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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13740
Folder ID Number: 13740-003

Folder Title:
Governor Robert Martinez Appointment as Drug Czar 11/30/90 [OA 7563]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	1	7

McNally/Simon
Nov. 29, 1990
Draft One (B:MARTINEZ)

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT: GOV. MARTINEZ DRUG CZAR APPOINTMENT
WHITE HOUSE PRESS ROOM
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1990, 2:00 P.M.

During the past two years, we have devoted unprecedented new resources to the war on drugs. And today, I'm very pleased to announce another new step -- the appointment of Governor Bob Martinez of Florida as America's new Drug Policy Director -- a battlefield promotion for a leader who's earned his stripes on the front lines of the drug war. \\\

Gov. Martinez can and will hit the ground running. He needs no primer. As the National Governors' Association's lead Governor on substance abuse and drug trafficking, he's been contributing to our National Drug Control Strategy for over two years.

As Governor, Bob's introduced some of our most innovative and effective new tools against drugs. He was the first to name a state Drug Czar, and one of the first to bring the National Guard into the fight. He stiffened the Florida code --and then added the prison space to enforce it. He's enacted new laws that take career criminals off the streets, launched a successful boot camp program, ^{moved to} revoked drivers licenses for drug users, and established Drug-Free School Zones. And as a Governor who's signed more than ¹³⁰ ~~90~~ death warrants, he understands tough choices and the need for penalties as tough as the criminals we face.

As a former Governor and Mayor, Bob will be especially effective in joining hands with state and local governments. As the grandson of Spanish immigrants, as the son of a waiter, and

Biography from Martinez's office

Jon Peck Gov's press sec. Gov's office fact sheet

Jon Peck gov's press sec.

Bio from Martinez office

speech 10-10-90

Speech
10-10-90

bio from
"Biographies
of the
Governors"

speech
10-10-90

Sarah
Lindsey
Gov's. Press
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as a man who worked his way through school -- Bob shares a special understanding of how the drug problem has beset some of our most vulnerable communities. As a teacher who spent seven years in the class-room, he understands the long-term key to winning this effort is to stop drug use before it starts. As a businessman, he knows the challenges we face in making the workplace drug-free. And as a Spanish-speaking leader who has probed the problem firsthand in Bolivia and Colombia, he is in a unique position to work with our Latin American allies.

America is making progress against drugs, and -- thanks to the leadership of people like Bill Bennett and Bob Martinez -- will continue to do so. \\\ There are many battles ahead. We're going to renew our call for Congress to pass a true crime bill -- one that's tough on criminals -- not on police. We will remain on the front lines. We will "Take Back The Streets."

Speech
10-10-90

My predecessor called Bob Martinez "the embodiment of the American dream." He's now about to take on his toughest challenge yet -- the scourge that is today the American nightmare. Governor, we congratulate you -- we wish you luck -- and we will stand with you in this important fight. And now -- over to you.

#

DATE 11/29/90



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STATE OF FLORIDA

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FROM SARAH LINDSEY

TOTAL PAGES (Including Cover Sheet) 18

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS This is a lot of information! But, better too much than too little. If you need anything else, please don't hesitate to call.

Sarah

Biography

As Florida's 40th Governor, Bob Martinez quickly established a strong record of achievement. Inaugurated in January 1987, Governor Martinez inherited a state facing growing problems, but filled with great promise. He immediately set to work tackling the state's problems while ensuring its promising future.

He achieved his pledge to replace runaway bureaucracy with a framework of fiscal responsibility; to maintain the state's steady economic growth; to fight Florida's drug-fueled crime problem; and to address such long-neglected areas as prison overcrowding, the urban and natural environment and the needs of at-risk children.

