsection (f) within 30 days of a member or their health care provider contacting the commission to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class as the drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(h) Upon granting a request pursuant to subsection (f) or implementing a continuity of coverage pursuant to subsection (g), the commission shall provide coverage for the prescription drug, continuous glucose monitoring system component or delivery device prescribed by the member's health care provider at the same cost as required under subsection (e). A denial of an exception shall be eligible for appeal by a member.

(i) The commission shall grant or deny a request pursuant to subsection (f) or (g) not more than 3 business days following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment; provided, however, that if additional delay would result in significant risk to the member's health or well-being, the commission shall respond not more than 24 hours following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment. If a response by the commission is not received within the time required under this subsection, an exception shall be deemed granted.

(j) The commission shall make changes in selected drugs not more than annually and shall provide notice to the division of insurance not less than 90 days before making changes to the selected drugs and an explanation of such changes. Upon verification by the division of insurance that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in subsection (c), the commission shall provide notice to its members not less than 30 days before any changes to the selected drugs are made. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices, in the same manner in which it applies to drugs.

(k) The commission shall make public the drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the system of which the component is a part and delivery devices selected pursuant to this section.

(l) If a high deductible health plan subject to this section is used to establish a savings account that is tax-exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code, the provisions of this section shall apply to the plan to the maximum extent possible without causing the account to lose its tax-exempt status.

SECTION 42. Chapter 111 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding the following section:-

Section 245. (a) The department shall establish and administer a prescription drug cost assistance program, which shall be funded by the Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund established in section 2EEEEEE of chapter 29. The program shall provide financial assistance for prescription drugs used to treat: (i) chronic respiratory conditions, including, but not limited to, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma; (ii) chronic heart conditions, including, but not limited to, those heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color; (iii) diabetes; and (iv) any other chronic condition identified by the department that disproportionately impacts a particular demographic group, including people of color; provided, however, that "prescription drug" shall include the prescription drug and any drug delivery device needed to administer the drug that is not included as part of the underlying drug prescription. Financial assistance shall cover the cost of any copayment, coinsurance and deductible for the prescription drug for an individual who is eligible for the program.

(b) An individual shall be eligible for the program if the individual: (i) is a resident of the commonwealth; (ii) has a current prescription from a health care provider for a drug that is used to treat a chronic condition listed in subsection (a); (iii) has a family income of not more than 500 per cent of the federal poverty level; and (iv) is not enrolled in MassHealth.

(c) The department shall create an application process, which shall be available electronically and in hard copy form, to determine whether an individual meets the program eligibility requirements under subsection (b). The department shall determine an applicant's eligibility and notify the applicant of the department's determination within 10 business days of

receiving the application. If necessary for its determination, the department may request additional information from the applicant; provided, however, that the department shall notify the applicant within 5 business days of receipt of the original application as to what specific additional information is being requested. If additional information is requested, the department shall, within 3 business days of receipt of the additional information, determine the applicant's eligibility and notify said applicant of the department's determination.

If the department determines that an applicant is not eligible for the program, the department shall notify the applicant and shall include in said notification the specific reasons why the applicant is not eligible. The applicant may appeal this determination to the department within 30 days of receiving such notification.

If the department determines that an applicant is eligible for the program, the department shall provide the applicant with a prescription drug cost assistance program identification card, which shall indicate the applicant's eligibility; provided, however, that the program identification card shall include, but not be limited to, the applicant's full name and the full name of the prescription drug that the applicant is eligible to receive under the program without having to pay a co-payment, co-insurance or deductible. An applicant's program identification card shall be valid for 12 months and shall be renewable upon a redetermination of program eligibility.

(d) An individual with a valid program identification card may present such card at any pharmacy in the commonwealth and, upon presentation of such card, the pharmacy shall fill the individual's prescription and provide the prescribed drug to the individual without requiring the individual to pay a co-payment, co-insurance or deductible; provided, however, that the pharmacy shall be reimbursed by the Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund established

in section 2EEEEEE of chapter 29 in a manner determined by the department, in an amount equal to what the pharmacy would have received had the individual been required to pay a co-payment, co-insurance or deductible.

(e) The department, in collaboration with the division of insurance, board of registration in pharmacy and stakeholders representing consumers, pharmacists, providers, hospitals and carriers, shall develop and implement a plan to educate consumers, pharmacists, providers, hospitals and carriers regarding eligibility for and enrollment in the program under this section. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, appropriate staff training, notices provided to consumers at the pharmacy and a designated website with information for consumers, pharmacists and other health care professionals.

(f) The department shall compile a report detailing information about the program from the previous calendar year. The report shall include: (i) the number of applications received, approved, denied and appealed; (ii) the total number of applicants approved, and the number of applicants approved broken down by race, gender, age range and income level; (iii) a list of all prescription drugs that qualify for the program under subsection (b) and a list of prescription drugs for which applicants actually received financial assistance; and (iv) the total cost savings received by all approved applicants and the cost savings broken down by race, gender, age range and income level. The report shall be submitted annually, not later than March 1, to the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, the house and senate committees on ways and means and the joint committee on health care financing; provided, however, that annually, not later than March 1, the report shall be published on the website of the department.

(g) The department shall promulgate regulations or issue guidance for the implementation and enforcement of this section.

SECTION 43. Chapter 112 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 39J the following section:-

Section 39K. (a) For the purposes of this section, “specialty pharmacy” may include any pharmacy engaged in the dispensing of specialty drugs as defined by the board.

The board shall establish a specialty pharmacy licensure category for pharmacies that ship, mail, sell or dispense specialty drugs into, within or from the commonwealth. The board shall ensure that all shipments of specialty pharmaceutical drugs from in-state pharmacies to out-of-state destinations comply with the licensing procedures applicable to pharmacies in the commonwealth.

(b) A specialty pharmacy shall designate a manager of record who shall disclose to the board the location, name and title of all principal managers and the name and Massachusetts license number of the designated manager of record annually and within 30 days after any change of office, corporate office or manager of record.

(c) The board shall: (i) adopt written policies or procedures or promulgate regulations that the board determines are necessary to implement this section; and (ii) establish standards for special handling, administration, quality, safety, and monitoring of specialty drugs; provided, however, that the board shall define the term “specialty drug” for the purposes of this section; and provided further, that the board shall consult with industry leaders and experts and shall base said policies, procedures or regulations on best evidence-based practices.

SECTION 44. Chapter 118E of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 10Q the following section:-

Section 10R. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the health benefit plan as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system", a system to continuously sense, transmit and display blood glucose levels.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system component", a component of a system to continuously monitor blood glucose levels such as a sensor, transmitter or display.

"Delivery device", a device that: (i) is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug; and (ii) an individual can obtain with a prescription.

"Diabetes treatment supplies", supplies for the treatment of diabetes including, but not limited to, syringes, needles, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitoring strips for home use, strips to calibrate continuous blood glucose monitors, urine glucose strips, ketone strips, lancets, adhesive skin patches, insulin pump supplies, voice-synthesizers for blood glucose monitors for use by the legally blind and visual magnifying aids for use by the legally blind; provided, however, that diabetes treatment supplies shall not include a brand name drug, a generic drug, a continuous glucose monitoring system component or a delivery device.

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the health benefit plan as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Separate delivery device", a device that is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug and that can be obtained with a prescription separate from, or in addition to, the brand name drug or generic drug that the device delivers.

(b) The division shall select 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug used to treat each of the following chronic conditions: (i) diabetes; (ii) asthma; and (iii) the 3 most prevalent heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color, determined by the center for health information analysis; provided, however, that for diabetes, the division shall also select a continuous glucose monitoring system component.

The division shall select insulin as the drug used to treat diabetes. In selecting 1 insulin brand name drug and 1 insulin generic drug, the division shall select 1 insulin brand name drug

per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed. To the extent possible, the division shall select 1 insulin generic drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed, subject to the generic drug's availability.

(c) In selecting the 1 generic drug, the 1 brand name drug and the delivery device, when applicable, used to treat each chronic condition pursuant to subsection (b), the division shall select a drug that is among the top 3 of the division's most prescribed or of the highest volume for the chronic condition and shall consider whether the drug is:

(i) of clear benefit and strongly supported by clinical evidence;

(ii) likely to reduce hospitalizations or emergency department visits, reduce future exacerbations of illness progression or improve quality of life;

(iii) relatively low cost when compared to the cost of an acute illness or incident prevented or delayed by the use of the service, treatment or drug;

(iv) at low risk for overutilization, abuse, addiction, diversion or fraud;

(v) likely to have a considerable financial impact on individual patients by reducing or eliminating patient cost-sharing pursuant to this section; and

(vi) likely to enhance equity in disproportionately impacted demographic groups, including people of color.

(d) The continuous glucose monitoring system component shall be selected in the same manner in which the 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug are selected.

(e)(1) The division shall provide coverage for the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). Coverage for the selected generic drugs shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible. Coverage for selected brand name drugs shall not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance and any co-payment per 30-day supply shall not exceed the amount established in the fourth paragraph of subsection (5) of section 25, regardless of whether the beneficiary is enrolled in managed care; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent co-payments for a 30-day supply of the selected brand name drugs from being reduced below the amount specified in this section.

(2) If use of a brand name drug or generic drug that the division selects requires a separate delivery device, the division shall select a delivery device for that drug in accordance with the criteria established in subsection (c) for selecting brand name drugs and generic drugs, to the extent possible. The division shall provide coverage for the delivery device and the delivery device shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(3) The division shall provide coverage for the continuous glucose monitoring system component selected pursuant to subsection (b) and all components of the blood glucose monitoring system of which the selected component is a part. All components of the applicable continuous glucose monitoring system shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(4) The division shall provide coverage for necessary diabetes treatment supplies. Such supplies shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(f) An enrollee and their prescribing health care provider shall have access to a clear, readily accessible and convenient process to request to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class in place of a brand name drug or generic drug selected under subsection (b). Such request for an exception shall be granted if: (i) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are contraindicated or will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the enrollee; (ii) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are expected to be ineffective based on the known clinical characteristics of the enrollee and the known characteristics of the prescription drug regimen; (iii) the member or prescribing health care provider: (A) has provided documentation to the division establishing that the enrollee has previously tried the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) while covered by the division or by a previous health insurance carrier or a health benefit plan; and (B) such prescription drug was discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect or an adverse event; or (iv) the enrollee or prescribing health care provider has provided documentation to the division establishing that the enrollee: (A) is stable on a prescription drug prescribed by the health care provider; and (B) switching drugs will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the enrollee. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(g) This section shall not apply to health plans providing coverage in the Senior Care Options program to MassHealth-only members who are ages 65 and older.

(h) The division shall implement a continuity of coverage policy for enrollees that are new to the Medicaid program, which shall provide coverage for a 90-day fill of a United States Food and Drug Administration-approved drug reimbursed through a pharmacy benefit that the member has already been prescribed and on which the member is stable, upon documentation by the member's prescriber, and which was selected by the member's previous payer pursuant to subsection (b); provided, however, that the division shall not apply any greater deductible, coinsurance, copayments or out-of-pocket limits than would otherwise apply to other drugs covered by the plan; and provided further, that the division shall provide a member or their prescribing health care provider with information regarding the request pursuant to subsection (f) within 30 days of a member or their health care provider contacting the division to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class as the drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(i) Upon granting a request pursuant to subsection (f) or implementing a continuity of coverage pursuant to subsection (h), the division shall provide coverage for the prescription drug, continuous glucose monitoring system component or delivery device prescribed by the member's health care provider at the same cost as required under subsection (e). A denial of an exception shall be eligible for appeal by a member.

(j) The division shall grant or deny a request pursuant to subsection (f) or (h) not more than 3 business days following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment; provided, however, that if additional delay would result in significant risk to the member's health or well-being, the division shall respond not more than 24 hours following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the

prescribed treatment. If a response by the division is not received within the time required under this subsection, an exception shall be deemed granted.

(k) The division shall make changes in selected drugs not more than once annually and shall provide notice to the division of insurance not less than 90 days before making changes to the selected drugs and an explanation of such changes. Upon verification by the division of insurance that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in subsection (c), the division shall provide notice to its enrollees not less than 30 days before any changes to the selected drugs are made. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices in the same manner in which it applies to drugs.

(l) The division shall make public the drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the system of which the component is a part and delivery devices selected pursuant to this section.

(m) If a high deductible health plan subject to this section is used to establish a savings account that is tax-exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code, the provisions of this section shall apply to the plan to the maximum extent possible without causing the account to lose its tax-exempt status.

SECTION 45. Chapter 175 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 47TT the following section:-

Section 47UU. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the health benefit plan as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system", a system to continuously sense, transmit and display blood glucose levels.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system component", a component of a system to continuously monitor blood glucose levels such as a sensor, transmitter or display.

"Delivery device", a device that: (i) is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug; and (ii) an individual can obtain with a prescription.

"Diabetes treatment supplies", supplies for the treatment of diabetes including, but not limited to, syringes, needles, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitoring strips for home use, strips to calibrate continuous blood glucose monitors, urine glucose strips, ketone strips, lancets, adhesive skin patches, insulin pump supplies, voice-synthesizers for blood glucose

monitors for use by the legally blind and visual magnifying aids for use by the legally blind; provided, however, that diabetes treatment supplies shall not include a brand name drug, a generic drug, a continuous glucose monitoring system component or a delivery device.

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the health benefit plan as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Separate delivery device", a device that is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug and that can be obtained with a prescription separate from, or in addition to, the brand name drug or generic drug that the device delivers.

(b) Any carrier offering a policy, contract or certificate of health insurance under this chapter shall select 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug used to treat each of the following chronic conditions: (i) diabetes; (ii) asthma; and (iii) the 3 most prevalent heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color, determined by the center for health information analysis; provided, however, that for diabetes, the carrier shall also select a continuous glucose monitoring system component.

The carrier shall select insulin as the drug used to treat diabetes. In selecting 1 insulin brand name drug and 1 insulin generic drug, the carrier shall select 1 insulin brand name drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed. To the extent possible, the carrier shall select 1 insulin generic drug

per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed, subject to such generic drug's availability.

(c) In selecting the1 generic drug, the 1 brand name drug and the delivery device, when applicable, used to treat each chronic condition pursuant to subsection (b), the carrier shall select a drug that is among the top 3 of the carrier's most prescribed or of the highest volume for the chronic condition, and shall consider whether the drug is:

(i) of clear benefit and strongly supported by clinical evidence;

(ii) likely to reduce hospitalizations or emergency department visits, reduce future exacerbations of illness progression or improve quality of life;

(iii) relatively low cost when compared to the cost of an acute illness or incident prevented or delayed by the use of the service, treatment or drug;

(iv) at low risk for overutilization, abuse, addiction, diversion or fraud;

(v) likely to have a considerable financial impact on individual patients by reducing or eliminating patient cost-sharing pursuant to this section; and

(vi) likely to enhance equity in disproportionately impacted demographic groups, including people of color.

(d) The continuous glucose monitoring system component shall be selected in the same manner in which the 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug are selected.

(e)(1) The carrier shall provide coverage for the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). Coverage for the selected generic drugs shall not be subject

to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible. Coverage for selected brand name drugs shall not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance and any co-payment shall not exceed $25 per 30-day supply; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent co-payments for a 30-day supply of the selected brand name drugs from being reduced below the amount specified in this section.

(2) If use of a brand name drug or generic drug that the carrier selects requires a separate delivery device, the carrier shall select a delivery device for that drug in accordance with the criteria established in subsection (c) for selecting brand name drugs and generic drugs, to the extent possible. The carrier shall provide coverage for the delivery device and the delivery device shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(3) The carrier shall provide coverage for the continuous glucose monitoring system component selected pursuant to subsection (b) and all components of the blood glucose monitoring system of which the selected component is a part. All components of the applicable continuous glucose monitoring system shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(4) The carrier shall provide coverage for necessary diabetes treatment supplies. Such supplies shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(f) A member and their prescribing health care provider shall have access to a clear, readily accessible and convenient process to request to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class in place of a brand name drug or generic drug

selected under subsection (b). Such request for an exception shall be granted if: (i) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are contraindicated or will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member; (ii) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are expected to be ineffective based on the known clinical characteristics of the member and the known characteristics of the prescription drug regimen; (iii) the member or prescribing health care provider: (A) has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member has previously tried the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) ; and (B) such prescription drug was discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect or an adverse event; or (iv) the member or prescribing health care provider has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member: (A) is stable on a prescription drug prescribed by the health care provider; and (B) switching drugs will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(g) The carrier shall implement a continuity of coverage policy for members that are new to the carrier, which shall provide coverage for a 90-day fill of a United States Food and Drug Administration-approved drug reimbursed through a pharmacy benefit that the member has already been prescribed and on which the member is stable, upon documentation by the member's prescriber, and which was selected by the member's previous payer pursuant to subsection (b); provided, however, that a carrier shall not apply any greater deductible, coinsurance, copayments or out-of-pocket limits than would otherwise apply to other drugs covered by the plan; and provided further, that the carrier shall provide a member or their prescribing health care provider with information regarding the request pursuant to subsection (f)

within 30 days of a member or their health care provider contacting the carrier to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class as the drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(h) Upon granting a request pursuant to subsection (f) or implementing a continuity of coverage pursuant to subsection (g), the carrier shall provide coverage for the prescription drug, continuous glucose monitoring system component or delivery device prescribed by the member's health care provider at the same cost as required under subsection (e). A denial of an exception shall be eligible for appeal by a member.

(i) The carrier shall grant or deny a request pursuant to subsection (f) or (g) not more than 3 business days following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment; provided, however, that if additional delay would result in significant risk to the member's health or well-being, the carrier shall respond not more than 24 hours following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment. If a response by the carrier is not received within the time required under this subsection, an exception shall be deemed granted.

(j) The carrier shall make changes in selected drugs not more than once annually and shall provide notice to the division of insurance not less than 90 days before making changes to the selected drugs and an explanation of such changes. Upon verification by the division of insurance that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in subsection (c), the carrier shall provide notice to its members not less than 30 days before any changes to the selected drugs are

made. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices in the same manner in which it applies to drugs.

(k) The carrier shall make public the drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the system of which the component is a part and delivery devices selected pursuant to this section.

(l) If a high deductible health plan subject to this section is used to establish a savings account that is tax-exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code, the provisions of this section shall apply to the plan to the maximum extent possible without causing the account to lose its tax-exempt status.

SECTION 45A. Said chapter 175 of the General Laws is hereby further amended by inserting after section 47UU, inserted by section 45, the following section:-

Section 47VV. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

“340B drug”, a drug that has been subject to any offer for reduced prices by a manufacturer pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 256b and is purchased by a 340B grantee as defined in this section.

“340B grantee”, a federally qualified health center, a non-state, government public safety net hospital system established pursuant to chapter 147 of the acts of 1996 or a non-profit acute care hospital in the commonwealth that received not less than 60 per cent of its gross patient service revenue in fiscal year 2021 from government payers, including Medicare, MassHealth and the Health Safety Net Trust Fund based on the hospital’s fiscal year 2021 cost report and that

is also authorized to participate in the federal drug discount program under 42 U.S.C 256b, including its pharmacies or any contracted pharmacy.

"Distributor", a person engaged in the sale, distribution or delivery, at wholesale, of drugs or medicines within the commonwealth, including entities operating outside of the commonwealth that cause deliveries of drugs or medicines to be made within the commonwealth.

"Federally qualified health center", an entity receiving a grant under 42 U.S.C. 254(b).

"Manufacturer", an entity engaged in the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of prescription drugs or medical devices, either directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, or any entity engaged in the packaging, repackaging, labeling, relabeling or distribution of prescription drugs.

"Pharmacy", an entity engaged in the drug business, as defined in section 37 of chapter 112, or engaged in the practice of compounding to fulfill a practitioner prescription.

(b) A manufacturer or distributor shall not:

(i) deny, restrict, prohibit, or otherwise interfere with, either directly or indirectly, the acquisition of a 340B drug by, or delivery of a 340B drug to, a pharmacy that is under contract with a 340B grantee and is authorized under such contract to receive and dispense 340B drugs on behalf of the covered entity unless such receipt is prohibited by the United States Department of Health and Human Services; or

(ii) interfere with a contract between a pharmacy and a 340B grantee.

(c) The commission of any act prohibited under subsection (b) of this section shall constitute an unfair or deceptive practice within the meaning of section 2 of chapter 93A. Each commission of a prohibited act shall constitute a separate violation.

(d) The attorney general shall have jurisdiction, consistent with the provisions of chapter 93A, to enforce the provisions of this section. The attorney general shall issue regulations to implement this chapter.

(e) The board of registration in pharmacy shall promulgate regulations to implement and enforce of this section and may investigate any complaint of a violation of this section by an individual or entity licensed by the board and may impose discipline, suspension or revocation of any such license.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed or applied to be less restrictive than any federal law as to any person or entity regulated by this section or to conflict with: (i) any applicable federal law and related regulations; or (ii) any other general law that is compatible with applicable federal law.

(g) Limited distribution of a drug required under 21 U.S.C. 355-1 shall not be a violation of this section.

SECTION 46. Section 226 of said chapter 175, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, is hereby amended by striking out subsection (a) and inserting in place thereof the following subsection:-

(a) For the purposes of this section, the term “pharmacy benefit manager” shall mean a person, business or other entity, however organized, that directly or through a subsidiary

provides pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs and devices on behalf of a health benefit plan sponsor, including, but not limited to, a self-insurance plan, labor union or other third-party payer; provided, however, that pharmacy benefit management services shall include, but not be limited to: (i) the processing and payment of claims for prescription drugs; (ii) the performance of drug utilization review; (iii) the processing of drug prior authorization requests; (iv) pharmacy contracting; (v) the adjudication of appeals or grievances related to prescription drug coverage contracts; (vi) formulary administration; (vii) drug benefit design; (viii) mail and specialty drug pharmacy services; (ix) cost containment; (x) clinical, safety and adherence programs for pharmacy services; and (xi) managing the cost of covered prescription drugs; provided further, that "pharmacy benefit manager" shall include a health benefit plan sponsor that does not contract with a pharmacy benefit manager and manages its own prescription drug benefits unless specifically exempted.

SECTION 47. Chapter 176A of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 8UU the following section:-

Section 8VV. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services

under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the health benefit plan as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system", a system to continuously sense, transmit and display blood glucose levels.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system component", a component of a system to continuously monitor blood glucose levels such as a sensor, transmitter or display.

"Delivery device", a device that: (i) is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug; and (ii) an individual can obtain with a prescription.

"Diabetes treatment supplies", supplies for the treatment of diabetes including, but not limited to, syringes, needles, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitoring strips for home use, strips to calibrate continuous blood glucose monitors, urine glucose strips, ketone strips, lancets, adhesive skin patches, insulin pump supplies, voice-synthesizers for blood glucose monitors for use by the legally blind and visual magnifying aids for use by the legally blind; provided, however, that diabetes treatment supplies shall not include a brand name drug, a generic drug, a continuous glucose monitoring system component, or a delivery device.

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962

and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the health benefit plan as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Separate delivery device", a device that is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug and that can be obtained with a prescription separate from, or in addition to, the brand name drug or generic drug that the device delivers.

(b) Any carrier offering a policy, contract or certificate of health insurance under this chapter shall select 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug used to treat each of the following chronic conditions: (i) diabetes; (ii) asthma; and (iii) the 3 most prevalent heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color, determined by the center for health information analysis; provided, however, that for diabetes, the carrier shall also select a continuous glucose monitoring system component.

The carrier shall select insulin as the drug used to treat diabetes. In selecting 1 insulin brand name drug and 1 insulin generic drug, the carrier shall select 1 insulin brand name drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed. To the extent possible, the carrier shall select 1 insulin generic drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed, subject to such generic drug's availability.

(c) In selecting the 1 generic drug, the 1 brand name drug and the delivery device, when applicable, used to treat each chronic condition pursuant to subsection (b), the carrier shall select a drug that is among the top 3 of the carrier's most prescribed or of the highest volume for the chronic condition and shall consider whether the drug is:

(i) of clear benefit and strongly supported by clinical evidence;

(ii) likely to reduce hospitalizations or emergency department visits, reduce future exacerbations of illness progression or improve quality of life;

(iii) relatively low cost when compared to the cost of an acute illness or incident prevented or delayed by the use of the service, treatment or drug;

(iv) at low risk for overutilization, abuse, addiction, diversion or fraud;

(v) likely to have a considerable financial impact on individual patients by reducing or eliminating patient cost-sharing pursuant to this section; and

(vi) likely to enhance equity in disproportionately impacted demographic groups, including people of color.

(d) The continuous glucose monitoring system component shall be selected in the same manner in which the 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug are selected.

(e)(1) The carrier shall provide coverage for the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). Coverage for the selected generic drugs shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible. Coverage for selected brand name drugs shall not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance and any co-payment shall not exceed $25 per 30-day supply; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent co-payments for a 30-day supply of the selected brand name drugs from being reduced below the amount specified in this section.

(2) If use of a brand name drug or generic drug that the carrier selects requires a separate delivery device, the carrier shall select a delivery device for that drug in accordance with the criteria established in subsection (c) for selecting brand name drugs and generic drugs, to the

extent possible. The carrier shall provide coverage for the delivery device and the delivery device shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(3) The carrier shall provide coverage for the continuous glucose monitoring system component selected pursuant to subsection (b) and all components of the blood glucose monitoring system of which the selected component is a part. All components of the applicable continuous glucose monitoring system shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(4) The carrier shall provide coverage for necessary diabetes treatment supplies. Such supplies shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(f) A member and their prescribing health care provider shall have access to a clear, readily accessible and convenient process to request to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class in place of a brand name drug or generic drug selected under subsection (b). Such request for an exception shall be granted if: (i) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) are contraindicated or will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member; (ii) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b) are expected to be ineffective based on the known clinical characteristics of the member and the known characteristics of the prescription drug regimen; (iii) the member or prescribing health care provider: (A) has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member has previously tried the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under subsection (b) ; and (B) such prescription drug was

discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect or an adverse event; or (iv) the member or prescribing health care provider has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member: (A) is stable on a prescription drug prescribed by the health care provider; and (B) switching drugs will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(g) The carrier shall implement a continuity of coverage policy for members that are new to the carrier, which shall provide coverage for a 90-day fill of a United States Food and Drug Administration-approved drug reimbursed through a pharmacy benefit that the member has already been prescribed and on which the member is stable, upon documentation by the member's prescriber, and which was selected by the member's previous payer pursuant to subsection (b); provided, however, that a carrier shall not apply any greater deductible, coinsurance, copayments or out-of-pocket limits than would otherwise apply to other drugs covered by the plan; and provided further, that the carrier shall provide a member or their prescribing health care provider with information regarding the request pursuant to subsection (f) within 30 days of a member or their health care provider contacting the carrier to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class as the drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(h) Upon granting a request pursuant to subsection (f) or implementing a continuity of coverage pursuant to subsection (g), the carrier shall provide coverage for the prescription drug, continuous glucose monitoring system component or delivery device prescribed by the member's

health care provider at the same cost as required under subsection (e). A denial of an exception shall be eligible for appeal by a member.

(i) The carrier shall grant or deny a request pursuant to subsection (f) or (g) not more than 3 business days following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment; provided, however, that if additional delay would result in significant risk to the member's health or well-being, the carrier shall respond not more than 24 hours following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment. If a response by the carrier is not received within the time required under this subsection, an exception shall be deemed granted.

(j) The carrier shall make changes in selected drugs not more than once annually and shall provide notice to the division of insurance not less than 90 days before making changes to the selected drugs and an explanation of such changes. Upon verification by the division of insurance that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in suIction (c), the carrier shall provide notice to its members not less than 30 days before any changes to the selected drugs are made. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices in the same manner in which it applies to drugs.

(k) The carrier shall make public the drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the system of which the component is a part and delivery devices selected pursuant to this section.

(l) If a high deductible health plan subject to this section is used to establish a savings account that is tax-exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code, the provisions of this

section shall apply to the plan to the maximum extent possible without causing the account to lose its tax-exempt status.

SECTION 48. Chapter 176B of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 4UU the following section:-

Section 4VV. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the health benefit plan as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system", a system to continuously sense, transmit and display blood glucose levels.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system component", a component of a system to continuously monitor blood glucose levels such as a sensor, transmitter or display.

"Delivery device", a device that: (i) is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug; and (ii) an individual can obtain with a prescription.

"Diabetes treatment supplies", supplies for the treatment of diabetes including, but not limited to, syringes, needles, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitoring strips for home use, strips to calibrate continuous blood glucose monitors, urine glucose strips, ketone strips, lancets, adhesive skin patches, insulin pump supplies, voice-synthesizers for blood glucose monitors for use by the legally blind and visual magnifying aids for use by the legally blind; provided, however, that diabetes treatment supplies shall not include a brand name drug, a generic drug, a continuous glucose monitoring system component or a delivery device.

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the health benefit plan as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Separate delivery device", a device that is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug and that can be obtained with a prescription separate from, or in addition to, the brand name drug or generic drug that the device delivers.

(b) Any carrier offering a policy, contract or certificate of health insurance under this chapter shall select 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug used to treat each of the following chronic conditions: (i) diabetes; (ii) asthma; and (iii) the 3 most prevalent heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color, determined

by the center for health information analysis; provided, however, that for diabetes, the carrier shall also select a continuous glucose monitoring system component.

The carrier shall select insulin as the drug used to treat diabetes. In selecting 1 insulin brand name drug and 1 insulin generic drug, the carrier shall select 1 insulin brand name drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed. To the extent possible, the carrier shall select 1 insulin generic drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed, subject to such generic drug's availability.

(c) In selecting the 1 generic drug, the 1 brand name drug and the delivery device, when applicable, used to treat each chronic condition pursuant to subsection (b), the carrier shall select a drug that is among the top 3 of the carrier's most prescribed or of the highest volume for the chronic condition, and shall consider whether the drug is:

(i) of clear benefit and strongly supported by clinical evidence;

(ii) likely to reduce hospitalizations or emergency department visits, reduce future exacerbations of illness progression or improve quality of life;

(iii) relatively low cost when compared to the cost of an acute illness or incident prevented or delayed by the use of the service, treatment or drug;

(iv) at low risk for overutilization, abuse, addiction, diversion or fraud;

(v) likely to have a considerable financial impact on individual patients by reducing or eliminating patient cost-sharing pursuant to this section; and

(vi) likely to enhance equity in disproportionately impacted demographic groups, including people of color.

(d) The continuous glucose monitoring system component shall be selected in the same manner in which the 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug are selected.

(e)(1) The carrier shall provide coverage for the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). Coverage for the selected generic drugs shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible. Coverage for selected brand name drugs shall not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance and any co-payment shall not exceed $25 per 30-day supply; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent co-payments for a 30-day supply of the selected brand name drugs from being reduced below the amount specified in this section.

(2) If use of a brand name drug or generic drug that the carrier selects requires a separate delivery device, the carrier shall select a delivery device for that drug in accordance with the criteria established in subsection (c) for selecting brand name drugs and generic drugs, to the extent possible. The carrier shall provide coverage for the delivery device and the delivery device shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(3) The carrier shall provide coverage for the continuous glucose monitoring system component selected pursuant to subsection (b) and all components of the blood glucose monitoring system of which the selected component is a part. All components of the applicable continuous glucose monitoring system shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(4) The carrier shall provide coverage for necessary diabetes treatment supplies. Such supplies shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(f) A member and their prescribing health care provider shall have access to a clear, readily accessible and convenient process to request to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class in place of a brand name drug or generic drug selected under subsection (b). Such request for an exception shall be granted if: (i) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b) are contraindicated or will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member; (ii) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b) are expected to be ineffective based on the known clinical characteristics of the member and the known characteristics of the prescription drug regimen; (iii) the member or prescribing health care provider: (A) has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member has previously tried the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b) while covered by the carrier or by a previous health insurance carrier or a health benefit plan; and (B) such prescription drug was discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect or an adverse event; or (iv) the member or prescribing health care provider has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member: (A) is stable on a prescription drug prescribed by the health care provider; and (B) switching drugs will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(g) The carrier shall implement a continuity of coverage policy for members that are new to the carrier, which shall provide coverage for a 90-day fill of a United States Food and Drug

Administration-approved drug reimbursed through a pharmacy benefit that the member has already been prescribed and on which the member is stable, upon documentation by the member's prescriber, and which was selected by the member's previous payer pursuant to subsection (b); provided, however, that a carrier shall not apply any greater deductible, coinsurance, copayments or out-of-pocket limits than would otherwise apply to other drugs covered by the plan; and provided further, that the carrier shall provide a member or their prescribing health care provider with information regarding the request pursuant to subsection (f) within 30 days of a member or their health care provider contacting the carrier to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class as the drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(h) Upon granting a request pursuant to subsection (f) or implementing a continuity of coverage pursuant to subsection (g), the carrier shall provide coverage for the prescription drug, continuous glucose monitoring system component or delivery device prescribed by the member's health care provider at the same cost as required under subsection (e). A denial of an exception shall be eligible for appeal by a member.

(i) The carrier shall grant or deny a request pursuant to subsection (f) or (g) not more than 3 business days following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment; provided, however, that if additional delay would result in significant risk to the member's health or well-being, the carrier shall respond not more than 24 hours following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment. If a response by the carrier is not received within the time required under this subsection, an exception shall be deemed granted.

(j) The carrier shall make changes in selected drugs not more than once annually and shall provide notice to the division of insurance not less than 90 days before making such changes to the selected drugs and an explanation of those changes. Upon verification by the division of insurance that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in subsection (c), the carrier shall provide notice to its members not less than 30 days before any changes to the selected drugs are made. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices in the same manner in which it applies to drugs.

(k) The carrier shall make public the drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the system of which the component is a part and delivery devices selected pursuant to this section.

(l) If a high deductible health plan subject to this section is used to establish a savings account that is tax-exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code, the provisions of this section shall apply to the plan to the maximum extent possible without causing the account to lose its tax-exempt status.

SECTION 49. The fourth paragraph of section 3B of chapter 176D of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the second sentence the following sentence:- Neither a carrier nor the group insurance commission may prohibit the dispensing of a specialty drug that is included in its pharmaceutical drug benefits to an insured by any network specialty pharmacy licensed under section 39K of chapter 112; provided, however, that the pharmacy: (i) agrees to the in-network reimbursement rate for the specialty drug; (ii) is able to comply with the standards for special handling, administration,

quality, safety and monitoring established under subsection (c) of said section 39K of said chapter 112; and (iii) complies with all reasonable carrier network terms and conditions for dispensing the specialty drug; provided further, that neither a carrier nor the group insurance commission may impose any terms or conditions on a specialty pharmacy licensed under said section 39K of said chapter 112 that are unreasonable or prevent the specialty pharmacy from providing the specialty drug; provided further, that the commissioner may grant a waiver exempting a carrier from the requirements of this sentence to a carrier whose percentage of members enrolled in government programs is 80 per cent or more, as indicated in the most recent enrollment data published by the center for health information and analysis; and provided further, that for the purposes of this sentence, the term "carrier" shall apply to the division of medical assistance to the extent allowed under federal law.

SECTION 50. Said section 3B of said chapter 176D, as so appearing, is hereby further amended by striking out the fifth paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:-

A carrier shall not prohibit a network pharmacy from offering and providing mail delivery services to an insured; provided, however, that the network pharmacy agrees to the reimbursement terms and conditions and discloses to the insured any delivery service fee associated with the delivery service.

SECTION 51. The eighth paragraph of said section 3B of said chapter 176D, as so appearing, is hereby amended by adding the following sentence:- The term "specialty drugs" shall mean a specialty drug as defined under section 39K of chapter 112.

SECTION 52. Chapter 176G of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 4MM the following section:-

Section 4NN. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Brand name drug", a drug that is: (i) produced or distributed pursuant to an original new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c) except for: (a) any drug approved through an application submitted under section 505(b)(2) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is pharmaceutically equivalent, as that term is defined by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to a drug approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(c); (b) an abbreviated new drug application that was approved by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(c) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 355(c), before the date of the enactment of the federal Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, Public Law 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585; or (c) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (ii) produced or distributed pursuant to a biologics license application approved under 42 U.S.C. 262(a)(2)(C); or (iii) identified by the health benefit plan as a brand name drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system", a system to continuously sense, transmit and display blood glucose levels.

"Continuous glucose monitoring system component", a component of a system to continuously monitor blood glucose levels such as a sensor, transmitter or display.

"Delivery device", a device that: (i) is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug; and (ii) an individual can obtain with a prescription.

"Diabetes treatment supplies", supplies for the treatment of diabetes including, but not limited to, syringes, needles, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitoring strips for home use, strips to calibrate continuous blood glucose monitors, urine glucose strips, ketone strips, lancets, adhesive skin patches, insulin pump supplies, voice-synthesizers for blood glucose monitors for use by the legally blind and visual magnifying aids for use by the legally blind; provided, however, that diabetes treatment supplies shall not include a brand name drug, a generic drug, a continuous glucose monitoring system component, or a delivery device."

"Generic drug", a retail drug that is: (i) marketed or distributed pursuant to an abbreviated new drug application approved under 21 U.S.C. 355(j); (ii) an authorized generic drug as defined by 42 C.F.R. 447.502; (iii) a drug that entered the market before January 1, 1962 and was not originally marketed under a new drug application; or (iv) identified by the health benefit plan as a generic drug based on available data resources such as Medi-Span.

"Separate delivery device", a device that is used to deliver a brand name drug or a generic drug and that can be obtained with a prescription separate from, or in addition to, the brand name drug or generic drug that the device delivers.

(b) Any carrier offering a policy, contract or certificate of health insurance under this chapter shall select 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug used to treat each of the following chronic conditions: (i) diabetes; (ii) asthma; and (iii) the 3 most prevalent heart conditions that disproportionately impact a particular demographic group, including people of color, determined by the center for health information analysis; provided, however, that for diabetes, the carrier shall also select a continuous glucose monitoring system component.

The carrier shall select insulin as the drug used to treat diabetes. In selecting 1 insulin brand name drug and 1 insulin generic drug, the carrier shall select 1 insulin brand name drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed. To the extent possible, the carrier shall select 1 insulin generic drug per dosage and type, including rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, long-acting, ultra long-acting and premixed, subject to such generic drug's availability.

(c) In selecting the 1 generic drug, the 1 brand name drug and the delivery device, when applicable, used to treat each chronic condition pursuant to subsection (b), the carrier shall select a drug that is among the top 3 of the carrier's most prescribed or of the highest volume for the chronic condition, and shall consider whether the drug is:

(i) of clear benefit and strongly supported by clinical evidence;

(ii) likely to reduce hospitalizations or emergency department visits, reduce future exacerbations of illness progression or improve quality of life;

(iii) relatively low cost when compared to the cost of an acute illness or incident prevented or delayed by the use of the service, treatment or drug;

(iv) at low risk for overutilization, abuse, addiction, diversion or fraud;

(v) likely to have a considerable financial impact on individual patients by reducing or eliminating patient cost-sharing pursuant to this section; and

(vi) likely to enhance equity in disproportionately impacted demographic groups, including people of color.

(d) The continuous glucose monitoring system component shall be selected in the same manner in which the 1 generic drug and 1 brand name drug are selected.

(e)(1) The carrier shall provide coverage for the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). Coverage for the selected generic drugs shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible. Coverage for selected brand name drugs shall not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance and any co-payment shall not exceed $25 per 30-day supply; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent co-payments for a 30-day supply of the selected brand name drugs from being reduced below the amount specified in this section.

(2) If use of a brand name drug or generic drug that the carrier selects requires a separate delivery device, the carrier shall select a delivery device for that drug in accordance with the criteria established in subsection (c) for selecting brand name drugs and generic drugs, to the extent possible. The carrier shall provide coverage for the delivery device and the delivery device shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(3) The carrier shall provide coverage for the continuous glucose monitoring system component selected pursuant to subsection (b) and all components of the blood glucose monitoring system of which the selected component is a part. All components of the applicable continuous glucose monitoring system shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(4) The carrier shall provide coverage for necessary diabetes treatment supplies. Such supplies shall not be subject to any cost-sharing, including co-payments and co-insurance, and shall not be subject to any deductible.

(f) A member and their prescribing health care provider shall have access to a clear, readily accessible and convenient process to request to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class in place of a brand name drug or generic drug selected under subsection (b). Such request for an exception shall be granted if: (i) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b) are contraindicated or will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member; (ii) the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b) are expected to be ineffective based on the known clinical characteristics of the member and the known characteristics of the prescription drug regimen; (iii) the member or prescribing health care provider: (A) has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member has previously tried the brand name drugs and generic drugs selected under said subsection (b); and (B) such prescription drug was discontinued due to lack of efficacy or effectiveness, diminished effect or an adverse event; or (iv) the member or prescribing health care provider has provided documentation to the carrier establishing that the member: (A) is stable on a prescription drug prescribed by the health care provider; and (B) switching drugs will likely cause an adverse reaction in or physical or mental harm to the member. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(g) The carrier shall implement a continuity of coverage policy for members that are new to the carrier, which shall provide coverage for a 90-day fill of a United States Food and Drug Administration-approved drug reimbursed through a pharmacy benefit that the member has

already been prescribed and on which the member is stable, upon documentation by the member's prescriber, and which was selected by the member's previous payer pursuant to subsection (b); provided, however, that a carrier shall not apply any greater deductible, coinsurance, copayments or out-of-pocket limits than would otherwise apply to other drugs covered by the plan; and provided further, that the carrier shall provide a member or their prescribing health care provider with information regarding the request pursuant to subsection (f) within 30 days of a member or their health care provider contacting the carrier to use a different brand name drug or generic drug of the same pharmacological class as the drugs selected pursuant to subsection (b). This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

(h) Upon granting a request pursuant to subsection (f) or implementing a continuity of coverage pursuant to subsection (g), the carrier shall provide coverage for the prescription drug, continuous glucose monitoring system component or delivery device prescribed by the member's health care provider at the same cost as required under subsection (e). A denial of an exception shall be eligible for appeal by a member.

(i) The carrier shall grant or deny a request pursuant to subsection (f) or (g) not more than 3 business days following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment; provided, however, that if additional delay would result in significant risk to the member's health or well-being, the carrier shall respond not more than 24 hours following the receipt of all necessary information to establish the medical necessity of the prescribed treatment. If a response by the carrier is not received within the time required under this subsection, an exception shall be deemed granted.

(j) The carrier shall make changes in selected drugs not more than once annually and shall provide notice to the division of insurance not less than 90 days before making such changes to the selected drugs and an explanation of those changes. Upon verification by the division of insurance that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in subsection (c), the carrier shall provide notice to its members not less than 30 days before any changes to the selected drugs are made. This subsection shall apply to continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices in the same manner in which it applies to drugs.

