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(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. RES.** \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting the designation of July 20, 2025, as “National Moon Landing Day”.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. SALINAS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**RESOLUTION**

Supporting the designation of July 20, 2025, as “National Moon Landing Day”.

Whereas, on July 20, 1969, Michael Collins orbited the Moon while Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed the Lunar Module Eagle on the Moon, making the Apollo 11 mission the first crewed lunar landing in human history;

Whereas the first crewed lunar landing marked a turning point in human history;

Whereas the first crewed lunar landing inspired a generation of children in the United States to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (“STEM”) fields;

Whereas the Apollo missions and subsequent space activities, including research and development aboard the International Space Station, have yielded technological advancements benefitting all of society;

Whereas science aboard the International Space Station continues to provide societal benefits, including by providing a unique microgravity environment for studies seeking to better understand disease and improve human health.

Whereas the Apollo missions continue to drive scientific inquiry today, including through the Apollo Next-Generation Sample Analysis program, which allows researchers to examine lunar samples with cutting edge scientific instrumentation.

Whereas, on December 11, 2017, President Donald Trump issued a presidential memorandum known as “Space Policy Directive-1” calling for the United States to lead the return of humans to the Moon for long-term exploration and utilization;

Whereas, on August 9, 2022, President Joe Biden signed the CHIPS and Science Act, which included the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2022, authorizing the Artemis missions to return the United States to the Moon under the Moon to Mars Program, including with the first woman and person of color;

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), along with its commercial and international partners, is pursuing the Artemis campaign to return humans to the Moon and one day send humans to Mars;

Whereas NASA’s space exploration programs have helped spur a \$211.6 billion commercial space economy in the United States supporting 360,000 private sector jobs;

Whereas the United States leadership in space, exemplified by the role of the Apollo 11 lunar landing in the culmination of the space race, is critical to the United States national security and economic competitiveness and must be sustained;

Whereas human space exploration, including the return of humans to the Moon, provides opportunities for scientific and technological breakthroughs that will contribute to the economy of the future, improve human health, and provide benefits to society; and

Whereas, on December 9, 2021, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 76/76 on “international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space”, designating July 20 as “InterNational Moon Day”: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) supports the designation of “National Moon  
3       Landing Day”; and

4               (2) encourages people in the United States to  
5       mark National Moon Landing Day by—

6                       (A) celebrating NASA’s human spaceflight  
7               program astronauts who served on the Mercury,  
8               Gemini, and Apollo missions and all those who  
9               served to make those missions possible, paving  
10              the way for all human space activity;

11                      (B) honoring the fallen astronauts who  
12              made the ultimate sacrifice during the pursuit  
13              of human space exploration;

1 (C) honoring the workers and craftspeople  
2 on Earth who study, design, fabricate, and con-  
3 struct the technologies that allow human space  
4 exploration;

5 (D) educating their friends, neighbors, and  
6 elected representatives about the value of  
7 human space exploration to the economy, soci-  
8 ety, and human health;

9 (E) inspiring young people to pursue ca-  
10 reers in science, technology, engineering, and  
11 mathematics fields; and

12 (F) celebrating the United States contin-  
13 ued leadership in space and return to the Moon  
14 through the Artemis missions and the Moon to  
15 Mars Program.