

increased daily care, which the Department of Veterans Affairs is required by law to provide. This care is given by way of veterans nursing homes, which are currently the only institutions capable of fulfilling the Department's obligation to provide such services. However, this "one size fits all" method of caring for our Veterans is not always the most appropriate for their condition or medical situation.

H.R. 294 corrects this situation by authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to fund Medical Foster Home care for Veterans whose situation is conducive to receiving long term care in a non-institutional setting. Medical Foster Care provides actual homes for Veterans and families willing to accept the challenge of caring for them. Many of these families are themselves retired service members, nurses, and doctors that are able to garner a little extra money and a purpose for getting out of bed every day. There is no downside to this bill. It provides a choice for our Veterans to receive the kind of care they want and deserve in a fiscally responsible manner. I can't think of a better way to honor their service and sacrifice.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, had I been present for these votes, I would have placed my full support behind their passage.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JERRY TARKANIAN

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 6, 2015

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my colleague, Mr. NUNES to honor the life of Jerry Tarkanian, who passed away on February 11, 2015, at the age of 84. Jerry's family and friends as well as people throughout the nation, will miss him greatly as he dedicated much of his life to inspiring young athletes in countless communities.

Although Jerry was most recognized for his achievements as the basketball coach for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, in the Central Valley we remember Jerry as Fresno State's spirited and energetic former head basketball coach. Fresno State was Jerry's alma mater, and the community is very proud to say so.

Born in Euclid, Ohio, Jerry was the son of Armenian immigrants. He moved halfway across the country, to California, to get an education and play basketball. In 1955, he graduated from Fresno State, and later earned his master's degree in Educational Management from the University of Redlands.

Jerry was an enthusiastic coach for 31 years who began his basketball coaching career at San Joaquin Memorial High School in Fresno. Jerry coached his first Division I team at California State University, Long Beach from 1968–1973. As a coach during the late 60s, his courage defied social norms of the time, becoming one of the first coaches to start more than three African-American players. Jerry took an intense interest in his players and wanted them to succeed both on and off the court. He was a man of encouragement who reached out to young men who lived in inner-cities and normally would not have access to a higher education. I once had the pleasure of having a conversation about Jerry

Tarkanian with Magic Johnson. He told me that Coach Jerry Tarkanian was known around inner city playgrounds in America as the coach of second chances. In the Central Valley, we are truly grateful for those second chances.

In 1973, Jerry moved to Nevada to become head coach at UNLV. He is now remembered as the determined individual who turned around the basketball program at UNLV and made it into a winning program. Jerry returned to Fresno and coached at Fresno State from 1995–2002. While coaching at Fresno state, his teams had a total of six 20-win seasons for a total of 153 victories. In total, his teams had 729 victories, a National championship for UNLV in 1990, and four straight NCAA tournament appearances for Long Beach State. Additionally, Jerry coached 42 players who were drafted by the NBA, including 12 first-round selections. Due to the efforts made by Jerry and the "Stadium Builders" in the mid 1990s, Save mart Center was built. For years, there had been discussions regarding an on-campus arena at Fresno State, but it was not made a reality until Jerry began his successful coaching career at the university. When he finished his coaching career, Jerry worked as the Senior Development Consultant for Save mart Center.

In 2013, Tarkanian was elected to the Naismith Memorial Hall of Fame, an honor his fellow coaches argued for years was long overdue. Though hospitalized in the summer for heart problems and weakened by a variety of ills, he went on stage with a walker at the induction ceremony.

Jerry is appreciated by individuals throughout our nation, but he is especially treasured in Fresno, California. Central Valley residents take pride in Fresno State, and it was an honor to have Jerry lead our Fresno State Bulldogs on the basketball court. Although I come to you with a heavy heart, I am honored to have known such an admirable man.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that Mr. NUNES and I ask our colleagues in the House of Representatives to join us in honoring the life of Coach Jerry Tarkanian, as he is remembered for all of the contributions that he has made to individuals throughout the country as well as the people to whom he gave a second chance.

JESSE REED CHAMPION TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 6, 2015

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Jesse Reed. Mr. Reed cemented his name in Colorado high-school wrestling history on February 20th, 2015, at the Colorado State High School Wrestling Championships in Denver, Colorado, by winning his fourth consecutive state title.

Jesse, a senior at Paonia Junior-Senior High School, began his dominant career as a freshman, winning the 113-pound state title. In an incredible show of dedication and pure mental toughness, Jesse overcame a MCL tear during his sophomore football season, and returned to the mat that sophomore winter and battled his way to the 120-pound state title. In a sport renowned for the extreme

physical and mental conditions, in which athletes are subject to match after match, it is a testament to Jesse's resolve that he was able to prevail even without a 100 percent healthy knee.