(k) The carrier shall make public the drugs, continuous glucose monitoring system components, all components of the system of which the component is a part and delivery device selected pursuant to this section.

(l) If a high deductible health plan subject to this section is used to establish a savings account that is tax-exempt under the federal Internal Revenue Code, the provisions of this section shall apply to the plan to the maximum extent possible without causing the account to lose its tax-exempt status.

SECTION 53. Section 2 of chapter 176O of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2022 Official Edition, is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:-

(i) Every 3 years, a carrier that contracts with a pharmacy benefit manager shall coordinate an audit of the operations of the pharmacy benefit manager to ensure compliance with this chapter and to examine the pricing and rebates applicable to prescription drugs that are provided to the carrier’s covered persons.

SECTION 54. Said chapter 176O is hereby further amended by inserting after section 22 the following section:-

Section 22A. Notwithstanding any other general or special law to the contrary, each carrier shall require that a pharmacy benefit manager receive a license from the division under chapter 176Y as a condition of contracting with that carrier.

SECTION 55. Said chapter 176O is hereby further amended by adding the following section:-

Section 30. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Cost-sharing", an amount owed by an individual under the terms of the individual's health benefit plan.

"Pharmacy retail price", the amount an individual would pay for a prescription drug at a pharmacy if the individual purchased that prescription drug at that pharmacy without using a health benefit plan or any other prescription drug benefit or discount.

(b) At the point of sale, a pharmacy shall charge an individual the lesser of: (i) appropriate cost-sharing amount; or (ii) pharmacy retail price; provided, however, that a carrier, or an entity that manages or administers benefits for a carrier, shall not require an individual to make a payment for a prescription drug at the point of sale in an amount that exceeds the lesser of the: (A) individual's cost share; or (B) pharmacy retail price.

(c) A contract shall not: (i) prohibit a pharmacist from complying with this section; or (ii) impose a penalty on the pharmacist or pharmacy for complying with this section.

SECTION 56. The General Laws are hereby amended by inserting after chapter 176X the following chapter:-

Chapter 176Y. LICENSING AND REGULATION OF PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS.

Section 1. As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Carrier", an insurer licensed or otherwise authorized to transact accident or health insurance under chapter 175, a nonprofit hospital service corporation organized under chapter 176A, a non-profit medical service corporation organized under chapter 176B, a health maintenance organization organized under chapter 176G and an organization entering into a preferred provider arrangement under chapter 176I; provided, however, that "carrier" shall not include an employer purchasing coverage or acting on behalf of its employees or the employees of any subsidiary or affiliated corporation of the employer; and provided further, that unless otherwise provided, "carrier" shall not include any entity to the extent it offers a policy, certificate or contract that provides coverage solely for dental care services or vision care services.

"Center", the center for health information and analysis established in chapter 12C.

"Commissioner", the commissioner of insurance.

"Division", the division of insurance.

"Health benefit plan", a contract, certificate or agreement entered into, offered or issued by a carrier to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for or reimburse any of the costs of health care

services; provided, however, that the commissioner may by regulation define other health coverage as a “health benefit plan” for the purposes of this chapter.

“Pharmacy”, a physical or electronic facility under the direction or supervision of a registered pharmacist that is authorized to dispense prescription drugs and has entered into a network contract with a pharmacy benefit manager or a carrier.

“Pharmacy benefit manager”, a person, business or other entity, however organized, that directly or through a subsidiary provides pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs and devices on behalf of a health benefit plan sponsor, including, but not limited to, a self-insurance plan, labor union or other third-party payer; provided, however, that pharmacy benefit management services shall include, but not be limited to: (i) the processing and payment of claims for prescription drugs; (ii) the performance of drug utilization review; (iii) the processing of drug prior authorization requests; (iv) pharmacy contracting; (v) the adjudication of appeals or grievances related to prescription drug coverage contracts; (vi) formulary administration; (vii) drug benefit design; (viii) mail and specialty drug pharmacy services; (ix) cost containment; (x) clinical, safety and adherence programs for pharmacy services; and (xi) managing the cost of covered prescription drugs; provided further, that “pharmacy benefit manager” shall not include a health benefit plan sponsor unless otherwise specified by the division.

Section 2. (a) No person, business or other entity shall establish or operate as a pharmacy benefit manager without obtaining a license from the division pursuant to this section. A license may be granted only when the division is satisfied that the entity possesses the necessary organization, background expertise financial integrity to supply the services sought to be offered. A pharmacy benefit manager license shall be valid for a period of 3 years and shall be renewable

for additional 3-year periods. Initial application and renewal fees for the license shall be established pursuant to section 3B of chapter 7.

(b) A license granted pursuant to this section and any rights or interests therein shall not be transferable.

(c) A person, business or other entity licensed as a pharmacy benefit manager shall submit data and reporting information to the center according to the standards and methods specified by the center pursuant to section 10A of chapter 12C.

(d) The division may issue or renew a license pursuant to this section, subject to restrictions in order to protect the interests of consumers. Such restrictions may include: (i) limiting the type of services that a license holder may provide; (ii) limiting the activities in which the license holder may be engaged; or (iii) addressing conflicts of interest between pharmacy benefit managers and health plan sponsors.

(e) The division shall develop an application for licensure of pharmacy benefit managers that shall include, but not be limited to: (i) the name of the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager; (ii) the address and contact telephone number for the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager; (iii) the name and address of the agent of the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager for service of process in the commonwealth; (iv) the name and address of any person with management or control over the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager; and (v) any audited financial statements specific to the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager. An applicant or pharmacy benefit manager shall report to the division any material change to the information contained in its application, certified by an officer of the pharmacy benefit manager, within 30 days of such a change.

(f) The division may suspend, revoke, refuse to issue or renew or place on probation a pharmacy benefit manager license for cause, which shall include, but not be limited to: (i) the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager engaging in fraudulent activity that is found by a court of law to be a violation of state or federal law; (ii) the division receiving consumer complaints that justify an action under this chapter to protect the health, safety and interests of consumers; (iii) the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager failing to pay an application or renewal fee for a license; (iv) the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager failing to comply with reporting requirements of the center under section 10A of chapter 12C; or (v) the applicant pharmacy benefit manager's failing to comply with a requirement of this chapter.

The division shall provide written notice to the applicant or pharmacy benefit manager and advise in writing of the reason for any suspension, revocation, refusal to issue or renew or placement on probation of a pharmacy benefit manager license under this chapter. A copy of the notice shall be forwarded to the center. The applicant or pharmacy benefit manager may make written demand upon the division within 30 days of receipt of such notification for a hearing before the division to determine the reasonableness of the division's action. The hearing shall be held pursuant to chapter 30A.

The division shall not suspend or cancel a license unless the division has first afforded the pharmacy benefit manager an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to said chapter 30A.

(g) If a person, business or other entity performs the functions of a pharmacy benefit manager in violation of this chapter, the person, business or other entity shall be subject to a fine of $5,000 per day for each day that the person, business or other entity is found to be in violation.

Penalties collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the Prescription Drug Cost Assistance Trust Fund established in section 2EEEEEE of chapter 29.

(h) A pharmacy benefit manager licensed under this section shall notify a health carrier client in writing of any activity, policy, practice contract or arrangement of the pharmacy benefit manager that directly or indirectly presents any conflict of interest with the pharmacy benefit manager's relationship with or obligation to the health carrier client.

(i) The division shall adopt any written policies, procedures or regulations that the division determines are necessary to implement this section.

Section 3. (a) The commissioner may make an examination of the affairs of a pharmacy benefit manager when the commissioner deems prudent but not less frequently than once every 3 years. The focus of the examination shall be to ensure that a pharmacy benefit manager is able to meet its responsibilities under contracts with carriers licensed under chapters 175, 176A, 176B, or 176G. The examination shall be conducted according to the procedures set forth in paragraph (6) of section 4 of chapter 175.

(b) The commissioner, a deputy or an examiner may conduct an on-site examination of each pharmacy benefit manager in the commonwealth to thoroughly inspect and examine its affairs.

(c) The charge for each such examination shall be determined annually according to the procedures set forth in paragraph (6) of section 4 of chapter 175.

(d) Not later than 60 days following completion of the examination, the examiner in charge shall file with the commissioner a verified written report of examination under oath.

