







## The Failure of the SGR

- It reduces payment rates across-the-board, regardless of appropriateness.
- It maintains incentives for physicians to increase service volume and intensity.
- It does not address the undervaluation of primary care services in the physician fee schedule.
- It has not succeeded in controlling spending growth.
- It has led to increasing gaps between Medicare and private payment rates.
- It has undermined Medicare's credibility with physicians.
- It does not provide incentives to improve quality, appropriateness, and coordination of care.

## **Recent Developments**

- The ten-year 'cost' of repealing the SGR (and replacing it with a freeze on physician fees) has decreased from an estimated \$271 billion as of June 2012 to \$116.5 billion as of December 2013
- In July 2013, the House Energy and Commerce Committee passed a bill to replace the SGR with "a fair and stable system of payments":
  - 2014-18: Annual update set at 0.5%.
  - Beginning in 2019:
    - Annual update set at 0.5%, adjusted (up or down) based on each provider's performance on quality measures and clinical practice improvement activities; or
    - Providers could choose to participate in and be paid under alternative payment models.

## **Recent Developments (cont.)**

- In October 2013, the leadership of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees released a discussion draft describing an approach to repeal the SGR:
  - Annual update set at 0%.
  - Bonus payments for high performing providers.
  - Incentives for care coordination for patients with multiple chronic conditions.
  - Incentives to move to alternative payment models.
- In December 2013, both Committees passed bills along the lines proposed by their leadership.