

diagnosed with pancreatic cancer will live more than 5 years. That is a statistic that has not improved over 40 years.

Earlier this year, I sat down with several of my constituents affected by pancreatic cancer. One in particular, Jamiee, saw her father diagnosed with the disease and then tragically die just 11 weeks after he was diagnosed. Sadly, this story is all too common when discussing pancreatic cancer. I would guess that we all know someone who has died from this disease.

Sequestration cut \$1.5 billion from the National Institutes of Health earlier this year. This is critical funding that would have been used to conduct research on deadly diseases such as pancreatic cancer. Everyone I talk to in my district agrees with the idea that funding medical and disease research is a good thing.

We must continue research in this area and begin the process of reversing these remarkably depressing statistics with pancreatic cancer. We owe it to Jamiee and thousands of other families affected by this disease to work towards a cure.

ANN CARRIZALES—WIFE, MOTHER, FORMER MARINE, STAFFORD POLICE OFFICE, HERO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to share an amazing story of a police officer from Texas 22.

At 3:30 a.m., on October 26, this officer from Stafford, Texas, noticed a car sitting at a green light with its left turn signal on. A few minutes later the Stafford officer stopped that car. As the officer approached the car, shots rang out. The officer was hit in the neck, face, and chest.

The thugs sped off. The thugs had no idea who they shot. If they knew, they would have dropped their weapons and surrendered without a fight. They shot a wife, a mother of two young children, a former marine, who was the first female to join the Marine Corps' boxing team. They shot Stafford police officer Ann Carrizales. They messed with the wrong marine.

Despite being wounded, Ann returned fire, blowing out the back glass of the thug's automobile. She jumped in her cruiser and joined the chase. She quickly got on the radio saying, "Shots fired, 7 shots fired, I've been hit."

For 7 minutes Ann chased the shooters. The video of her dashboard camera shows how cool and in control Ann was. She chased the thugs through two counties with multiple law enforcement agencies joining the chase—the Stafford Police Department, Missouri City Police Department, Sugar Land Police Department, Houston Police Department, sheriff's deputies from Fort Bend County and Harris County, and the Texas Department of Public Safety, all joining in the chase.

Despite her wounds, Ann stayed on the radio and kept everyone aware of her location, telling everyone all the streets that she was passing while she was chasing the thugs. Ann was in charge and everyone knew that.

Ann followed those thugs into an apartment complex. Knowing the danger to arriving officers in an apartment complex and the danger to innocent Americans losing their lives from stray gunshots in those apartments, Ann continued to manage the scene.

On Ann's dashboard camera, you can see Ann's fellow officers trying to take care of her wounds. Ann can be heard saying, "Get out, it's not safe," and tell them to "watch your back." Ann's shooter was caught later that day, and his two buddies were caught a few days later.

I talked to Ann a week after she was shot. I had two questions for Ann. The first question: "What did you think when you were shot?" She told me that her mama bear instincts kicked in. Those punks tried to take her from her husband and her two kids. They were going to pay for that. I also asked Ann: "Did you ever think you were going to die?" She snapped, "No, sir, my chief did not give me permission to die that night."

Thank you, Ann, for wearing that badge and for your heroism. Semper fi, Ann, semper fi.

WE MUST TACKLE THE REAL PROBLEMS WE FACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, this week, it was reported that House Republicans are looking for a legislative plan to close out the year and to move forward into 2014 and, as such, passed out a blank sheet of paper as their agenda—a blank sheet.

Each month, polls put congressional approval rates at new lows, and more independent organizations rank the 113th Congress as one of the least—if not the least—productive of all time.

In response, leadership of the people's House has continued to govern by sound bites and pass messaging bills that simply go nowhere—even painfully shutting down the government for more than 2 weeks in the process.

If House leadership is looking for an agenda, they need only to look across the aisle to their friends. We have some suggestions, and chief among them is putting Americans back to work.

