



Pharmacy Benefits Managers Workgroup

Meeting #3

Wednesday, October 8, 2025

Co-Chairs: Mary Kwei, MIA, Associate Commissioner, Market Regulation and Professional Licensing Athos Alexandrou, MDH, Director, Office of Pharmacy Services

Today's Discussion

Begin discussing coverage requirements for specialty drugs

- Specialty drugs in Maryland
- How should the Workgroup determine which drugs are considered specialty drugs across carriers and formularies, and what those drugs have in common?

Begin discussing a review of state laws concerning PBMs, specialty pharmacies, and antisteering, and their impact on pharmacy costs in the fully insured market, including §§ 15–1611.1 and 15–1612 of the Insurance Article

Open discussion on the best ways to measure and determine impact





Coverage Requirements for Specialty Drugs





HB813 Charges:

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- "(3) review coverage requirements for specialty drugs, including:
 - (i) which drugs are considered specialty for purposes of formularies across carriers and pharmacy benefits managers; and
 - (ii) what these drugs have in common for purposes of developing a new definition for "specialty drug";"

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*discussion of this topic will continue into 2026





What is a Specialty Drug?

Insurance Article §15–847:

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- (5) (i) "Specialty drug" means a prescription drug that:
- 1. is prescribed for an individual with a complex or chronic medical condition or a rare medical condition;
 - 2. costs \$600 or more for up to a 30–day supply;
 - 3. is not typically stocked at retail pharmacies; and
- 4. A. requires a difficult or unusual process of delivery to the patient in the preparation, handling, storage, inventory, or distribution of the drug; or
- B. requires enhanced patient education, management, or support, beyond those required for traditional dispensing, before or after administration of the drug.
 - (ii) "Specialty drug" does not include a prescription drug prescribed to treat diabetes, HIV, or AIDS.

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What is a Specialty Drug?

COMAR 10.67.06.04:

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- H. In this regulation, the term "specialty drug" means:
- (1) A prescription drug that:
 - (a) Is prescribed for an individual with a complex, chronic or rare medical condition;
 - (b) Costs \$600 or more for up to a 30-day supply;
 - (c) Is not typically stocked at retail pharmacies; and
 - (d) Requires a difficult or unusual process of delivery to the patient in the preparation, handling storage, inventory or distribution of the drug; or
- (2) Requires enhanced patient education, management, or support, beyond those required for traditional dispensing, before or after administration of the drug.

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Where Marylanders can Obtain Specialty Drugs

Insurance Article §15–847 (TAKES EFFECT JANUARY 1, 2026 PER CHAPTERS 728 AND 729 OF 2025):

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- (d) Subject to subsection (h) of this section and § 15–805 of this subtitle, notwithstanding § 15–806 of this subtitle, and except as provided in § 15–847.2 of this subtitle, this article or regulations adopted under this article do not preclude an entity subject to this section from requiring a covered specialty drug to be obtained through:
- (1) a designated pharmacy or other source authorized under the Health Occupations Article to dispense or administer prescription drugs; or
- (2) a pharmacy participating in the entity's provider network, if the entity determines that the pharmacy:
 - (i) meets the entity's performance standards; and
 - (ii) accepts the entity's network reimbursement rates.

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Where Marylanders can Obtain Specialty Drugs

COMAR 10.67.06.04:

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- G. Any option for accessing pharmacy services by mail order may be implemented only at the request of the enrollee except for when the drug is a specialty drug as defined in §H of this regulation.
- H. In this regulation, the term "specialty drug" means:
 - (1) A prescription drug that:
 - (a) Is prescribed for an individual with a complex, chronic or rare medical condition;
 - (b) Costs \$600 or more for up to a 30-day supply;
 - (c) Is not typically stocked at retail pharmacies; and
 - (d) Requires a difficult or unusual process of delivery to the patient in the preparation, handling storage, inventory or distribution of the drug; or
 - (2) Requires enhanced patient education, management, or support, beyond those required for traditional dispensing, before or after administration of the drug.
- I. If an enrollee subsequently requests to use a retail pharmacy for specialty drugs the MCO may not limit the enrollee to the use of a mail order pharmacy.

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Open discussion on how the Workgroup should determine which drugs are considered specialty drugs across carriers and formularies, and what those drugs have in common.





Review of State Laws Concerning PBMs, Specialty Pharmacies, and Anti-Steering and Their Impact on Pharmacy Costs in the **Fully Insured Market**





HB813 Charges:

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"(6) review provisions of State law regarding pharmacy benefit managers, specialty pharmacies, and anti-steering, including:

(i)§ 15–1611.1 of the Insurance Article related to the use of specific pharmacies or entities and the effect the section has on pharmacy costs in the fully insured market; and

(ii) § 15–1612 of the Insurance Article related to reimbursement and the effect the section has on pharmacy costs in the fully insured market"

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*discussion of this topic will continue into 2026





§ 15–1611.1 of the Insurance Article

§15–1611.1. ** TAKES EFFECT JANUARY 1, 2026 PER CHAPTERS 728 AND 729 OF 2025 **

- (a) This section applies only to a pharmacy benefits manager that provides pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a carrier.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, a pharmacy benefits manager may not require that a beneficiary use a specific pharmacy or entity to fill a prescription if:
- (1) the pharmacy benefits manager or a corporate affiliate of the pharmacy benefits manager has an ownership interest in the pharmacy or entity; or
- (2) the pharmacy or entity has an ownership interest in the pharmacy benefits manager or a corporate affiliate of the pharmacy benefits manager.
- (c) Except as provided in § 15–847.2 of this title, a pharmacy benefits manager may require a beneficiary to use a specific pharmacy or entity for a specialty drug as defined in § 15–847 of this title.





§ 15–1612 of the Insurance Article

§15-1612. ** TAKES EFFECT JANUARY 1, 2026 PER CHAPTERS 728 AND 729 OF 2025 **

- (a) This section applies only to a pharmacy benefits manager that provides pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a carrier.
 - (b) This section does not apply to reimbursement:
 - (1) except as provided in § 15–847.2 of this title, for specialty drugs;
 - (2) for mail order drugs; or
 - (3) to a chain pharmacy with more than 15 stores or a pharmacist who is an employee of the chain pharmacy.
- (c) A pharmacy benefits manager may not reimburse a pharmacy or pharmacist for a pharmaceutical product or pharmacist service in an amount less than the amount that the pharmacy benefits manager reimburses itself or an affiliate for providing the same product or service.





Open discussion on effective methods to assess the impact of state laws regarding PBMs, specialty pharmacies, and anti-steering including §§ 15–1611.1 and 15–1612 of the Insurance Article—on pharmacy costs in the fully insured market.





Questions and/or Comments from Workgroup Members







Questions and/or Comments from Public Stakeholders







Written Comments

Written comments will be accepted though EOD Wednesday, October 22, 2025, on the topics covered in today's meeting.

Those can be submitted via email to: pharmacyservicesworkgroup.mia@maryland.gov













Contact Information

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