Following another dominant season during his junior year and his third state title, Jesse, now in his senior year, knew that he had the opportunity to become the 18th wrestler in Colorado State history to win four consecutive titles. In a 4–1 decision, not only did Reed join that elite group but he also capped off an impressive final two seasons in which he didn't lose a single match.

Mr. Speaker, Jesse Reed's tenacity, unwillingness to succumb to adversity, and unparalleled success is truly to be admired and for that I congratulate him. Although he has wrestled his last match for the Eagles, his commitment to the sport of wrestling and to Paonia Junior-Senior High School will remain on the mat and inspire the Eagles who follow in his footsteps.

COMMEMORATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLOODY SUNDAY, TURNAROUND TUESDAY, AND THE FINAL MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 6, 2015

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, fifty years ago tomorrow, in Selma, Alabama, hundreds of heroic souls risked their lives for freedom and to secure the right to vote for all Americans by their participation in marches for voting rights on "Bloody Sunday," "Turnaround Tuesday," or the final, completed march from Selma to Montgomery.

Those "foot soldiers" of Selma, brave and determined men and women, boys and girls, persons of all races and creeds, loved their country so much that they were willing to risk their lives to make it better, to bring it even closer to its founding ideals.

The foot soldiers marched because they believed that all persons have dignity and the right to equal treatment under the law, and in the making of the laws, which is the fundamental essence of the right to vote.

On March 15, 1965, before a joint session of the Congress and the eyes of the nation, President Lyndon Johnson explained to the nation the significance of "Bloody Sunday":

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy. . . .

At times history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom.

So it was at Lexington and Concord.

So it was a century ago at Appomattox.

So it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

The previous Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 600 civil rights demonstrators, including our beloved colleague, Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, were brutally attacked by state and local police at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery in support of the right to vote.

"Bloody Sunday" was a defining moment in American history because it crystallized for the nation the necessity of enacting a strong and effective federal law to protect the right to vote of every American.

No one who witnessed the violence and brutally suffered by the foot soldiers for justice who gathered at the Edmund Pettus Bridge will ever forget it; the images are deeply seared in the American memory and experience.

Mr. Speaker, what is so moving, heroic, and awe-inspiring is that the foot soldiers of Selma faced their heavily armed adversaries fortified only by their love for their country and for each other and their audacious faith in a righteous cause.

The example set by the foot soldiers of Selma showed everyone, here in America and around the world, that there is no force on earth as powerful as an idea whose time has come.

These great but nameless persons won the Battle of Selma and helped redeem the greatest nation on earth.

But we should not forget that the victory came at great cost and that many good and dear persons lost their lives to win for others the right to vote.

Men like Jimmy Lee Jackson, who was shot by Alabama state trooper as he tried to protect his mother and grandmother from being beaten for participating in a peaceful voting rights march in Marion, Alabama.

Women like Viola Liuzzo, a housewife and mother of five, who had journeyed to Selma from Detroit to join the protests after witnessing on television the events at Edmund Pettus Bridge on "Bloody Sunday" and who

was shot and killed by Klansmen while driving back from a trip shuttling fellow voting rights marchers to the Montgomery airport.

Persons of faith, goodwill, and non-violence like the Reverend James Reeb of Boston, a minister from Boston who heeded the call of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to come to Selma and who succumbed to the head injuries he suffered at the hands of his white supremacists attackers on March 9, two days after Bloody Sunday.

Mr. Speaker, in the face of unspeakable hostility, violence, brutality, and hatred, the foot soldiers of Selma would not be deterred—would not be moved—would not be turned around.

They kept their eyes on the prize and held on.

And help came the very next week when President Johnson announced to the nation that he would send to Congress for immediate action a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote by striking down "restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote."

On August 6, 1965, that legislation—the Voting Rights Act of 1965—was signed into law by President Johnson and for the next 48 years did more to expand our democracy and empower racial and language minorities than any act of government since the Emancipation Proclamation and adoption of the Civil War Amendments.

But our work is not done; the dreams of Dr. King and of all those who gave their lives in the struggle for justice are not behind us but still before us.

Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the Supreme Court's 2013 ruling in *Shelby County v. Holder*, which severely crippled the Voting Rights Act, we have seen many states across our nation move to enact legislation designed to limit the ability of women, the elderly, racial and language minorities to exercise their right to vote.

To honor the memory of the foot soldiers of Selma, we must rededicate ourselves to a great task remaining before us—to repair the damage done to the Voting Rights Act by working to pass H.R. 885, the Voting Rights Amendments Act of 2015, which I am proud to be one of the original co-sponsors.

As I have stated many times, the 1965 Voting Rights Act is no ordinary piece of legislation.

For millions of Americans, and for many in Congress, it is sacred treasure, earned by the sweat and toil and tears and blood of ordinary Americans who showed the world it was possible to accomplish extraordinary things.

As we remember and honor the foot soldiers of Selma, let us resolve also to restore the Voting Rights Act of 1965, so that it remains a lasting monument to their heroism and devotion to the country they loved.