# 2018 Midterm Elections and Implications for Health Care December 3, 2018

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### Topics Midterm election results Drug costs in the United States Administration priorities Generic approvals • Fiscal 2019 budget proposals • President Trump's drug pricing "blueprint" Pending bills in Congress Generic drug development Drug importation Medicare price negotiations Cost disclosures AM Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy\* www.amcp.org P











# 2018 Midterm Election Insights

#### Many races fell along predictable party lines

- Unlike in 2016, the 2018 midterm elections saw relatively few surprises
- Republicans performed well where Trump's approval rating was over 50% and Democrats performed well where Trump's approval rating was below 50%

#### Some races were close, but Democrats pulled ahead in the House

- Early on, it seemed like Democrats would pick up 25-30 seats in the House, but not many more. However, Democratic candidates continued to claim victories through the night and as absentee votes were counted over the following days
- House Democrats will end the election with a 40-seat majority, slightly slimmer than the current Republican majority of 45 seats

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# 2018 Midterm Election Insights

#### Meanwhile, Republicans gained ground in the Senate

- Republicans had an highly advantageous Senate map and scored a solid win by picking up seats held by Senators Joe Donnelly (D-Ind.), Heidi Heitkamp (D-N.D.), Bill Nelson (D-Fla.) and Claire McCaskill (D-Mo.)
- Democrats won seats held by Sen. Dean Heller (R-Nev.) and retiring Sen. Jeff Flake (R-Ariz.)
- Republicans picked up a net gain of 2 seats, pushing their margin to 53-47
- Republicans needed a net gain to build a cushion against a difficult map in 2020

#### Why the divergence between the House and Senate? We see a potential urban-rural divide

 Senate races included rural and conservative states, while many House races encompassed suburban and urban areas. According to noted political analyst Charlie Cook, "it was like we were having two different elections in two different Americas."

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# 2018 Midterm Election Insights

#### Pharmaceutical costs may be an opportunity for bipartisan agreement

- The Trump administration will continue to pursue reforms in the President's "Blueprint to Lower Drug Prices"
- House Democrats will use control of the committees and floor to advance a set of drug pricing proposals of their own
- Democrats believe the President's proposals are too cautious, and the Republicans are likely to reject the most ambitious and aggressive Democratic proposals (e.g., importation, government negotiation in Part D)
- Democrats and Republicans may be able to find common ground on a handful of issues beyond Part B drug pricing reforms:
  - CREATES Act
  - Removing Medicaid rebate caps
  - Limiting "pay-for-delay" arrangements
  - Eliminating obstacles to value-based purchasing

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# **PENDING BILLS IN CONGRESS**

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## Bills aimed at increasing generic competition have bipartisan support, but haven't advanced

Preserve Access to Affordable Generics Act (S.Limit "pay-for-delay" settlements in which branded drug makers pay generic companies not to enter market for period of timeSens. Amy Klobuchar (D- Minn.) and Charles Grassley (R-lowa)CREATES Act (S. 974, H.R. 2212)Allow generic drug makers to bring civil action against brand-name companies that limit access to samples needed to test productsSen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) with 14 Democrats and 15 Republicans; Rep. Tom Marino (R-Pa) with 13 Democrats and 12 RepublicansFAST Generics Act (H.R. 2051)Require drug makers to provide access to samples for testing and allow generic companies to sue if they are aggrievedRep. David McKinley (R- W.Va.) with 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans	Bill	Description	Sponsors
(S. 974, H.R. 2212)civil action against brand-name companies that limit access to samples needed to test productswith 14 Democrats and 15 Republicans; Rep. Tom Marino (R-Pa) with 13 Democrats and 12 RepublicansFAST Generics Act (H.R. 2051)Require drug makers to provide access to samples for testing and allow generic companies to sue ifRep. David McKinley (R- W.Va.) with 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans	Affordable Generics Ac	t (S. which branded drug makers pay generic companies not to enter	Minn.) and Charles Grassley
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		access to samples for testing and allow generic companies to sue if	W.Va.) with 9 Democrats and
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Drug importation bills	for personal use h	ave bipartisan
Bill	Description	Sponsors
Safe and Affordable Drugs from Canada Act (S. 92, H.R. 1480)	Allow individuals to import prescription drugs from Canada for personal use	Late Sen. John McCain (R- Ariz) with 9 Democrats and 1 Republican, Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-Maine) with 5 Democrats and 4 Republicans
Personal Drug Importation Fairness Act (H.R. 934)	Allow individuals to import drugs from several specified countries that are the same as an FDA-approved prescription drug	Reps. Keith Ellison (D- Minn.) and Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.)
Affordable and Safe Prescription Drug Importation Act (H.R. 1245, S. 469)	Allow wholesalers, pharmacies, and individuals to import prescription drugs from Canada and other OECD countries	Rep. Elijah Cummings (D- Md.) with 28 Democrats; Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) with 21 Democrats
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## Medicare negotiation, other bills supported largely by Democrats

