

in the office of the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA). He continued his work on budget issues affecting all the city departments. In addition, he oversaw the city's State and Federal legislative program.

In 1993, he was picked by the Council to be the CLA. In that position he was given the lead role in guiding the seismic rehabilitation and restoration of the historic Los Angeles City Hall and the Van Nuys City Hall. Additionally, he provided analysis and guidance in crafting the city's response to such challenging and complex issues as City Charter reform, secession, energy deregulation and redistricting.

Other programs which benefited from his involvement and dedication included the Proposition "O" bond measure for Stormwater and Water Quality projects; Proposition K which benefited parks and recreation programs for young people; police and fire bonds for public facilities; creation of the Griffith Park Festival of Lights; relocation of the Children's museum; emergency rehabilitation and improvement of the Los Angeles Zoo; coordination of the National League of Cities convention in Los Angeles; bringing the City Council's information technology into the 21st Century; Parker Center replacement; the Police Consent Decree; the downtown arena agreement; Los Angeles River improvement and beautification plan; ethics legislation, and eleven balanced City budgets.

Mr. Deaton's dedication to public service was complimented by a sense of humor and his extraordinary ability to deal effectively, ethically and creatively with the challenges before him. He brought these qualities with him to the Department of Water and Power in 2004 when he was appointed to be the General Manager by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. In that capacity he initiated diversification of power generation resources;

implemented significant infrastructure improvements and operational efficiencies; enhanced customer service and public outreach; and increased education programs for school children studying environmental issues.

A graduate of California State University at Long Beach, with a B.A. degree in Economics, Deaton holds an MBA degree from the University of Southern California. He and his wife, Ellery, whom he met at LADWP in 1965, reside in Seal Beach, California. Their family includes four grown children and ten grandchildren.

HONORING PINNACLES 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 18, 2007

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Pinnacles National Monument. The extraordinary geology of the landscape has captured the imagination of Central California homesteaders, ranchers, naturalists, and philanthropists since the 1800s. A remnant volcano, the Pinnacles Volcanic Formation of rocky fingers of stone, talus caves, and lofty cliffs create a stark contrast to the smooth rolling hills of the surrounding Gabilan Range.

More than 14,000 acres of congressionally designated wilderness together with its multiple ecological niches provides the best remaining refuge for floral and faunal species representative of the Central California Coast. Located within the Pacific Flyway migratory route, Pinnacles has the highest concentration of nesting Prairie Falcons of any National Park site, and provides a safe haven for 20 species holding special Federal or State status.

Pinnacles is the only National Park site within the ancestral home range of the California condor that releases and maintains this Nation's largest bird species. There are nearly 400 species of bees at Pinnacles, the highest known bee diversity per unit area of any place on Earth. The monument sustains a showcase example of chaparral, a unique miniature forest ecosystem that elsewhere in coastal California is losing ground to ever-increasing urban expansion.

Life flourishes in the protective shadow of this remnant volcano whose location along the San Andreas fault zone has carried it nearly 195 miles northward from its place of origin and contains the Nation's largest talus caves. Research on Pinnacles' geology has helped revolutionize the theory of plate tectonics.

In this landscape Pinnacles National Monument preserves natural and cultural resources whose stories are woven into the fabric of this Nation's history and heritage. On January 16, 1908, under the authority of the newly created Antiquities Act, Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed 2,080 acres of the Pinnacles National Forest Reserve as Pinnacles National Monument. Today Pinnacles covers over 26,000 acres across both Monterey and San Benito Counties. Surrounding lands are still grazed by cattle, ridden by cowboys and vaqueros, and farmed by descendants of the first settlers who homesteaded the region.

Madam Speaker, I know the Members of this House will join me in noting this important milestone for Pinnacles National Monument: a haven for solitude; a recreational getaway for climbers, hikers and lovers of open space; a springboard for personal journeys of enrichment; and a continuing reminder of America's history preserved for future generations to study and enjoy.