Governor Martinez made Florida a leader in the nation's war on drugs. The Governor traveled to South America to see first-hand the source of America's drug supply. As the National Governors' Association's lead governor for substance abuse and drug trafficking issues, he presented President Bush with a ten-point plan for anti-drug efforts which were incorporated into the President's National Drug Control Strategy. He established Florida's Drug-Free School Zones to impose minimum mandatory sentences on anyone convicted of drug activity near schools, and then expanded the concept to cover other areas where children congregate, including parks, playgrounds and public housing units. Governor Martinez also hired a state drug "czar" before any such position was created at the federal level, and successfully proposed state legislation authorizing the death penalty for convicted drug kingpins. The Governor was one of the nation's first governors to use the National Guard in drug-fighting activities, and he established the first Drug-Free Workplace policy in state government in his office. He also coordinated agreements with both the State of New York and the southern states to share intelligence information regarding drug trafficking. The Governor's drug-fighting crusade culminated in a 12 percent reduction in overall drug crimes in Florida during the first six months of 1990.

Throughout his Administration, Governor Martinez has realistically and aggressively approached the problems associated with Florida's greatest challenge: balancing its rapid growth with protecting the natural environment that is this state's greatest attraction. His efforts culminated in the establishment of Preservation 2000, an ambitious land acquisition program hailed by environmentalists as the most far-reaching effort introduced in any state to protect environmentally-sensitive land. In addition, he implemented programs to ensure the quality of Florida's precious water supply and natural resources, and established the Governor's Task Force on Urban Growth Patterns to recommend ways to prevent urban sprawl and the social, economic and environmental problems it creates. Named 1990 Conservationist of the Year by the prestigious National Parks and Conservation Association, Governor Martinez has championed the environment, fighting oil drilling off the coast of Florida and organizing a compact with other southern states to coordinate protection efforts. He has worked to protect such water bodies as Lake Okeechobee and the Kissimmee River in South Florida, the Wekiva River in Central Florida, and Lake Jackson and the historic Suwannee River in North Florida; and he worked with Florida's Congressional Delegation to expand and protect the Florida Everglades.

Under the Governor's direction, Florida's prison system nearly doubled its capacity, with more prison construction than the two previous administrations combined. Governor Martinez developed a mechanism to keep the state's worst offenders behind bars longer and expanded alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders. In addition, the Governor developed programs that increase taxpayers' return on their investment in corrections by using inmate labor to build prisons, saving \$359 million in construction costs, and by proposing that prisoners with financial resources reimburse the state for the cost of their prison stay. He staunchly supports capital punishment, signing some 140 death warrants and proposing reforms to eliminate lengthy and needless delays and abuses of the court system. In addition, Governor Martinez strengthened the criminal justice system by targeting career criminals and promoting the rights of victims.

(MORE)

Governor Martinez greatly improved the protection of Florida's most vulnerable residents - children and the elderly. He took dramatic steps to modernize the massive Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, doubling funding and tremendously increasing programs for the elderly, children and other needy Floridians. He organized the Better Living For Seniors program to improve services for Florida's aging population, and his CARE program -- Children At Risk Embraced -- has improved opportunities for those who face the greatest economic and educational obstacles. The One Church, One Child program placed into happy homes more than 700 young black children who once suffered from a backlog in a crowded system. In addition, he cracked down on parents who fail to pay child support, enabling more than 6,000 families to be independent from welfare through the recovery of child support payments in 1989 alone. Through Project Independence, he helped more than 100,000 Floridians trade welfare for work by providing education, job training and social services, saving taxpayers more than \$190 million in the program's first three years. He expanded Medicaid eligibility to include thousands more infants and pregnant women, and he expanded services for abused and neglected children.

Florida's economy continues to prosper under Governor Martinez, leading the nation in job growth and new businesses. More than 700,000 jobs have been created during the Martinez Administration, proof that Florida's economy is keeping pace with the state's rapid growth. He established the Governor's Select Committee on Workforce 2000 to address Florida's future labor needs, and secured the state's economic future with the development of Spaceport Florida, envisioned as the nation's first commercial spaceport facility.

