UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PBMs to produce, they could have access to competitively sensitive information, potentially facilitate collusion, and increase prescription drug prices. Third, SB-2445 would change current law to require nonresident pharmacies that deliver prescription drugs to Mississippi residents to have a Mississippi-licensed pharmacist-in-charge.[4] This requirement would add to out-of-state pharmacies' expenses the fees and other costs associated with licensure, continuing education, and registration of a pharmacist in Mississippi, in addition to the costs imposed by requirements for pharmacists in the state in which the nonresident pharmacies operate.[5] These additional costs would likely be passed on to Mississippi consumers and health plans.

Interest and Experience of the Federal Trade Commission

Congress has charged the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission") with preventing unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.[6] Pursuant to its statutory mandate, the FTC seeks to identify business practices and regulations that impede competition without offering countervailing benefits to consumers. For several decades, the FTC and its staff have investigated the competitive effects of restrictions on the business practices of health care providers,[7] issued reports and studies regarding various aspects of the pharmaceutical industry,[8] and brought numerous enforcement actions in the pharmaceutical industry.[9]

The Commission has significant expertise in the competitive issues surrounding PBMs. Of particular relevance to SB-2445 is the Commission's "Drug Conflict of Interest Study" regarding PBM practices. In response to a Congressional directive in 2003, the FTC analyzed data on PBM pricing, generic substitution, therapeutic interchange, and repackaging practices. The study examined whether PBM ownership of mail-order pharmacies served to maximize competition and lower prescription drug prices for plan sponsors. In its 2005 report based on the study ("PBM Study"), the FTC found, among other things, that the prices for a common basket of prescription drugs dispensed by PBM-owned mail order pharmacies were typically lower than the prices charged by retail pharmacies.[10] The study also found competition affords health plans substantial tools with which to safeguard their interests. Consumers benefit as a result.

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[4] SB-2445, Section 73-21-106.

[5] The current law requires, among other things, registration of the non-resident pharmacy, which is generally a less-restrictive alternative to duplicative professional licensure.

[6] Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 45.

[7] *See* Federal Trade Commission,

This 2005 PBM study continued the FTC's ongoing experience with PBMs. PBM practices were a particular focus of hearings on health care markets jointly conducted by the FTC and the Department of Justice Antitrust Division ("DOJ") in 2003 ("Health Care Hearings").[11] In 2004, the FTC and DOJ issued a report based on the hearings, a Commission-sponsored workshop, and independent research.[12] In addition, FTC staff have analyzed and commented on proposed PBM legislation in several states.[13]

PBMs negotiate lower pharmacy costs by forming a preferred or exclusive network of retail pharmacies.[16] Retail pharmacies offer discounts to PBMs depending on the type and number of health plans covered by the PBM and the exclusivity of the network — the more exclusive the network, the higher the discount. This mechanism can make customer volume respond very strongly to prices, creating an incentive for pharmacies to bid aggressively on prescription drug prices and potentially reducing the prices that public and private health plans and consumers pay for pharmaceuticals.[17]

PBMs also use mail-order pharmacies to manage prescription drug costs. Many PBMs own mail-order pharmacies. Plan sponsors sometimes encourage patients with chronic conditions who require repeated refills to seek the discounts that 90-day prescriptions and high-volume mail-order pharmacies can offer. Mail-order pharmacies, including those owned by PBMs, compete directly with retail pharmacies.[18]

PBMs also establish relationships with pharmaceutical manufacturers, who compete to have their drugs placed on a PBM's formulary by offering discounts or rebates.

Likely Effects of SB-2445

Several provisions of the Bill could harm competition and consumers. First, the bill empowers the Pharmacy Board to regulate PBMs and may impede PBMs' ability to negotiate effectively contracts with pharmacies that save money for Mississippi health plans and consumers. Second, the Pharmacy Board would have vague and potentially unlimited authority to demand disclosures of sensitive PBM business information, without any confidentiality protections, which could restrict PBMs' ability to negotiate contracts with pharmaceutical manufacturers and pharmacies to provide the best prescription drug programs and prices for Mississippi consumers. Third, changing the law to require an out-of-state pharmacy to have a Mississippi licensed pharmacist-in-charge if it wants to sell prescription drugs to Mississippi consumers could raise the costs of doing business without any countervailing benefits. Collectively, these requirements may increase the prices that both public and private health plans, and ultimately Mississippi consumers, pay for prescription drugs.

(a) Shifting Regulatory Authority of PBMs from the Insurance Commissioner to the Pharmacy Board

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[16] A PBM may have several networks that differ in degree or scope of exclusivity.

[17] *See* PBM STUDY, *supra* note 10, at 3; General Accounting Office, *Effects of Using Pharmacy Benefit Managers on Health Plans, Enrollees, and Pharmacies* at 11 (Jan. 2003) ("GAO Report"), *available at* http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-03-196 (noting when Blue Cross Blue Shield introduced a plan with a smaller network of retail pharmacies, it included deeper discounts in its retail pharmacy payments); Letter from FTC staff to Patrick C. Lynch, Rhode Island Attorney General and Juan M. Pichardo, Rhode

The current law places regulatory authority over PBMs with the Insurance Commissioner, who has discretion over what information PBMs must provide on their annual financial statements and reports. The Pharmacy Board currently receives copies of those annual reports. SB-2445 would shift the regulatory authority and power to the Pharmacy Board, which consists of seven members, all of whom must be pharmacists. Thus, pharmacists, who negotiate retail prescription drug prices with PBMs and compete against PBM-owned mail-order pharmacies, would now be regulating PBMs.

