



Medicare Market Shares of Mail Order Diabetes Test Strips From April to June 2016

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

For CMS to consider a supplier's bid for the National Mail Order Program, the bid must cover, by volume, at least 50 percent of all diabetes test strips on the market. OIG analyzed Medicare mail order market shares from April to June 2016 to support CMS in evaluating the next round of bids. We found:

- From April to June 2016, sampled suppliers submitted claims for 30 types of mail order diabetes test strips
- Two types of strips accounted for about half of the Medicare mail order market
- The top 10 types of strips accounted for 93 percent of the Medicare mail order market

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) requires the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to phase in a Competitive Bidding Program for durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS). Under this program, suppliers compete to become Medicare contract suppliers for selected DMEPOS items, including diabetes test strips provided via mail order. In July 2013, the program was expanded to include a National Mail Order Program for diabetes testing supplies.

The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) prohibits CMS from awarding contracts to suppliers if their bid does not cover at least 50 percent, by volume, of all types of diabetes test strips on the market (the "MIPPA 50-percent rule"). MIPPA requires the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to determine the market shares of the types of diabetes test strips before each round of competitive bidding. CMS uses OIG's data to help ensure contracted suppliers' bids adhere to the 50-percent rule.

On July 1, 2016, CMS began accepting claims for diabetes test strips from winning bidders under the recompetition of the National Mail Order Program. (This recompetition is known as the National Mail Order Recompete.) This report provides information on the market shares of Medicare mail order diabetes test strip types for the previous 3-month period (i.e., April through June 2016). See Appendix A for information on diabetes, Medicare's coverage of diabetes test strips, and the Competitive Bidding and the National Mail Order Programs.

CMS requested that OIG conduct this study to better understand the types of strips provided to beneficiaries prior to this round. OIG will provide two additional reports on the National Mail Order Program's current round. CMS will use these reports to assess contractors' bids for the next round, which begins after December 31, 2018, and learn more about the types of diabetes test strips provided to Medicare beneficiaries via mail order.

RESULTS

Sampled suppliers provided 30 types of mail order diabetes test strips to Medicare beneficiaries; 2 types of the test strips accounted for about half of the mail order market

Our representative sample included 30 types of diabetes test strips provided to Medicare beneficiaries during the 3 months before the implementation of the current round of the National Mail Order Program (i.e., April through June 2016). Two types of diabetes test strips accounted for 51 percent of the Medicare mail order market. Five types of diabetes test strips accounted for 81 percent of the market, and 10 types accounted for 93 percent.

Table 1 lists the top 10 types of mail order diabetes test strips associated with Medicare claims for the 3-month period of April to June 2016. See Appendix B for a complete alphabetical listing of all 30 strip types. Appendix B also provides the model, manufacturer, and market share for each type of diabetes test strip provided.

Table 1: Top 10 Mail Order Diabetes Test Strip Types Associated With Medicare Claims for the 3-Month Period of April to June 2016

Model	Manufacturer	Market Share
Prodigy	Prodigy Diabetes Care	28.2%
OneTouch Ultra	LifeScan, Inc.	22.8%
Embrace	Omnis Health	11.5%
TRUEtest	Trividia Health, Inc.	11.0%
CareSens Strips	i-Sens, Inc.	7.4%
Gmate	Philosys	3.1%
CONTOUR NEXT	Panasonic Healthcare Holdings Co., Ltd.	2.6%
CONTOUR	Panasonic Healthcare Holdings Co., Ltd.	2.6%
Advocate Redi-Code+	BroadMaster Bio-Tech Corp.	2.5%
TRUEmetrix	Trividia Health, Inc.	1.7%
Total		93.4%

Source: OIG analysis of supplier documentation and Medicare claims containing HCPCS code A4253 KL for the 3-month period of April to June 2016.

