

in national health costs and investing resources in better care.

However, the lack of guidance disrupts operations and means digital reporting has yet to lighten the load for many medical providers.

□ 1450

This bipartisan bill provides stability for quality measure reporting and flexibility for smaller provider practices. It also establishes a pilot program for digital reporting to determine best practices.

This policy is particularly helpful for over 12,000 small, rural, or independent providers who are committed to lowering costs and improving patient outcomes but often lack the sophisticated software needed to comply with the digital reporting regime.

Medical providers should not waste precious resources and man-hours on reporting data to Washington bureaucrats when the need for patient care is so great. This bill ensures that ACOs can put quality patient care first.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5347, the Health Care Efficiency Through Flexibility Act, which was introduced by two of my good friends, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense, bipartisan bill to improve care for Medicare patients while reducing burdens on healthcare providers. The bill does this by expanding quality reporting options for accountable care organizations.

These organizations, accountable care organizations, are groups of doctors, hospitals, and other healthcare professionals who work together with the aim of providing better care to patients on Medicare. They do this by coordinating their efforts and sharing information with one another rather than working separately.

These organizations were created under the Affordable Care Act to improve healthcare quality and to lower costs. When an accountable care organization is able to improve care and reduce costs, they get to share in the savings generated.

The legislation would provide for a wider variety of quality measure reporting methods to be used in Medicare through the year 2029. It also creates a digital quality measure pilot program to ensure that any transition to digital quality measures continues to assess care quality and reduce burdens for providers.

The Health Care Efficiency Through Flexibility Act is supported by the National Association of Accountable Care Organizations, America's Physician Groups, Epic Systems, Oracle Health, Accountable for Health, and the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society.

Doctors in my district tell me, like many of my colleagues, all the time that they want to spend more time caring for their patients and less time with paperwork and medical records systems. Today's physicians are bogged down in insurance paperwork and are severely underpaid because Medicare reimbursement rates have not kept up with the rate of inflation.

Physicians work incredibly hard every day to care for us and our loved ones in our communities, and they deserve to be supported so that they can continue to provide quality care for patients across the country.

This bill is a step toward ensuring that physicians have the support they need to provide the best care possible for their patients. The Health Care Efficiency Through Flexibility Act received unanimous support from the members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN), the vice chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for his incredible leadership over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, the Health Care Efficiency Through Flexibility Act, which helps minimize burdens on value-based care organizations.

We must move away from fee-for-service. As someone who has been in business for a long time, the incentives are wrong. That is part of the problem. The more you do, the more you make. The sicker you are, the more you make, and I just don't like it. Not to say that doctors take advantage of it, but the incentives are wrong, and we need to fix that.

That is why I am in strong support of accountable care organizations. Americans are served better, and the focus needs to be on quality of care, not quantity. As our health system continues shifting toward value-based care, we need to do everything we can to make healthcare more supportive, especially in ACOs.

ACOs and Medicare share a portion of it in terms of the program. They save approximately \$2 billion annually. My bill ensures a smooth transition to digital reporting so physicians can be more focused on their patients themselves.

I thank Mr. PANETTA for his bipartisan leadership and for helping me, working together on this. I thank Leader Scalise and the whip for letting me bring this to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Health Care Efficiency Through Flexibility Act.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5347, the Health Care Efficiency Through Flexibility

Act, is a commonsense, bipartisan bill to provide more flexibility when accountable care organizations report on the care they provide to their patients.

This bill ensures that the CMS provides a smooth transition as it improves these reporting requirements, thereby reducing confusion and administrative burdens for physicians who are with us at the most vulnerable times in our lives.

While Congress continues to work on other legislation to address physician payment issues and more, I urge my colleagues to support this bill that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. PANETTA have worked on together in a bipartisan fashion. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill before us today was approved with total support by Ways and Means Republicans and Democrats. The purpose of value-based care is to implement solutions to some of this Nation's most pressing health challenges, including the high cost of care.

Digital reporting of quality measures holds the promise of relieving the administrative costs associated with accountable care organizations. However, that potential does not do doctors, patients, or taxpayers any good when the rules and timeline for digital reporting of quality measures are uncertain.

Ultimately, this bill keeps medical providers at accountable care organizations focused on providing better healthcare at a lower cost. That eliminates the potential distraction of complying with new digital reporting requirements that are yet to be finalized.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5347, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1500

TRIA PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2026

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7128) to extend the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7128

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION.

Section 108(a) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 6701 note) is amended by striking “2027” and inserting “2034”.

SEC. 3. IMPROVEMENTS TO CERTIFICATION PROCESS.

Section 102(1) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 6701 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)— (A) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “exceed \$5,000,000.” and inserting: “exceed—

“(I) with respect to an act that occurred in a year before 2029, \$5,000,000; and

“(II) with respect to an act that occurred in 2029, or any year thereafter, \$10,000,000; or”;

(C) by adding at the end the following: “(iii) the Secretary did not issue to the public a final determination to certify such act as an act of terrorism before the expiration of the applicable period described in subparagraph (D)(ii).”; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) REVIEW AND DETERMINATIONS.—

“(i) NOTICE OF REVIEW.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, not later than 30 days after beginning the process of determining whether to certify an act as an act of terrorism, publish a notice in the Federal Register that informs the public that the Secretary is in the process of determining whether to certify the act as an act of terrorism.

