

rapidly provide goods and services following a disaster.

Following the 2017 hurricanes and wildfires, the Government Accountability Office reviewed the use of advance contracts and identified a number of shortcomings, including unclear guidance and inconsistent information from FEMA on using these advance contracts.

Ultimately, GAO issued nine recommendations, and FEMA has concurred with every single one of them.

This bill would require FEMA to provide an updated report on advance contracts, updated its strategy, improve its guidance for FEMA personnel, and regularly report to Congress on progress in addressing GAO's recommendations.

These reforms will help improve our disaster preparedness and provide clarity to States and local communities on how to better leverage these useful contracts.

I am proud to stand with my colleague, Ms. NORTON, to support this bill in a bipartisan way because, if there is one thing that the Federal Government should do right, it is to help communities recover from disasters they had nothing to do with.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, the gentleman has yielded, and I certainly concur with him. I am very pleased that this bill comes out now, in the season of climate change, where we have seen increased disasters in our country.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 979.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

#### DRONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2730) to establish and ensure an inclusive and transparent Drone Advisory Committee.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2730

*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 "Drone Advisory Committee for the 21st Century Act".

#### SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the Sense of Congress that:

(1) Due to the ever-increasing use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the agriculture, forestry, and rangeland sectors, as well as the inherently different uses in less populated parts of the nation, membership of the Drone Advisory Committee established by the Federal Aviation Administration should, to the extent practicable, include direct representatives from county and tribal government, agriculture, forestry, and rangeland interests.

(2) Full transparency in the work of the Drone Advisory Committee is vital to ensuring the public can effectively participate and contribute to the development of sound Federal policies. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration should, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure the work of the Drone Advisory Committee is shared with and easily accessible to the public and shall ensure transparency and openness in the manner in which the affairs of the Committee are conducted.

#### SEC. 3. DRONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Aviation Administration shall take appropriate steps to encourage direct representation of county and tribal governments as well as agriculture, forestry, rangeland sectors, and other rural interests on the Drone Advisory Committee.

(2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include public participation in the process of nominating individuals for membership on the Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam 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 S. 2730.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2730, the Drone Advisory Committee for the 21st Century Act, introduced by Senator PETERS of Michigan.

The number of unmanned aircraft systems, or drones, in the United States airspace has grown exponentially in recent years. The growth is expected to continue, as drones are deployed for more and more uses each year. Drones have become important tools to assist with everything from infrastructure inspection and lifesaving missions to delivering medical supplies and prescriptions.

As the Federal Aviation Administration continues its efforts to safely integrate drones into the National Airspace System, the work of the Drone Advisory Committee, an FAA advisory committee that provides the agency with advice and recommendations on

key drone integration issues, will continue to play an important role in such efforts.

The Drone Advisory Committee is currently comprised of executives from a cross-section of interested stakeholders, including academia, drone manufacturers and operators, aviation labor, and local governments, among others. While drones are increasingly being used in the agriculture, forestry, and rangeland sectors and by county and Tribal governments, these stakeholders are not represented adequately in the current committee makeup.

S. 2730 would, therefore, require the FAA to take appropriate steps to encourage the direct representation of county and Tribal governments, as well as agriculture, forestry, rangeland sectors, and other rural interests, on the Drone Advisory Committee. The bill will also require the FAA to include public participation in the process of nominating individuals for advisory committee membership going forward.

The efforts outlined in S. 2730 will not only include transparency and openness in how the Drone Advisory Committee's membership is constructed, but they will also help ensure the insights of stakeholders, with vast experience operating drones and perspectives regarding their integration, are reflected in the advisory committee's important work, ultimately informing future FAA decisionmaking.

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I again rise in support of another great piece of bipartisan legislation, S. 2730, the Drone Advisory Committee for the 21st Century Act.

The Drone Advisory Committee is a long-term advisory committee that provides the Federal Aviation Administration with advice on key drone integration issues.

S. 2730 directs the FAA to ensure that there is broad participation on this committee that develops policies for unmanned aircraft systems, or drones, and their growing uses.

S. 2730 also directs the FAA to consider public opinion when nominating anyone to serve on the Drone Advisory Committee.

Imagine that, a government agency asking the public, who is intricately involved in issues related to drone technology and the ability to use drones in and around our public airspace—imagine having public opinion determine who should be best to serve.

This is another example where Republicans and Democrats have come together to offer solutions. It is sad we have to put them on paper, to put them into legislation sometimes; but here we are today, and I am glad it is happening.

Having committee participation from those in rural areas, especially, will

help those in agribusiness, like in the 13th District of Illinois, my district, where agriculture is king and is so much a part of our local economy. They depend on drones.

The growing use of drones and unmanned aircraft in this field are affecting wide swaths of the country. When you look at my district, we have to start talking about some of the other drone issues that I and my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee have worked on over the last few years that I have been blessed to serve in this institution.

It was an amendment I offered to a previous FAA reauthorization that allowed for microdrones to have a category in and of itself. We don't need this committee actively trying to influence what we would consider the hobby aircraft industry. If a drone is below 4.4 pounds, we believe anyone who wants to utilize this technology should have the opportunity to do so.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support S. 2730, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I want to say in closing, I encourage all Members to support this bill.

