

Pharmacy Discussion

Montana Economic Affairs Interim Committee

November 2025



Macro trends shaping pharmacy in the next two years

Current prescription drug landscape

\$100

Billion

Projected reduction in drug costs over next five years due to **Biosimilar Medicines**²

Longevity of
Patient Assistance
Programs and
Copay Maximizers

Continued rise of Rebate Group Purchasing Organizations

Meaningful and Timely Analytics

Point Solutions and third party vendors to Augment PBM Strategies Increased Focus on Medical Benefit

- Site of Care
- Authorization Strategies
- Rebates

Approved multi-million-dollar gene therapies, with 60+ in the pipeline

- Gauging Risk
- Protecting Against Rise

Continued State and Federal legislation

Outcomes Based
Agreements and Patient
Tracking

Benefit Hygiene: Targeting Low Clinical Value

3 to 24%

of total PBM pharmacy spend on low value drugs¹

Reducing Wasteful Spending in Employers' Pharmacy Benefit Plans | Commonwealth Fund

Pharmacy RFP - Guiding Principles

Key variables in selection process











Own your pharmacy data (security/data protection)



Open access to lower cost pharmacies/drugs



Member engagement tool/advocacy/ experience



Partnership with other vendors





Designate Top Three priorities

Employee affordability

Company cost control

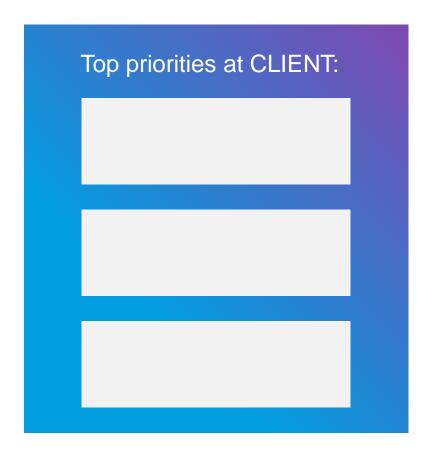
Contract Language

Rebates vs. Alternative contracting

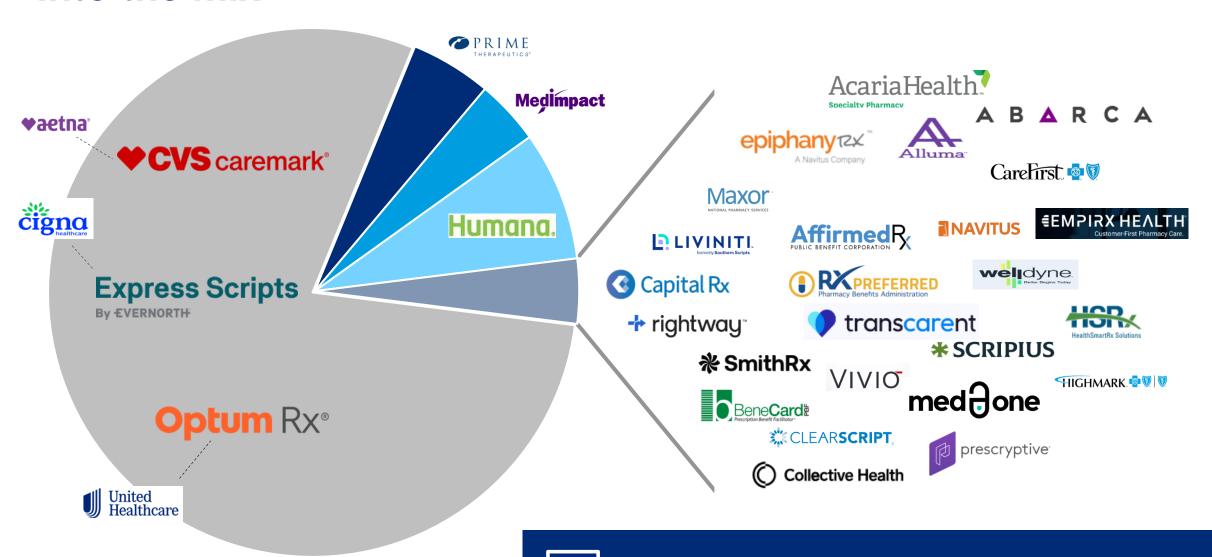
Formulary Strategy

Trend Analysis

Biosimilars



Three PBMs dominate market share, but new options jumping into the mix





Employer opinions on proposed reforms to PBMs' pricing practices and transparency requirements

Employers with 500 or more employees

Federal and state legislation and proposals from employer trade groups address prescription drug price transparency, pricing practices and other activities of pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs).

The ban on spread pricing saw a 17% increase in "favor" over last year

The 5 most favored proposals	Favor	Oppose	Need more information	Mercer's estimated impact on Rx costs
Detailed PBM financial reporting to plan sponsors on spread pricing, shared rebates, acquisition cost of drugs, and their sources of compensation	85%	1%	14%	No direct cost impact
100% rebate pass-through to plan sponsors to be used either to reduce plan costs or to lower participant contributions	76 %	1%	23%	Cost impact will vary based on current rebate terms
Cost-sharing cap on insulin (typically, \$35) per 30-day supply	59%	5%	35%	Cost impact will vary based on current plan design
Ban on spread pricing , typically defined as the PBM's practice of charging a pharmacy or plan a different amount for a drug than they paid to acquire it	48%	7%	45%	Cost impact is unclear
Require PBMs to act as ERISA fiduciaries with respect to the services for which they exert discretion through their contractual relationship with the plan sponsor	45%	3%	52%	Cost impact is unclear



Employer opinions on proposed reforms to PBMs' pricing practices and transparency requirements (continued)

Employers with 500 or more employees

Federal and state legislation and proposals from employer trade groups address prescription drug price transparency, pricing practices and other activities of pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs).

The % of employers opposing steerage restrictions jumped 14% over last year.

The 5 most opposed proposals	Favor	Oppose	Need more information	Mercer's estimated impact on Rx costs
Pharmacy steerage restrictions prohibiting mandatory use of (or providing preferential cost sharing to) a mail-order, retail or specialty pharmacy	22%	47%	30%	Rx gross cost impact of 0%-2.5%
Ban on copay maximizer/accumulator programs (e.g., PrudentRx, SaveOnSP) would require plans to apply drug manufacturer financial assistance (coupons) to a health plan's applicable cost sharing, including deductibles and out-of-pocket maximums	17%	39%	44%	Cost impact may be material for many sponsors
Up to 100% rebate pass-through to members at the point of sale instead of to the plan	22%	35%	42%	Net Rx cost impact to the plan of 2%-6%
Mandated pharmacy reimbursement levels, often due to a mandated change to a different pricing methodology such as NADAC, may result in increased dispensing fees	7 %	29%	64%	Rx gross cost impact of 5%-7%
Networks must include any licensed pharmacy willing to accept the network's terms and could not require additional credentialing or other criteria	29%	28%	43%	Rx gross cost impact of 0%-3%



Services provided by Mercer Health & Benefits LLC.