“(II) ADDITIONAL NOTICE PERMITTED.—The Secretary may, as the Secretary determines appropriate, notify the public, through publication in the Federal Register, or otherwise, that an act is not being evaluated by the Secretary to determine whether it should be certified as an act of terrorism.

“(ii) PERIOD OF REVIEW.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as described in subclause (II), the Secretary shall conclude any process of determining whether to certify an act as an act of terrorism not later than 90 days after publishing a notice in the Federal Register under clause (i)(I).

“(II) EXCEPTION.—If, during the 90-day period following the publication of a notice in the Federal Register under clause (i)(I), the Secretary determines there is insufficient information available at that time to determine if an act is eligible for certification as an act of terrorism, the Secretary may, before the end of such 90-day period, extend the process of determining whether to certify an act as an act of terrorism for a period not to exceed 365 days following the date on which the damage attributable to such act occurred, as determined by the Secretary, and shall notify the public of any such extension.

“(iii) ISSUANCE OF FINAL DETERMINATION.— If the Secretary decides to certify an act as an act of terrorism, the Secretary shall, before the expiration of the period applicable under clause (ii), issue to the public a final determination that certifies such act as an act of terrorism and such determination shall be irrevocable.

“(iv) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subparagraph may be construed to require to the Secretary to issue a final determination under clause (iii) about any act that the Secretary does not certify as an act of terrorism.”.

SEC. 4. REPORTING.

Section 104(h)(2) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 6701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) as subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) a list of each act with respect to which the Secretary published a notice in the Federal Register under section 102(1)(D)(i) during the preceding calendar year, that includes—

“(i) any final determination issued by the Secretary under section 102(1)(D)(iii) with respect to such act; or

“(ii) a concise explanation of why the Secretary did not issue a final determination under section 102(1)(D)(iii) with respect to such act;”.

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(e)(7)(E)(i) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 6701 note) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I)— (A) by striking “2022” and inserting “2029”; and

(B) by striking “2024” and inserting “2031”; (2) in subclause (II)—

(A) by striking “2023” and inserting “2030”; (B) by striking “2029” and inserting “2036”; and

(C) by striking “2024” and inserting “2031”; and

(3) in subclause (III)— (A) by striking “2029” and inserting “2036”; and

(B) by striking “2024” and inserting “2031”.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1) TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE ACT.—The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 6701 note) is amended by striking “Terrorism Insurance Program” each place it appears in text or headings and inserting “Terrorism Risk Insurance Program”.

(2) FEDERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.—Section 313(c)(1)(D) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “Terrorism Insurance Program” and inserting “Terrorism Risk Insurance Program”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the CBO estimate for this bill.

EFFECTS ON DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES OF LEGISLATION CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEEK OF JUNE 29, 2026

Table with 6 columns: Bill Number, Title, Effect on Direct Spending, Effect on Revenues, Additional Information on Direct Spending and Revenue Effects, Link to Published Estimates. Row 1: H.R. 7128, TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026, as amended, Increase by at Least \$500K, Increase by at Least \$500K, Would increase direct spending and revenues by several billion dollars and reduce the deficit by more than \$1 billion.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I will start today by thanking Chairman HILL, Ranking Member WATERS, and my colead on this bill, Congressman ANDREW GARBARINO. All of us have worked together on legislative text that would reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program while also making changes that will protect taxpayers.

This legislation would reauthorize TRIA, the program established by Congress in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, through 2034. We are so fortunate that we have never seen a TRIA claim in the program’s entire history. I hope that we never ever see one.

However, if this program is going to continue to exist with a public backstop, we should ensure we update its charter to protect taxpayers in the event of future claims, and we should

work to ensure the certification process is transparent. Allow me to briefly walk through the changes this bill makes to TRIA.

Number one, this legislation increases the amount of losses that must result from an event for it to be eligible for review by the Department of the Treasury as a terrorism risk insurance event.

The current statutory threshold is \$5 million, and this bill would increase that to \$10 million for events in 2029 and later. That change will keep this threshold in line with inflation, and it will put in place appropriate protections for taxpayers from future claims.

This legislation also provides a couple of new deadlines, or shot clocks, as you may have them, for the Department of the Treasury to certify whether an event is an act of terror.

That process would work as follows. First, the Treasury Department would publish its intent to examine a potential event more closely in the Federal Register. They must publish this notice within 30 days of initiating their review of an event. Then, 90 days after publishing that notice in the Federal Register, the Treasury Department would need to come to a decision about whether that event qualifies as an act of terror. If the Treasury Department needs more time, they could extend that deadline up to a year after the original event occurred.

Because the program, again, thankfully, has never been tested, we don’t have much of a case study on how Treasury’s review process would work

today. What we do know is that markets tend not to react well to uncertainty. With no active deadlines for review, the current process leaves a lot of room for ambiguity and uncertainty.

