



January 18, 2021

Chair Delores Kelley
Senate Finance Committee
Miller Senate Office Building, 3 East Wing
11 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

Re: Support of SB 2907 so that Patients can Afford their Prescription Medications

Dear Chair Kelley,

The **HIV+HEP Policy Institute** is a leading HIV and hepatitis policy organization promoting quality and affordable healthcare for people living with or at risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other serious and chronic health conditions. **We strongly support *Health Insurance - Out-of-Pocket Maximums and Cost-Sharing Requirements – Calculation (House Bill 0167 and Senate Bill 0290)*, which would require health insurers to accept all forms of copay assistance for prescription medications and ban the use of copay accumulators in Maryland.**

Copay accumulators are harmful policies that many insurance plans, employers, and pharmacy benefits managers (PBMs) are implementing in which copay assistance does not count towards a beneficiary's out-of-pocket costs and deductible. By passing this bill, Maryland will join other states (Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, West Virginia, and Virginia) and Puerto Rico in protecting consumers purchasing insurance on the private market by assuring their copay assistance will count towards cost-sharing obligations.

People with HIV, hepatitis, and others with serious and chronic conditions rely on medications to remain healthy and alive. People with HIV and hepatitis B rely on a daily drug regimen that they must take for the rest of their lives, while people with hepatitis C can be cured of their diseases in as little as 8 to 12 weeks. However, even though people may have health insurance, access to these medications is still insurmountable for many due to high deductibles and cost-sharing, often in terms of co-insurance. Copay assistance is critical for patients to afford and adhere to their medications. It is particularly important during the COVID-19 epidemic when so many individuals and families are hurting economically.

High Patient Cost-sharing: According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, average deductibles for covered workers increased 212% from 2008 to 2018. For qualified health plans, CMS reports that across all metal levels, deductibles are increasing. For Bronze plans, the median deductible will be \$6,992 in 2021, an increase of 11 percent from 2017; for Silver plans, it will be \$4,879, an increase of 31 percent since 2017. For plan year 2022, CMS is proposing that the maximum

HIV + HEPATITIS POLICY INSTITUTE

1602B Belmont Street NW | Washington DC 20009 | 202-462-3042
HIVHep.org | Twitter: @HIVHep | Facebook: HIVHep

out-of-pocket be \$9,100 for an individual and \$18,200 for all others. Due to the proliferation of high deductible plans, depending on the drug, a patient may be required to pay that total amount of \$9,100 all at once for their medication at the beginning of the year.

According to a study conducted by Ezra Golberstein examining National Health Expenditure Accounts data, in 2017 individuals were responsible for paying 14 percent of the total cost of prescription drugs. However, for hospital care, which accounts for nearly three and half times more total spending, patients were responsible for paying only 3 percent. For physician and clinical services, the next largest service category, patients paid 8.5 percent of the costs. This is one reason why people are complaining about how much they pay for their medications; insurers are requiring them to pay a high percent of the total costs.

Patient Cost-sharing Impacts Adherence: A recent analysis of branded prescription drug trends found that if patient out-of-pocket costs totaled between \$50 and \$74.99 per month that 30 percent of patients would not pick up their medications. If that amount were increased to \$250 or more, over 70 percent of patients would forego critical prescription drugs.¹ Another study highlighted the negative impact of copay accumulator programs finding that patients who are subject to the programs fill prescriptions 1.5 times less than patients in high deductible health plans. Additionally, patients subject to these programs experience a 13 percent drop in persistence between month 3 and 4 as they reach the cap in their annual benefits and terminate their therapies.²

Growth of Copay Accumulators: Health insurers and pharmacy benefits managers have increasingly included copay accumulator adjustment programs in their plan offerings over the last several years. According to the National Business Group of Health, in the next two years, accumulators and maximizers are expected to expand from approximately 25 percent of U.S. employers to as many as 50 percent. According to TrialCard, one of the leading administrators of copay assistance programs, clients taking infectious disease medications and subject to copay accumulator programs has increased from 7.3 percent in 2019 to 10.5 percent in 2020.

Copay Accumulators Allow Insurers to “Double Dip”: Perhaps the most overlooked aspect of the “copay accumulator” issue is that not only do patients pay much more money for their prescription drugs, but the insurers also collect more money. The insurer not only collects the value of the copay coupon, but then after it is maxed, the patient then has to pay the out-of-pocket costs, with the insurer collecting all that money as well. Additionally, the drug manufacturers end up paying more money. The only players that this policy is good for are the insurers and the PBMs.

Lack of Transparency: Patients often are not aware that their insurance policies contain these harmful policies until they pick up their medications at the pharmacy and are stuck with a several thousand-dollar bill that they did not expect. Insurers conceal copay accumulator

¹ IQVIA National Prescription Audit, Formulary Impact Analyzer, January 2019.

² Steve Mink and Arran Stranding, “Driving persistence among patients affected by copay accumulators with patient centric support,” *American Journal of Managed Care*, October 18, 2020.

language deep in plan documents. Additionally, there is no consistency among insurers on how the policies are displayed and plans use ambiguous language.

Consider **Maryland's United Health Care** policy which includes a copay accumulator provision on page 32 of an 85 page [Medical Policy](#) document:

Coupons: The value of any manufacturer coupons applied to member cost share may not apply to deductibles or total member out-of-pocket limits. You may find information on manufacturer coupons that apply to out-of-pocket limits through the internet at myuhc.com.

Not only is the language ambiguous since it uses the term "may," but it requires the beneficiary to look up additional policy information on the internet through United Health Care's main website with no further direction.

For the benefit of patients who rely on prescription drugs to maintain their health, we urge you to support SB 290. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to reach out via phone at (202) 462-3042 or email at cschmid@hivhep.org. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Carl E. Schmid II
Executive Director