

years has ever been given as an example of this one human being that, by the way, the former Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, described him as a "naked fakir," in very derogatory terms, I suppose, in that respect because Mr. Winston Churchill believed that the British Empire should rule for another 1,000 years perhaps.

But I must say that, yes, there is absolutely no question that the life and the legacy of this great man, Mahatma Gandhi, literally transformed even the civil rights movement here in our own country. And for good, I say, yes, absolutely, influenced people like Rosa Parks, and especially the great and the late Martin Luther King, Jr. for what he has done to transform American Society, making it better than what it was.

I would like to quote to my colleagues what Albert Einstein said: "I believe Gandhi's views were the most enlightened of all the political men in our time."

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. To close on our side, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlelady from Florida.

As cochairman of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans, I rise in support of House Resolution 603, recognizing the 140th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi.

Today, we give special remembrance to one of the most revered people of the last century. Preaching nonviolence, Gandhi dedicated his life's work to helping others. As a leader in the Indian National Congress, Gandhi led campaigns to ease poverty. He led the campaigns to expand women's rights. And of course he is remembered for his efforts to build religious amity. Above all else, however, Gandhi worked tirelessly to free his nation and helped direct India into a new era of democracy.

His methods to do this included leadership by example. It included his organizational ability. It also included peaceful civil disobedience as a tool and his power to persuade by force of argument. These were the ways in which he motivated those not only in his own nation, but around the world to this cause.

Having traveled to India during the second round of voting during India's recent election, the largest democratic display the world has ever seen, I would have to say that Gandhi himself would indeed have been proud of how far his nation has come. Under his guidance, India has become a pluralistic democracy of many religions and ethnic groups, I think probably as pluralistic as the United States. We are here today to help keep the spirit of Gandhi alive and to remember his remarkable achievements.

Before I close, I would also like to extend my best wishes to the millions of

people that will celebrate Diwali this Saturday; I certainly hope it will be a joyous occasion.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 603.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE PHILIPPINES DEALING WITH TROPICAL STORM KETSANA AND TYPHOON PARMA

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 800) expressing sympathy for the citizens of the Philippines dealing with Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 800

Whereas, on September 26, 2009, Tropical Storm Ketsana made landfall on the Philippines with the heaviest rainfall in 40 years equivalent to a typical month of rain during monsoon season;

Whereas 80 percent of the capital, Manila, was submerged under water as a result;

Whereas at least 3,000,000 persons have been affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana;

Whereas more than 135,470 families or 686,000 persons have been forced into evacuation centers;

Whereas the casualties, as of October 9, 2009, include at least 237 dead, 308 injured, and 37 missing;

Whereas more than 4,640 houses were damaged or destroyed;

Whereas Tropical Storm Ketsana has caused at least \$4,800,000,000 in damages;

Whereas following the devastation caused by Tropical Storm Ketsana, Typhoon Parma hit land October 2, 2009, bringing with it more torrential rain causing further flooding, landslides, crop damaged, and killing at least 193 more people;

Whereas the United States and the Philippines have a unique and enduring relationship that is based on shared history and commitment to democratic principles, as well as on strong economic ties;

Whereas the historical and cultural links between the Philippines and the United States remain important; and

Whereas the Filipino American community is the second largest Asian-American group in the United States with a population of approximately 3,100,000; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) mourns the terrible loss of life caused by Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma that occurred on September 26, 2009, and October 1, 2009;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the many victims;

(3) urges President Obama to continue to support the Philippines with emergency relief supplies, logistical, transportation assistance, and financial support; and

(4) works closely with the Government of the Philippines to improve disaster mitigation techniques and compliance among all key sectors of their societies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. Faleomavega) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution extends our profound sympathies and condolences to the good people of the Philippines for the terrible losses they suffered as a result of Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma. I would like to thank my good friend and colleague, Representative JACKIE SPEIER from California, for her leadership in introducing this important legislation.

On September 26, Typhoon Ketsana brought the heaviest rainfall in 40 years, leaving 80 percent of Manila under water. The storm killed more than 330 people, left nearly 40 missing, forced more than 135,000 families into evacuation centers, and destroyed or badly damaged nearly 40,000 houses. Eight days later, Typhoon Parma hit the Philippines, causing further destruction in areas that were still saturated by the previous storm and resulting in the loss of an additional 28 lives.