We want to ensure that if, God forbid, we are in the position of reacting to a potential terrorist attack with a Treasury review, there is sufficient structure to the process to provide insureds and insurers with the information they need on when to expect Treasury's review to conclude.

With these changes, there will be transparency for everyone in the market regarding when Treasury is undertaking a review of specific events and when they can expect a final decision on whether an event is covered by TRIA.

I am so pleased to have bipartisan support for this commonsense reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD seven letters of support on behalf of this bill.

MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2026.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON, LEADER JEFFRIES, CHAIRMAN HILL, AND RANKING MEMBER WATERS: On behalf of the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA), I am writing to express our support for H.R. 7128, the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026, as amended, in advance of the bill's anticipated consideration by the full House under suspension of the rules this week. As you know, a similar version of the legislation passed the House Financial Services Committee in late January by the wide bipartisan margin of 51 to 2. MBA urges all Members to vote "Aye" on H.R. 7128, as amended, when it comes before the full House for a vote.

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) of 2002 (P.L. 107-297) and its subsequent reauthorizations have been essential to MBA's members, as private insurers cannot adequately supply terrorism coverage without a federal backstop. Thus, the uninterrupted continuation of the TRIA program going forward remains a critical consideration.

By extending TRIA for seven years, H.R. 7128, as principally sponsored by Reps. Mike Flood, Emanuel Cleaver, and Andrew Garbarino, will provide certainty to the broad array of businesses (across countless economic sectors) that rely upon this critical program.

The bill, as most recently amended, also includes measured reforms that would (1) raise the program's certification "trigger" loss threshold from \$5 to \$10 million (beginning in 2029) and (2) add an enhanced event timeline for Treasury Department certification of domestic acts of terrorism.

With \$5.02 trillion in total mortgage debt outstanding the commercial real estate finance (CREF) sector, which is comprised of key capital sources including commercial banks, life insurance companies, the housing

Government Sponsored Enterprises ("GSEs") Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Federal Housing Administration (FHA), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) issuers, debt funds, and other institutional sources, is a large and integral part of the national economy.

Together, these capital sources support the financing of the office, retail, industrial, and multifamily rental properties that serve as the foundation of our communities and our nation. Beyond housing individual families, these properties also accommodate the businesses that are the engines for our nation's vibrant and diverse economy. Any gap in the availability of terrorism risk insurance would negatively impact the CREF sector and ripple through the broader economy—as buildings would become more difficult and costly to finance, sell, and purchase.

The enactment of a long-term TRIA reauthorization is especially critical for the affected CREF mortgage servicers whose functions include review of insurance coverage, negotiating and placing coverage when not in place, receipt of insurance and mortgage payments, customer service, escrow administration, investor accounting, collections, foreclosures, and more. Phrased differently, MBA's CREF members hold the single largest share of real estate debt outstanding in all markets—and therefore retain the "lion's share" of the financial risk associated with property damage or destruction.

CONCLUSION

MBA commends you for taking such early action (during calendar year 2026) on a longterm TRIA reauthorization—an action needed well-prior to the program's expiration on December 31, 2027, to provide continued market certainty and prevent key policyholders (like our members) from facing any meaningful gap in coverage.

Again, MBA urges an "Aye" vote on H.R. 7128, as amended, by all House Members during a vote scheduled to take place this week (most likely later today).

We look forward to our ongoing work together in the coming weeks and months to promote a competitive, sustainable real estate finance market within the United States.

Thank you in advance for the consideration of the views expressed within this letter.

Sincerely,

BILL KILLMER,
Senior Vice President, Legislative and
Political Affairs.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS,
June 29, 2026.

Re Support for House passage of H.R. 7128, the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026, as amended.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STEVE SCALISE,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KATHERINE CLARK,
Minority Whip, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON, LEADER SCALISE, LEADER JEFFRIES, AND WHIP CLARK: The National Association of REALTORS (NAR) urges the House to pass the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) Program Reauthorization Act of 2026 (H.R. 7128). This critical bill would reauthorize the TRIA program for seven years, through 2034.

A long-term reauthorization of TRIA is essential to maintaining the availability of

terrorism risk insurance, a prerequisite for financing across much of the commercial real estate market. When terrorism coverage becomes uncertain or unavailable, lenders may restrict credit and owners can face technical defaults—disruptions the federal backstop was designed to prevent. Multi-year reauthorization provides stability, supporting transactions, construction, and jobs nationwide.

The bill also improves transparency in Treasury's event-certification process by requiring public notice within 30 days of initiating a review and establishing a 90-day review framework, with a limited extension when sufficient information is not available. It also updates the statutory threshold from \$5 million to \$10 million to ensure the certification process focuses on larger events. Clearer, time-bound signals from Treasury help reduce post-incident uncertainty and support prudent market risk management.

NAR urges House passage of the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act. Reauthorizing TRIA while strengthening certification transparency will promote market confidence, help keep terrorism coverage available, and safeguard investment and economic activity across the country.

Sincerely,

KEVIN BROWN,
2026 President, National Association of
REALTORS.

JUNE 29, 2026.