CONCLUSION

This is the first of three OIG reports to determine the Medicare market shares of diabetes test strips for the periods April through June 2016, July through September 2016, and October through December 2016, respectively. This first report fulfills CMS's request for market share data for the 3-month period before implementation of the current round of the National Mail Order Program (i.e., the National Mail Order Recompete), which started on July 1, 2016. We found that during this timeframe, sampled suppliers provided 30 types of diabetes test strips via mail order. Two types accounted for about half of the mail order market. Therefore, a supplier's bid would meet the MIPPA 50-percent rule if the bid declared that the supplier intended to provide either (1) both of these 2 types of strips or (2) at least 1 of these 2 types of strips and a combination of certain subsets of the other 28 types of strips sufficient to reach 50-percent. Further, we found that five types of diabetes test strips accounted for 81 percent of the Medicare mail order market share, and ten types accounted for 93 percent.

The data from this series of reports will inform CMS about the types of diabetes test strips that suppliers provided to Medicare beneficiaries via mail order. This is the most recent report in OIG's body of work, which began in 2010, about the composition of the mail order market of diabetes test strips supplied to Medicare beneficiaries. See Appendix C for an overview of OIG's past, current, and planned work on this topic. OIG will conduct future reviews of the market share of the various mail order diabetes test strips as required by MIPPA and/or requested by CMS.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

Using CMS's National Claims History file, we identified the population of Medicare Part B claims for diabetes test strips that were provided by mail order and had beginning dates of service between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016. There were exactly 682,000 claims submitted by 39 suppliers during this period. We then selected a simple random sample of 1,210 of these 682,000 claims. To identify the beneficiaries associated with each claim in our sample, we matched them with the CMS Beneficiary Enrollment Database.

We sent documentation requests to the 19 suppliers associated with the 1,210 claims in our sample. For each claim, we asked the supplier (1) to indicate the type (model and manufacturer) of diabetes test strips it provided to the Medicare beneficiary we identified and (2) to submit relevant documentation (such as packing slips or invoices) for the strips. We received responses from all 19 suppliers documenting all 1,210 claims in our sample, yielding a 100-percent response rate for these claims.

Data Analysis

We reviewed claims data, supplier responses, and supplier documentation to determine the quantity and type of mail order diabetes test strips associated with each claim in our sample. Each claim in our sample contained between 1 and 20 boxes, and data for the 1,210 claims provide information for a total of 5,074 boxes of strips.

We categorized types of diabetes test strips by model and manufacturer. We calculated each strip type's share of the Medicare mail-order market by determining the total number of 50-count boxes of each strip type provided to beneficiaries in our sample and dividing that number by the total number of boxes across all strip types in our sample. To estimate the Medicare market share of each type of diabetes test strip provided by mail order, we projected our sample data to the population of diabetes test strips provided by mail order during the timeframe we reviewed.

Limitations

Suppliers have 1 year to submit claims to CMS. Our study did not include any claims submitted after July 29, 2016, the date we collected our Medicare claims. Therefore, our sample may not include all types of mail order diabetes test strips reimbursed by Medicare.

Standards

This review was conducted in accordance with the *Quality Standards for Inspections* approved by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

APPENDIX A

Information on Diabetes, Medicare's Coverage of Diabetes Test Strips, and the Competitive Bidding and the National Mail Order Programs

Diabetes and Blood Glucose Monitoring. Diabetes is a chronic disease in which a person has a high blood sugar (glucose) level either because the body does not produce enough insulin, or because cells do not respond properly to the insulin the body does produce.¹ Diabetes may be managed through a variety of methods, including healthy eating, physical activity, and insulin injections to prevent medical complications (e.g., hypoglycemia or cardiovascular disease).²

A person with diabetes can use a hand-held meter to test the concentration of glucose in his or her blood. To do so, the individual pricks his or her skin with a lancet and places the resulting drop of blood on a diabetes test strip, which is a small piece of plastic meant for one-time use. The individual then inserts the strip into a meter that reads the blood sample's glucose level, providing information necessary for the individual to manage his or her diabetes. People with diabetes may need to perform glucose tests several times a day to assist them in maintaining an appropriate glucose level.

