

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.

Raising the national minimum wage is well overdue, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the Raise the Wage Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

#### HONORING THE LEGACY OF THE “APOLLO 11” MISSION

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, on July 20, 1969, people across the country and around the world watched in eager anticipation as Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the Moon.

This historic event ended the space race and brought American innovation, determination, and leadership to the forefront of the global stage.

This was American exceptionalism at its best. My brother, sister, and I never missed an Apollo liftoff. We all became very familiar with that countdown:

Ten, 9, 8—ignition sequence—6, 5—fire the retro-rockets—3, 2, 1. Liftoff. We have liftoff. The rocket has cleared the tower.

We watched in amazement as we sat in front of that little RCA black-and-white TV. It was like the whole room was shaking. We would sit and watch the TV set until we saw the rocket finally leave all the way out of sight.

*Apollo 11* was a 36-story-high rocket. It started its 8-day, 953,000-mile journey to the Moon and back.

We all had toy rockets back in the day, and we would repeat that liftoff sequence over and over. My brother and I would climb our garage and launch our toy rockets.

In Cub Scouts, we built rockets. In Boy Scouts, we built rockets. In our high school physics classes, we built rockets. We had contests to see who could fly their rockets the highest and the farthest.

I have no idea how many young boys and girls were inspired to go into science because of the joy of watching rockets being launched to the Moon.

That Apollo jargon took over our daily lives. Our teachers would say things like, “Lunch is T minus 30 minutes.” Or at the end of a tough test, they would say, “Mission accomplished.”

As we celebrate this historic event, I think back to all the times I took my children to the Cosmosphere in Hutchinson, Kansas, which displays one of the Moon rocks brought back by the *Apollo 11* mission. This world-class museum and science center, number one of its kind, showcases American innovation in space and aeronautics and provides interactive opportunities to engage with historic events such as the Moon landing.

In fact, they currently have a traveling exhibit called “Apollo Redux,” which allows visitors to sit in an actual mission control console from the

Johnson Space Center where the Apollo missions were coordinated.

It amazes me to think of all the advancements that have been made possible as a result of these Apollo missions. Aerospace and manufacturing revolutions have dramatically changed the way we build and fly airplanes. Research conducted by NASA has helped us to better understand our solar system, as well as our universe.

In fact, Astronaut Nick Hague of Hoxie, Kansas, in my district, is currently conducting research on the International Space Station.

We are proud of Nick, who will keep doing a great job for America.

As a member of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, I am proud to join my colleagues here today in honoring the 50th anniversary of the *Apollo 11* landing and its legacy that we continue to build upon today.

#### END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations hosted a hearing that discussed the devastating impacts of President Trump’s proposed cuts to broad-based categorical eligibility.

Today, I would like to share the stories of a few of my constituents who have benefited from the streamlined process that broad-based categorical eligibility provides hungry families in accessing food benefits.

In my hometown of Worcester, Massachusetts, a single mother who is a domestic violence survivor raising one child works as a certified nursing assistant and makes \$1,819 per month before taxes or payroll deductions.

While this may sound like enough to get by, her current income is barely over 130 percent of the Federal poverty level.

Even with an income this low, her family only receives a \$15 monthly SNAP benefit. But because of broad-based categorical eligibility, her child is also able to receive free school meals, and it helps her stay afloat as a working mom.

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Then there is another Worcester-area family of four, former refugees, with two high school aged children. The mother and father, who both work in shipping and packaging, make \$15.35 an hour. While both parents work as many hours as they can, their income fluctuates depending on how many shifts they are assigned each week.

Many months they make under 130 percent of the Federal poverty level. But during other months, when they get extra shifts, it puts them slightly higher, over 130 percent. This month they received \$110 in SNAP; but if it

were up to the Trump administration, just one more shift could threaten the entire family’s access to SNAP and their children’s access to free school meals.

Mr. Speaker, broad-based categorical eligibility is not a black-and-white issue. President Trump shouldn’t be cutting off people’s benefits just as they are getting on their feet.

Last year, we worked hard to come up with a bipartisan farm bill and, despite some discussions on this issue, Congress agreed then, and in 2014, to allow States to maintain their flexibility in accommodating low-income households. In my home State of Massachusetts, where the cost of living is relatively high, compared to the rest of the country, that flexibility is crucial.

I would like to take a moment now to highlight a forward-thinking partnership to address hunger among college students in Gardner, Massachusetts. I find the work of organizations that address food insecurity to be especially important during times like these.

I have mentioned before that the average SNAP benefit is around \$1.40 per person per meal. You can’t even buy a cup of coffee for that, much less feed an entire family. For those experiencing hunger, food pantries often serve as the safety net when SNAP just isn’t enough.

In my district, for example, Worcester County Food Bank provides donated food to a network of 118 partner agencies, including food pantries, community meal programs, and shelters. Its mission is to engage, educate, and lead Worcester County in creating a hunger-free community. Last year, they served 81,000 neighbors.

Recently, I visited one of the food bank’s partners, the Mount Wachusett Community College’s Food for Thought Campus Pantry, one of the first college food pantries to partner with the Worcester County Food Bank in addressing food insecurity on local college campuses.

Research shows that community college students experience higher food insecurity than the rest of the population. A recent study found that two out of three community college students are food insecure.

The Food for Thought Campus Pantry was created in October of 2017 for students and by students in response to food insecurity among community college students, which is becoming an increasing threat to student success.

Since the Food for Thought Pantry opened its doors in October 2017, 210 students have registered for food assistance, and 7,238 pounds of food, and 15,807 total items were distributed.

Without organizations like the Worcester County Food Bank and Mount Wachusett’s Food for Thought Food Pantry, students and families would not have consistent access to the food that they need. These programs and organizations are an irreplaceable key to solving our Nation’s hunger crisis, but they can’t bear all of the