The Honorable Greg Walden Chairman Committee on Energy and Commerce 2125 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 The Honorable Frank Pallone Ranking Member Committee on Energy and Commerce 2322A Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Walden and Ranking Member Pallone:

The undersigned state and national specialty medical organizations share a common interest in ensuring successful implementation of the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act (MACRA). Since the enactment of MACRA, we have worked closely with policymakers and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to ensure that implementation of the law reflects the intent of Congress to focus payment on improving quality and value and that physician practices are able to successfully participate.

Thanks to statutory provisions designed to provide necessary flexibility during implementation, CMS has been able to ensure that practices can participate from the outset and increase their engagement over time as physicians and other clinicians become more accustomed to the new reporting requirements and CMS finalizes cost measures, improves data feedback, and provides tools to improve performance and help providers succeed. In order to continue the progress made to date, we believe that there are several specific adjustments that will require statutory changes or clarification before CMS is required to publish proposed rules for the program's third year of operation.

Several provisions of MACRA have been particularly helpful in ensuring successful implementation thus far. The first, at 1848(q)(5)(E) has allowed CMS to proceed with implementation despite the fact that resource use (cost) measures necessary under the Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) are still under development. This provision allows the Secretary, for the first two years of the MIPS program, to weight the resource use component at not more than ten percent for the first year and not more than 15 percent for the second year. Given the state of readiness of resource use measures, CMS used this flexibility in the final rule for 2017 and weighted this component at zero percent. For 2018, CMS has again proposed to weight this component at zero percent. This action in no way is meant to diminish the commitment of CMS or the physician community to incorporating resource use as an integral component of performance measurement. It is instead an acknowledgement that work remains to be done to ensure that these new measures are developed and integrated in a way that accurately reflects the complexities of cost measurement and does not inadvertently discourage clinicians from caring for high-risk and medically complex patients, as was the case under the value-based modifier.

A second provision critical to the successful implementation of MACRA is the flexibility provided at 1848(q)(6)(D) that allows the Secretary to select a performance threshold during the first two years other than the "mean or median" standard. Gradually increasing the performance threshold gives physicians the opportunity to implement necessary practice changes as they gain experience. It also ensures that the performance threshold is not set too high, which could discourage participation or negatively impact practices with fewer resources.

Unfortunately, both of these provisions expire after the second year of the MIPS program, and CMS will be required by statute to implement a "mean or median" performance threshold and count resource use measures for a full 30 percent of the performance score, regardless of the readiness of those measures or their applicability to a particular practice. CMS will be required to propose these changes in the next proposed rule, which is due in the spring of next year.

We believe that CMS will be more successful in achieving Congress's intent to focus payment systems on improving quality and value if some elements of the current flexibility provided for in statute are extended for an additional three years. To be clear, we are not proposing to prevent CMS from implementing resource use measurement or a higher performance threshold if they believe that moving forward with these elements is appropriate. Rather, we are proposing to continue the existing flexibility in the MACRA statute that CMS is currently using for an additional three years so that the agency may move forward as the necessary program elements are put in place.

Additionally, we would call to your attention a number of other provisions of MACRA which we believe should be tweaked to improve the overall program implementation without altering Congressional intent. Modifications are needed to: clarify that Medicare Part B drugs and other items and services outside the physician fee schedule are not included in the application of MIPS payment adjustments and determination of MIPS eligibility; rationalize what is considered a "small practice; and explicitly authorize the Physician-focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) to provide technical assistance to developers of Advanced Payment Models. We do not believe that these elements are being implemented in a manner consistent with Congressional intent and some technical changes in the legislative language are likely required.

We appreciate your attention to these issues and look forward to working with you and your colleagues to ensure the implementation of MACRA continues to be successful.

Sincerely,

American Medical Association Academy of Physicians in Clinical Research Advocacy Council of the American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology AMDA – The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology American Academy of Dermatology Association American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery American Academy of Family Physicians American Academy of Home Care Medicine American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine American Academy of Ophthalmology American Academy of Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery American Academy of Pain Medicine American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation American Academy of Sleep Medicine American Association of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

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American College of Rheumatology

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American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

American Gastroenterological Association

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American Psychiatric Association

American Society for Clinical Pathology

American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

American Society for Radiation Oncology

American Society for Surgery of the Hand

American Society of Anesthesiologists

American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery

American Society of Clinical Oncology

American Society of Dermatopathology

American Society of Echocardiography

American Society of Hematology

American Society of Nuclear Cardiology

American Society of Plastic Surgeons

American Society of Retina Specialists

American Urogynecologic Society

American Urological Association

Association of American Medical Colleges

College of American Pathologists

Congress of Neurological Surgeons

Heart Rhythm Society

Infectious Diseases Society of America

International Society for the Advancement of Spine Surgery

Medical Group Management Association

National Association of Medical Examiners

National Association of Spine Specialists

Renal Physicians Association

Society for Vascular Surgery

Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography

Society of Critical Care Medicine

Society of Gynecologic Oncology

Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging

> Society of Thoracic Surgeons Spine Intervention Society The Endocrine Society

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