Medicare Coverage of Diabetes Test Strips. Medicare covers testing supplies, such as diabetes test strips, to help beneficiaries with diabetes manage their condition.³ To be eligible for Medicare coverage of diabetes test strips, Medicare beneficiaries with diabetes must be under the treatment of a physician for the condition. The physician's order for diabetes test strips specifies the frequency at which the beneficiary should use the strips. Each box contains 50 strips. Because some beneficiaries need to test their glucose levels more frequently than others, the number of boxes per claim varies.⁴

For each beneficiary, the supplier submits a single claim that can cover up to 3 months of diabetes test strips. The claim indicates the *number* of boxes provided to the beneficiary for the applicable time period, but it does not indicate the *type* of strips provided. The modifier KL designates diabetic test strips provided via mail order.⁵

Purchasing Diabetes Test Strips. Medicare beneficiaries may purchase their diabetes test strips via mail order suppliers or via non-mail order from local pharmacies or supplier storefronts. CMS considers all diabetes test strips either shipped or delivered to a beneficiary's residence as mail order, regardless of the method of delivery.⁶ Non-mail order diabetes test strips are those that a beneficiary or caregiver picks up in person at a local pharmacy or supplier storefront. For both mail order and non-mail order, Medicare pays 80 percent of allowed charges for diabetes test strips, and the beneficiary is responsible for the remaining 20 percent.

Competitive Bidding Program. The MMA required CMS to phase in, through several rounds of bidding, a Competitive Bidding Program for selected DMEPOS items (including diabetes test strips). Such a program potentially can achieve high savings for the selected DMEPOS items, because of the generally high-cost and high-volume nature of sales of these items. Additionally, the Secretary may include items that are determined to have a high savings potential under the Competitive Bidding Program. CMS evaluates submitted bids based upon suppliers' eligibility,

financial stability, and the bid price. Generally, CMS awards contracts to the suppliers that offer lower bid prices and meet applicable quality standards and financial standards. The payment amounts resulting from winning bids replace the Medicare fee-schedule amounts for the selected items. Generally, contract awards and payment amounts expire every 3 years, and contractors must re compete to remain contract suppliers.⁷

MIPPA further qualified the competition for diabetes test strips. The Act requires that, in rounds subsequent to the first round, mail order suppliers demonstrate in their bids that they can provide at least 50 percent, by volume, of the types of diabetes test strips provided to Medicare beneficiaries. Suppliers do this by declaring in their bids the types of diabetes testing strips they intend to provide. The MIPPA 50-percent rule did not apply to suppliers' bids in Round 1 or the Round 1 Rebid described below.⁸

Round 1 of the Competitive Bidding Program and the Round 1 Rebid. The MMA required CMS to phase in, through several rounds of bidding, a Competitive Bidding Program for DMEPOS items (including diabetes test strips).⁹ Contracts between CMS and suppliers became effective in ten selected Competitive Bidding Areas (CBAs) on July 1, 2008.¹⁰

Two weeks after the Round 1 contracts between CMS and suppliers became effective, Congress enacted MIPPA, which mandated that CMS enact the following changes to the Competitive Bidding Program:

- terminate contracts awarded to suppliers in Round 1;
- repeat the Round 1 competition in 2009; and
- institute the MIPPA 50-percent requirement for mail order diabetes test strips in all rounds following the repeat of the Round 1 competition.¹¹

The repeat of the Round 1 competition is known as the Round 1 Rebid. The Round 1 Rebid was in nine CBAs (the same areas as in Round 1, except Puerto Rico).¹² The competition for contracts in the Round 1 Rebid began in October 2009, and suppliers began providing competitively bid DMEPOS items to beneficiaries in the nine selected CBAs on January 1, 2011.¹³ This round ended in December 2013. Subsequent rounds include implementation of the current Round 1 Re compete (January 2014 – December 2016) for the nine selected CBAs and the forthcoming Round 1 2017 (January 2017 – December 2019) for thirteen selected CBAs.

