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SENATE BILL 156

51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

Jacob Candelaria

AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH INSURANCE; ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE HEALTH CARE PURCHASING ACT, THE NEW MEXICO INSURANCE CODE, THE HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LAW AND THE NONPROFIT HEALTH CARE PLAN LAW TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN FORMULARY CHANGES AND TO REQUIRE WRITTEN NOTICE TO ENROLLEES BEFORE MAKING CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS TO THE FORMULARY; PROVIDING FOR CONTINGENT APPLICABILITY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. A new section of the Health Care Purchasing Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PRESCRIPTION DRUGS--PROHIBITED FORMULARY CHANGES -- NOTICE REQUIREMENTS . --

Group health coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act that provides coverage for prescription

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drugs categorized or tiered for purposes of cost-sharing
through deductibles or coinsurance obligations shall not,
unless a generic version of the prescription drug is available
prior to the annual anniversary date of the group health
coverage:

- (1) reclassify a drug to a higher tier of the formulary;
- (2) reclassify a drug from a preferred classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier of the formulary;
- (3) increase the cost-sharing, copayment, deductible or co-insurance charges for a drug;
 - (4) remove a drug from the formulary;
- (5) establish a prior authorization requirement;
- (6) impose or modify a drug's quantity limit;
 or
 - (7) impose a step-therapy restriction.
- B. The administrator for the group health coverage shall give the enrollee at least sixty days' advance written notice of the impending change when it is determined that one of the following modifications will made to a formulary:
- (1) reclassification of a drug to a higher tier of the formulary;

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1	(2) reclassification of a drug from a
2	preferred classification to a non-preferred classification,
3	unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a
4	lower tier of the formulary;
5	(3) an increase in the cost-sharing,
6	copayment, deductible or coinsurance charges for a drug;
7	(4) removal of a drug from the formulary;
8	(5) addition of a prior authorization
9	requirement;
10	(6) imposition or modification of a drug's
11	quantity limit; or
12	(7) imposition of a step-therapy restriction
13	for a drug.
14	C. The administrator for group health coverage
15	prescription drug benefits shall provide to each enrollee the
16	following information in plain language regarding prescription
17	drug benefits:
18	(1) notice that the group health plan uses one
19	or more drug formularies;
20	(2) an explanation of what the drug formulary
21	is;
22	(3) a statement regarding the method the group
23	health plan uses to determine the prescription drugs to be
24	included in or excluded from a drug formulary; and
25	(4) a statement of how often the group health
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plan administrator reviews the contents of each drug formulary.

- D. As used in this section:
- (1) "formulary" means the list of prescription drugs covered by group health coverage; and
- (2) "step therapy" means a protocol that establishes the specific sequence in which prescription drugs for a specified medical condition and medically appropriate for a particular patient are to be prescribed."
- SECTION 2. A new section of Chapter 59A, Article 22 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PRESCRIPTION DRUGS--PROHIBITED FORMULARY CHANGES--NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. An individual or group health insurance policy, health care plan or certificate of health insurance that is delivered, issued for delivery or renewed in this state and that provides prescription drug benefits categorized or tiered for purposes of cost-sharing through deductibles or coinsurance obligations shall not, unless a generic version of the prescription drug is available, prior to the annual anniversary date of the policy, plan or certificate:
- (1) reclassify a drug to a higher tier of the formulary;
- (2) reclassify a drug from a preferred classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier of .190770.6

