

North Carolina's Fifth District being detained at our southern border every 2 weeks.

Our Border Patrol officers, aid workers, and National Guard units have been overwhelmed performing the vital and often thankless work upholding the rule of law to keep our country safe. They deserve the support of this body, and so do those who have legitimate asylum petitions and humanitarian needs.

As we know, many in this recent migrant influx include women with children who want the life of opportunity that this country and our freedoms afford. Caring for children and families at our southern border need not be a partisan issue.

Last month, House Republicans delivered \$4.6 billion to help manage the humanitarian crisis and strengthen border security. While this funding is necessary to address the border crisis, more needs to be done to modify the law and streamline asylum regulations.

Rather than pivot to political pandering and policy extremes like open borders, we need to recognize the complex failures of our current system and address them head-on. That is why I am proud to cosponsor the Fix the Immigration Loopholes Act. This bill updates immigration law to efficiently process real asylum claims and safely return children to their countries of origin. It is past time that we debate it on the House floor.

I call on Speaker PELOSI to continue our progress addressing the border crisis by bringing up bipartisan legislation for comprehensive immigration reform. The immigration crisis our country is facing has strained our country's border security and customs enforcement protections to the breaking point. Letting this crisis continue is not an option.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "APOLLO 11" MOON LANDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as chairwoman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, it is an honor to stand before you today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of *Apollo 11*.

On the morning of July 16, 1969, Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buzz Aldrin lifted off from NASA's Cape Kennedy. That day, millions watched in awe as NASA launched *Apollo 11*'s Saturn V rocket and began the long journey to accomplish the goals set by President Kennedy less than 10 years earlier to land a man on the Moon before the end of the decade.

As President Kennedy said in his speech at Rice University in September 1962: "We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard."

There is no better explanation that captures the American spirit. We

choose to take giant leaps. We choose to know the unknown. We choose to lead into the future.

On July 20, 1969, just 4 days after the launch, the world listened and watched as the first steps were taken on the Moon. Again, hundreds of millions of people across the world watched as history was made.

Five times more, NASA astronauts landed on the Moon and returned home safely. President Kennedy's promise that our great democracy could achieve these hard things became a reality.

As we watched those things in July 50 years ago, dreams began to form. Every person watching the success of the Apollo program, young and old, no matter their background, was filled with inspiration.

Some youngsters could say to themselves, "I will be an astronaut," or, "I will be a scientist." As they looked up to the Moon, they pictured themselves up there amongst those American heroes an unimaginable distance away.

This impact has its greatest effect on our young people. We must always remember that inspiration when we set out to accomplish our greatest goals, the youth inspiration. The world's rising generations are watching, always setting their eyes on the sky and the stars. Young girls and young boys from all backgrounds thrive off the visions that we have now and imagine themselves becoming a part of it when they can.

We must meet this great responsibility to the following generations by providing opportunities for them to do great things with the challenge we face today. As my predecessor, chairman of the then-Committee of Science and Astronautics, Congressman George P. Miller said after the *Apollo 11* crew splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean:

Those of us who are privileged to live today will pass this on to our children and our grandchildren, and they will, in turn, brag about the fact that we were there. The flight of Apollo 11 is perhaps the greatest secular achievement that the world has ever seen.

This achievement was made possible by the unified efforts of nearly a half million men and women, scientists and engineers, technicians and craftsmen, and the support of the American people and their government. The United States discovery and exploration enterprise is unmatched.

Just as we once set our sights to be the first to land on the Moon, let us bring that same sense of commitment to meeting other challenges facing our Nation.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this week America celebrates the 50th anniversary of one of mankind's—

and America's—greatest achievements: walking on the surface of the Moon.

Although then only a child, I well remember the earth shake and the dishes in our kitchen cabinets rattle as the Saturn V engines were tested nearby. Even now, 50 years after the Moon landing, I get chills remembering when Apollo astronauts landed and later planted the American flag on the Moon's surface.

It was American ingenuity, boldness, technical prowess, and economic might that made this historic achievement possible.

I am proud to say the legacy of the *Apollo 11* Moon landing lives on in the Tennessee Valley of Alabama that I represent. Some history is in order:

The Tennessee Valley's Marshall Space Flight Center is the birthplace of America's space program. Americans generally, and Alabamians in particular, designed and engineered the Saturn V rocket that launched the historic *Apollo 11* and took American astronauts to the Moon.

I will never forget the flames and the roar as our Saturn V rocket was launched and carried the *Apollo 11* crew in vehicles to the Moon. I remember with tremendous pride Neil Armstrong's words as he set foot on the Moon: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

That giant leap meant to benefit all mankind is a prime example of American exceptionalism and helped cement America's status as the best, most powerful and most influential nation in world history.

When Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin planted America's flag on the Moon surface on July 20, 1969, there was no doubt that America's space program had passed the Russians and become the preeminent leader in space exploration, a position America maintains today.

This week, America not only reflects on the miraculous achievements of the *Apollo 11* mission, but we also honor those who played a critical role in its ultimate success. The Tennessee Valley is immensely proud of our pivotal role in landing a man on the Moon and, equally importantly, returning them alive to Earth.

Reflecting our pride in America's achievement, there are two—that is, two—Saturn V rockets displayed at the United States Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

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These Saturn V displays help inspire the next generation to reach for the stars and achieve what now may be thought impossible.

While it is important to remember the historic achievements of the Apollo missions, it is also important to honor those who sacrificed their lives in the effort to achieve American greatness.

In that vein, Huntsville has named schools after Apollo Command Pilot Virgil "Gus" Grissom, Senior Pilot Ed White, and Pilot Roger Chaffee, each of

whom died in a capsule fire during an Apollo 1 ground test.

