

NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL
BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the clock is ticking on the 109th Congress. There is not much time left to pass commonsense gun legislation that will keep guns out of the hands of criminals without infringing on anyone's second amendment rights.

When it comes to commonsense gun laws, the Congress has a dismal record. Thus far, this Congress has given corrupt and incompetent gun dealers immunity from negligence lawsuits. This Congress will make it a crime for two police departments to share information from ATF's ballistics database. This Congress has tied the hands of law enforcement dealing with gun-wielding mobs during times of disaster, and it has made it possible for guns to be brought into hurricane shelters.

But now this Congress has a chance to redeem itself a little bit. Last spring, the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security approved H.R. 1415, the NICS Improvement Act, and the full committee markup is scheduled for tomorrow.

This is a bill that would increase the effectiveness of the existing National Instant Criminal Background Check System, the database used to check firearms buyers for any criminal record or any disqualifying criteria.

Overall, NICS has been a success. Since 1994, more than 1.2 million individuals have been denied a gun because of a failed background check. NICS also provides the vast majority of honest gun sellers with peace of mind in knowing that they are selling their products to citizens who will use their guns legally.

However, the NICS system is only as good as the information that the States provide, and unfortunately, many States do not have the resources necessary to enter all of their disqualifying criteria into the NICS system.

The end result is that felons and others who are not permitted by existing law to buy guns are passing background checks and buying guns through legitimate means.

In fact, 28 States have automated less than 75 percent of their criminal record history. In 15 States, domestic violence restraining orders are not accessible through NICS. Those and other loopholes have cost countless people their lives. It is only a matter of time before the system's failings provoke more tragedies.

We must improve the NICS system and allow it to do what it was designed to do. The responsibility for accuracy and effectiveness of the NICS system ultimately belongs to the States. However, many State budgets are already overburdened.

This legislation would provide grants to States to update the NICS system. States would be able to update their system, their database, to include felons, domestic abusers and others not legally qualified to buy a gun.

The bill's goal is to have all 50 States enter at least 90 percent of their disqualifying information into the NICS system.

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States that don't comply or fall short of these goals will be penalized with a 5 percent reduction of their Federal Department of Justice grant allocations.

Also, the bill would provide grants for State courts to promptly enter information to the NICS system. For example, when someone is served with a restraining order stemming from domestic violence, an inefficient NICS system allows him or her to leave the courthouse and head right to the gun store. My bill would make sure all prevailing court records are entered into the NICS database before a crime of passion can be committed.

It is important to keep in mind this bill does not infringe on anyone's second amendment right, which I support. It creates no new gun laws. It simply gives States the resources to better enforce the current laws. If H.R. 1415 becomes law, law-abiding citizens who want to buy a gun legally will not experience any delay at the point of purchase. This bill poses no new burden on gun sellers or owners.

In fact, I first introduced this bill in 2002 with my friend and colleague Mr. DINGELL of Michigan, who is well-known for his strong support of gun rights. This legislation passed in 2002. Unfortunately, the other body didn't have time to take it up. This is something that we can actually get passed. This is something that we should be passing.

We see gun violence becoming more prevalent lately. I know. In my own Long Island district suburban area, over the weekend, we had many gun violence incidents. We are seeing more robberies with guns. These are illegal guns. We must enforce the laws that are on the books so we can save lives, and especially those that do survive these horrible tragedies so that we don't run up the medical costs of this country.

Mr. Speaker, the debate on guns has been going on for a long time, and I understand that this body is nervous about the National Rifle Association, but we have to do what we can to protect the citizens of this country by making sure that illegal guns don't get into the wrong hands. It may not be a perfect bill. We are not going to be perfect in anything we do here, but we can certainly do better, and we should be doing better.

H.R. 5866, A MEDICARE SOLUTION

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to go out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor tonight to talk about the way that this Congress and the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services pays for patient access in the Medicare system and how they reimburse physicians.

Under the current formula, America's doctors participating in Medicare can expect an annual pay cut of approximately 5 percent over the next decade. That translates to between a 30 and a 36 percent pay reduction for physicians in this country over the next 10 years. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know of many small businesses where the expectation of their overhead payments is going to fall by a third over the next 10 years. Indeed, it will be very hard for many of these individuals to remain in business if this issue is not fixed. Not addressing this impending crisis would be negligent at best and put frail and elderly Medicare beneficiaries at risk of losing their physician.

The current Medicare physician payment methodology is fundamentally flawed, and it must be reformed. It is not going to be fixed by the application of a Band-Aid. This requires major surgery. A recent bill introduced, 5856, the Medicare Physician Payment Reform and Quality Improvement Act of 2006, will attempt to accomplish this and two additional goals.

The three purposes of this bill are, one, ensure that physicians receive fair payment for the services that they provide; number two, create quality performance measures and improve the quality improvement organizations that exist to improve the quality of care available to Medicare patients; and, three, identify reasonable offsets to give Medicare physicians a more regular and predictable payment update year to year.

Without intervention, payment for physician services will be cut more than 5 percent next year. H.R. 5866 ends the application of what is known as the sustainable growth rate on January 1, 2007, and institutes a single conversion factor, the Medicare economic index minus 1 percent. This creates a more market-based approach to physician payment by placing more value on the actual costs of inputs and not on arbitrary volume of service targets each year.

In other words, doctors would be paid the same as hospitals are paid, the same as nursing homes are paid, the same as long-term care hospitals are paid, based upon the market cost of inputs for providing that care.

The bill also establishes a system of quality performance measures so that