

Coach Haskins arrived at Texas Western College in 1961 and retired in 1999 after 38 seasons with a record of 719 wins and 353 losses. He led our Minors to seven Western Athletic Conference Championships, 14 NCAA Tournament appearances, and seven appearances in the National Invitational tournament. Coach Haskins also served as an assistant coach in the 1972 U.S. Olympic team.

On September 29, 1997, Coach Haskins was inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. Ten years later, the entire 1966 Texas Western team joined their coach in this honor, becoming just the sixth team in the history of basketball to do so.

Though known for his ferocity on the court, off the court Coach Haskins was humble, compassionate, and witty. He never relished in celebrity, even after his story and that of the 1966 Texas Western team made it to the big screen in the 2006 Disney production of *Glory Road*.

He touched many lives, and never hesitated to help any person in need. He was known for visiting coffee shops around our town—many of them in poor areas—and would order a single cup of coffee, but leave a \$20 tip. He never once bragged or boasted about what he did for others.

At Coach Haskins' memorial service, the University of Southern California basketball coach, Tim Floyd, a former UTEP assistant coach under Coach Haskins, shared a very moving story that demonstrates the kinds of deeds that Coach Haskins did for people often in need. It is told that one day Coach Haskins was driving to El Paso from Van Horn, Texas—which is approximately 120 miles from El Paso. He was driving, as all of us that knew and loved him, in his signature white pickup truck. While driving, he noticed that a station wagon had broken down and was stranded on the side of the road; it was a single mom with four children.

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Coach Haskins, typically, pulled over, and he asked the mother if she needed help. She told Coach Haskins that she was trying to get to Los Angeles, but her car had broken down. Coach Haskins squeezed all of the four children and the mom inside the cab of his pickup and drove them to El Paso. He put the family up in a hotel, arranged for their car to be towed and repaired, and he gave the mother \$1,000 to help her get to Los Angeles.

Coach Haskins never mentioned this to anyone, including to his wife. It wasn't until the mayor of Van Horn called the coach's office and the now Coach Tim Floyd answered the phone that he found out what had occurred. Coach Floyd never shared this story while Coach Haskins was alive because he knew that Coach Haskins wouldn't want anyone to know about it.

This is but one example of the hundreds of stories that people tell about our legendary coach.

Mr. Speaker, when reflecting on his decision to start five African American players, Coach Haskins simply said, "I just played my five best players."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REYES. I ask unanimous consent for an additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot entertain that request. The gentleman will finish his remarks.

Mr. REYES. I'll file the rest for the RECORD. Thank you.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HUNTER. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. HUNTER. Could I be recognized for 1 minute and then yield it to my friend from Texas?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I would yield to the gentleman.

Mr. REYES. I thank my friend from California.

Coach Haskins never sought or wanted credit for changing college basketball, and he would always say, "I just wanted to win the game."

Like many of history's greatest role models, it was the humility and unassuming personality after achieving unprecedented success that, today, he inspires us all.

He is survived by his lovely wife, Mary, and was the proud father of Brent, David, Steve, and Mark. Although he is no longer with us, we know that his spirit will always live on at UTEP and that his legend and legendary stories will forever remain an important part of our country's history.

God blessed us with Coach Haskins, and now we ask for God's blessing for our coach.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AWARDING THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO SERGEANT RAFAEL PERALTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I think it's appropriate that I follow the remarks of my great friend SILVESTRE REYES, who was a great veteran of Vietnam and who was a wonderful leader, I think the best leader in the history of the Border Patrol, and who is a great Member of this body, but he is a gentleman who has been to Iraq many times and to Afghanistan many times.

Mr. Speaker, I take the well to comment on an event that occurred in San Diego, and that is regarding Sergeant Rafael Peralta, who was killed on November 14, 2004 in the now famous battle of Fallujah. He was killed, and absorbed the blast by an enemy grenade when, during house-to-house fighting, he was thrown into a small room while he and three other marines were working their way through this series of fire fights.

According to the eyewitnesses and to the citation that he received, he pulled that grenade to his body and absorbed the full concussion and the full explosive power of that grenade on his own body and, thereby, saved his fellow marines.

Now it has just been announced that he was awarded the Navy Cross, the second highest award for heroism, but not the Medal of Honor.

Mr. Speaker, the last person who did that same act, in fact, who was a marine and who did that incredible act of sacrifice in Anbar province, was Corporal Jason Dunham of Scio, New York. He was given the Medal of Honor—awarded it by President Bush in the White House—for falling on a grenade, for taking the shock and the deadly power of that grenade, thereby saving his colleagues.