I also want to say thank you to the colleagues that don't get a chance to come back here on January 3, like Mr. CUNNINGHAM and so many of my other friends. These are good people who served in a great institution where we worked together to make sure we made this country a better place. I thank them for their service.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, as is often the case, it is difficult for Congress to stay ahead of the technology that it must regulate.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2730.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1245

#### FEDERAL ADVANCE CONTRACTS ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 979) to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Ac-

countability Office relating to advance contracts, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 1, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—386

Adams	Crow	Horn, Kendra S.
Aderholt	Cuellar	Horsford
Aguilar	Cunningham	Houlahan
Allen	Curtis	Hoyer
Allred	Davidson (KS)	Hudson
Amash	Davidson (OH)	Huffman
Amodei	Davis (CA)	Huizenga
Armstrong	Davis, Danny K.	Hurd (TX)
Arrington	Davis, Rodney	Jackson Lee
Axne	Dean	Jacobs
Babin	DeFazio	Jayapal
Bacon	DeGette	Jeffries
Baird	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Balderson	DelBene	Johnson (LA)
Banks	Delgado	Johnson (OH)
Barr	Demings	Johnson (SD)
Barragán	DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)
Bass	DesJarlais	Jordan
Beatty	Deutch	Joyce (OH)
Bera	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (PA)
Bergman	Dingell	Kaptur
Beyer	Doge	Katko
Biggs	Doyle, Michael	Keating
Bilirakis	F.	Keller
Bishop (GA)	Emmer	Kelly (IL)
Bishop (NC)	Engel	Kelly (MS)
Blumenauer	Escobar	Kelly (PA)
Blunt Rochester	Eshoo	Kennedy
Bonamici	Espallat	Khanna
Bost	Estes	Kildee
Boyle, Brendan	Evans	Kilmer
F.	Finkenauer	Kim
Brady	Fitzpatrick	Kind
Brindisi	Fleischmann	Kirkpatrick
Brooks (AL)	Fletcher	Krishnamoorthi
Brooks (IN)	Fortenberry	Kuster (NH)
Brown (MD)	Foster	Kustoff (TN)
Brownley (CA)	Fox (NC)	LaHood
Buchanan	Frankel	LaMalfa
Buck	Fudge	Lamb
Bucshon	Fulcher	Lamborn
Budd	Gabbard	Langevin
Burchett	Gallagher	Larsen (WA)
Burgess	Gallego	Larson (CT)
Bustos	Garamendi	Latta
Butterfield	Garcia (CA)	Lawrence
Calvert	Garcia (IL)	Lawson (FL)
Carbajal	Garcia (TX)	Lee (CA)
Cárdenas	Gianforte	Lee (NV)
Carson (IN)	Gibbs	Levin (CA)
Carter (GA)	Gohmert	Levin (MI)
Cartwright	Golden	Lieu, Ted
Case	Gomez	Lipinski
Casten (IL)	Gonzalez (TX)	Loeb
Castor (FL)	Gooden	Loeb
Castro (TX)	Gosar	Lofgren
Chabot	Gottheimer	Long
Cheney	Granger	Lowenthal
Chu, Judy	Graves (LA)	Lowey
Cicilline	Graves (MO)	Lucas
Cisneros	Green (TN)	Luetkemeyer
Clark (MA)	Green, Al (TX)	Luján
Clarke (NY)	Griffith	Luria
Clay	Grijalva	Lynch
Cleaver	Grothman	Malinowski
Cline	Guthrie	Maloney,
Clyburn	Haaland	Carolyn B.
Cohen	Hagedorn	Maloney, Sean
Cole	Hall	Marshall
Comer	Harder (CA)	Mast
Conaway	Harris	Matsui
Connolly	Hartzler	McAdams
Cooper	Hastings	McBath
Correa	Hayes	McCarthy
Costa	Heck	McCauley
Courtney	Hern, Kevin	McClintock
Cox (CA)	Higgins (LA)	McCollum
Craig	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
Crawford	Hill (AR)	McGovern
Crenshaw	Himes	McKinley
Crist	Hollingsworth	McNerney
		Meeks

Meng	Rodgers (WA)
Meuser	Roe, David P.
Mfume	Rogers (KY)
Miller	Rose (NY)
Moolenaar	Rose, John W.
Mooney (WV)	Roy
Moore	Roybal-Allard
Morelle	Ruiz
Moulton	Ruppersberger
Mucarsel-Powell	Rush
Mullin	Rutherford
Murphy (FL)	Ryan
Murphy (NC)	Sánchez
Nadler	Sarbanes
Napolitano	Scalise
Neal	Scanlon
Neguse	Schakowsky
Newhouse	Schiff
Norcross	Schneider
Nunes	Schrader
O'Halleran	Schrier
Ocasio-Cortez	Schweikert
Olson	Scott (VA)
Omar	Scott, Austin
Palazzo	Scott, David
Pallone	Serrano
Palmer	Sewell (AL)
Panetta	Shalala
Pappas	Sherman
Pascarella	Sherrill
Payne	Shimkus
Pence	Simpson
Perlmutter	Sires
Perry	Slotkin
Peters	Smith (MO)
Peterson	Smith (NE)
Phillips	Smith (NJ)
Pingree	Smith (WA)
Pocan	Smucker
Porter	Soto
Posey	Spanberger
Pressley	Speier
Price (NC)	Stanton
Quigley	Staubert
Raskin	Stefanik
Reschenthaler	Steil
Rice (NY)	Stevens
Rice (SC)	Stewart
Richmond	Suozzi
Riggleman	Swalwell (CA)

NAYS—1

NOT VOTING—42

Abraham	Hice (GA)	Rooney (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Rouda
Byrne	King (IA)	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Cloud	Kinziger	Spano
Collins (GA)	Lesko	Steube
Duncan	Loudermilk	Stivers
Dunn	Marchant	Trone
Ferguson	McHenry	Walker
Flores	Mitchell	Williams
Gaetz	Norman	Wilson (SC)
Gonzalez (OH)	Reed	Wittman
Guest	Roby	Wright
Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)	Yoho

□ 1406

Mr. ROY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I, ROBERT J. WITTMAN, missed rollcall No. 246 vote due to a scheduling conflict. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 246.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained at the time of the vote on S. 979. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 246.