I certainly would like to express my deepest condolences and sympathies to the families who lost their loved ones in the storms and to those who were injured and displaced from their homes. It is my sincere hope that the good people of the Philippines will find strength and solace knowing that the world stands by them in these very trying times.

The United States and the Philippines continue to maintain close ties based upon historical relations, common interests, and shared values. The Filipino American community is the second largest Asian American group in the United States, and they make an invaluable contribution to our own country here in America.

This resolution reflects our steadfast commitment to this relationship, as well as our strong desire for a speedy recovery of our friends in the Philippines who are suffering from the aftermaths of these two major natural disasters.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, to open the debate on our side of the aisle, I am so pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 800, expressing condolences to the people and Government of the Philippines in the aftermath of the devastating storms that struck the Philippines.

Several weeks ago, Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma inundated the Philippines with heavy rains, forcing the evacuation of more than half a million people and killing more than 600. Typhoon Parma was particularly savage, making landfall twice—which of course complicated rescue efforts—and destroying much of the crop in one of the Philippines' main rice-producing regions.

While the loss of life from these storms is tragic, that tragedy is compounded by the survivors' loss of livelihood. U.S. troops have been quick to respond in the aid efforts, helping in rescue and clean-up missions.

So, again, we express our sincerest condolences to the people of the Philippines; and we let them know that their friend, the United States, stands with them in solidarity as they begin the process of recovering from this tragedy.

Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the author and the sponsor of this important legislation, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman BERMAN, Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN, the subcommittee chairman Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA, and Ranking Member MANZULLO for shepherding this resolution through the Foreign Affairs Committee so swiftly.

I also want to single out Chairman FALDOMAVAEGA for his exceptional leadership representing American Samoa. I am blessed with many Samoan friends and constituents in my district, and I am a proud cosponsor of the chairman's resolution recognizing the relief efforts in American Samoa and Samoa.

Likewise, I want to commend Congressman BURTON for introducing a similar resolution recognizing the devastation in Indonesia, of which I am also a cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 800, which I introduced shortly after two successive typhoons hit the Republic of the Philippines. Tragically, the situation has worsened since then, and the death toll is now estimated at more than 600. In addition, millions more are displaced and estimates of damage run well into the billions of dollars.

On September 26, Typhoon Ketsana battered Manila and nearby provinces,

resulting in at least 337 deaths, 308 injured, and 37 missing. Then, just one week later, as Filipinos labored around the clock on recovery efforts, Typhoon Parma struck Luzon, the heart of the Philippine agricultural region which supplies half of the nation's supply of rice. Typhoon Parma decimated roads, bridges, entire villages, and vast tracts of rice patties waiting to be harvested later this month.

Nearly 200 have perished from this second typhoon, with many still missing and countless more families grieving their loved ones. It is clear that the people of the Philippines will be profoundly affected by these twin tragedies long after the water has receded and the streets swept clean of mud and debris. House Resolution 800 recognizes the hardship caused by Typhoons Ketsana and Parma and salutes the resilience and strength of our friends, the Filipino people.

My resolution also urges our government to continue providing emergency relief, logistical support, and financial assistance, and to work with Philippine officials and nongovernment organizations to improve disaster preparedness programs to mitigate the heartbreak, havoc and loss of life that could be caused by future storms.

Mr. Speaker, the historical and cultural links between the Philippines and the United States run deeper than any flood waters. I am honored to represent the largest Filipino American community of any district in the continental United States. Nationally, Americans of Filipino descent are the second largest population of Asian Americans in our country, numbering some 3.1 million Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 800 to show our friends, the good people of the Philippines, that as they stood with us in World War II, the American people stand with them during this time of great need.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this resolution expressing profound sympathy to our good friends and allies, the people of the Philippines, for the loss of life and property that they have suffered in the recent storms which devastated their country.

I also wish to express condolences to those among the over-3 million members of our Filipino American community who lost loved ones or who had family and friends injured in the floods and the landslides.

□ 1300

Over 600 people are now reported dead, and over 4,000 homes have been destroyed. An estimated 400,000 persons in Manila and in its vicinity had to flee their homes after 80 percent of the capital was submerged by water. The damage is estimated to be almost \$5 billion. I was pleased to note that the Agency for International Development, AID, has allocated \$1.8 million in emergency relief funds.

The ties between the United States and the Philippines are among the strongest we have with any Asian country. Our two peoples have stood together in war and in peace, with Filipino comrades-in-arms enduring, with our own veterans, the siege of Corregidor and the Bataan Death March. The Filipino people then fought bravely for over 3 years, waiting for General MacArthur to fulfill his pledge to return. More recently, Manila has served as a stalwart ally in the war on terrorism being waged in southeast Asia.