1	the formulary;
2	(3) increase the cost-sharing, copayment,
3	deductible or co-insurance charges for a drug;
4	(4) remove a drug from the formulary;
5	(5) establish a prior authorization
6	requirement;
7	(6) impose or modify a drug's quantity limit;
8	or
9	(7) impose a step-therapy restriction.
10	B. The insurer shall give the insured at least
11	sixty days' advance written notice of the impending change when
12	it is determined that one of the following modifications will
13	be made to a formulary:
14	(1) reclassification of a drug to a higher
15	tier of the formulary;
16	(2) reclassification of a drug from a
17	preferred classification to a non-preferred classification,
18	unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a
19	lower tier of the formulary;
20	(3) an increase in the cost-sharing,
21	copayment, deductible or coinsurance charges for a drug;
22	(4) removal of a drug from the formulary;
23	(5) addition of a prior authorization
24	requirement;
25	(6) imposition or modification of a drug's
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3	for a drug.
4	C. The insurer shall provide to each insured the
5	following information in plain language regarding prescription
6	drug benefits:
7	(1) notice that the insurer uses one or more
8	drug formularies;
9	(2) an explanation of what the drug formulary
10	is;
11	(3) a statement regarding the method the
12	insurer uses to determine the prescription drugs to be included
13	in or excluded from a drug formulary; and
14	(4) a statement of how often the insurer
15	reviews the contents of each drug formulary.
16	D. As used in this section:
17	(1) "formulary" means the list of prescription
18	drugs covered by a policy, plan or certificate of health
19	insurance; and
20	(2) "step therapy" means a protocol that
21	establishes the specific sequence in which prescription drugs
22	for a specified medical condition and medically appropriate for
23	a particular patient are to be prescribed."
24	SECTION 3. A new section of Chapter 59A, Article 23 NMSA
25	1978 is enacted to read.

quantity limit; or

(7)

imposition of a step-therapy restriction

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" [<u>NEW</u>	MATERIAL]	PRESCRIPTION	DRUGSPROHIBITED	FORMULARY
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An individual or group health insurance policy, health care plan or certificate of health insurance that is delivered, issued for delivery or renewed in this state and that provides prescription drug benefits categorized or tiered for purposes of cost-sharing through deductibles or coinsurance obligations shall not, unless a generic version of the prescription drug is available, prior to the annual anniversary date of the policy, plan or certificate:

- reclassify a drug to a higher tier of the (1) formulary;
- reclassify a drug from a preferred (2) classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier of the formulary;
- increase the cost-sharing, copayment, deductible or co-insurance charges for a drug;
 - remove a drug from the formulary; (4)
- (5) establish a prior authorization requirement;
 - (6) impose or modify a drug's quantity limit;
 - impose a step-therapy restriction. (7)
- The insurer shall give the insured at least В. .190770.6

sixty days' advance written notice of the impending change when it is determined that one of the following modifications will be made to a formulary:

- (1) reclassification of a drug to a higher tier of the formulary;
- (2) reclassification of a drug from a preferred classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier of the formulary;
- (3) an increase in the cost-sharing, copayment, deductible or coinsurance charges for a drug;
 - (4) removal of a drug from the formulary;
- (5) addition of a prior authorization cequirement;
- (6) imposition or modification of a drug's quantity limit; or
- (7) imposition of a step-therapy restriction for a drug.
- C. The insurer shall provide to each insured the following information in plain language regarding prescription drug benefits:
- (1) notice that the insurer uses one or more drug formularies;
 - (2) an explanation of what the drug formulary

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1	(3) a statement regarding the method the
2	insurer uses to determine the prescription drugs to be included
3	in or excluded from a drug formulary; and
4	(4) a statement of how often the insurer
5	reviews the contents of each drug formulary.
6	D. As used in this section:
7	(1) "formulary" means the list of prescription
8	drugs covered by a policy, plan or certificate of health
9	insurance; and
10	(2) "step therapy" means a protocol that
11	establishes the specific sequence in which prescription drugs
12	for a specified medical condition and medically appropriate for
13	a particular patient are to be prescribed."
14	SECTION 4. A new section of the Health Maintenance
15	Organization Law is enacted to read:
16	"[NEW MATERIAL] PRESCRIPTION DRUGSPROHIBITED FORMULARY
17	CHANGESNOTICE REQUIREMENTS
18	A. An individual or group health maintenance
19	organization contract that is delivered, issued for delivery or
20	renewed in this state and that provides prescription drug
21	benefits categorized or tiered for purposes of cost-sharing
22	through deductibles or coinsurance obligations shall not,
23	unless a generic version of the prescription drug is available,
24	prior to the annual anniversary date of the contract:
25	(l) reclassify a drug to a higher tier of the