Re BOMA Supports H.R. 7128, TRIA Program Reauthorization Act.
Chairman FRENCH HILL,
Ranking member MAXINE WATERS,
House Financial Services Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HILL AND RANKING MEMBER WATERS: On behalf of the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) International and our 16,000 members, we express strong support for H.R. 7128, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2026, and urge its swift passage.

As the nation approaches the 25th anniversary of September 11, 2001, terrorism continues to pose a persistent and evolving threat to the United States. Since that horrific day, numerous foiled plots and completed attacks have spanned the country—many in just the past two years, including a recently disrupted plot targeting a White House event tied to the nation's 250th anniversary celebration. Taken together, these incidents demonstrate that the threat environment remains active, evolving, and immediate.

TRIA remains critical as both a federal backstop in the event of an attack and as a tool that enables our members to secure financing, maintain insurance coverage, and continue operating and servicing commercial properties nationwide. Without this program, the availability and affordability of terrorism risk insurance would be significantly constrained, undermining real estate markets and broader economic stability.

We commend the bipartisan work of the House Financial Services Committee and its decision to advance this legislation early in the Second Session, underscoring the importance of timely action. In particular, we recognize the leadership of Housing and Insurance Subcommittee Chairman MIKE FLOOD in introducing the legislation. Additionally, we appreciate House leadership's efforts to schedule this legislation for floor consideration ahead of the July 4 recess.

For these reasons, BOMA International strongly supports H.R. 7128 and urges its prompt passage.

Thank you again for your leadership on this important issue.

Respectfully,

LUCI SMITH,

*Chair & Chief Elected
Officer, BOMA
International.*
MARY LUE PECK,
*President & Chief Op-
erating Officer
BOMA Inter-
national.*

—
LLOYD'S,
New York, NY, June 29, 2026.

Hon. MIKE FLOOD,
*Chairman, Housing & Insurance Subcommittee,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington,
DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We write to you today in support of your bill H.R. 7128, the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026. We are grateful for your leadership on this critical issue, and we are particularly pleased with your recognition that reauthorizing the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act ("TRIA") this year will ensure the least disruption to what has been a relatively stable terrorism risk insurance market.

Lloyd's views on terrorism risk, and TRIA in particular, are based upon extensive experience: Lloyd's paid almost \$8 billion in claims resulting from the tragic events of September 11th, and led the development of the standalone terrorism market in the U.S. in the days following 9/11. Lloyd's has long been a significant participant in the U.S. commercial property-casualty insurance market, supporting the U.S. economy in the face of numerous catastrophes over the past 150 years. We have supported TRIA since its inception and we are grateful for the bipartisan support in Congress for the program's reauthorization.

Following 9/11, the lack of availability of terrorism insurance had dramatic economic impact. Commercial policyholders found it difficult, if not impossible, to secure terrorism coverage, yet banks and other capital providers would not provide financing in many cases without it. Congress enacted TRIA in 2002 to address this situation, structuring the program to ensure that terrorism insurance is available for commercial policyholders, while providing a potential federal backstop for catastrophic events. Unlike certain other federal insurance programs, TRIA is designed to have the private insurance industry be the principal bearers of risk in the terrorism insurance market, with the federal government only stepping in once certain thresholds are met.

The TRIA program has evolved over time to ensure that the private sector's share of losses continues to grow proportionate to its premium growth, and the result has been a stable terrorism insurance market, with strong take-up rates even as the broader property-casualty market hardened in recent years. Simply put, TRIA is one of those rare government programs that has worked almost exactly as intended. In this vein, Lloyd's favors a "clean" reauthorization, as we worry about potential disruption that could be caused by even seemingly minor changes.

That being said, we recognize and truly appreciate the work that went into securing an overwhelming bipartisan 51-2 vote in Committee in January, and we are hopeful that the full House will give a similarly overwhelming vote to approve this important legislation in the coming days.

Again, we thank you for your leadership and look forward to working with you as this critical legislation continues its way through the legislative process this year.

SABRINA MIESOWITZ,
General Counsel.

June 29, 2026.

The Hon. MIKE FLOOD, Chairman,
*Housing and Insurance Subcommittee,
Committee on Financial Services, Washington
DC.*

On behalf of the undersigned organization, we write to express support for H.R. 7128—The TRIA Program Reauthorization Act, of 2026 in advance of the anticipated vote in the U.S. House of Representatives this week.

After the September 11th attacks, terrorism insurance became largely unavailable, bringing commercial real estate finance to a virtual halt and negatively impacting the economy for millions of business across the country. As such, Congress rightly responded with the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, a necessary public-private partnership to ensure affordable and available terrorism insurance coverage at virtually no cost to American taxpayers. As we look back nearly 25 years after 9/11, it is important to recognize the economic development TRIA has supported, while at the same time acknowledge terrorism threats unfortunately have not dissipated.

We commend the House Financial Services Committee, especially the leadership of Chairman Hill, Ranking Member Waters, Subcommittee Chair Flood, and Subcommittee Ranking Member Cleaver, for their work to closely examine the need for TRIA and prompt reauthorization through a hearing last September and its subsequent advancement in January. We appreciate the broad support among members as TRIA approaches a vote before the full House.