So your loss is our loss. When the people in the Philippines mourn, we also mourn. As friends and allies, we will continue to stand by you.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I do thank the gentlewoman and the author of this resolution, Ms. SPEIER, for her most eloquent statement. I thank her also for her offered help concerning what happened in my own district in American Samoa.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 800.

Tropical Storm Ketsana ravaged the Philippines, dumping more than a month's worth of rain in just 12 hours. It was one of the worst storms in 40 years, causing landslides and submerging entire towns. Then, not even a week later, Typhoon Parma hit the already waterlogged nation, leaving as much as 36 inches of rain in some areas and causing landslides that imprisoned many residents. With 700 deaths and almost 4 million people who have lost their homes, it is imperative to make sure that the many homeless are provided with shelter.

I commend all of the relief organizations and nations who sent aid to those affected by the disaster. My heart goes out to the Filipino community both abroad and here, many of whom live in my district and who are so worried about their friends and relatives.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN).

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 800, expressing sympathy for the citizens of the Philippines, dealing with Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma.

These natural disasters have laid waste to much of the northern Philippines. Thousands of Filipinos have not only suffered the losses of their loved ones but of all of their worldly possessions. Images of Filipinos carrying their dead and dying out of the wreckage and attempting to start life anew have dominated our news coverage in recent days.

In the Northern Mariana Islands, the disaster is a personal tragedy to the one-half of the population who are from the Philippines and who are directly impacted by the disasters. These are family; these are friends; these are neighbors. Their loss is also our loss.

Yet there has also been hope. Many local and charitable institutions from around the world, including those in the Northern Mariana Islands, have stepped up to answer President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's call for help from the international community. I am proud to say that the Northern Mariana Islands community has been quick to respond where our Governor, our bishop, our people, and many community organizations, such as the United Filipino Workers and CREAM, to name a few, have made great efforts to assist with the disasters in the Philippines by sending both money and other donations to the victims.

I hope we follow their examples and continue to support the Philippines in their time of need.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO).

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 800, which expresses the sympathy of the Congress to citizens of the Philippines after Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma.

I would like to thank Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER for her work on this resolution. She has painted a picture of the devastation that is very hard to remove from our minds.

My heart is with those who are lost. It is with their loved ones, and with the tens of thousands of survivors who are struggling in the aftermath of these cataclysmic events.

The Filipino community in Hawaii, one of the largest outside of the Philippines, has come together out of a sense of *damayan*, or empathy, to help support relief efforts. Since the storms, many families have sent *balikbayan* boxes, or care packages, carrying everything from canned food to clothing to their families and friends in the Philippines.

While not an exhaustive list, I would like to recognize the work of the following community organizations in Hawaii: the United Filipino Council of Hawaii, the Oahu Filipino Community Council, the Filipino Community Center, Inc., the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, the Honolulu Filipino Jaycees, the Hawaiian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Kasama Filipino studies club at Leeward Community College.

The Filipino community, as well as all others in the State of Hawaii, have come together to provide what supportive relief we can, and we will continue to do so.

Maraming salamat po. Thank you.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 800, which expresses sympathy for the citizens of the Philippines dealing with Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma. I support this resolution because the devastation caused by these two events has created tragic and lasting effects that the world should recognize.

Tropical Storm Ketsana landed on the Philippines on September 26 and deluged the islands with the heaviest rainfall in over 40 years. The capital city of Manila was 80 percent underwater. Nearly 700,000 people have taken refuge in the evacuation shelters. The casualties from Tropical Storm Ketsana are listed at 277 dead and dozens more missing. All told, over 3 million people in the Philippines were impacted. The number of homes destroyed number more than 4,600 and the cost of the damage is estimated at \$4.8 billion.

The damage from Tropical Storm Ketsana was an incredible tragedy by itself, but the impact was compounded when the Philippines was hit by Typhoon Parma less than a week later. On October 2, Parma brought intense rain, causing more flooding. The combination of disasters caused landslides, ruined crops, and brought more deaths. At least 16 people died as a result of Typhoon Parma.

