

HB 100: Prescription Drug Consumer Financial Protection Act

Legislative Rubric from Science for Georgia

Insurance companies sometimes receive prescription drug rebates due to enrollee's prescription drug purchases. [HB 100](#) requires health insurers to pass along no less than 80 percent of these prescription drug rebates to the enrollees.

Criteria	Variables			
Impact Who is going to be impacted? Is it equitable? List stakeholders & opinions.	Negative		Positive	
	This bill intends that insurance enrollees (customers) receive the benefit of cost savings from rebates and other price concessions that insurers get in connection with the dispensing of administration of a particular drug therapy. Enrollees often pay unaffordable out-of-pocket costs and sometimes do not receive any benefits when pharmaceutical manufacturers issue rebates, discounts, or price concessions. This bill is aimed at reducing the financial burden of health care prices on the enrollee.			
Reach Does it reach its target audience?	0 - No impact on target audience.	1 - Impacts narrow segment.	2 - Impacts majority; exceptions.	3 - Impacts entire target audience
	The goal of this bill is to ensure that all health care enrollees receive a percentage of prescription drug rebates that they earned.			
Scientific Merit Does it utilize scientific research accurately?	YES - this does follow scientific research accurately. Here's why....		NO - this does not present scientific research accurately.	
	Yes, this bill follows science because research studies have found a positive correlation between drug rebates and drug price increases . Insurance companies increase prices and pocket the discounts and rebates from pharmaceutical manufacturers, leaving the enrollees paying unaffordable drug prices that were initially cheaper.			
Financial Feasibility Is it financially feasible? or does this have burdensome finances (higher taxes, future costs, etc)?	0 - Extremely high costs	1 - Expensive but can be done	2 - Slight	3 - No financial burden
	This bill does not require state funding; however, it may have financial repercussions of the health insurance companies simply raising prices to make up for the rebates they will no longer receive. Pharmacy Benefit Managers have already been caught engaging in this activity previously.			
Political Feasibility Level of opposition and partisan disagreement.	0 - Majority disagreed.	1 - Split along party lines	2 - Minimal Opposition	3 - Complete consensus (0-5 'Nays').
	Unknown. This bill has 6 sponsors, 5 Democrats and 1 Republican. It has not been voted on yet, so partisan status is unknown			
Measurable Metrics? We recommend looking at these 3 metrics. Is the data available or being measured?	0 - no data	1 - some data / not accessible	2 - most data / somewhat accessible	3 - complete transparency
	There is some data associated with demonstrating how passing the rebates onto the enrollees will help lower overall costs; however, currently, there is not enough data to demonstrate the consequences in terms of insurance companies further increasing prices.			