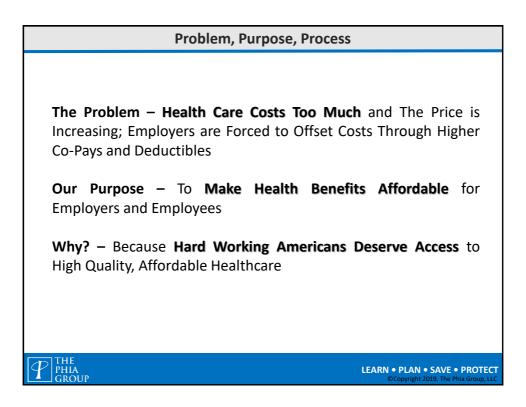
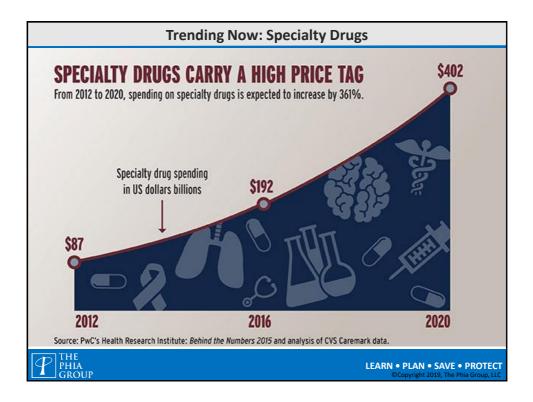




Overview	
Problem, Purpose, Process	
Last Month's PGC FAQs	
Political Update	
PBM Hearings	
 Evolving Issues and Events: 	
 FDA Warning Regarding Canadian Drug Importation 	
 ACA Contraceptive Mandate Case – What Now? 	
 HHS To Conduct Random HIPAA Compliance Testing 	
 Federal Judge Strikes Down AHP Initiative 	
Federal Judge Blocks Some Medicaid Work Requirements	
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Last Month's PGC FAQs		
 Can an HDHP-enrolled individual over 65 still utilize an HSA? Hinges on (1) coverage under HDHP, (2) no other health coverage (with exceptions), (3) non-enrollment in Medicare, and (4) tax dependent status 		
 Can a plan limit dialysis treatment by number of visits? The underlying question: does this impermissibly differentiate between individuals with and without ESRD, or take into account Medicare enrollment? Federal regulations apparently allow this: "A plan is not prohibited from limiting covered utilization of a particular service as long as the limitation applies uniformly to all plan enrollees. For instance, if a plan limits its coverage of renal dialysis sessions to 30 per year for all plan enrollees, the plan would not be differentiating in the benefits it provides between plan enrollees who have ESRD and those who do not." 42 CFR § 411.161 How does a plan's reference-based-pricing program interact with stop-loss? (How much time do we have?) 		
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 Hearing Title - "Drug Pricing in America: A Prescription for Change, Part III" Focus on PBMs, PBM Consolidation & Rebates CVS Health, OptumRx, Express Scripts (together control 71% of Medicaid Membership & 86% of the Private Market), Humana & Prime Therapeutics Reminder → What Is A PBM & What Does It Do? The Committee "Did PBMs ever persuade drug companies to set a higher list price so the PBM could have more flexibility to negotiate a rebate?" Answer → No. "Are there any other egregious anti-consumer practices in your industry you'd like to highlight?" Answer → Silence Signaled A Focus on Transparency Rather Expanding Proposed Ban on Rebates for PBMs Was Unimpressed by Pre-Emptive Action by Cigna & Sanofi PBMs Insisted That Consolidation Helps Take Better Care of Patients Claimed Ending Rebates Would Lead to Premium Increases Claimed Transparency In Negotiations Won't Solve Problem; Instead, Advocated for More Competition (So, They Blamed Drugmakers) Highlighted Their Pre-Emptive Regulatory Actions (Sanofi, Cigna, CVS "Guaranteed Net Cost PBM Model") 	The Senate Hearing – Key Takeaways		
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A Closer Look: Rebates

Example:

A manufacturer originally prices a drug at \$100. A health plan hires a PBM that negotiates that price down to \$80. A pharmacy purchases the drug from a wholesaler and the PBM pays the discounted rate to the pharmacy. The pharmacy also pays a fee to the PBM for the negotiating service. Because this fee is based on a percentage of the drug's list price (\$100) instead of the discounted price (\$80), the PBM earns an extra profit. The PBM may then charge the insurer a higher price (\$90) for the drug, even though it reimburses the pharmacy at the negotiated price (\$80). The PBM also earns a rebate directly from the drug manufacturer for placing their drug on the PBM formulary.

Because the negotiated discount is kept secret, we have no idea how large PBMs' profit margins are for the fees they charge.

When the patient obtains the drug from the pharmacy, they are charged a copay amount based on the list price (\$100) rather than the negotiated price (\$80). This co-payment is often higher than the cash price, and pharmacists used to be prohibited by PBM contracts from informing patients about this potential cost-saving opportunity.





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A Closer Look: Patient Assistance Programs

- More than 300 drugs are associated with PAPs, and manufacturers spend nearly \$4 billion per year on these programs
- Assistance programs are marketed as reducing the financial impact on patients, which has great public relations benefits.
- How Do Patient Assistance Programs Impact Plan Spend?
 - They can increase the demand for specialty drugs, even when generic alternatives are available, resulting in a huge cost to the health plan.

