- 1 HB394
- 2 137115-1
- 3 By Representatives Beech and Johnson (R)
- 4 RFD: Health
- 5 First Read: 23-FEB-12

1	137115-1:n:02/15/2012:LCG/tan LRS2012-1127	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Existing law does not specifically provide
9		minimum and uniform standards and criteria for the
10		audit of pharmacy records.
11		This bill would establish minimum and
12		uniform standards and criteria for the audit of
13		pharmacy records by or on behalf of certain
14		entities.
15		This bill would prescribe the procedures for
16		conducting an audit.
17		This bill would provide for an appeal
18		process.
19		This bill would provide that an entity
20		conducting an audit may not use the accounting
21		practice of extrapolation in calculating
22		recoupments or penalties for audits.
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24		A BILL
25		TO BE ENTITLED
26		AN ACT
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Relating to audits of pharmacy records; to establish minimum and uniform standards and criteria for the audit of pharmacy records by or on behalf of certain entities; to prescribe the procedures for conducting an audit; to provide for an appeal process; and to provide that an entity conducting an audit may not use the accounting practice of extrapolation in calculating recoupments or penalties for audits.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Pharmacy Audit Integrity Act."

Section 2. The following words shall have the following meanings as used in this act:

(1) HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN. Any individual or group plan, employee welfare benefit plan, policy, or contract for health care services issued, delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed in this state by a health care insurer, health maintenance organization, accident and sickness insurer, fraternal benefit society, nonprofit hospital service corporation, nonprofit medical service corporation, health care service plan, or any other person, firm, corporation, joint venture, or other similar business entity that pays for insureds or beneficiaries in this state. The term includes, but is not limited to, entities created pursuant to Article 6, Chapter 4, Title 10, Code of Alabama 1975. A health benefit plan located or domiciled outside of the State of Alabama is deemed to be subject to this act if it receives, processes,

adjudicates, pays, or denies claims for health care services submitted by or on behalf of patients, insureds, or beneficiaries who reside in Alabama.

- (2) PHARMACY. A place licensed by the Alabama State Board of Pharmacy in which prescriptions, drugs, medicines, medical devices, chemicals, and poisons are sold, offered for sale, compounded, or dispensed and shall include all places whose title may imply the sale, offering for sale, compounding, or dispensing of prescriptions, drugs, medicines, chemicals, or poisons.
- (3) PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGEMENT PLAN. An arrangement for the delivery of pharmacist services in which a pharmacy benefit manager undertakes to administer the payment or reimbursement of any of the costs of pharmacist services for an enrollee on a prepaid or insured basis that contains one or more incentive arrangements intended to influence the cost or level of pharmacist services between the plan sponsor and one or more pharmacies with respect to the delivery of pharmacist services and requires or creates benefit payment differential incentives for enrollees to use under contract with the pharmacy benefit manager.
- (4) PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER. A business that administers the prescription drug or device portion of pharmacy benefit management plans or health insurance plans on behalf of plan sponsors, insurance companies, unions, and health maintenance organizations. The term includes a person or entity acting for a pharmacy benefit manager in a

contractual or employment relationship in the performance of pharmacy benefits management for a managed care company, nonprofit hospital or medical service organization, insurance company, or third-party payor.

(5) PHARMACIST SERVICES. Offering for sale, compounding, or dispensing of prescriptions, drugs, medicines, chemicals, or poisons pursuant to a prescription. Pharmacist services also includes the sale or provision of, counseling of, or fitting of medical devices, including prosthetics and durable medical equipment.

Section 3. The purpose of this act is to establish minimum and uniform standards and criteria for the audit of pharmacy records by or on behalf of certain entities.

Section 4. This act shall apply to any audit of the records of a pharmacy conducted by a managed care company, nonprofit hospital or medical service organization, health benefit plan, third-party payor, pharmacy benefit manager, a health program administered by a department of the state, or any entity that represents those companies, groups, or department.

Section 5. (a) The entity conducting an audit shall follow these procedures:

- (1) The pharmacy contract shall identify and describe in detail the audit procedures.
- (2) The entity conducting the on-site or desk audit shall give the pharmacy written notice at least two weeks before conducting the desk audit or the initial on-site audit

for each audit cycle. The notice must include a documented checklist of all items being audited and the manual, including the name, date, and edition or volume, applicable to the audit. This document shall serve as record for both the pharmacy and the entity conducting the audit. On the day of the on-site audit, the auditor shall initial each item that was successfully audited. The pharmacy shall produce any items not initialed by the auditor within 30 days of the on-site audit. The auditor shall provide the pharmacy with a receipt for records or copies of records that are taken from an on-site audit.

- (3) The entity conducting the on-site audit may not interfere with the delivery of pharmacist services to a patient and shall utilize every effort to minimize inconvenience and disruption to pharmacy operations during the audit process.
- (4) An audit that involves clinical or professional judgment shall be conducted by or in consultation with a pharmacist licensed in the State of Alabama.
- (5) The audit shall not consider as fraud any clerical or record-keeping error, such as a typographical error, scrivener's error, or computer error regarding a required document or record; however, such errors may be subject to recoupment. The pharmacy shall have the right to submit amended claims to correct clerical or record-keeping errors in lieu of recoupment, provided that the prescription was dispensed according to prescription documentation

requirements set forth by the Alabama Pharmacy Act. Any fills subsequent to the identification of such errors may not be subject to recoupment. To the extent that an audit results in the identification of any clerical or record-keeping errors such as typographical errors, scrivener's errors, or computer errors in a required document or record, the pharmacy shall not be subject to recoupment of funds by the pharmacy benefits manager unless the pharmacy benefits manager can provide proof of intent to commit fraud or such error results in actual financial harm to the pharmacy benefits manager, a health insurance plan managed by the pharmacy benefits manager, or a consumer. Any record-keeping errors resulting in financial harm to the pharmacy benefits manager, health insurance plan managed by the pharmacy benefits manager, or a consumer may not include the cost of the drugs that were dispensed in accordance with the prescriber's orders. A person shall not be subject to criminal penalties for errors provided for in this subsection without proof of intent to commit fraud.