Although we offer no specific recommendations on the ideal structure for regulating PBMs,[19] it is our understanding that no other state has placed PBMs under the regulatory control of its pharmacy board.[20] Because pharmacists and PBMs have a competitive, and at times, adversarial relationship, we are concerned that giving the pharmacy board regulatory power over PBMs may create tensions and conflicts of interest for the pharmacy board.[21] Indeed, the antitrust laws recognize that there is a real danger that regulatory boards composed of market participants may pursue their own interests rather than those of the state.[22] We urge the Mississippi Legislature to consider

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[19] We note that most professions, including medical professions, have self-regulatory boards whose principal function is to regulate the activities of their own profession. In many cases, the membership of these boards also includes members from outside the profession to represent the public interest, including consumers' interests. *See, e.g.*, HHS, BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS, HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE ENVIRONMENT OF DENTAL HYGIENISTS IN THE FIFTY STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 2001 at 80-81 (2004), *available at* ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/bhpr/workforce/dentalhygen.pdf ("Dental hygiene is idiosyncratic in that most health professions are self-regulated. Dental hygiene is largely under the purview of dentistry. This is not true for similarly situated medical professionals who are principally self-regulated. Only the physician assistant (PA) profession is, to some extent, governed by Boards of Medicine."). [HereinaftAL)4(e)2(di0(gtua

this concern.

(b) Information Disclosures to the Pharmacy Board and Others

SB-2445 gives the Pharmacy Board complete discretion over what information PBMs must provide and allows the board to

interaction "can blunt a firm's incentive to offer customers better deals by undercutting the extent to which such a move would win business away from rivals" and "also can enhance a firm's incentive to raise prices by assuaging the fear that such a move would lose customers to rivals."[27]

For example, pharmacies may compete with one another by offering deeper discounts or lower dispensing fees in order to be included in a PBM's limited network or to become a preferred provider. Knowing that rivals will see, and can respond to, one's prices can dilute incentives to bid aggressively. Thus, depending on the information the Board requires, the disclosure provisions may undercut the most efficient pharmacy network contracts, leading to higher prescription drug prices.

Similarly, if the Pharmacy Board requires PBMs to provide detailed information about their rebate arrangements with pharmaceutical manufacturers, then tacit collusion among the manufacturers may be more feasible.[28] Absent such knowledge, manufacturers have powerful incentives to bid aggressively for formulary position, because preferential formulary treatment offers the prospect of substantially increased sales. Disclosure of such confidential financial and business information thus may raise the price that Mississippi consumers pay for pharmaceutical coverage by harming competition among pharmaceutical companies for preferred formulary treatment.

In sum, allowing the Pharmacy Board to demand confidential business information from PBMs and to disclose it presents a significant threat to competition that could lead to higher prescription drug prices for Mississippi consumers.

(c) <u>Requirement that Nonresident Pharmacies have a Mississippi-licensed Pharmacist-in-Charge</u>

Section 73-21-106 of the Mississippi Code currently requires a nonresident pharmacy to register with the board. In addition, the nonresident pharmacy, among other things, must "[c]omply with all lawful directions and requests for information from the regulatory or licensing agency of the state in which it is licensed . . . [and] maintain at all times a valid unexpired license, permit or registration to conduct the pharmacy in compliance with the laws of the state in which it is a resident." SB-2445 would amend this section to add the requirement that the pharmacist-in-charge of a nonresident pharmacy "hold a Mississippi pharmacist license, be licensed to practice pharmacy in the state of residence of the nonresident pharmacy, and be current and in good standing with the licensing boards of both states."[29]

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[27] FTC/DOJ HORIZONTAL MERGER GUIDELINES §7.

[28] *See, e.g.*, Svend Albaek *et al.*, *Government Assisted Oligopoly Coordination? A Concrete Case*, 45 J. INDUS. E

This additional requirement could increase the costs of mail-order pharmacies that provide pharmacy services to Mississippi consumers and potentially reduce the incentives or increase the costs for health plans and PBMs to offer mail order options to beneficiaries. As noted above, in its 2005 PBM Study, the FTC found that the prices for a common basket of prescription drugs dispensed by PBM-owned mail order pharmacies were typically lower than the prices charged by retail pharmacies.[30] Similarly, a Maryland study found that statutory impediments to the use of mail-order pharmacies for maintenance drugs can be costly for a State and its citizens.[31] In the absence of countervailing health and safety rationales for the new licensure requirement, FTC staff urges the Mississippi legislature to consider carefully whether requiring a nonresident pharmacy to employ a Mississippi-licensed pharmacist could unnecessarily hamper affordable access to pharmaceutical goods and services.

Conclusion

Our analysis of SB-2445 suggests that its passage may increase pharmaceutical prices for Mississippi consumers. FTC staff recommends that the Mississippi legislature seriously consider whether there are benefits to consumers from the additional, more restrictive regulations in SB-2445 that would outweigh the competitive harm and consumer costs identified herein. Finally, if the Mississippi legislature concludes PBMs should be subject to additional oversight, FTC staff recommends that the legislature consider giving additional authority to the Mississippi Commissioner of Insurance rather than to the Board of Pharmacy.

We appreciate your consideration of these issues.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan S. DeSanti, Director
Office of Policy Planning

Joseph Farrell, Director
Bureau of Economics

Richard A. Feinstein, Director
Bureau of Competition

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[30] *See* PBM STUDY, *supra* note 10 at 23.

[31] *See* Md. Health Care Comm. and Md. Ins. Admin., Mail Order Purchase of Maintenance Drugs: Impact on Consumers, Payers, and Retail Pharmacies, 2-3 (Dec. 23, 2005), *available at* http://mhccffi48(m)10(a)0 Td [(nor71-0.08pluTJ EMC 431.uR0301)-3(s)8i-4(://)-5(m)10(h)-a(81 Tw i1 Tw tisi thTTd [csi