In the week after Parma hit, media reports revealed that the Philippines faced other threats caused by these disasters. The flooding spread debris across the islands and helped boost the mosquito population. The result was a dramatic increase in the prevalence of disease and an increased threat to the health of residents of the Philippines. It is reported that \$128 million worth of crops were destroyed, including rice. The loss of those food staples will cause the nation to have to import rice to prevent a food shortage. The devastation will cause lasting economic damage, which may especially hurt the poor who are not able to return to their jobs and garner wages.

My home city of Houston, Texas is home to one of the largest Filipino communities in the United States. As news came in of the disasters, my constituents waited nervously to hear of the fate of loved ones in the Philippines. My heart goes out to those families who have been touched by the devastation caused by these natural disasters.

In the days before Tropical Storm Ketsana made landfall, I had the pleasure of meeting with Congressman Hermilando Mandanas of the Philippines House of Representatives. A sense of optimism for the future of the Philippines pervaded that meeting. It is my sincere hope that in the months after the period of mourning and the reconstruction begins, that the people of the Philippines are able to regain their spirit. The future of the Philippines is bright and it is my wish that the sadness and sense of loss caused by Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma do not scar the Philippines.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 800 and extend my sympathies for the citizens of the Philippines dealing with Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma.

With a large Filipino community in Hawaii, and the historical and cultural ties that bind our two countries, the impact of these natural disasters hits close to home. I want to express my sincere condolences to those who have

experienced losses in their families and to the many thousands more who are displaced and still struggling with this tragedy. I join my colleagues in our commitment to the relief efforts in the Philippines and in our continued support to the families of the many victims.

U.S. military forces and civilian agencies are supporting local Philippine efforts by distributing relief supplies and assisting in rescuing victims from inundated areas of Manila. As part of this effort, the U.S. Agency for International Development has so far allocated \$1.8 million to respond to the disaster. Our Hawaiian *ohana* stands ready to further assist our friends in the Philippines.

I urge my colleagues to rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the U.S.-Philippine Friendship Caucus, I wish to offer my sincere condolences to the citizens of the Philippines that have suffered so much due to the devastation left by Tropical Storms Ketsana and Parma. Since September 26, 2009, the flooding that has occurred due to record amounts of rainfall has forced the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of people, destroyed over 4,000 homes and left more than 700 people dead.

This is a tragic event that reminds us of the fragility of human life when confronted by the forces of Mother Nature. Sadly, the deadly results of Tropical Storms Ketsana and Parma continue to do damage and wreak havoc on the health and well being of the citizens of the Philippines. As Congress offers its condolences, our friends in the Philippines try to restore order to their country.

As an American, I am proud that more than 700 United States Marines and sailors are on the ground in the Philippines providing food and clean drinking water directly to her citizens. With that said, I want to reaffirm the United States commitment to doing all we can to help our friends in the Pacific. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Filipino people and I urge my colleagues to support the underlying resolution.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 800, legislation introduced by my colleague, Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER of California. This resolution expresses sympathy for the citizens of the Philippines as they recover from Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma.

Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma caused widespread landslides and flooding in the Philippines. More than 600 Filipinos have lost their lives due to these storms, and I offer my sincere condolences to their families and friends. H. Res. 800 encourages the U.S. government to work closely with the Philippine government to improve disaster response and also urges President Obama to continue his support of disaster relief efforts in the Philippines.

Just last week, a 22-member team from the Guam National Guard flew to the Philippines to provide medical relief and to support the armed forces of the Philippines as they continue the recovery process. Many of my constituents have family members, who were affected by this storm, and I commend the Filipino community of Guam, who were the first to mobilize our larger Guam community to quickly come together to collect relief items and provide financial assistance to those affected by this natural disaster.

I thank my colleague, Congresswoman SPEIER, for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 800.

Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 800, 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. FALÉOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### AIRLINE SAFETY AND PILOT TRAINING IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2009

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3371) to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve airline safety and pilot training, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3371

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Airline Safety and Pilot Training Improvement Act of 2009".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. FAA Task Force on Air Carrier Safety and Pilot Training.
- Sec. 4. Implementation of NTSB flight crewmember training recommendations.
- Sec. 5. Secretary of Transportation responses to safety recommendations.
- Sec. 6. FAA pilot records database.
- Sec. 7. FAA rulemaking on training programs.
- Sec. 8. Aviation safety inspectors and operational research analysts.
- Sec. 9. Flight crewmember mentoring, professional development, and leadership.
- Sec. 10. Flight crewmember screening and qualifications.
- Sec. 11. Airline transport pilot certification.
- Sec. 12. Flight schools, flight education, and pilot academic training.
- Sec. 13. Voluntary safety programs.
- Sec. 14. ASAP and FOQA implementation plan.
- Sec. 15. Safety management systems.
- Sec. 16. Disclosure of air carriers operating flights for tickets sold for air transportation.
- Sec. 17. Pilot fatigue.