During our August work period, I participated in some 166 events, meeting with constituents each and every time. At nearly every stop, my friends and neighbors wanted to know what was being done in Washington to help the private sector create jobs.

My district is extraordinary, but not in this regard. I have to believe that the people of Albany and Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, New York, my hometown of Amsterdam, New York, in

the 20th Congressional District, are thinking what America is thinking. They are asking what myself and our colleagues on both sides of the aisle are doing to grow the economy.

House Democrats stand ready to work with Republicans to address the real challenges that face this great Nation of ours.

Sequestration-related cuts are estimated to cost our economy some 1.6 million jobs through 2014. Let's work together to save jobs and pass a budget that invests by growing in a justified way, in a fair way, revenues and belt tightening so that we cut as we can, so that we then invest as we must.

Our family farms deserve the certainty that a 5-year reauthorization of the farm bill has brought them for decades upon decades. Our parties clearly don't see eye-to-eye on cutting such items as hunger assistance, hunger assistance for millions of veterans, millions of frail people, millions of elderly, millions of children.

If we work together on jobs, we will help the private sector put people into jobs and cut poverty and reduce the need for hunger programs. Now, isn't that a humane approach?

We see middle class America experiencing pain at the gas pump, and we worry that our foreign policy is dictated by our dangerous dependency, our gluttonous thirst for fossil-based fuels. Yet, we stand today without a clear and definitive clean energy agenda that would make our Nation a safer place and create tens of thousands of jobs in the short-term, boosting an American green-collar economy. It can be done.

A report just last week on solar panels was interesting. If we would use just simply 5 percent of available rooftops in Los Angeles County, we would be able to create 29,000 jobs in that effort.

In the past week, we have seen major severe weather events wreak havoc on the Philippines and across 12 States within the Midwest of our country. Even if you choose to ignore fact-based science that really proves climate change to be real and here, we can all agree that our aging infrastructure needs our assistance, it needs to be upgraded, it needs to be improved and replaced, so that we are taking a proactive approach to the soundness of infrastructure, which grows jobs. Instead, we are allowing storms of the century to impact our communities and then have a reactive process that simply isn't the best way to do business.

I could go on and on, but I only have 5 minutes here.

Immigration reform, updating the Voting Rights Act, tax reform, expanding background checks for gun owners, or passing ENDA—there is more than enough for us to tackle that translates into jobs. The vast majority of these policies would pass in a bipartisan fashion, as the government shutdown was avoided by a bipartisan vote with a

unanimous vote from the Democrats with a minority of votes from the Republicans. We could get things done if we would allow votes to be taken up on this floor, a simple up or down vote, but get it done and grow jobs.

This week, we solemnly observe the 50th anniversary of the death of one of the greatest leaders our Nation has known, President John F. Kennedy, a man who once said:

Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment, to end thirst and hunger, to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human misery. We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world—or to make it the last.

To act is both in our power and our duty. We must tackle these problems. I implore this House to take up a jobs agenda. Let's put America to work.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND RONDE TRIBE'S RESTORATION AS A FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OLSON). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a significant milestone for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. This Friday, November 22, 2013, marks the 30th anniversary of the Grand Ronde Tribe's restoration as a federally recognized tribe.

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde consist of nearly 30 different historic Indian tribes who lived in western Oregon, southern Washington, and northern California. This confederation of tribes was created almost 160 years ago when the Federal Government forced these tribes onto the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in order to make room for the expanding settler population. Before the settlers arrived on the west coast, there were more than 60 tribes living within the Oregon stretch of the Pacific Ocean. These tribes resided in their homelands for over thousands of years.

As more and more settlers flowed into Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys, they began to overwhelm the land that had once belonged to the tribes. Conflict ensued. By the 1850s the United States Government, in an effort to end conflict and open up land for settlers, initiated treaty-making with the antecedent tribes and bands of Grand Ronde.

The United States and the Kalapuya and Molala Tribes, among others, entered into the Willamette Valley Treaty. With this treaty, the United States seized much of the Willamette Valley while promising money, supplies, education, health care, and protection to the Indians.