Bill	Description	Sponsors
Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act (H.R. 242, S. 41)	Require HHS to negotiate drug prices for Medicare Part D	Rep. Peter Welch (D-Vt.) with 43 Democrats and 1 Republican; Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.) with 13 Democrats
Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Act (H.R. 4138, S. 2011)	Require Medicare negotiations and establish formulary to set fallback prices; require rebates for drugs provided to low-income individuals	Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-Md.) with 19 Democrats; Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) with 7 Democrats
Empowering Medicare Seniors to Negotiate Drug Prices Act (S. 1688)	Remove prohibition on HHS interference in price negotiations and setting formularies	Sen. Klobuchar with 34 Democrats
Stop Price Gouging Act (S. 1369, H.R. 2974)	Establish an excise tax on prescription drugs when prices spike	Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio) with 8 Democrats; Rep. Mark Pocan (D- Wis.) with 4 Democrats
S.1681 and H.R. 3536 (no short title)	Require individuals who conduct federally funded R&D to enter into "reasonable" price agreements	Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.); Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) with 7 Democrats

## Other bills focus on disclosing how drug prices are set

Bill	Description	Sponsors
Prescription Drug Price Transparency Act (H.R. 1316)	Require pharmacy benefit managers to frequently update and disclose information used to determine pharmacy reimbursements	Rep. Doug Collins (R-Ga.) with 42 Republicans and 14 Democrats
Creating Transparency to Have Drug Rebates Unlocked Act (S. 637)	Require CMS to disclose pharmacy benefit managers' rebates and discounts; provide minimum portion to health plan sponsors	Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) with 4 Democrats
Stopping the Pharmaceutical Industry from Keeping Drugs Expensive Act (S. 1348)	Require drug makers to justify price increases of specified percentages to HHS and pay penalties if they don't	Wyden with 9 Democrats
Fair Accountability and Innovative Research Drug Pricing Act (S. 1131, H.R. 2439)	Require manufacturers to report specified price increases for products sold through Medicare and Medicaid to HHS	Sens. Tammy Baldwin (D-Wis.) and the late John McCain (R-Ariz.); Rep. Janice Schakowsky (D-III.) with 21 Democrats and 2 Republicans
Transparent Drug Pricing Act (H.R. 4116)	Require drug makers to report annually on costs, revenue, sales, and other information	Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-Texas) with 32 Democrats
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## AMCP positions and points of engagement on drug pricing issues

- Congress must pass the Pharmaceutical Information Exchange Act (PIE Act, H.R. 2026) to allow payors and manufacturers to communicate health care economic information prior to FDA approval of a product. Passage of the PIE Act would provide the necessary legal underpinning for FDA's recent guidance, which largely follows AMCP's Partnership Forum recommendations.
- HHS should consider pharmacists as key stakeholders in improving outcomes and managing Rx costs
- CMS should carefully consider ways to effectively manage medications in Part B, transition coverage of select medications from Part B to Part D and carefully evaluate the impact of beneficiary out-of-pocket costs, access to care, and Medicare Advantage
- Part D plans should have full formulary flexibility to manage high-cost medications, including the classes of clinical concern ("protected classes")



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- CMS should adopt the Medicare Part D formulary coverage policy (coverage of one drug per class, versus two per class) as proposed in the President's FY2019 budget
- AMCP supports efforts to curb the inappropriate use of shared system Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy program (REMS) to deter generic entry
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) policies should promote biosimilar development and adoption
- Stakeholder collaboration and reexamination of current policies are needed to encourage VBC, including the need for a common definition of VBC, best practices, and legal and regulatory infrastructure to support VBC

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