Sec. 18. Flight crewmember pairing and crew resource management techniques.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) ADVANCED QUALIFICATION PROGRAM.—The term "advanced qualification program" means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-54A, dated June 23, 2006, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(2) AIR CARRIER.—The term "air carrier" has the meaning given that term in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code.

(3) AVIATION SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM.—The term "aviation safety action program" means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-66B, dated November 15, 2002, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(4) FLIGHT CREWMEMBER.—The term "flight crewmember" has the meaning given that term in part 1.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

(5) FLIGHT OPERATIONAL QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.—The term "flight operational quality assurance program" means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-82, dated April 12, 2004, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(6) LINE OPERATIONS SAFETY AUDIT.—The term "line operations safety audit" means the procedure referenced by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-90, dated April 27, 2006, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(7) PART 121 AIR CARRIER.—The term "part 121 air carrier" means an air carrier that holds a certificate issued under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

(8) PART 135 AIR CARRIER.—The term "part 135 air carrier" means an air carrier that holds a certificate issued under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

#### SEC. 3. FAA TASK FORCE ON AIR CARRIER SAFETY AND PILOT TRAINING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall establish a special task force to be known as the "FAA Task Force on Air Carrier Safety and Pilot Training" (in this section referred to as the "Task Force").

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall consist of members appointed by the Administrator and shall include air carrier representatives, labor union representatives, and aviation safety experts with knowledge of foreign and domestic regulatory requirements for flight crewmember education and training.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Task Force shall include, at a minimum, evaluating best practices in the air carrier industry and providing recommendations in the following areas:

(1) Air carrier management responsibilities for flight crewmember education and support.

(2) Flight crewmember professional standards.

(3) Flight crewmember training standards and performance.

(4) Mentoring and information sharing between air carriers.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and before the last day of each 180-day period thereafter until termination of the Task Force, the Task Force shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) the progress of the Task Force in identifying best practices in the air carrier industry;

(2) the progress of air carriers and labor unions in implementing the best practices identified by the Task Force;

(3) recommendations of the Task Force, if any, for legislative or regulatory actions;

(4) the progress of air carriers and labor unions in implementing training-related, nonregulatory actions recommended by the Administrator; and

(5) the progress of air carriers in developing specific programs to share safety data and ensure implementation of the most effective safety practices.

(e) TERMINATION.—The Task Force shall terminate on September 30, 2012.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Task Force.

#### SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF NTSB FLIGHT CREWMEMBER TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) STALL AND UPSET RECOGNITION AND RECOVERY TRAINING.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to require part 121 air carriers to provide flight crewmembers with ground training and flight training or flight simulator training—

(A) to recognize and avoid a stall of an aircraft or, if not avoided, to recover from the stall; and

(B) to recognize and avoid an upset of an aircraft or, if not avoided, to execute such techniques as available data indicate are appropriate to recover from the upset in a given make, model, and series of aircraft.

(2) REMEDIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to require part 121 air carriers to establish remedial training programs for flight crewmembers who have demonstrated performance deficiencies or experienced failures in the training environment.

(3) DEADLINES.—The Administrator shall—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a notice of proposed rulemaking under each of paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a final rule for the rulemaking in each of paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) STICK PUSHER TRAINING AND WEATHER EVENT TRAINING.—

(1) MULTIDISCIPLINARY PANEL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall convene a multidisciplinary panel of specialists in aircraft operations, flight crewmember training, human factors, and aviation safety to study and submit to the Administrator a report on methods to increase the familiarity of flight crewmembers with, and improve the response of flight crewmembers to, stick pusher systems, icing conditions, and microburst and windshear weather events.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND NTSB.—Not later than one year after the date on which the Administrator convenes the panel, the Administrator shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the National Transportation Safety Board a report based on the findings of the panel; and

(B) with respect to stick pusher systems, initiate appropriate actions to implement the recommendations of the panel.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) FLIGHT TRAINING AND FLIGHT SIMULATOR.—The terms "flight training" and "flight simulator" have the meanings given those terms in part 61.1 of title 14, Code of