

CHAPTER 26.1-36.10 PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

26.1-36.10-01. Definitions.

1. "Board" means the state board of pharmacy.
2. "Commissioner" means the insurance commissioner.
3. "Concession" includes a free good, delayed billing, and billing forgiveness.
4. "Drug" has the same meaning as provided under section 19-02.1-01.
5. "Drug manufacturer" means the entity that holds the national drug code for a drug which is engaged in the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of the drug or which is engaged in the packaging, repackaging, labeling, relabeling, or distribution of the drug. The term does not include a wholesale drug distributor or retail pharmacy licensed in this state.
6. "Health care plan" means an individual, blanket, or group plan, policy, or contract for health care services issued or delivered in this state by a health insurer.
7. "Health insurer" means an insurance company, nonprofit health service corporation, health maintenance organization, third-party payer, health program administered by a state agency other than the department of health and human services or other person engaged as principal in the business of insurance which issues or delivers a health care plan in this state.
8. "Manufacturer-packaged drug container" means a drug manufacturer-prepared supply of medication packaged in a container with a unique product-identifying national drug code number.
9. "Net spending" means the cost of drugs minus any discounts that lower the price of the drugs, including a rebate, fee, retained price protection, retail pharmacy network spread, and dispensing fee.
10. "Pharmacy benefits manager" has the same meaning as provided under section 19-03.6-01. The term does not include the department of health and human services.
11. "Prescription drug" has the same meaning as under section 43-15-01.
12. "Rebate" includes any discount, financial incentive, or concession that affects the price of a drug to a pharmacy benefits manager or health insurer for a drug manufactured by the drug manufacturer.
13. "Specialty drug" has the same meaning as provided under section 19-02.1-16.2.
14. "Utilization management" means a set of formal techniques designed to monitor the use of, or evaluate the medical necessity, appropriateness, efficacy, or efficiency of, health care services, procedures, or settings.
15. "Wholesale acquisition cost" means, with respect to a prescription drug, the drug manufacturer's list price for the prescription drug to wholesalers or direct purchasers in the United States for the most recent month for which the information is available, as reported in wholesale price guides or other publications of drug pricing data, such as Medi-Span Price Rx, Gold Standard Drug Database, or First Databank drug data. The term does not include a rebate, prompt pay, or other discount or other reduction in price.

26.1-36.10-02. Disclosure of drug pricing information.

1. Each drug manufacturer shall submit a report to the commissioner no later than the fifteenth day of January, April, July, and October with the current wholesale acquisition cost information for the prescription drugs sold in or into the state by that drug manufacturer.
2. a. Not more than thirty days after an increase in wholesale acquisition cost of forty percent or greater over the preceding five calendar years or ten percent or greater in the preceding twelve months for a prescription drug with a wholesale acquisition cost of seventy dollars or more for a manufacturer-packaged drug container, a drug manufacturer shall submit a report to the commissioner. The report must contain the following information:
 - (1) Name of the drug;

- (2) Whether the drug is a brand name or a generic;
 - (3) The effective date of the change in wholesale acquisition cost;
 - (4) Aggregate, company-level research and development costs for the previous calendar year;
 - (5) Aggregate rebate amounts paid to each pharmacy benefits manager for the previous calendar year;
 - (6) The name of each of the drug manufacturer's drugs approved by the United States food and drug administration in the previous five calendar years;
 - (7) The name of each of the drug manufacturer's drugs that lost patent exclusivity in the United States in the previous five calendar years; and
 - (8) A concise statement of rationale regarding the factor or factors that caused the increase in the wholesale acquisition cost, such as raw ingredient shortage or increase in pharmacy benefits manager rebates.
- b. The quality and types of information and data a drug manufacturer submits to the commissioner pursuant to this subsection must be the same as the quality and types of information and data the drug manufacturer includes in the drug manufacturer's annual consolidated report on securities and exchange commission form 10-K or any other public disclosure.
3. A drug manufacturer shall notify the commissioner in writing if the drug manufacturer is introducing a new prescription drug to market at a wholesale acquisition cost that exceeds the threshold set for a specialty drug under the Medicare part D program.
 - a. The notice must include a concise statement of rationale regarding the factor or factors that caused the new drug to exceed the Medicare part D program price.
 - b. The drug manufacturer shall provide the written notice within three calendar days following the release of the drug in the commercial market.
 - c. A drug manufacturer may make the notification pending approval by the United States food and drug administration if commercial availability is expected within three calendar days following the approval.