After the Moon landing and return of *Apollo 11* astronauts Buzz Aldrin, Neil Armstrong, and Michael Collins to Earth on July 24, 1969, Huntsville's streets were awash with revelers.

German rocket scientist Wernher von Braun said on the Huntsville courthouse steps that day: "My friends, there was dancing here in the streets of Huntsville when our first satellite orbited the Earth, and there was dancing again when the first Americans landed on the Moon. I'd like to ask you: Don't hang up your dancing slippers."

Von Braun's words remind us that mankind's greatest achievements are yet to come, that America will continue to accomplish the unimaginable in space for the benefit of all humanity.

As we reach for the stars, I have confidence that the Tennessee Valley, Marshall Space Flight Center, and Huntsville, where we say, "The sky is not the limit," will be instrumental in carrying American astronauts back to the Moon, to Mars, and beyond.

HONORING DEPUTY WILLIAM KIMBRO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise today to honor the valiant actions of Deputy William Kimbro of the Berkeley County Sheriff's Office.

On June 11, Deputy Kimbro pulled over a speeding vehicle to find that 12-day-old Riley had stopped breathing. She needed immediate help, so without hesitation, Deputy Kimbro administered lifesaving care to this newborn until the first responders could arrive on the scene.

Deputy Kimbro served our Nation in the Navy for 21 years before joining the Berkeley County Sheriff's Office in 2013. A school resource officer on summer break, patrolling the road is not Deputy Kimbro's primary duty, but he acted without hesitation. For his bravery and composure, he earned Berkeley County's Life-Saving Medal.

He is a husband and father of two children. Deputy Kimbro is an all-around hero, and we are lucky to have him looking after us in the Lowcountry. He, alongside all first responders, keep the Lowcountry and this Nation a safer and better place.

Deputy Kimbro should take a bow. We are extremely proud of him.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF "APOLLO 11"

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as a number of my colleagues have, to recognize

that this Saturday, July 20, is the 50th anniversary of the *Apollo 11* Moon landing.

Fifty years ago, Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the surface of the Moon and declared the moment "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Along with Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins, he launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and embarked on a journey that would change the course of human history forever.

At the age of 8, I can remember watching the coverage of the landing from my family living room, where we had moved the dining room table to eat dinner and watch this historic occasion. I remember the landing that occurred at 4:18 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on July 20. Along with many other children of that time across the country, I was filled with a sense of awe and wonder.

This consequential moment was sparked years before in 1961 when President Kennedy stood before Congress and set forth an ambitious goal of putting a man on the Moon before the decade's end, long before, as he acknowledged, the materials had been yet invented to make that a reality.

His bold vision became a reality on July 20, 1969. This achievement would not have been possible without American innovation and work ethic, paired with the support of the public.

Now, we are tasked with safely sending the first woman and another man to the south pole of the Moon, where no human has traveled.

This mission, called Artemis, will send astronauts back to the Moon by 2024, allowing us to establish a permanent presence on the Moon by 2028.

None of this can be achieved without a strong public-private partnership between NASA and the commercial industry and the strong support of the American people.

NASA works with companies, both large and small, from across the 50 States to prepare for the Artemis mission, as well as many other projects NASA conducts in space.

In Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District, there are several local businesses working with NASA. Just recently, NASA announced a contract for infrastructure support service from the H.F. Lenz Company in Johnstown to provide their engineering expertise.

In Bellefonte, Actuated Medical is working with NASA on additive manufacturing methods and custom medical devices.

Public-private partnerships like these will fuel the next generation of exploration.

Space is more than just a place of academic study, however. It is instrumental to our national security, discovers new technologies that have everyday applications, and encourages us to push the boundaries of what is possible.

Mr. Speaker, the legacy of the *Apollo 11* Moon landing is forever enshrined in

the hearts and the minds of Americans who witnessed the moment 50 years ago this week. We must reignite our curiosity for space exploration as we prepare to return to the Moon and seek further horizons in the decades to come.

RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to vote for the Raise the Minimum Wage Act.

In my district of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Milwaukeeans are stuck at the Federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour set over a decade ago. These workers struggle to support themselves and their families with their meager wages. However hard they try, at \$7.25 an hour, they are working themselves into poverty, since \$15,000 a year is below the Federal poverty level.

What do these workers do? They are forced to juggle multiple jobs and contend with long and unpredictable hours. Meanwhile, congressional inaction on minimum wage workers' paychecks continues to erode this basic labor standard.

This inaction has contributed to out-of-control economic inequality and the decline of the middle class. Hard-working Americans working at the minimum wage are, indeed, working below the poverty level. Not only are they working below the poverty level, but they are supplying cheap labor to wealthy corporations that have benefited from our tax policy.

It also requires you, hardworking taxpayers, to subsidize those corporations. Why? Because these workers working 40 hours a week still qualify for public benefits like food stamps and Medicaid because those employers don't provide those benefits.

I personally know the hardships of surviving on less than a living wage. That is why I have fought throughout my entire career in public service to lift America's vulnerable workers, not just to help them make ends meet but to empower them and to help them reach their ambitions.

I am so proud that I protested for fair wages alongside fellow Milwaukeeans in 2014 as part of the national Fight for \$15 campaign. I was arrested for participating in the fight for \$15 an hour in that protest, and I am grateful for the courage demonstrated by the protesters nationwide who joined the Fight for \$15.

I thank you for the personal risks you have taken. We are voting on the Raise the Minimum Wage Act because of the momentum that you have created.

Raising the minimum wage will have countless benefits. To name a few, it will lift 40 million workers out of poverty, boost the economy, and spread the benefits of economic growth that President Trump has hoarded for the wealthy few.