Upon receipt of the verified report, the commissioner shall transmit the report to the pharmacy benefit manager examined with a notice that shall afford the pharmacy benefit manager examined a reasonable opportunity of not more than 30 days to make a written submission or rebuttal with respect to any matters contained in the examination report. Within 30 days of the end of the period allowed for the receipt of written submissions or rebuttals, the commissioner shall consider and review the reports together with any written submissions or rebuttals and any relevant portions of the examiner's work papers and enter an order:

(i) adopting the examination report as filed with modifications or corrections and, if the examination report reveals that the pharmacy benefit manager is operating in violation of this section or any regulation or prior order of the commissioner, the commissioner may order the pharmacy benefit manager to take any action the commissioner considers necessary and appropriate to cure such violation;

(ii) rejecting the examination report with directions to examiners to reopen the examination for the purposes of obtaining additional data, documentation or information and re-filing pursuant to this section; or

(iii) calling for an investigatory hearing with not less than 20 days' notice to the pharmacy benefit manager for purposes of obtaining additional documentation, data, information and testimony.

(e) Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, including clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4 and chapter 66, the records of any such audit, examination or other inspection and the information contained in the records, reports or books of any pharmacy benefit manager examined pursuant to this section shall be confidential and open only to the

inspection of the commissioner, or the examiners and assistants. Access to such confidential material may be granted by the commissioner to law enforcement officials of the commonwealth or any other state or agency of the federal government at any time if the agency or office receiving the information agrees in writing to keep such material confidential. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the required production of such records, and information contained in the reports of such company or organization before any court of the commonwealth or any master or auditor appointed by any such court, in any criminal or civil proceeding, affecting such pharmacy benefit manager, its officers, partners, directors or employees. The final report of any such audit, examination or any other inspection by or on behalf of the division of insurance shall be a public record.

Section 4. (a) A pharmacy benefit manager shall not make payments to a pharmacy benefit consultant or broker whose services were obtained by a health plan sponsor to work on the pharmacy benefit bidding or contracting process if the payment constitutes a conflict of interest, as determined by the commissioner. For purposes of this section, payments from a pharmacy benefit manager to a pharmacy benefit consultant or broker shall include, but not be limited to: (i) shared rebates from pharmaceutical manufacturers; (ii) per prescription fees; (iii) per member fees; (iv) referral fees; (v) bonuses; or (vi) any other financial arrangement the commissioner considers to be a conflict of interest.

(b) The division shall adopt any written policies or procedures or promulgate regulations that the division determines are necessary to implement this section.

Section 5. A pharmacy benefit manager shall not, by contract, written policy or written procedure, require that a pharmacy designated by the pharmacy benefit manager dispense a

medication directly to a patient with the expectation or intention that the patient will transport the medication to a physician's office, hospital or clinic for administration.

SECTION 57. (a) Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, the commonwealth health insurance connector authority, in consultation with the division of insurance, shall report on the impact of pharmaceutical pricing on health care costs and outcomes for ConnectorCare and non-group and small group plans offered through the connector and its members.

The report shall include, but not be limited to: (i) information on the differential between drug list price and price net of rebates for plans offered and the impact of those differentials on member premiums; (ii) the relationship between drug list price and member cost-sharing requirements; (iii) the impact of drug price changes over time on premium and out-of-pocket costs in plans authorized under section 3 of chapter 176J of the General Laws offered through the commonwealth health insurance connector authority; (iv) trends in changes in drug list price and price net of rebates by health plan; (v) an analysis of the impact of member out-of-pocket costs on drug utilization and member experience; and (vi) an analysis of the impact of drug list price and price net of rebates on member formulary access to drug. Data collected under this subsection shall be protected as confidential and shall not be a public record under clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4 of the General Laws or under chapter 66 of the General Laws.

The report shall be submitted to the joint committee on health care financing and the house and senate committees on ways and means not later than July 1, 2025; provided, however,

that the report shall be published on the website of the commonwealth health insurance connector authority not later than July 1, 2025.

(b) In fiscal year 2024, the amount required to be paid pursuant to the last paragraph of section 6 of chapter 6D of the General Laws shall be increased by $500,000; provided, however, that said $500,000 shall be provided to the commonwealth health insurance connector authority not later than March 14, 2024 for data collection and analysis costs associated with the report required by this section.

SECTION 58. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, there shall be a special commission to examine the feasibility of: (i) establishing a system for the bulk purchasing and distribution of pharmaceutical products with a significant public health benefit and the potential for significant health care cost savings for consumers through overall increased purchase capacity; and (ii) making bulk purchase pricing information available to purchasers in other states.

The commission shall consist of: the commissioner of public health or a designee, who shall serve as chair; the executive director of the group insurance commission or a designee; the chief of pharmacy of the state office for pharmacy services; the MassHealth director of pharmacy; the secretary of technology services and security; and 9 members to be appointed by the commissioner of public health, 2 of whom shall be health care economists, 1 of whom shall be an expert in health law and policy innovation, 1 of whom shall be an academic with relevant expertise in the field, 1 of whom shall be a representative from a community health center, 1 of whom shall be the chief executive officer of a hospital licensed in the commonwealth, 1 of whom shall be a representative of the Massachusetts Association of Health Plans, Inc., 1 of

whom shall be a representative of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Inc. and 1 of whom shall be a member of the public with experience with health care and consumer protection.

The commission shall hold not less than 3 public hearings in different geographic areas of the commonwealth, accept input from the public and solicit expert testimony from individuals representing health insurance carriers, pharmaceutical companies, independent and chain pharmacies, hospitals, municipalities, health care practitioners, health care technology professionals, community health centers, substance use disorder providers, public health educational institutions and other experts identified by the commission.

The commission shall consider: (i) the process by which the commonwealth could make bulk purchases of pharmaceutical products with a significant public health benefit and the potential for significant health care cost savings to consumers; (ii) the process by which both governmental and nongovernmental entities may participate in a collaborative to purchase pharmaceutical products with a significant public health benefit and the potential for significant health care cost savings; (iii) the feasibility of developing an electronic information interchange system to exchange bulk purchase price information with partnering states; (iv) potential sources of funding available to implement bulk purchases; (v) potential cost savings of bulk purchases to the commonwealth or other participating nongovernmental entities; (vi) the feasibility of partnering with the federal government, other states in the New England region or the state of New York ; and (vii) any other factors that the commission deems relevant.

The commission shall file a report of its analysis, along with any recommended legislation, if any, to the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, the house and senate committees on ways and means, the joint committee on health care financing, the joint

committee on public health, the joint committee on elder affairs and the joint committee on mental health, substance use and recovery not later than September 1, 2024; provided, however, that the report shall be published on the website of the department of public health not later than September 1, 2024.

SECTION 59. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

"Chain pharmacist", a pharmacist employed by a retail drug organization operating not less than 10 retail drug stores within the commonwealth under section 39 of chapter 112 of the General Laws.

"Independent pharmacist", a pharmacist actively engaged in the business of retail pharmacy and employed in an organization of not more than 9 registered retail drugstores in the commonwealth under said section 39 of said chapter 112 that employs not more than a total of 20 full-time pharmacists.

(b) There shall be a task force to: (i) review the drug supply chain and reimbursement structures including, but not limited to: (A) plan and pharmacy benefit manager reimbursements to pharmacies; (B) wholesaler prices to pharmacies; (C) pharmacy services administrative organization fees and contractual relationships with pharmacies; and (D) drug manufacturer prices to wholesalers; (ii) review ways to recognize the unique challenges of small and independent pharmacies; (iii) identify methods to increase pricing transparency throughout the supply chain; (iv) make recommendations on the use of multiple maximum allowable costs lists and their frequency of use for mail order products; (v) review the utilization of maximum allowable costs lists or similar reimbursement structures established by a pharmacy benefit

manager or payer; (vi) review the availability of drugs to independent and chain pharmacies on the maximum allowable cost list or any similar reimbursement structures established by a pharmacy benefit manager or payer; (vii) review the pharmacy acquisition cost from national or regional wholesalers that serve pharmacies compared to the reimbursement amount provided through a maximum allowable cost list or any similar reimbursement structures established by a pharmacy benefit manager or payer and the conditions under which an adjustment to a reimbursement is appropriate; (viii) review the timing of pharmacy purchases of products and the relative risk of list price changes related to the timing of dispensing the products; (ix) assess ways to increase transparency for chain and independent pharmacists to understand the methodology used by a pharmacy benefit manager or payer to develop a maximum allowable cost list or any similar reimbursement structure established by the pharmacy benefit manager or payer; (x) assess the prevalence and appropriateness of pharmacy benefit managers requiring, or using financial incentives or penalties to incentivize, customer use of pharmacies with whom the pharmacy benefit manager has an ownership or financial interest; (xi) examine the impact of the merger or consolidation of pharmacy benefit managers and health carrier clients on drug costs; (xii) review current appeals processes for a chain or independent pharmacist to request an adjustment on a reimbursement subject to a maximum allowable cost list or any similar reimbursement structure established by a pharmacy benefit manager or payer; and (xiii) evaluate the effect of differences between pharmacy benefit manager payments to pharmacies and charges made to health carrier clients on drug price.