TRIA is a critical public-private partnership that ensures the continued availability of terrorism insurance coverage, benefiting the broader economy. We urge Congress to move without delay in reauthorizing the program on a long-term basis.

Sincerely,

Coalition to Insure against Terrorism,
Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers, CRE
Finance Council, Independent Insurance
Agents & Brokers (Big "I"), ICSC, Nareit,
National Association of Mutual Insurance
Companies, The Real Estate Roundtable, Re-
insurance Association of America.

—
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2026.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce supports H.R. 7128, the "TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026." This legislation would provide for a reauthorization of the Department of the Treasury's Terrorism Risk Insurance Program through 2034. It is vital that Congress reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) well in advance of its expiration at the end of 2027, so businesses that rely on the program can remain confident it will not lapse.

Since its enactment in 2002, TRIA has served as a critical public-private risk-sharing mechanism, ensuring the commercial availability of terrorism risk insurance and enabling a more resilient economic recovery in the event of a terrorist attack. The proactive reauthorization of TRIA is vital to ensuring long-term financial safety and stability, providing businesses across the country with the necessary support and certainty to manage the unique risks associated with terrorism-related events.

This legislation includes changes to the event certification process and other technical adjustments. While the Chamber would prefer a clean reauthorization of the program, we recognize the importance of ensuring this critical economic backstop remains in place without disruption. We commend the House Financial Services Committee for acknowledging the necessity of this program and advancing the legislation with an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 51 to 2.

The Chamber urges you to support TRIA's vital mission by voting for this important legislation, and we look forward to working with Congress to ensure timely reauthorization.

Sincerely,
FOXHALL PARKER,
*Senior Director,
Center for Capital Markets Competitiveness.*

JUNE 29, 2026

Re CREFC Support for H.R. 7128, the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
Chairman, House Committee on Financial Services.

Hon. MIKE FLOOD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Financial Services.

Hon. EMANUEL CLEAVER II,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HILL, RANKING MEMBER WATERS, CHAIRMAN FLOOD, AND RANKING MEMBER CLEAVER: On behalf of the CRE Finance Council (CREFC), the trade association representing the over \$6 trillion commercial real estate finance industry, we write to express our strong support for H.R. 7128, the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026, and to thank you for your leadership in advancing this important bipartisan legislation.

Terrorism risk insurance is a key underwriting requirement across nearly every segment of commercial real estate finance, including loans held on balance sheet and those securitized in CMBS transactions. Lenders, servicers, and investors rely on the continued availability of the federal Terrorism Risk Insurance Program to ensure affordable coverage remains accessible to commercial property owners, with that certainty reflected directly in loan underwriting, pricing, and securitization documents. Any lapse, or even the prospect of one, introduces unnecessary uncertainty into the capital markets that finance the nation's office, multifamily, industrial, retail, and hospitality properties.

H.R. 7128 would extend the Program through 2034, providing the long-term certainty our members and their borrowers need to plan and invest with confidence.

We appreciate that this legislation has advanced with bipartisan support, and we urge the Committee and the full House to act swiftly to bring H.R. 7128 to the floor for passage. CREFC and its members stand ready to serve as a resource to the Committee and staff as this legislation moves forward.

Thank you for your continued leadership on this issue.

Sincerely,
CRE FINANCE COUNCIL.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 7128, the TRIA Program Reauthorization Act of 2026, sponsored by Representative FLOOD.

I am pleased that today we are considering this critical legislation to reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program for 7 years. This is a bipartisan bill, as it has been in past reauthorizations.

I first thank Chairman HILL, Ranking Member WATERS, Representative

FLOOD, and our staffs for working to ensure long-term certainty and availability of affordable terrorism risk insurance all across the country, which small businesses, hospitals, universities, not-for-profits, and others rely on.

TRIA was first enacted after the September 11 terrorist acts. After the attack, terrorism risk insurance all but disappeared, and any coverage that could be found was extremely expensive. Without terrorism insurance, commercial reconstruction in New York stalled, raising the threat of larger economic fallout.

In response, Congress passed TRIA in 2002 to provide certainty for insurers and policyholders and access to terrorism risk insurance by creating a Federal backstop in the event of catastrophic losses. Since then, the program has effectively done just that.

As we look back nearly 25 years since 9/11, it is important to recognize the Federal Government's role in supporting economic development through TRIA. In our role in Congress, as stakeholders, we unanimously agree with that act.

TRIA is set to expire at the end of 2027. By reauthorizing the program ahead of that deadline, it will offer desperately desired certainty to policyholders moving forward.

This legislation will provide a long-term reauthorization through 2034 and make targeted but sensible updates to the program. The bill would increase the threshold to certify an individual terrorism event to require more than \$10 million in property and casualty insurance losses from the current level of more than \$5 million. It would also codify the existing regulatory requirement that Treasury provides public notice in the Federal Register within 30 days of beginning the process of certification determination and require Treasury to issue its determination within 90 days of that notice.

To address minor technical feedback from Treasury, the bill will now allow the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the review period for an additional 365 days if there is insufficient information at the time to determine certification.