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As a result of the Willamette Valley treaty and six other treaties ceding

about 14 million acres, over 2,000 tribal people were removed from their native homelands and forced to resettle on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in the Yamhill Valley. At that time, the reservation consisted of more than 60,000 acres of land.

Before the arrival of the settlers, there were 20,000 native people living in the Willamette Valley. When the tribes were forced onto the reservation, there were 2,000. At the dawn of the 20th century, there were only 302 people listed on the Grand Ronde Reservation census. Many people had died as a consequence of the administrative neglect or had moved away from the reservation to find better opportunities for work in the cities.

By 1944, the United States Government found itself between a depression and a war. Seeking to cut government spending, they began to terminate their treaty responsibilities to Indian tribes and began the process of ending the United States' relationship with the tribe.

In 1954, Congress passed the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act, which terminated treaties the government had entered into in the 1850s. As a result of that act, the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation was closed. By this time, the tribe had been calling the reservation home for over 100 years. Along with losing their homes, people lost their access to health care, education, and other services the Federal Government promised to provide them in the treaties with the tribes. The Federal Government reneged on its promise to the tribes of a "permanent reservation forever."

Although the Grand Ronde people were once again driven from their land, they refused to surrender their cultural identity and traditions. In the 1970s, members of the Grand Ronde reservation community united to form the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Indians to fight for their right to be recognized by the United States Federal Government.

After years of dedication and persistent efforts by tribal members, the United States Congress finally restored its relationship with the tribe on November 22, 1983, passing the Grand Ronde Restoration Act signed by President Ronald Reagan. This act, following nearly 30 years of termination, allowed the tribe to be eligible again for Federal housing, health, and education services. It also initiated a process that would lead to the Grand Ronde Reservation Act and the tribe's recovery of almost 10,000 acres of its original reservation.

Since restoration, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde has thrived, becoming one of the most successful and vibrant tribes in the Pacific Northwest. With their own money, they have reacquired parts of their original reservation. The population of the tribe has grown from roughly 1,500 members a year after restoration to almost 5,000 members.

Grand Ronde boasts a stable economy that is rooted in timber and tribal gaming. The Spirit Mountain Casino on the Grand Ronde reservation has been responsible for a significant part of the tribe's income since the mid-1990s. Spirit Mountain is the most successful casino in Oregon and also the largest employer in Polk County, employing more than 1,200 people. Grand Ronde dedicates 6 percent of casino profits to its Spirit Mountain Community Fund. The fund, which supports a diverse array of charitable organizations in Oregon, has given more than \$60 million to local communities, nonprofit organizations, and Oregon's Indian tribes since 1977.

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde emerged from over a century of hardship to become a thriving community. There can be no doubt that the people of Grand Ronde will continue to prosper, as they have done on this land for a thousand years.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

JOHN ARIALE, THANK YOU FOR A JOB WELL DONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to honor the congressional career of my chief of staff, John Ariale. I first met John Ariale 13 years ago, right after I was first elected to Congress; and after that first meeting when I saw his keen intellect, I saw his wry sense of humor, his love of Excel spreadsheets, his laser-like focus on policy, and his zany Italian zeal, I knew that was a combination that I needed to lead my legislative office.

They say that the decision to have someone be your chief of staff is one of the most important decisions you will ever make as a Member of Congress because the chief of staff not only represents your political views, but also represents your personal values. If there is one decision that I have made that I think would be unanimously agreed upon by my constituents as well as my colleagues, it would be the choice to have John be my chief of staff.

John has assembled an outstanding team of individuals. He has led that team of individuals through thick and thin. We have fought and won some very important legislative battles, one of which is a proposal of landmark legislation to forever change for the good the way our Nation deals with individuals with disabilities. It is called the ABLE Act. We haven't crossed the finish line yet, but I am sure we will; and when we do, it will be in large part because of the moral clarity and hard work and dedication of John Ariale.