(c) The task force shall consist of: the commissioner of insurance or a designee, who shall serve as chair; and 9 members to be appointed by the commissioner, 2 of whom shall be independent pharmacists employed in the independent pharmacy setting or representatives of

independent pharmacies, 2 of whom shall be chain pharmacists employed in the chain pharmacy setting or representatives of chain pharmacies, 2 of whom shall be representatives of a pharmacy benefit managers or payers who manage their own pharmacy benefit services, 1 of whom shall represent the Massachusetts Association of Health Plans, Inc., 1 of whom shall represent Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Inc. and 1 of whom shall be a representative of wholesalers or pharmacy services administrative organizations. If more than 1 independent pharmacist is appointed, each appointee shall represent a distinct practice setting. If more than 1 chain pharmacist is appointed, each appointee shall represent a distinct practice setting. A pharmacy benefit manager or payer appointed to the task force shall not be co-owned or have any ownership relationship with any other payer, pharmacy benefit manager or chain pharmacist also appointed to the task force.

(d) The commissioner shall file the task force's findings with the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate, the joint committee on health care financing and the house and senate committees on ways and means not later than December 1, 2024; provided, however, that the findings shall be published on the website of the division of insurance not later than December 1, 2024.

SECTION 60. The health policy commission shall consult with relevant stakeholders, including, but not limited to, consumers, consumer advocacy organizations, organizations representing people with disabilities and chronic health conditions, providers, provider organizations, payers, pharmaceutical manufacturers, pharmacy benefit managers and health care economists and other academics, to assist in the development and periodic review of regulations to implement section 21 of chapter 6D of the General Laws, including, but not limited to: (i) establishing the criteria and processes for identifying the proposed value of an eligible drug as

defined in said section 21 of said chapter 6D; and (ii) determining the appropriate price increase for a public health essential drug as described within the definition of eligible drug in said section 21 of said chapter 6D.

The commission shall hold its first public outreach not more than 45 days after the effective date of this act and shall, to the extent possible, ensure fair representation and input from a diverse array of stakeholders.

SECTION 61. Annually, each carrier shall report to the division of insurance the drugs selected to be provided with no or limited cost-sharing under section 17T of chapter 32A of the General Laws, section 10R of chapter 118E of the General Laws, section 47UU of chapter 175 of the General Laws, section 8VV of chapter 176A of the General Laws, section 4VV of chapter 176B of the General Laws and section 4NN of chapter 176G of the General Laws. The division of insurance shall consult with the health policy commission and the center for health and information analysis to review the drugs to verify that the selected drugs meet the criteria identified in said section 17T of said chapter 32A, said section 10R of said chapter 118E, said section 47UU of said chapter 175, said section 8VV of said chapter 176A, said section 4VV of said chapter 176B and said section 4NN of said chapter 176G. If a selected drug shall be deemed by the division to not meet the criteria, the division may require a different drug to be selected. The division shall disclose the list of drugs selected by each entity annually on the division's website. This section shall also apply to selected continuous glucose monitoring system components and, when applicable, delivery devices.

SECTION 62. Notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 15A of chapter 6D of the General Laws, for the purposes of providing early notice under said section 15A of said chapter

6D, the health policy commission shall determine a significant price increase for a generic drug to be defined as a generic drug priced at $100 or more per wholesale acquisition cost unit that increases in cost by 100 per cent or more during any 12-month period.

SECTION 63. Section 62 is hereby repealed.

SECTION 64. The health policy commission, in consultation with the department of public health, the office of Medicaid, the group insurance commission and the division of insurance, shall study and analyze health insurance payer, including public and private payer, specialty pharmacy networks in the commonwealth. The study shall include: (i) a description of the type of specialty drugs most often provided by specialty pharmacies; (ii) the impact of existing health insurance payers' specialty pharmacy networks on patient access, availability of clinical support, continuity of care, safety, quality, cost sharing and health care costs; and (iii) any recommendations for increasing patient access to and choice of specialty drugs, maintaining high-quality specialty pharmacy standards and meeting the commonwealth's health care cost containment goals.

The commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, the senate and house committees on ways and means, the joint committee on health care financing and the joint committee on public health not later than July 1, 2024.

SECTION 64A. The department of public health, in consultation with the department of elementary and secondary education, executive office of public safety and security and the center for health information and analysis established under section 2 of chapter 12C of the General Laws, shall conduct a study on a state-wide policy on: (i) maintaining a stock supply of non-

patient specific epinephrine in elementary and secondary public schools for use by students in schools, including students with individualized health care plans prescribing epinephrine injections, in lieu of a policy that relies on parents and guardians to supply epinephrine for use by students in schools; and (ii) police stations and fire stations maintaining a stock supply of non-patient specific epinephrine for emergency community use. The study shall consider: (i) the impacts of the policy on the health and safety of schools and the community as a whole; (ii) the impacts of the policy on costs and savings for students' families, municipalities, school districts, MassHealth and other insurance plans; (iii) the number of types of epinephrine injectors that a school would be required to stock to ensure student health and safety; (iv) training that would be necessary to implement the policy, including training related to the use of epinephrine dose calculation devices; (v) funding and cost-reduction mechanisms for the policy, including bulk purchasing and an assessment on surcharge payors as defined in section 64 of chapter 118E of the General Laws; (vi) the number of types of epinephrine injectors that a fire station or police station would be required to stock to ensure community safety; and (vii) any additional regulations necessary to implement the policy. The department of public health shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the house and senate committees on ways and means, the joint committee on education, the joint committee on public safety, the joint committee on financial services and the joint committee on health care financing not later than June 30, 2025.

SECTION 64B. The department shall compile a report detailing the effectiveness, safety and long-term public health impacts of weight loss medication for preventative care including, but not limited to: (i) heart conditions; (ii) stroke; (iii) asthma; and (iv) diabetes. The report shall be submitted to the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, the house and senate

committees on ways and means and the joint committee on health care financing not later than July 1, 2025.

SECTION 64C.The health policy commission, in consultation with the board of registration in pharmacy and the division of insurance, shall study and analyze the performance of pharmacists of primary care functions within their authorized scope of practice. The study shall include, but not be limited to: (i) reimbursements that carriers currently provide to pharmacists for the performance of primary care services that are authorized in a pharmacist's scope of practice in the commonwealth; (ii) primary care services that are authorized in a pharmacist's scope of practice in the commonwealth but are not currently reimbursed or are inadequately reimbursed by carriers; (iii) primary care services that pharmacists are authorized to perform; (iv) the extent to which pharmacists currently perform primary care services; (v) reimbursement rates for comparable services performed by pharmacists in other states; (vi) impact of pharmacist-provided primary care services on access to health care and overall costs of the commonwealth's health care system; and (vii) reimbursement levels needed to achieve sustainability in delivery of primary care services by pharmacists. The commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, the senate and house committees on ways and means, the joint committee on health care financing and the joint committee on public health not later than July 1, 2024. The report shall be published on the website of the commission.

SECTION 64D. The department of public health, in consultation with the attorney general, district attorneys, patient advocates, health care practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, shall analyze the effectiveness and sufficiency of the marketing code of conduct established pursuant to chapter 111N of the General Laws. The department's analysis shall

include, but not be limited to: (i) an evaluation of the reports, compliance information and data required under sections 2A, 5 and 6 of said chapter 111N; (ii) a comparison of the marketing code of conduct with similar rules established in other states; (iii) a review of any enforcement actions taken for violations of said chapter 111N; (iv) a review of opioid marketing practices and the direct impact of said practices on increased substance use disorders and related deaths; and (v) an assessment of the need, and recommendations for implementation, for further requirements to ensure marketing activities by pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers do not influence prescribing patterns in a manner that adversely affects patient care, which shall include, but not be limited to, requiring the licensing of all pharmaceutical and medical device representatives, including pharmaceutical or medical device manufacturing agents, as defined in section 1 of said chapter 111N.

The department shall file a report of its findings with the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, the joint committee on public health, the joint committee on health care financing, the senate committee on steering and policy and the senate and house committees on ways and means not later than May 1, 2024.

SECTION 65. The regulations required by subsection (c) of section 39K of chapter 112 of the General Laws shall be promulgated not later than December 31, 2023.

SECTION 65A. The regulations required by subsections (e) and (f) of section 47VV of chapter 175 of the General Laws shall be promulgated not later than 3 months after the effective date of this act.

SECTION 66. Sections 21 and 39 shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

SECTION 67. Sections 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 52 and 61 shall take effect on July 1, 2025.

SECTION 68. Section 43 shall take effect on April 1, 2024.

SECTION 69. Section 54 shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

SECTION 70. Section 56 shall take effect on March 30, 2024.

SECTION 71. Section 63 shall take effect on January 1, 2025.