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- (6) An entity conducting an audit shall not require any documentation that is not required by state and federal law or Alabama Medicaid.
- (7) Unless superseded by state or federal law, auditors shall only have access to previous audit reports on a particular pharmacy conducted by the auditing entity for the same pharmacy benefits manager, health plan, or insurer. An auditing vendor contracting with multiple pharmacy benefits managers or health insurance plans shall not use audit reports

or other information gained from an audit on a particular
pharmacy to conduct another audit for a different pharmacy
benefits manager or heath insurance plan.

- (8) Any audit findings shall be disclosed to the health benefit plan.
- (9) A pharmacy may use the records of a hospital, physician, or other authorized practitioner of the healing arts for drugs or medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication for purposes of validating the pharmacy record with respect to orders or refills of a legend or narcotic drug.
- (10) All costs associated with the audit shall be the responsibility of the auditing entity with the exception of Alabama Medicaid.
- (11) A finding of an overpayment or an underpayment may be a projection based on the number of patients served having a similar diagnosis or on the number of similar orders or refills for similar drugs, except that recoupment shall be based on the actual overpayment or underpayment of actual claims.
- (12) A finding of an overpayment may not include the cost of the drugs that were dispensed in accordance with the prescriber's orders. A finding of an overpayment may not include the dispensing fee amount unless a prescription was not dispensed.
- (13) Each pharmacy shall be audited under the same standards and parameters as other similarly situated

pharmacies audited by the entity and must be audited under rules applicable to the contractor and time period of the prescription.

- (14) Where not superseded by state or federal law, the period covered by an audit may not exceed two years from the date the claim was submitted to or adjudicated by a managed care company, nonprofit hospital or medical service organization, health benefit plan, third-party payor, pharmacy benefit manager, a health program administered by a department of the state, or any entity that represents those companies, groups, or department, and in any event the audit period may not exceed the time a pharmacy is allowed to resubmit a claim pursuant to a contract. An audit may not be conducted six months past the date the pharmacy benefit management plan terminated its contract to adjudicate claims with a pharmacy benefit manager, health plan administrator, or any other entity representing those companies.
- (15) An audit may not be initiated or scheduled during the first five calendar days of any month, or day immediately preceding and following a nationally recognized holiday due to the high volume of prescriptions filled in the pharmacy during that time unless otherwise consented to by the pharmacy.
- (b) The entity shall provide the pharmacy with a written report of the audit and comply with the following requirements:

1 (1) The preliminary audit report shall be delivered 2 to the pharmacy within 90 days after the conclusion of the 3 audit, with a reasonable extension to be granted upon request.

- (2) A pharmacy shall be allowed at least 30 days following receipt of the preliminary audit report in which to produce documentation to address any discrepancy found during the audit, with a reasonable extension to be granted upon request.
- (3) A final audit report shall be delivered to the pharmacy within 180 days after receipt of the preliminary audit report or final appeal, as provided for in Section 6, whichever is later.
 - (4) The audit report shall be signed by the auditor.
- (5) Recoupments of any disputed funds, or repayment of funds to the entity by the pharmacy if permitted pursuant to contractual agreement, shall occur after final internal disposition of the audit, including the appeals process as set forth in Section 6. If the identified discrepancy for an individual audit exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), future payments in excess of that amount to the pharmacy may be withheld pending finalization of the audit.
- (6) Interest shall not accrue during the audit period.
- (7) Each entity conducting an audit shall provide a copy of the final audit report, after completion of any review process, to the plan sponsor.

Section 6. (a) Each entity conducting an audit shall establish a written appeals process under which a pharmacy may appeal an unfavorable preliminary audit report to the entity.

- (b) If, following the appeal, the entity finds that an unfavorable audit report or any portion thereof is unsubstantiated, the entity shall dismiss the audit report or that portion without the necessity of any further action.
- (c) If, following the appeal, any of the issues raised in the appeal are not resolved to the satisfaction of either party, that party may ask for mediation of those unresolved issues. A certified mediator shall be chosen by agreement of the parties from the mediators list maintained by the Alabama Supreme Court. If an agreement cannot be made, the pharmacy may designate the mediator from the list. The cost of mediation shall be borne by agreement of the parties or by the decision of the mediator.

Section 7. Notwithstanding any other provision in this act, the entity conducting the audit may not use the accounting practice of extrapolation in calculating recoupments or penalties for audits. An extrapolation audit means an audit of a sample of prescription drug benefit claims submitted by a pharmacy to the entity conducting the audit that is then used to estimate audit results for a larger batch or group of claims not reviewed by the auditor. Future fills or refills beyond the current claim date may not be subject to recoupment due to an assumption of error under extrapolation procedure.

Section 8. This act does not apply to any audit,
review, or investigation that involves alleged fraud, willful
misrepresentation, or abuse.

Section 9. This act shall become effective on the
first day of the third month following its passage and
approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.