

visitor's question. In doing so, she hoped that we might be more unified as a country, love our country, and appreciate each other's differences. At the end of a tour, she found it gratifying when Capitol visitors would say, "Thank you. I learned something new." Her colleagues especially appreciated the graciousness and poise she maintained while providing first-class constituent service. She was a role model to her peers.

Alise's 36 years as a guide began during the 96th Congress and concluded during the 115th, spanning many historic events within the Capitol and seven Presidencies, from Jimmy Carter's to Donald Trump's. In addition to leading public and special tours, she worked at Presidential inaugurations, Congressional Gold Medal Ceremonies, Joint Sessions of Congress, statue and bust dedications, and lying-in-state ceremonies, including those of Senators Claude Pepper and Daniel K. Inouye. Having been at work on September 11, 2001, she was especially touched by the Congressional Gold Medal ceremony honoring the fallen heroes of that day. Much of her extended family was lost in the Holocaust, which made working at the Holocaust Days of Remembrance ceremonies especially meaningful for her. Another special moment included Speaker Tip O'Neill asking her, "Are you a baseball fan?" when she went to his office to give a tour to the Boston Red Sox. Likewise, the day she gave a tour to the team of NASA astronauts who brought Dr. Shannon Lucid back to earth was one she will never forget.

Today I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our gratitude and appreciation to Alise Orloff, who inspired and educated visitors to the U.S. Capitol for more than 36 years. We wish her well in her new role as scholarship coordinator for the University of Maryland College Park Chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORT SILL

• Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, it is my honor to pay tribute to Fort Sill in Oklahoma in preparation of this great military installation's 150th anniversary on January 8, 2019. For 150 years, Fort Sill has played a critical role in our national defense, from an outpost to prevent border raids, to today as the home of the Fires Center of Excellence and Basic Combat Training site. The history of Fort Sill can be traced back to January 8, 1869, when Major General Philip H. Sheridan staked out the site of Fort Sill in a campaign into Indian Territory to prevent border settlements from being raided in Texas and Kansas. The garrison was initially named Camp Wichita and was later renamed after Brigadier General Joshua W. Sill, in honor of General Sheridan's

West Point classmate and friend who was killed during the American Civil War.

The first post commander was Brevet Major General Benjamin Grierson, and the first Indian agent was Colonel Albert Gallatin Boone, grandson of Daniel Boone. The last Indian lands in Oklahoma opened for settlement in 1901, and 29,000 homesteaders registered at Fort Sill during July for the land lottery. On August 6, 1901, the town of Lawton was established and quickly grew to become the third largest city in Oklahoma and was later renamed Lawton-Fort Sill.

With the disappearance of the frontier, the mission of Fort Sill gradually changed from cavalry to field artillery as the first artillery battery arrived at Fort Sill in 1902, and the last cavalry regiment departed in May 1907. In 1917, the Henry Post Army Airfield was constructed for artillery observation and spotting. The School of Fire for the Field Artillery was founded at Fort Sill in 1911 and continues to operate today as the world-renowned U.S. Army Field Artillery School. At various historic times, Fort Sill has also served as home to the Infantry School of Musketry, the School for Aerial Observers, the Artillery Officers Candidate School—Robinson Barracks—the Air Service Flying School, and the Army Aviation School. Fort Sill is the birthplace of military combat aviation, 1st Aero Squadron. It is home to Henry Post Army Airfield, the oldest airfield in the Army. In August 1917, Captain H.R. Eyrich surveyed a new airfield location at Fort Sill and established the airfield, which is named after Second Lieutenant Henry D. Post.

Fort Sill remains the only Active Army installation of all the forts on the South Plains built during the Indian Wars and was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1960. Fort Sill serves as home of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School; the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School; the 428th Field Artillery Training Brigade; the 30th Air Defense Artillery Training Brigade; the 434th Field Artillery Basic Combat Training Brigade; the Marine Corps Field Artillery Military Occupational Specialty school, the 75th (Forces Command) Fires Brigade; and the 31st (Forces Command) Air Defense Artillery Brigade.

Thousands of soldiers and marines have been trained for service in the field artillery at Fort Sill. Notable alumni include President Harry S. Truman, who during World War I became the commander of Company D, 129th Field Artillery, entering combat in the last few months of the war, moving his horse-drawn battery to engage the enemy and supporting the infantry, firing his last shot on the day of the armistice.

It is also important to recognize the positive impact and connectivity of the Lawton-Fort Sill relationship. The connection between the community and the military installation is what

makes Fort Sill so unique and successful. The community members and representatives are equally responsible for the rich history and successes of Fort Sill. Based on exemplary community support and vision, Fort Sill has actually benefited from five rounds of Base Realignment and Closure. Through these five rounds, the mission and importance of Fort Sill has increased. This highlights the fact that Fort Sill is more than just a military installation, for 150 years Fort Sill has been a part of the community.

As Fort Sill turns 150, the senior leadership at the installation represent the long history of high-caliber military personnel who have set foot at Fort Sill. I would like to recognize the following personnel: the Fires Center of Excellence and Fort Sill commanding general MG Wilson Shoffner, Jr.; Fires Center of Excellence CSM John W. Folley; Fort Sill garrison commander COL Don A. King, Jr.; Fires Center of Excellence Field Artillery School commandant BG Stephen G. Smith; and Fires Center of Excellence Air Defense Artillery School commandant BG Brian W. Gibson.

On behalf of Congress and the United States of America, I want to congratulate Fort Sill on 150 successful years and thank the men and women who have served their nation while assigned to Fort Sill for their continued commitment, sacrifice, and contributions to this great Nation.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2017, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 27, 2018, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MESSER) had signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 512. An act to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy.

S. 1023. An act to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

S. 1158. An act to help prevent acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crises.

S. 1580. An act to enhance the transparency, improve the coordination, and intensify the impact of assistance to support access to primary and secondary education for displaced children and persons, including women and girls, and for other purposes.

S. 1862. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to modify the criteria for determining whether countries are meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 3247. An act to improve programs and activities relating to women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development, and for other purposes.