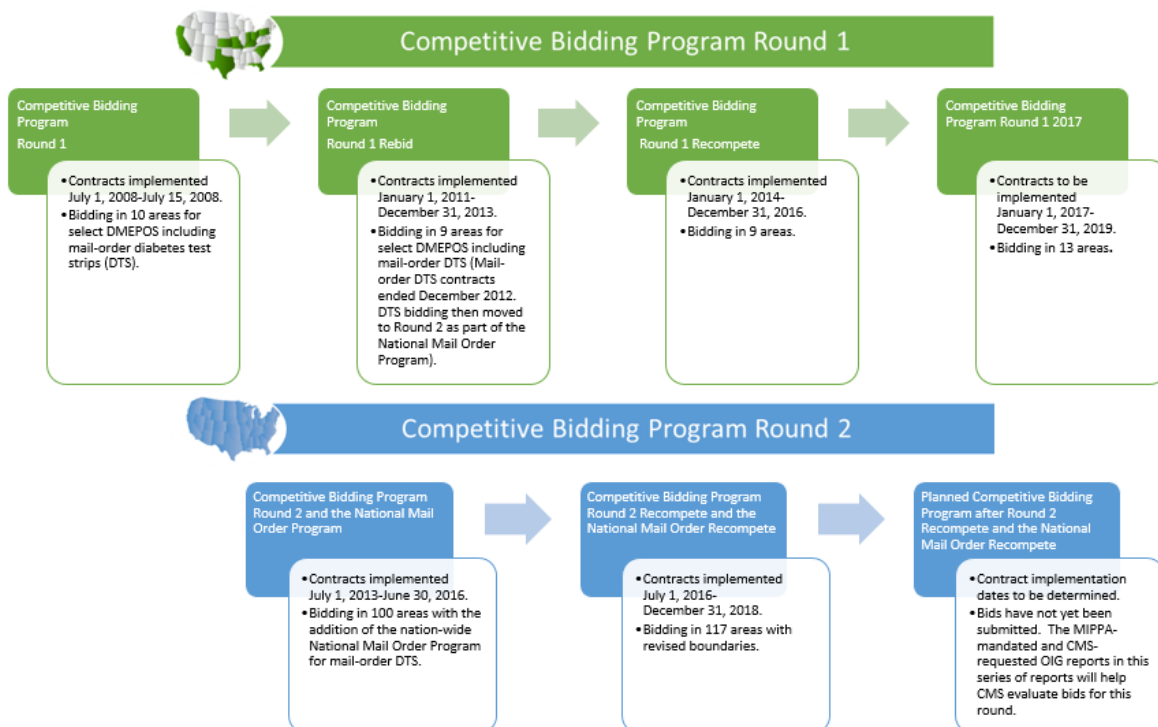
Before 2011, Medicare reimbursed all suppliers of diabetes test strips on the basis of fee-schedule amounts that were updated annually and varied by State. As a result of the Round 1 Rebid, the average Medicare payment for 2011 mail order diabetes test strips provided to beneficiaries in CBAs was \$14.62 per 50-count box. In contrast, the national average Medicare payment for mail order strips in non-CBA areas was \$32.47, and the national average payment for non-mail order diabetes test strips was \$37.67. CMS reported that the Competitive Bidding Program saved the Medicare program nearly \$202.1 million in the first year of implementation, including \$51.3 million in savings for diabetes supplies provided via mail order.¹⁴

Round 2 of the Competitive Bidding Program and Start of the National Mail Order Program. MIPPA required competition for Round 2 of the Competitive Bidding Program to occur in

70 additional Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and authorized the National Mail Order Program.¹⁵ The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) further expanded the number of MSAs to 91, resulting in 100 CBAs, and required CMS to either expand the DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program nationwide or adjust payment rates using competitively bid rates by 2016.¹⁶ Round 2 of the Competitive Bidding Program and the initial round of the National Mail Order Program began on July 1, 2013, and ended on June 30, 2016. In accordance with the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (ATRA), CMS set a single payment amount at \$10.41 per box of diabetes test strips – both for those obtained via mail order and those obtained by other means.¹⁷ CMS reported that the Medicare program saved approximately \$3.6 billion during the first 2 years of the DMEPOS contracts (i.e., from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2015) after the start of Round 2 of the Competitive Bidding Program.¹⁸

Start of the Round 2 Recompete of the Competitive Bidding Program and the National Mail Order Recompete. On July 15, 2014, CMS announced that it would conduct a recompetition of contracts that had been awarded in Round 2 of the Competitive Bidding Program and the National Mail Order Program. The Round 2 Recompete and the National Mail Order Recompete occurred in the same geographical locations as the previous round; however, CMS expanded the number of CBAs from 100 to 117.¹⁹ Contracts for the Round 2 Recompete and National Mail Order Recompete became effective on July 1, 2016 and will expire on December 31, 2018.²⁰ Under this program, diabetes test strips are again reimbursed at the same competitive bidding payment rate whether they are provided by mail order or by other means, and this rate was reduced to \$8.32 per 50-count box.²¹ See Figure A for a timeline of the Competitive Bidding and National Mail Order Programs.

Figure A: Timeline of Competitive Bidding and National Mail Order Programs



APPENDIX B

Table B-1: Model, Manufacturer, and Market Share Estimates for Mail Order Diabetes Test Strips, April through June 2016

Model	Manufacturer	Market Share	95-Percent Confidence Interval
ACCU-CHEK Aviva Plus	Roche	0.55%	0.24–1.27%
ACCU-CHEK Compact Plus	Roche	0.37%	0.15–0.92%
ACCU-CHEK SmartView*	Roche	0.30%	0.11–0.82%
ADVOCATE Redi-Code+	BroadMaster Bio-Tech Corp.	2.46%	1.62–3.73%
Breeze 2	Panasonic Health Holdings Co., Ltd.	0.28%	0.08–0.93%
CareSens N	i-Sens, Inc.	0.16%	0.04–0.63%
CareSens Strips	i-Sens, Inc.	7.43%	5.90–9.31%
Clever Choice	Simple Diagnostics	0.04%	0.01–0.28%
Clever Choice Voice	Simple Diagnostics	0.16%	0.05–0.52%
CONTOUR	Panasonic Healthcare Holdings Co., Ltd.	2.60%	1.75–3.84%
CONTOUR NEXT	Panasonic Healthcare Holdings Co., Ltd.	2.64%	1.58–4.38%
EasyMax	Oak Tree International Holdings, Inc.	0.04%	0.01–0.28%
Easy Talk	Home Aide Diagnostics	0.51%	0.22–1.18%
Element Compact	Infopia USA LLC	0.63%	0.30–1.34%
Element Plus	Infopia USA LLC	0.12%	0.02–0.84%
Embrace	Omnis Health	11.49%	9.65–13.63%
GlucoCard Vital	ARKRAY	0.04%	0.01–0.28%
Gmate	Philosys	3.09%	2.25–4.25%
Nova Max	Nova Biomedical	0.73%	0.30–1.78%
On Call Express	ACON Laboratories	0.04%	0.01–0.28%
On Call Plus	ACON Laboratories	0.28%	0.08–0.99%
OneTouch Ultra	LifeScan, Inc.	22.82%	20.07–25.83%
OneTouch Verio	LifeScan, Inc.	0.24%	0.05–1.01%
Prodigy	Prodigy Diabetes Care	28.22%	25.37–31.07%

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Table B-1 (Continued): Model, Manufacturer, and Market Share Estimates for Mail Order Diabetes Test Strips, April through June 2016

Model	Manufacturer	Market Share	95-Percent Confidence Interval
Rightest GS 300	Bionime Corporation	0.63%	0.30–1.31%
SolusV2	BioSense Medical Devices	1.16%	0.55–2.42%
TRUEmetrix	Trividia Health, Inc.	1.69%	1.03–2.78%
TRUEtest	Trividia Health, Inc.	10.98%	9.11–13.17%
TRUEtrack	Trividia Health, Inc.	0.04%	0.01–0.28%
Unistrip1	Unistrip Technologies, LLC	0.26%	0.06–1.06%
Total		100.00%**	

Source: OIG analysis of supplier documentation and Medicare claims containing HCPCS code A4253 KL for the 3-month period of April to June 2016.

*This diabetes test strip may also be listed as the ACCU-CHEK Nano SmartView.

**The percentages in this column do not sum to the total because of rounding.

Table B-2. Medicare Market Share Estimates for Top 2, Top 5, and Top 10 Types of Mail Order Diabetes Test Strips, April through June 2016

Groupings of Strip Types with Largest Market Share*	Market Share	95-Percent Confidence Interval
Top 2 Strip Types	51.04%	47.78–54.30%
Top 5 Strip Types	80.94%	78.17–83.43%
Top 10 Strip Types	93.44%	91.59–94.90%

Source: OIG analysis of supplier documentation and Medicare claims containing HCPCS code A4253 KL for the 3-month period of April to June 2016.

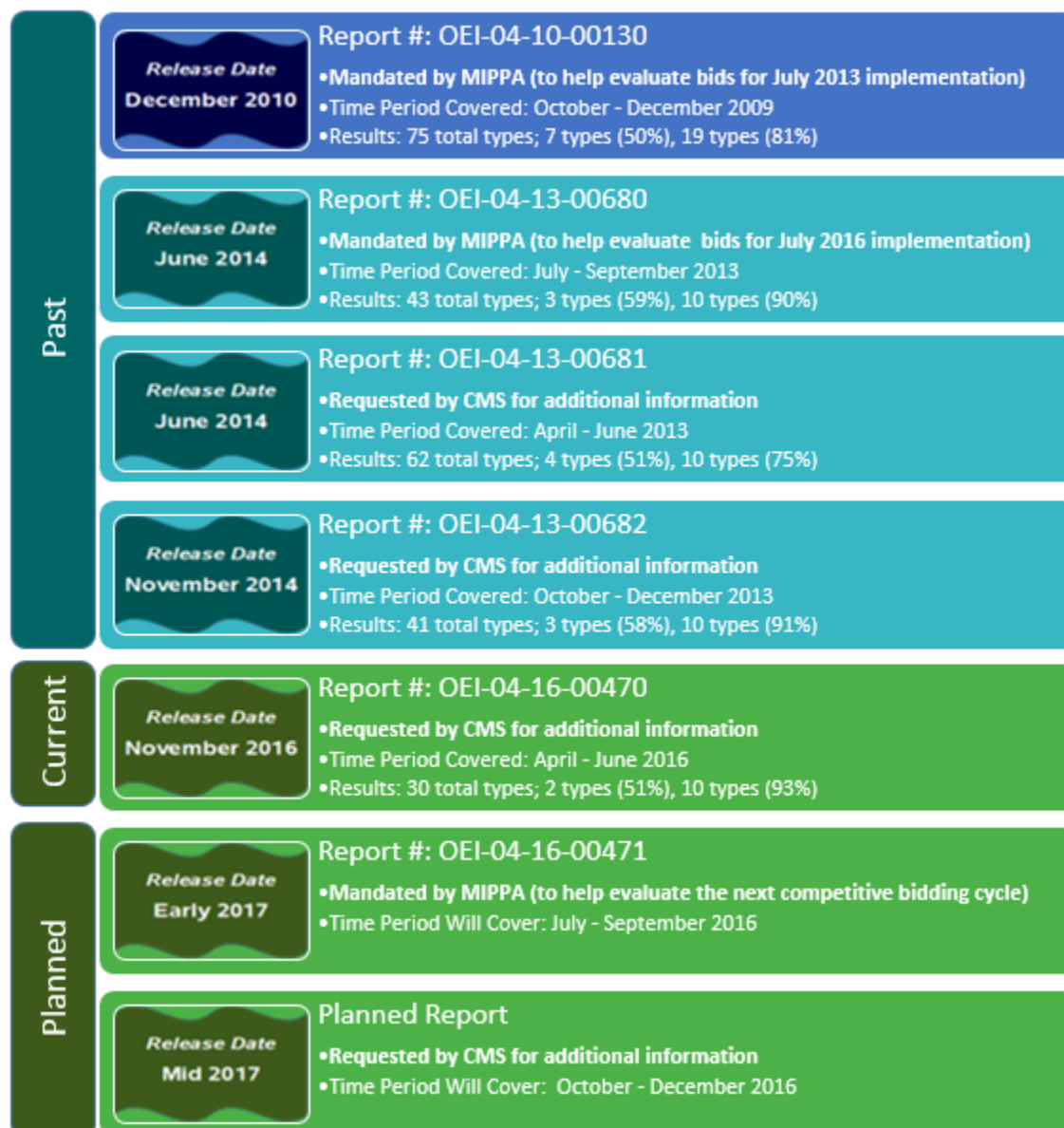
*Top 2 strips include Prodigy and OneTouch Ultra. Top 5 strips includes the Top 2 plus Embrace, TRUEtest, and CareSens Strips. Top 10 strips includes the Top 5 plus Gmate, CONTOUR NEXT, CONTOUR, Advocate Redi-Code+, and TRUEmetrix.

APPENDIX C

OIG's Past, Current, and Planned Work on Medicare Diabetes Test Strips Market Share

MIPPA section 154(d)(3)(B) requires OIG to determine the market shares of types of diabetes test strips provided by mail order in the Competitive Bidding Program before each new round of bidding. For Round 2, CMS requested that OIG complete an additional report just before the start of a new round implementation and another report three months after implementation. CMS used these reports to further evaluate the effect of the National Mail Order Program on the types of diabetes test strips available to beneficiaries. For the current Round 2 Re compete, CMS has again requested this series of reports. See Figure C-1 for a timeline of OIG work on the Medicare Market Shares Diabetes Test Strips.

Figure C-1: OIG Work on the Medicare Market Shares of Diabetes Test Strips



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ENDNOTES

- ¹ National Institutes of Health (NIH), *Causes of Diabetes*. Accessed at <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/diabetes/causes> on November 3, 2016.
- ² NIH, *Managing Diabetes: 4 Steps to Manage Your Diabetes for Life*. Accessed at <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/diabetes/manage-monitoring-diabetes> on November 3, 2016.
- ³ Other diabetes testing supplies may include batteries, lancets, and control solution.
- ⁴ CMS, *MLN Matters Number SE1008 Revised. Medicare Coverage of Blood Glucose Monitors and Testing Supplies*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.gov/MLNMattersArticles/downloads/SE1008.pdf> on July 1, 2016. Medicare covers up to 100 test strips per month (i.e., two 50-count boxes) for insulin-dependent beneficiaries with diabetes and up to 100 test strips every 3 months for noninsulin-dependent beneficiaries with diabetes. Medicare allows additional test strips if they are deemed medically necessary and documented in physician records. Medicare LCD for Glucose Monitors (L33822 for DME MAC Jurisdictions A, B, C, and D).
- ⁵ Suppliers submit claims using Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes to receive Medicare reimbursement. Medicare claims for diabetes test strips are billed using HCPCS code A4253. For diabetes test strips provided by mail order, the HCPCS code A4253 must be followed by the KL modifier (A4253 KL). CMS, *Medicare Claims Processing Manual*, Pub. No. 100-04, ch. 36, §§ 20.5.4.1 and 50.6. A modifier is a code on Medicare claim that further describes the services performed or supplies provided to a beneficiary.
- ⁶ 42 CFR § 414.402 (defining “mail order item”).
- ⁷ CMS must recompute contracts at least once every 3 years. Social Security Act, § 1847(b)(3)(B), 42 U.S.C. § 1395w-3(b)(3)(B).
- ⁸ MIPPA, P. L. No. 110-275 § 154(d)(3)(B) (adding new paragraph Social Security Act, § 1847(b)(10)(A), 42 U.S.C. § 1395w-3(b)(10)(A)).
- ⁹ MMA, P.L. No. 108-173 § 302(b)(1).
- ¹⁰ The CBAs define the geographic coverage areas of the program according to specific ZIP Codes. A CBA that is identified with a specific Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) may be concurrent with, larger than, or smaller than the related MSA. CMS, *Medicare Claims Processing Manual*, Pub. No. 100-04, ch. 36, § 20.2. The ten CBAs in Round 1 were Charlotte–Gastonia–Concord (North Carolina and South Carolina), Cincinnati–Middletown (Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana), Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor (Ohio), Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington (Texas), Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas), Miami–Fort Lauderdale– Pompano Beach (Florida), Orlando–Kissimmee (Florida), Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), Riverside– San Bernardino–Ontario (California), and San Juan–Caguas–Guaynabo, Puerto Rico. CMS, *MLN Matters Number MM6112 Revised. Payment for Complex Rehabilitative Power Mobility (PMD) Services that Span the Implementation Dates of DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Programs in Competitive Bidding Areas*. Accessed at <https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/downloads/MM6112.pdf> on November 16, 2016.
- ¹¹ MIPPA, P.L. No. 110-275 § 154(a)(1) and (d)(3)(B).
- ¹² Competitive Bidding Areas (CBAs). Accessed at [http://dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbic.Nsf/files/Fact_Sheet_Competitive_Bidding_Areas.pdf/\\$File/Fact_Sheet_Competitive_Bidding_Areas.pdf](http://dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbic.Nsf/files/Fact_Sheet_Competitive_Bidding_Areas.pdf/$File/Fact_Sheet_Competitive_Bidding_Areas.pdf) on November 16, 2016.
- ¹³ CMS, *Important Dates, Round 1 Rebid Timeline*. Accessed at <http://dmecompetitivebid.com/palmetto/cbicrd1rebid.nsf/docsCat/Round%201%20Rebid~Important%20Dates~Timeline?open&expand=1&navmenu=Important^Dates> on November 16, 2016.
- ¹⁴ CMS, *Competitive Bidding Update—One Year Implementation Update April 17, 2012*. Accessed at <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/DMEPOSCompetitiveBid/Downloads/Competitive-Bidding-Update-One-Year-Implementation.pdf> on September 23, 2016.
- ¹⁵ MIPPA, P.L. No. 110-275 § 154(a)(1)(A)(ii) and (iii) (amending Social Security Act, § 1847(a)(1)(B)(i)(II) and (III), and 42 U.S.C. § 1395w-3(a)(1)(B)(i)(II) and (III)).
- ¹⁶ ACA, P.L. No. 111-148 § 6410(a)(1) and (b). ACA expanded the number of Round 2 MSAs from 70 to 91. MIPPA allows for MSAs that have populations over 8 million to be subdivided into multiple CBAs. Most Round 2 MSAs contain only one CBA; however, the three largest MSAs—Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York—are subdivided into multiple CBAs. Therefore, there were 100 CBAs in Round 2. CMS, *DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program, Round 2 & National Mail-Order*. Accessed at <http://dmecompetitivebid.com/palmetto/cbicrd2.nsf/DocsCat/Home>.