I also thank Congresswoman VELÁZQUEZ and Congresswoman PRESSLEY for their efforts on the bill, as their communities were directly impacted by tragedies caused by terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this essential legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) will control the remainder of the time for the majority.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank Chairman FLOOD and Ranking Member CLEAVER of the subcommittee and certainly our full committee ranking member, Ms. WATERS, for their work with the majority to craft this extension of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act.

The reauthorization of this program is important. I thank, on a bipartisan basis, those who have worked to bring it to fruition.

Every Member of this body, Mr. Speaker, including you, my friend, knows where they were on September 11, 2001. That day changed everything, including how America thought about risk. Before those attacks, the private insurance market handled terrorism risk like any other. After 9/11, no insurer could price it or absorb it alone.

Congress subsequently created TRIA in 2002. The purpose of TRIA is spelled out in the original law. Section 101(b) states that TRIA is designed to provide for "a transparent system of shared public and private compensation for insured losses resulting from acts of terrorism in order to protect consumers."

That is the goal here, to give policyholders access to the financial protection and confidence they need to build skyscrapers, sports venues, and malls, and employ workers that drive our economy.

Each reauthorization is an opportunity to look at what is working and what is not and to look at what adjustments are needed to keep delivering market certainty and stability.

□ 1510

As time has passed, quirks in TRIA have appeared that make it harder for those policyholders to get their claims paid quickly and fully and left insurers adrift in the lurch of a clunky will-they/won't-they certification process.

Mr. FLOOD's bill today proposes a modest set of improvements that will add clarity to the certification process and make it easier for insurers to pay their claims in a timely manner and easier for policyholders to recover financially when they need those payments the most.

Throughout this process, we have sought feedback from Members on both sides of the aisle and others as we have moved to get out in front of this program's scheduled expiration in December 2027 so that everyone would have an opportunity to review and debate the modest improvements contained in this measure.

The reality is that terrorism is now, unfortunately, a permanent fixture of American life. Whether you are in Los Angeles, the Big Apple, or Little Rock, this risk does not respect geography, and it does not go away.

I urge my colleagues to support Mr. FLOOD's bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the chairman.

I was appalled by reports that a FEMA employee used their authority

entrusted by the United States to determine access to Federal aid based on a political yard sign.

Whether we are talking about FEMA or the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, this type of action violates the mission of Federal programs that Congress designs to work for all Americans.

Likewise, H.R. 7128 is also designed to avoid anything like that from happening in the future with regard to the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

Congress passed TRIA shortly after the horrific September 11 terrorist attacks in an effort to ensure all businesses, not just some, could access terrorism insurance coverage. Since then, we have repeatedly reauthorized the act to provide certainty to all American businesses and the insurance market.

However, a capricious use of TRIA would undermine the certainty, and, for that reason, some of the changes we made to the act would ensure that certainty is a part of what both sides believe to be necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I know the chairman agrees with me on this matter, and I value his thoughts as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) to engage in a colloquy with me.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I agree with his assessment.

It is true that TRIA was designed to create certainty, not doubt, for our businesses, indeed our economy at large after something unthinkable takes place.

It requires insurance companies to make stand-alone terrorism coverage available to their clients, who can choose to purchase it or not in addition to their traditional business insurance coverage.

That was the system we devised more than two decades ago to provide continuity after a large-scale terrorism event, as well as to provide businesses the fastest path to economic recovery.

It simply would not work within the spirit of the law or the confines of this reauthorization to pursue pathways that interrupted that system and flow of that important post-event recovery capital.

I am very pleased, as my friend from Missouri knows, that Ranking Member WATERS and I have worked to include some small but important reforms to the post-event process to make sure that policyholders can get their claims paid more fully and quickly, the way that TRIA intended.

Simply put, TRIA should always be about putting affected policyholders first, and that is represented in the bill text that we are voting on today.

I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, TRIA exists because the private market, left alone, will not provide adequate terrorism risk insurance for businesses, universities, and policyholders. The losses are too large and

too unpredictable for private insurers to price or absorb alone. We learned this after September 11 when coverage all but vanished and commercial reconstruction stalled in New York City.

Congress stepped in with a Federal backstop, and for over two decades, TRIA has kept the market functioning. H.R. 7128 reauthorizes that Federal reinsurance program for 7 years, extending certainty to small businesses, hospitals, universities, and not-for-profits that rely on it.

This is a bipartisan piece of legislation. With TRIA set to expire at the end of 2027, passing this bill now and by reauthorizing it through 2034 with sensible targeted updates is both timely and necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I echo agreement with Ranking Member CLEAVER's words today as well as the chairman of our subcommittee, MIKE FLOOD, and his hard work on both sides of the aisle to bring forward this 7-year reauthorization of this critically important program well in advance of its expiration.

Mr. Speaker, what I love about this is the majority and the minority, working together for the benefit of the American economy, are getting this done well in advance of any loss or gap in coverage.

