

HR 6547

Least Cost Exception Act

Congress: 119 (2025–2027, Current)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Finance and Financial Sector

Introduced: Dec 10, 2025

Current Status: Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 405.

Latest Action: Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 405. (Feb 2, 2026)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/6547>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Flood, Mike [R-NE-1]

Party: Republican • **State:** NE • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Foster, Bill [D-IL-11]	D · IL		Dec 16, 2025
Rep. Rose, John W. [R-TN-6]	R · TN		Dec 16, 2025
Rep. Moskowitz, Jared [D-FL-23]	D · FL		Dec 18, 2025
Rep. Lawler, Michael [R-NY-17]	R · NY		Jan 12, 2026

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Financial Services Committee	House	Referred To	Dec 10, 2025
Financial Services Committee	House	Markup By	Dec 17, 2025
Financial Services Committee	House	Reported By	Feb 2, 2026

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Finance and Financial Sector

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
119 HR 6955	Related bill	Mar 4, 2026: Ordered to be Reported by the Yeas and Nays: 26 - 16.

Least Cost Exception Act

This bill allows the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to waive the least-cost resolution requirement for failed insured depository institutions and use alternative methods of resolution, particularly alternatives that do not involve global systemically important banks (G-SIBs).

Under current law, the FDIC must use the resolution method (such as a deposit payoff or the purchase and assumption of a bank's assets and liabilities) that costs the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund the least to implement when an insured depository institution fails.

The bill provides an exception to this requirement if the following criteria are met:

- the alternative method is the least costly of all alternatives that do not involve a G-SIB and that do not exceed the cost of liquidation;
- the difference in cost between the selected alternative and the cost of a resolution involving a purchase and assumption by a G-SIB is less than a maximum cost as established by rule;
- if the alternative involves a person purchasing assets or assuming liabilities, that person must pay an assessment to the FDIC; and
- it is determined that the risks to the fund are outweighed by the benefits of limiting the concentration of U.S. banking under G-SIBs.

FDIC must issue a report on any use of the exception established by this bill containing an analysis of the economic impact of cost differences between the selected alternative and the least-cost alternative.

- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 10, 2025:** Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.