¹⁷ ATRA, P.L. No. 112-240 § 636 (adding a new subparagraph Social Security Act, § 1834(a)(1)(H), 42 U.S.C. § 1395m(a)(1)(H)). CMS, *DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program: Single Payment Amounts, National Mail Order Diabetic Supplies* (effective July 1, 2013). Accessed at [http://dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbicrd2.Nsf/files/NMO_SPA_Chart.pdf/\\$File/NMO_SPA_Chart.pdf](http://dmecompetitivebid.com/Palmetto/Cbicrd2.Nsf/files/NMO_SPA_Chart.pdf/$File/NMO_SPA_Chart.pdf) on September 23, 2016.

¹⁸ CMS, *Competitive Bidding Program Continues to Maintain Access and Quality While Saving Medicare Billions*. Accessed at <https://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2016-Fact-sheets-items/2016-03-15.html> on July 11, 2016.

¹⁹ In addition to the three largest MSAs (i.e., Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York) that CMS subdivided into multiple CBAs during Round 2, for the Round 2 Recompete, CMS redefined CBAs in multi-state MSAs so that there are no multi-state CBAs. CMS, *Round 2 Recompete and National Mail-Order Recompete*. Accessed at <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/DMEPOSCompetitiveBid/Round-2-Recompete-and-National-Mail-Order-Recompete/Overview.html> on September 23, 2016.

²⁰ CMS, *DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program*. Accessed at <http://www.dmecompetitivebid.com/palmetto/cbicrd2recompete.nsf/vMasterDID/9KJQN52683> on September 20, 2016.

²¹ CMS, *Public Use File V0817*. Accessed at <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/DMEPOSFeeSched/DMEPOS-Fee-Schedule-Items/DME16-C.html?DLPage=1&DLEntries=10&DLSort=2&DLSortDir=descending> on June 29, 2016.