We know it is important. We treasure the fact that we are in the semiquincentennial year of our country's life, 250 years after the Declaration of Independence, but everybody in the back of their mind on this House floor in the coming weeks will be thinking about another anniversary, one that we are not celebrating with fireworks or bands or parades, and that is, sadly, the 25th anniversary of the terror attacks on Washington, New York, and our country at large. It makes us sad, and we reflect on those who we lost, the claims that we are still paying, the families that are still mourning.

This bill is an important reminder that we have an obligation to our country to do things right, to be thinking about the future, to be thinking about our Nation's economic growth, prosperity, and the safety of the American people.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to answer this call today and support this 7-year reauthorization of our Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, too often Congress reflexively renews sprawling federal backstops that the market no longer needs—quietly gambling with taxpayers' exposure to potentially massive losses while ignoring the absence of any real market breakdown. This TRIA reauthorization fits the pattern perfectly: another automatic green light for an open-ended federal guarantee, despite no evidence of a genuine market failure.

I think it's important to recall exactly what Congress intended when it created the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, or TRIA. The statute laid out that the program was established as "... a temporary federal program that provides for a transparent system of shared public and private compensation for insured losses resulting from acts of terrorism, in order to (1) protect consumers by addressing market disruptions and ensure the continued widespread availability and affordability of property and casualty insurance for terrorism risk; and (2) allow for a transitional period for the private markets to stabilize, resume pricing of such insurance, and build capacity to absorb any future losses, while preserving State insurance regulation and consumer protections."

That's the law's own language—and the key phrase here is "temporary federal program." TRIA was never meant to be permanent. It was designed to give the private market time to adjust, mature, and ultimately take full responsibility for insuring against terrorism risk. Yet here we are, twenty plus years later, marking up another long-term reauthorization that continues to rely on federal involvement instead of meaningfully reducing it.

I have great respect for my colleagues who have worked hard on this proposal, but I believe that H.R. 7128 misses an opportunity. Rather than putting TRIA on a path toward less government exposure and greater private-sector responsibility, this bill extends the federal backstop until December 31, 2034—nearly nine years from now. That's hardly consistent with the statute's intent of providing a "transitional" program.

I also believe that H.R. 7128 violates the spirit—if not the letter—of the House Republican floor protocols for the 119th Congress, particularly the requirement that federal programs be subject to a sunset "not later than seven years" after spending is first authorized or continued. Under Section 2, H.R. 7128 does not merely "add seven years" to a distant end date; it strikes "2027" and inserts "2034," making this authorization effective as soon as the bill is enacted and keeping TRIA in force through the end of 2034.

In my view, the proper way to apply our Conference's seven-year sunset standard is to measure from when the reauthorized program actually takes effect—namely, when this bill is signed into law and TRIA's federal backstop is once again authorized. In other words, the "clock" should start when we newly authorize or continue the program, not from the old termination date written in prior law. Viewed that way, characterizing H.R. 7128 as a simple seven-year extension obscures the reality that Congress would be reauthorizing a significant federal program for nearly a decade at once, in tension with our Conference's stated commitment to regular review and reconsideration of federal spending and backstop authorities.

This is especially concerning given that, to date, TRIA has never been activated. In the 20 plus years since TRIA was enacted, there has not been a single Treasury-certified act of terrorism that met the program's financial trigger. Not once has the federal government been required to step in under TRIA.

Meanwhile, the private insurance industry has not just done well in this space—it has thrived under the shelter of a taxpayer-funded guarantee. According to the Treasury Department, from 2003 to 2023 insurers collected roughly \$56.7 billion in terrorism risk premiums.

That is not the profile of a fragile market in need of permanent federal protection; it is evidence that insurers have the experience, capital, and appetite to keep cashing premium checks while the public absorbs the worst-case downside risks. In effect, taxpayers provide free reinsurance so that insurance carriers can book steady revenue and protect record surpluses—a classic example of privatized gains and socialized risk. Given this track record, the question is no longer whether insurance companies can begin to shoulder more of the risk, but why they have been allowed to avoid doing so for this long.

Yet instead of taking any meaningful steps to scale down taxpayer exposure or establish a serious glide path for an eventual federal exit, this bill simply extends the program nearly as-is. I find that deeply disappointing, because I do not believe the federal government should be in the business of permanently backstopping risks that the private sector is clearly capable of handling on its own.

It did not have to be this way. I offered an amendment that I believe would have greatly improved this bill by beginning the long-overdue process of shifting more terrorism risk off taxpayers and back onto the well-capitalized insurance industry where it belongs.

First, my amendment would have reduced the federal cost share. Under current law, the federal government covers 80 percent of covered losses above insurer deductibles. My amendment would have reset that share to 75 percent and then ratcheted it down by 1 percentage point a year until it reached 70 percent. This would have created a gradual, predictable glide path that would give insurers time to adjust while steadily reducing federal exposure and putting more responsibility back on the private market where it belongs.

Second, my amendment would have reduced the circumstances under which taxpayers are forced to step in. Under current law, the program trigger remains frozen at \$200 million. My amendment would have raised that trigger by \$10 million per year until it reached \$250 million, and then indexed it to inflation using a benchmark selected by the Treasury Secretary through a rulemaking process. That approach would have kept the trigger aligned with economic reality instead of shrinking in real terms and quietly expanding the federal role, ensuring that more of the risk stays with insurers rather than being shifted to taxpayers.