That is the standard that we have traditionally placed and the metric that we have traditionally placed on this act of heroism of a soldier or of a marine who falls on a grenade or who pulls a grenade under him when it's in close proximity to his buddies, knowing full well that that grenade will most likely kill him but making that split-second decision to give his life for his colleagues and for his country.

Sergeant Rafael Peralta made that decision.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that he should have been awarded the same award that Jason Dunham and many before him have been awarded in Vietnam—the same theater that Mr. REYES fought in—in Korea, in World War II. Where we have recognized that standard of a soldier or of a marine who falls on a grenade or who pulls it to him to save his colleagues, we have traditionally recognized that act of heroism, that act of sacrifice with the Medal of Honor.

So, Mr. Speaker, I intend to ask the President—and I hope a number of other people join me to ask the President—to review this award and to award to Rafael Peralta, posthumously, the same award that we awarded just a few months ago to Corporal Jason Dunham.

FEDERAL FUNDING SHORTFALLS CRIPPLING NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an issue that has reached crisis levels in many Native American communities: the Federal funding shortfalls crippling tribal law enforcement and justice systems.

Native American families, like all families, deserve safe and secure communities. Tragically, there is a pervasive sense of lawlessness in too many areas of Indian country. As the at-large Member of Congress for South Dakota, I am proud to represent nine sovereign native nations.

The Federal Government has a unique relationship with the 562 federally recognized tribes. This government-to-government relationship is established in the U.S. Constitution, is recognized through treaties and is reaffirmed through executive orders, judicial decisions and congressional action.

Law enforcement is one of the Federal Government's trust obligations to tribes. Yet, on many counts, we are failing to meet that obligation. Less than 3,000 law enforcement officers patrol more than 56 million acres of Indian country. Let me repeat: 3,000 officers for 56 million acres. That reflects less than one half of the law enforcement presence in comparable rural communities.

A recent master plan for justice services in Indian country found that crime is increasing. The report notes that drug cartels deliberately base their operations in Indian country because of the lack of law enforcement. Once drug producers gain a foothold in reservations, they can sell drugs throughout the United States. Drug trafficking demonstrates that weak tribal law enforcement systems are not just a problem for Indian country; they affect us all.

In addition to drug activity, the rates of crime against women are staggering. In June 2007, Amnesty International released their report, entitled "Maze of Injustice," which documents what native women have long known before and have fought against. The figures suggest that 34 percent of native women will be raped in their lifetimes. Even more women will be victims of domestic violence. When tribal law enforcement departments are understaffed, there are delays in responding to victims and to collecting evidence.

At a 2007 Natural Resources Committee field hearing, we heard from Georgia Little Shield, director of the Pretty Bird Woman House on the Standing Rock Reservation, which was named in honor of a Lakota woman who was brutally raped and murdered in that community.

Ms. Little Shield told of a woman who was beaten by her partner and who had called her for help in filing a police report. They called the police and were told, when an officer becomes available, he would take her statement. After 2 hours of waiting, they called again. The one officer on duty had been

sent to the scene of a traffic accident. After waiting 2 more hours, they called yet again. In the end, the police officer never came to take her statement.

Large land-based reservations are hit especially hard by insufficient funding. For example, the Cheyenne River Sioux tribal chairman has testified that his tribe has only three officers per shift to cover an area almost the size of Connecticut. These situations and statistics show that the extent of these problems far exceed the level of appropriations.

I applaud the interior appropriations subcommittee Chairman NORMAN DICKS and the entire Appropriations Committee for increasing tribal law enforcement and justice funding by \$28.7 million from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2008. However, we have much more to do.

In 2004, the Interior Department Inspector General reported on the deteriorating conditions of tribal detention facilities. Four years later, not much has changed.

Last month, the BIA jail in Pine Ridge, South Dakota was closed for safety reasons after years of insufficient maintenance by the Federal Government. It's estimated that the tribal detention system alone will require \$8.4 billion to address our current deficiencies.

In conclusion, fully funding tribal law enforcement will not fix every problem such as the lack of transparency and accountability at the BIA. That is why I am proud to sponsor the Tribal Law and Order Act. This act was written by Senator DORGAN, chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee in the Senate. I look forward to working with him to ensure the bill becomes law.

The immediate challenge facing tribes is the insufficient Federal funds that leads to too few officers, to jails too unsafe for inmates and staff and to tribal courts nearly overwhelmed with caseloads.

Let me say again: Native American families, like all families, deserve to raise their children and to live their lives with a basic sense of security and safety. Congress must meet our trust responsibilities by fully funding tribal law enforcement and justice systems.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FOXX addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAYNE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOLT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FLAKE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HONDA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GINGREY. I thank the Speaker for his recognition, and I thank the minority leader for yielding the time for me to speak on such an important issue this evening.