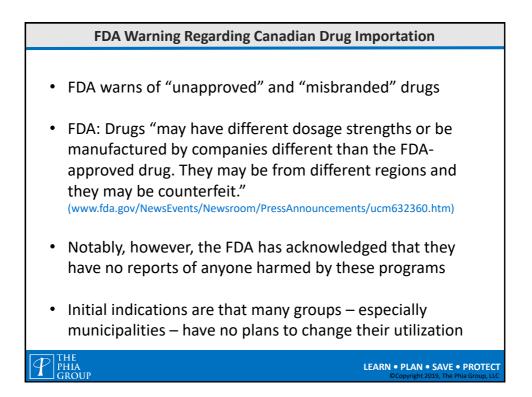


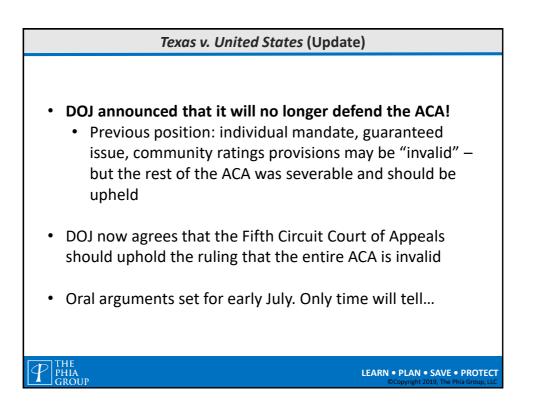
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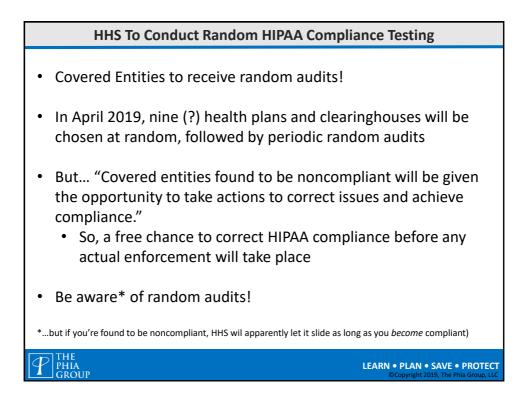
A specialty drug's list price is \$10,000. A generic alternative is available that has a list price of \$2,000. The health plan imposes a \$500 copay for specialty drugs when generics are available and a \$100 copay for generics. In this case, however, the specialty drug manufacturer offers the patient a \$450 copay card. For the patient, the out-of-pocket cost for the specialty drug is \$50 cheaper than the copay for the generic alternative. The patient chooses the specialty drug, and the health plan pays \$9,500. Had the patient selected the generic alternative, the plan would have only paid \$1,900.











Federal Judge Strikes Down AHP Initiative

- Many view the AHP initiative as a victory for self-funding effectively enabling small businesses to join an AHP and selffund when they previously would not have been able
- Court: "The Final Rule was intended and designed to end run the requirements of the ACA, but it does so only by ignoring the language and purpose of both ERISA and the ACA. DOL unreasonably expands the definition of "employers" to include groups without any real commonality of interest and to bring working owners without employees within ERISA's scope despite Congress's clear intent that ERISA cover benefits arising out of employment relationships."



Federal Judge Blocks Some Medicaid Work Requirements

• Trump administration gave states the power to impose work requirements on Medicaid enrollees

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- Administration has approved eight states; seven more pending but in the meantime:
- HHS-approved work requirement "is arbitrary and capricious because it did not address ... how the project would implicate the 'core' objective of Medicaid: the provision of medical coverage to the needy."
- Judge criticized HHS for approving, and essentially giving in to republican Kentucky governor's threats of scrapping the state's Medicaid expansion unless those rules stuck



The Evolving Contraceptive Coverage Rules • The Hobby Lobby Case & Religious Objections How to Obtain A Religious Exemption ٠ How to Obtain a Religious Accommodation ٠ New Trump Administration Rules ٠ • Exemptions for Religious Beliefs (CMS-9940-F2) • Exemptions for Moral Conviction (CMS-9925-F) Impact on TPAs ٠ Optional Accommodation Process Accommodation vs. Exemption THE Phia Grou LEARN • PLAN • SAVE • PROTECT

Contraceptive Coverage Rules Blocked – An Update		
 The New Rules Are Currently Blocked Rules Set to Take Effect on 1/14/2019 Federal Judges Granted Requests for Injunction Pennsylvania Federal Judge Blocked Rules Nationwide Trump Administration Appeals the Injunction Brief Filed 3/28/2019 Argument Over Standing → Has Harm Occurred Yet? 		
 What Do Plans & TPAs Do Now? Employers not permitted to rely on the two final rules to accommodations to the ACA's contraceptive mandate Churches, religious groups & closely-held for-profit compto opt-out Employers must decide if the meet requirements for acco Employers that have obtained an accommodation should under the new rules 	anies are still permitted	
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Massachusetts Paid Family Medical Leave Law (PFML)

- Contributions start 7/1/2019
- As of 1/1/2021, employees eligible for 12 weeks of paid family leave and 20 weeks of paid medical leave
 - Eligible for combined max of 26 weeks per year
- · Continuation of medical coverage is required
- Other states may follow suit!
- Your to-dos:
 - HR: make sure to update employee handbooks and materials;
 - SPD Drafting: make sure the SPD reflects the continuation;
 - Stop-Loss: make sure carrier is aware and on the same page!



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