Third, my amendment would have shortened the length of the reauthorization by changing the program termination date to five years after enactment. Five years provides ample certainty for markets, but it also respects the fact that TRIA was supposed to be temporary, and that Congress should regularly revisit the scope of federal involvement.

Fourth, my amendment would have forced Treasury to do the serious homework this bill avoids, laying out how, within a few years, we could dramatically reduce taxpayer risk and make the industry shoulder a larger share of the costs. It would have directed Treasury to study how an annual participation fee on insurers in TRIA could be structured, including options that generate substantial aggregate fees and deposit them into a dedicated fund at Treasury that can be used solely to cover future federal outlays or reimbursements under the program. The study would have been required to examine fee designs that are proportionate to insurer size and premiums, so that

large national carriers shoulder the largest share while small and regional insurers are not disproportionately burdened.

It also would have evaluated whether a carefully designed opt-out for small insurers from the mandatory availability requirement could work without undermining the long-term health of the program. Treasury would then have been required to report back to the Financial Services Committee with concrete findings and legislative options, giving us real data to build a system that shifts more risk off taxpayers and onto the well-capitalized insurance companies that benefit from TRIA.

My amendment would not have pulled the rug out from under anyone; it simply asked the insurance industry to start standing on its own two feet. It took modest, measured steps to ratchet down the federal share, raise and index the trigger, shorten a long-term reauthorization, and finally force a serious conversation about a participation fee and dedicated fund that would put taxpayers ahead of industry convenience.

When Congress tells the public a program will be temporary, we incur more than a procedural obligation—we make a promise. In TRIA's case, there is no ambiguity about that promise: the statute itself describes it as a temporary federal program. The Members of Congress considering this legislation have, in my view, a covenant with our predecessors who first authorized TRIA on that basis. To honor that covenant, we must either set this program on a genuine path of reform, as my amendment would have done, or have the courage to let it expire. A long-term extension with only minimal changes does not satisfy that obligation.

I want to thank Chairman FLOOD and Chairman HILL for their leadership and for their efforts to maintain stability in this space, and I appreciate their willingness to engage in this important discussion. But when we shrink from doing the difficult things; when we refuse to challenge an industry all too eager to cash terrorism insurance premium checks backed by taxpayers; when we cannot even agree on modest, common-sense reforms to a backstop that has never once been triggered, we miss a rare opportunity to leave the terrorism insurance marketplace stronger and more accountable than we found it. For all of these reasons, I must oppose H.R. 7128 in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7128, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1520

PAUL IGNATIUS POST OFFICE

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 4662) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6444 San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, as the "Paul Ignatius Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4662

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PAUL IGNATIUS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6444 San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, shall be known and designated as the "Paul Ignatius Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paul Ignatius Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SUBRAMANYAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which would rename a post office in Glendale, California, for Paul Ignatius. A city of Glendale native, Paul Ignatius commissioned as a naval officer in World War II following his graduation from the University of Southern California. He continued his education after his military service at Harvard University, receiving an MBA.

Paul served in two Presidential administrations as Assistant Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of the Navy.

He is the recipient of the Army Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Navy Distinguished Public Service Award, and the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Award.

In addition to his numerous accolades, an Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer ship was named after him, which is currently homeported in Rota, Spain.

After spending his career dedicated to public service and the country, Paul was an active member in his community, involved in various nonprofit organizations and served on several boards.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my House colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4662, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6444 San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, as the Paul Ignatius Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. FRIEDMAN) to discuss this bill.

Ms. FRIEDMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill to designate the United States Postal Service facility on San Fernando Road in Glendale, California, as the Paul Ignatius Post Office.

Let me start by thanking my colleagues for bringing this legislation to the floor and giving us the opportunity to come together, set aside our differences, and honor a truly outstanding American.

Paul Ignatius was born in Glendale in 1920 to Armenian immigrant parents who escaped horrific persecution and genocide overseas. They put down roots on San Fernando Road, the same street where, as a young man, Paul clerked at the post office that will carry his name should this bill pass.

Paul went on to answer the call in World War II as a naval officer and served 8 years across two Presidential administrations as Assistant Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and, ultimately, as Secretary of the Navy.

He earned too many awards to list here today, but they include the Army, Navy, and Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Awards. The Navy named a guided-missile destroyer after him, the USS *Paul Ignatius*.

After serving our Nation in the military, he went home and kept giving back to his community well past his 100th birthday. Sadly, he passed away last fall at the age of 104.

As we approach our Nation's 250th anniversary, I keep coming back to his story, the son of Armenian immigrants who fled persecution and built a new life in this country, who answered the call to serve under Presidents of both parties, and who went home and continued giving back to their community until the very end.

He is the kind of American we should all aspire to be.

There is a reason this legislation has brought together the California delegation, Democrats, Republicans, and an Independent, because there is nothing partisan about honoring a patriot like Paul Ignatius. It is simply the right thing for us all to do.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues again for their support, and I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Ignatius by naming this post office after him. I urge passage of H.R. 4662, and I yield back the balance of my time.