2	(2) reclassify a drug from a preferred
3	classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that
4	reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier o
5	the formulary;
6	(3) increase the cost-sharing, copayment,
7	deductible or co-insurance charges for a drug;
8	(4) remove a drug from the formulary;
9	(5) establish a prior authorization
10	requirement;
11	(6) impose or modify a drug's quantity limit
12	or
13	(7) impose a step-therapy restriction.
14	B. The health maintenance organization shall give
15	the subscriber at least sixty days' advance written notice of
16	the impending change when it is determined that one of the
17	following modifications will be made to a formulary:
18	(1) reclassification of a drug to a higher
19	tier of the formulary;
20	(2) reclassification of a drug from a
21	preferred classification to a non-preferred classification,
22	unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a
23	lower tier of the formulary;
24	(3) an increase in the cost-sharing,
25	copayment, deductible or coinsurance charges for a drug;

formulary;

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a lower tier of

quantity limit;

1	(4) removal of a drug from the formulary;
2	(5) addition of a prior authorization
3	requirement;
4	(6) imposition or modification of a drug's
5	quantity limit; or
6	(7) imposition of a step-therapy restriction
7	for a drug.
8	C. The health maintenance organization shall
9	provide to each subscriber the following information in plain
10	language regarding prescription drug benefits:
11	(1) notice that the health maintenance
12	organization uses one or more drug formularies;
13	(2) an explanation of what the drug formulary
14	is;
15	(3) a statement regarding the method the
16	health maintenance organization uses to determine the
17	prescription drugs to be included in or excluded from a drug
18	formulary; and
19	(4) a statement of how often the health
20	maintenance organization reviews the contents of each drug
21	formulary.
22	D. As used in this section:
23	(1) "formulary" means the list of prescription
24	drugs covered pursuant to a health maintenance organization
25	contract; and
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(2) "step therapy" means a protocol that
establishes the specific sequence in which prescription drugs
for a specified medical condition and medically appropriate for
a particular patient are to be prescribed."

SECTION 5. A new section of the Nonprofit Health Care
Plan Law is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PRESCRIPTION DRUGS--PROHIBITED FORMULARY CHANGES--NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.--

A. An individual or group health care plan that is delivered, issued for delivery or renewed in this state and that provides prescription drug benefits categorized or tiered for purposes of cost-sharing through deductibles or coinsurance obligations shall not, unless a generic version of the prescription drug is available, prior to the annual anniversary date of the health care plan:

- (1) reclassify a drug to a higher tier of the formulary;
- (2) reclassify a drug from a preferred classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier of the formulary;
- (3) increase the cost-sharing, copayment, deductible or co-insurance charges for a drug;
 - (4) remove a drug from the formulary;
 - (5) establish a prior authorization requirement;

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1	(6) impose or modify a drug's quantity limit; or
2	(7) impose a step-therapy restriction.
3	B. The health care plan shall give the subscriber
4	at least sixty days' advance written notice of the impending
5	change when it is determined that one of the following
6	modifications will be made to a formulary:
7	(l) reclassification of a drug to a higher tier
8	of the formulary;
9	(2) reclassification of a drug from a preferred
10	classification to a non-preferred classification, unless that
11	reclassification results in the drug moving to a lower tier of
12	the formulary;
13	(3) an increase in the cost-sharing, copayment,
14	deductible or coinsurance charges for a drug;
15	(4) removal of a drug from the formulary;
16	(5) addition of a prior authorization
17	requirement;
18	(6) imposition or modification of a drug's
19	quantity limit; or
20	(7) imposition of a step-therapy restriction for
21	a drug.
22	C. The health care plan shall provide to each
23	subscriber the following information in plain language
24	regarding prescription drug benefits:
25	(1) notice that the health care plan uses one or

more drug formularies;

- (2) an explanation of what the drug formulary is;
- (3) a statement regarding the method the health care plan uses to determine the prescription drugs to be included in or excluded from a drug formulary; and
- (4) a statement of how often the health care plan reviews the contents of each drug formulary.
 - D. As used in this section:
- (1) "formulary" means the list of prescription drugs covered by a health care plan; and
- (2) "step therapy" means a protocol that establishes the specific sequence in which prescription drugs for a specified medical condition and medically appropriate for a particular patient are to be prescribed."

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