

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1522

To require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on the designation of biosimilar biological products as interchangeable.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 10, 2023

Mr. MARSHALL introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on the designation of biosimilar biological products as interchangeable.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. STUDY ON THE SUBSTITUTION OF INTER-**
4 **CHANGEABLE BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.**

5 (a) REPORT ON BIOSIMILAR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT
6 INTERCHANGEABILITY.—Not later than 4 years after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and
8 Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Sec-
9 retary”), acting through the Commissioner of Food and
10 Drugs, shall submit to the Committee on Health, Edu-

1 cation, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Com-
2 mittee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Rep-
3 resentatives a report on the designation of biosimilar bio-
4 logical products as interchangeable, under section
5 351(k)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
6 262(k)(4)). Such report shall—

7 (1) describe any challenges faced by manufac-
8 turers in developing and obtaining approval under
9 section 351(k) of such Act for biosimilar biological
10 products that receive such interchangeability des-
11 ignation;

12 (2) summarize the experience of the Food and
13 Drug Administration in reviewing applications for
14 biosimilar biological products that seek an inter-
15 changeability designation, including compared to ap-
16 plications for biosimilar biological products under
17 such section 351(k) that do not seek such designa-
18 tion;

19 (3) summarize, at a high level, the data and in-
20 formation that the Food and Drug Administration
21 has reviewed to support applications for interchange-
22 ability under section 351(k)(4) of such Act, includ-
23 ing data from switching studies, and the differences
24 between the findings from such data and informa-
25 tion compared to the data and information that the

1 Food and Drug Administration has reviewed for bio-
2 similar biological products that have not received a
3 designation of interchangeability;

4 (4) describe the existing authority of the Food
5 and Drug Administration to determine, on a case-
6 by-case basis, the evidence needed to support an
7 interchangeability designation, and how the Food
8 and Drug Administration has used such authority,
9 including the factors that the agency may consider
10 when making those judgements;

11 (5) describe how the Food and Drug Adminis-
12 tration has considered real-world evidence or other
13 data and information, including from use of the bio-
14 logical product in other countries, in determining
15 whether a biosimilar biological product meets the
16 criteria for the interchangeability designation;

17 (6) describe the differences between the regu-
18 latory and scientific considerations for determining a
19 biological product to be interchangeable under sec-
20 tion 351(k)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 262(k)(4))
21 and the system for assigning therapeutic equivalence
22 ratings to drugs approved under section 505 of the
23 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.
24 355); and

1 (7) assess the uptake of biosimilar biological
2 products, and the impact of the efforts of the Food
3 and Drug Administration to improve adoption of
4 biosimilar biological products through multimedia
5 education and curriculum materials.

6 (b) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—For purposes of devel-
7 oping the report described in subsection (a), the Secretary
8 may convene workshops or listening sessions, establish
9 dockets to receive public comment, or use other means to
10 obtain input from interested stakeholders.

11 (c) INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.—Nothing in this
12 section shall be construed to authorize the disclosure of
13 information that is prohibited from disclosure under sec-
14 tion 301(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
15 (21 U.S.C. 331(j)) or section 1905 of title 18, United
16 States Code, or subject to withholding under paragraph
17 (4) of section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code (com-
18 monly referred to as the “Freedom of Information Act”).

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