26.1-36.10-03. Disclosure of pharmacy benefits manager information.

1. On or before April first of each year, a pharmacy benefits manager providing services for a health care plan shall file a report with the commissioner. The report must contain the following information for the previous calendar year:
 - a. The aggregated rebates, fees, price protection payments, and any other payments collected from each drug manufacturer;
 - b. The aggregated dollar amount of rebates, price protection payments, fees, and any other payments collected from each drug manufacturer which were passed to health insurers;
 - c. The aggregated fees, price concessions, penalties, effective rates, and any other financial incentive collected from pharmacies which were passed to enrollees at the point of sale;
 - d. The aggregated dollar amount of rebates, price protection payments, fees, and any other payments collected from drug manufacturers which were retained as revenue by the pharmacy benefits manager; and
 - e. The aggregated rebates passed on to employers.
2. Reports submitted by pharmacy benefits managers under this section may not disclose the identity of a specific health benefit plan or enrollee, the identity of a drug manufacturer, the prices charged for specific drugs or classes of drugs, or the amount of any rebates or fees provided for specific drugs or classes of drugs.

26.1-36.10-04. Disclosure of health insurer spending information.

1. On or before April first of each year, each health insurer shall submit a report to the commissioner. The report must contain the following information for the previous two calendar years:
 - a. Names of the twenty-five most frequently prescribed drugs across all plans;

- b. Names of the twenty-five prescription drugs dispensed with the highest dollar spend in terms of gross revenue;
 - c. Percent increase in annual net spending for prescription drugs across all plans;
 - d. Percent increase in premiums which is attributable to prescription drugs across all plans;
 - e. Percentage of specialty drugs with utilization management requirements across all plans; and
 - f. Premium reductions attributable to specialty drug utilization management.
2. A report submitted by a health insurer may not disclose the identity of a specific health benefit plan or the prices charged for specific prescription drugs or classes of prescription drugs.

26.1-36.10-05. Website.

1. The commissioner shall develop a website to publish information the commissioner receives under this chapter. The commissioner shall make the website available on the commissioner's website with a dedicated link prominently displayed on the home page, or by a separate, easily identifiable internet address.
2. Within sixty days of receipt of reported information under this chapter, the commissioner shall publish the reported information on the website developed under this section. The information the commissioner publishes may not disclose or tend to disclose trade secret, proprietary, commercial, financial, or confidential information of any pharmacy, pharmacy benefits manager, drug wholesaler, or hospital.

26.1-36.10-06. Rulemaking - Forms - Services - Records.

1. The commissioner may adopt rules to implement this chapter.
2. In consultation with the board, the commissioner shall develop forms that must be used for reporting required under this chapter.
3. The commissioner may contract for services to implement this chapter.
4. A report received by the commissioner is an exempt record as defined by section 44-04-17.1; however, as provided under section 44-04-18.4 any portion of a report which discloses trade secret, proprietary, commercial, or financial information is confidential if it is of a privileged nature and has not been previously publicly disclosed.

26.1-36.10-07. Drug pricing fund - Transfer - Continuing appropriation.

There is created in the state treasury the drug pricing fund, which consists of any money deposited in the fund by the board and any interest earned on moneys in the fund. The board may deposit up to six hundred dollars of every wholesaler license fee and every virtual wholesaler license fee collected by the board under section 43-15.3-12 to the drug pricing fund. All moneys in the fund, not otherwise appropriated, are appropriated to the insurance department to implement this chapter.

26.1-36.10-08. Civil penalty.

A health insurer, drug manufacturer, or pharmacy benefits manager that violates this chapter is subject to the imposition by the attorney general of a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars for each violation. The attorney general may waive or reduce a fine under this section upon a finding of good cause, such as excusable neglect or other extenuating circumstances. The fine may be collected and recovered in an action brought in the name of the state.