

Park Service, the area was designated a national monument in April 1929. The park grew in popularity, and on November 12, 1971, President Richard Nixon signed legislation designating it a national park.

Bryce Canyon National Park—the alpine environment of Bryce National Park is home to dozens of species of mammals and birds. Water and wind over millions of years of freezes and thaws have carved into the plateau endless fields of the park's distinctive red rock pillars, called hoodoos. By its very nature, Bryce Canyon National Park invites discovery.

Every year, Bryce Canyon awes visitors with spectacular geological formations and brilliant colors. The towering hoodoos, narrow fins, and natural bridges seem to deny all reason or explanation, leaving hikers gazing around with jaws agape in wondrous incredulity. This surreal landscape is what brings people from around the world to visit the park.

The Park's hoodoos and fins are formed when rainwater seeps into cracks in the rock. The water freezes during Bryce's cold nights, expanding just enough to break apart the rock. The deep, narrow walls called "fins" result from rain and snowmelt running down the slopes from Bryce's rim. Eventually the fins form holes, called windows. When the windows grow larger, they collapse and create the bizarre hoodoos we see today.

The scenic areas of Bryce Canyon were first described to the Nation in 1916 in magazine articles published by Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroad companies. As visitations to the area increased, those concerned about the damage being done to the delicate features lobbied for its protection. On June 8, 1923, Bryce Canyon was declared a national monument, and on February 25, 1928, it was established as a national park.

Zion National Park—carved by water and time, Zion National Park is a canyon that invites you to participate in the very forces that created it. The park's canyons and mesas boast an especially exquisite beauty, even in a State known for dramatic landscapes. Breathtaking Zion Canyon is the centerpiece of this 147,000-acre parkland that protects a spectacular landscape of high plateaus, sheer canyons, and monolithic cliffs.

Opportunities to see and explore Zion National Park abound for people of all ages and abilities, from the scenic byways that slice through the park to the trails that wind through the backcountry. Wildlife watchers can stop at numerous lookouts and search the sky for Zion's more than 200 bird species.

The paintings of Zion Canyon done by Frederick Dellenbaugh in the early 1900s, along with previous photographs of the area, led President William Howard Taft to proclaim Zion Canyon a national monument on July 31, 1909. In November 1919, Congress established

Zion Canyon as a national park, making it the oldest national park in Utah.

Capitol Reef National Park—even considering Utah's many impressive national parks and monuments, it is difficult to rival Capitol Reef National Park's sense of expansiveness; of broad, sweeping vistas; of a tortured, twisted, seemingly endless landscape; of limitless sky and desert rock.

While Bryce and Zion are like encapsulated little fantasy lands of colored stone and soaring cliffs, the less-visited Capitol Reef is almost like a planet unto itself. In Capitol Reef, you get a real feel for what the earth might have been like millions of years before life appeared, when nothing existed but earth and sky.

Capitol Reef National Park is an evocative world of spectacular colored cliffs, hidden arches, massive domes, and deep canyons. It is a place that includes the finest elements of Bryce and Zion Canyons in a less-crowded park.

Ephraim Portman Pectol, a member of the Utah State Legislature, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Hickman, started a promotional campaign for the Capitol Reef area in the early 1930s. In 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named the area a national monument. Roads built to the area promoted access. In December 1971, President Richard Nixon signed an act establishing Capitol Reef as a national park.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK P. O'CARROLL, JR.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to offer thanks and appreciation to a dedicated public servant, Mr. Patrick P. O'Carroll, Jr., who has worked to protect taxpayers and beneficiaries at the Social Security Administration and will soon pursue other activities.

Pat O'Carroll has served the American people as the third inspector general for the Social Security Administration since November 24, 2004. Managing over 600 auditors, attorneys, evaluators, and investigators nationwide, Mr. O'Carroll has overseen efforts to identify and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of SSA funds and programs. In the past year alone, SSA's OIG has reported over \$700 million in investigative accomplishments through SSA recoveries, restitution, fines, settlements, judgments, and projected savings. Pat's efforts have led to around \$50 of taxpayer savings for every \$1 spent on his office.

Prior to his tenure as inspector general, Mr. O'Carroll held several senior positions in the inspector general's office, including assistant inspector general for investigations and assistant inspector general for external affairs. Twenty-six years of prior employment by the U.S. Secret Service helped prepare Mr. O'Carroll for the rigors of investigative work at SSA. To show Pat's dedication to the field, I would point out that he attended the National Cryptologic School at the Kennedy School of Government after com-

pleting a master of forensic sciences at the George Washington University. Most assuredly, you don't want to try to slip anything by Pat.

Pat in many ways personifies the SSA inspector general role. He has served in this position—with distinction—longer than anybody else. Pat has been very responsive with Congress; he has excelled at providing the information we need to protect SSA programs from fraud, waste, and abuse. It would be hard to find anyone who has worked harder to protect the integrity of Social Security's programs than Pat.

I appreciate Pat's important work with this legislative body. We wish him all the very best as he moves on to pursue what lies ahead for him and genuinely appreciate the work he has done with Congress, for the Social Security Administration, and, of most importance, for the American taxpayer. I wish Pat all the very best.

TRIBUTE TO JANE WINKLER DYCHE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to a distinguished Kentuckian who is a leader in her community as well as a good friend. Jane Winkler Dyche is an accomplished attorney in her hometown of London, KY, as well as the master commissioner for the Laurel County Circuit Court and an active volunteer for many local causes.

Dyche, the daughter of educators, originally trained as a teacher, earning a degree in home economics education from the University of Kentucky. She worked for 13 years in food and nutrition across Kentucky before earning her law degree at UK. She is now in her 21st year of practicing law.

Dyche is well known in the region for her service on the board of the Kentucky Bar Association, including a stint as president. She served on the board of the Kentucky Lawyers Mutual Insurance Company and is a dedicated volunteer for Kentucky Educational Television. Dyche also works on behalf of the Laurel County Public Library and the God's Pantry Food Bank.

Jane and her husband, Robert, have two children, Robert and John. They currently practice law together in the house that her husband grew up in, accompanied by their office dog, Stella.

I want to commend my good friend Jane Winkler Dyche for her commitment to her community and to Kentucky. For many years, she has been a devoted supporter of worthy causes and a fixture in the Commonwealth's legal circles. Still an educator at heart, she continues to share her wisdom with others every day.

An area publication, the Times-Tribune, recently published a profile of Jane Winkler Dyche. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: