(3) the Company has attempted several times to plug the well, but as of January 28, 2016, those efforts have been unsuccessful;

(iv) an analysis of how Federal and State agencies responded to the natural gas leak; and

(v) in order to lessen the negative impacts of natural gas leaks, recommendations on how to increase (I) the response to a future leak; and

(vi) an analysis of the potential for a similar natural gas leak to occur at other underground natural gas storage facilities in the United States;

(vii) recommendations on how to prevent any future natural gas leaks;

(viii) recommendations on whether to continue operations at Aliso Canyon and other facilities in close proximity to residential populations based on an assessment of the risk of a future natural gas leak; and

(ix) a recommendation on information that is not currently collected but that would be in the public interest to collect and distribute to agencies and institutions for the continued study and monitoring of natural gas infrastructure in the United States;

(A) the equivalent of 2,200,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide; or

(B) more greenhouse gas than 468,000 cars emit in 1 year;

(7) agencies of the State of California issued an emergency order on December 10, 2015, prohibiting injection of natural gas into the Aliso Canyon Storage Facility until further authorization; and

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF TASK FORCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall lead and establish an Aliso Canyon Task Force (referred to in this section as the ‘‘task force’’).

(c) MEMBERSHIP OF TASK FORCE.—In addition to the Secretary, the task force shall be composed of—

(1) 1 representative from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration;

(2) 1 representative from the Department of Health and Human Services;

(3) 1 representative from the Environmental Protection Agency;

(4) 1 representative from the Department of the Interior;

(5) 1 representative from the Department of Commerce; and

(6) 1 representative from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) FINAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the task force shall submit a final report that contains the information described in subparagraph (B) to—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

(iii) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(iv) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(v) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(vi) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(vii) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives;

(ix) the President; and

(x) relevant Federal and State agencies.

(B) INFORMATION INCLUDED.—The report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include, at a minimum—

(i) an analysis and conclusion of the cause of the Aliso Canyon natural gas leak;

(ii) an analysis of measures taken to stop the natural gas leak, with an immediate focus on other, more effective measures that could be taken;

(iii) an assessment of the impact of the natural gas leak on health, safety, the environment, and the economy of the residents and property surrounding Aliso Canyon;
MONTAGNARDS OF VIETNAM

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I want to take a moment today to recognize the Montagnard community in my State of North Carolina and in other places across the Nation. I am proud to say that North Carolina is home to the largest population of Montagnards in the United States and home to the largest population of Montagnards outside of Vietnam.

Many Americans may not know about the history behind the United States’ bipartisanship and relationship with the Montagnards, which is a history that goes back to the days of the Vietnam war. The Montagnards are an indigenous tribespeople of the central highlands of Vietnam, and during the Vietnam war, it was the Montagnards who were trained by the CIA and Special Operations Forces to fight alongside our troops against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

At their own great risk, the Montagnards provided critical intelligence support to our troops on the ground, no doubt saving countless American lives. After the war, the United States took in hundreds of Montagnards into our country as refugees because of the severe persecution they faced from the Vietnamese Government for that very reason. While this indeed is a long overdue recognition, I will be submitting later this week a Senate resolution recognizing their sacrifice.

However, I believe our recognition of the Montagnards should not stop at what took place decades ago because even today, in 2016, the government of Vietnam continues to discriminate against them for the loyalty and assistance they provided to the United States some 40 years ago. The government of Vietnam continues to persist in its oppression of the Montagnards’ basic human rights: the freedom to practice their Christian faith freely, without fear of persecution and the right to education, land ownership, and a decent standard of living. This kind of persecution is well documented in the latest human rights and religious freedom reports published by the State Department and the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom.

The United States of America has an obligation to stand up for the thousands of suffering Montagnards in Vietnam, just as we do for our comrades-in-arms. I have heard from many Vietnam war veterans in my State who can tell you how much their military assistance and friendship had meant to them. We should not look the other way; we must continue pressing the Vietnamese Government to respect their fundamental human rights. With this Senate resolution, we send a loud and clear message to the Montagnard people: you are not forgotten.

The United States can do better—we must do better—to support this marginalized tribespeople in Vietnam with whom we share a unique and historic bond.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING DONALD “BUDDY” WRAY

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the life and legacy of Arkansas businessman and former Tyson Foods executive Donald “Buddy” Wray.

Buddy spent his life building Tyson Foods into one of the world’s leading food companies. He was equally committed to serving northwest Arkansas and leaves behind a legacy as a respected community leader.

Buddy started his career as a service technician in 1961, working for the Tyson subsidiary of the United States Department of Agriculture’s Cooperative Marketing Service. In 1992, he was named the president of the company he held until his retirement in 2000.

His commitment and love for the company led him to serve as part-time consultant, but he returned to full-time service in 2003. Chairman John Tyson says Buddy was “instrumental in everything the company did for over 50 years.”

Buddy was a strong voice for the Arkansas poultry industry, always keeping the needs of the farmer close to his heart. He was named the Distinguished Alumnus of the Year in 2000 by the University of Arkansas. In 2004, the university established the Donald “Buddy” Wray Chair in Food Safety within the Dale Bumpers College of Agriculture. His example of dedication to agriculture was noted in 2012 when he was inducted into the Arkansas Agriculture Hall of Fame. In 2015, he was inducted into the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame.

Buddy truly transformed agriculture and was an advocate for Arkansas. My thoughts and prayers are with his wife of 50 years, Linda; children Cindy, Scott, Jana; their eight grandchildren; and the rest of the Wray family.

RECOGNIZING PATTON’S WESTERN WEAR

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, often times small businesses grow from the humblest of beginnings, providing livelihoods for hard-working entrepreneurs and their families. In rare cases, these small businesses defy all odds, building successful establishments that integrate into their adopted communities, all while supporting local economies and traditions. This week I am proud to recognize Patton’s Western Wear of Ruston, LA, as small business of the week, and I look forward to having my rescue dog Ranger try your treats.

RECOGNIZING MARSH DOG

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, small businesses have the unique ability to tackle issues in their communities head on through thoughtful, innovative solutions. This week I am proud to recognize Marsh Dog of Baton Rouge, LA, as being small business of the week for their commitment to preserving and protecting Louisiana’s vulnerable coastaline.

In 1998, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries placed a bounty on the nutria rat in an effort to curb the reproduction of the invasive spe-