Governor Martinez has served as chairman of the Southern States Energy Board, and has received honorary doctorate degrees from five Florida colleges and universities, including his alma mater, the University of Tampa.

Born on Christmas Day in 1934, Governor Martinez is a native of Tampa and one of five generations of his family currently living in Florida. He graduated from Jefferson High School in 1953 and married his high school sweetheart, Mary Jane Marino, in 1954. He graduated from the University of Tampa in 1957 with a bachelor's degree in education, and from the University of Illinois in 1964 with a master's degree in labor and industrial relations.

Prior to his election as Governor, he served two successful terms as the Mayor of Tampa from 1979 to 1986. He served as Vice Chairman of the Southwest Florida Water Management District from 1975 to 1979, and has served as the president of the Florida League of Cities and a director of the National League of Cities. He is a former school teacher and labor negotiator, and successfully operated his own restaurant, Cafe Sevilla in Tampa.

Governor and Mrs. Martinez have two children, Sharon and Alan. Sharon and her husband Neil B. Keen Jr., live in Tampa with their four-year-old identical twin daughters, Emily Ida and Lydia Marie. Alan Martinez also lives in Tampa with his wife Shari.

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PROGRESS TOWARD A DRUG-FREE FLORIDA

September 7, 1990

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Legislation:

- o **Death Penalty for Kingpins** - Effective October 1, 1990, a person convicted of purchasing, manufacturing, delivering into the state, or being in actual constructive possession of cocaine in amounts exceeding 150 kilograms, or of other illegal drugs like heroin or morphine in amounts exceeding 30 kilograms is eligible for the death penalty if he is determined to have evidenced a reckless disregard for human life implicit in knowingly engaging in criminal activities known to carry a grave risk of death, and those activities lead to their natural, although not inevitable, lethal result.
- o **Drug-free zones** - In 1989, three year minimum mandatory sentences were established for selling, manufacturing, purchasing, delivering, or possessing with intent to sell, deliver, purchase, or manufacture controlled substances in or within 1,000 feet of a school. As of March, 1990, over 1,100 schools had posted Drug-Free School Zone signs. A Broward County study of Project C.R.A.D.L.E. showed that residents in one affected neighborhood saw a 7% decrease in cocaine usage. This was concurrent with a decrease in crimes committed against households as well as personal victimizations.

Effective October 1, 1990, persons convicted of selling, purchasing, delivering, or manufacturing controlled substances or of intent to commit these offenses within 200 feet of a public housing facility, public park, or post-secondary educational institution will be subject to increased penalties and will not be eligible for parole, control release, or statutory gain-time.
- o **Sales tax on illegal drugs** - Effective October, 1988 the sales tax rate on illegal drugs was increased to 75% of the estimated street value. As of September 30, 1990, 4,091 cases had been assessed for a total of \$428 million in taxes; \$1,370,175 had been collected. Collections for fiscal year 1989-90 were \$717,000 and \$295,000 was collected for the first quarter of 1990-91.
- o **Real estate seizures** - As of October 1, 1989, real estate was subject to forfeiture proceedings under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

- o **Alcoholic Beverage Licenses** - Effective October 1, 1989, persons convicted of any criminal violation of the controlled substances law may not be issued an alcoholic beverage license for 5 years.
- o **Revocation of professional and business licenses** - Effective, October 1, 1990 persons convicted of felony drug offenses will be ineligible for state employment, and professional, business, occupational, vocational, or trade licenses throughout the period of their sentences or until a drug-treatment program is completed.
- o **Revocation of drivers' licenses** - Effective October 1, 1990, persons convicted in adult court of drug offenses will have their drivers' licenses revoked or their eligibility for drivers' licenses delayed for a period of two years unless the persons are dependent upon drugs and a treatment program is completed. Persons found guilty of a delinquent act for drug offenses, possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor, or misrepresenting a person's age in order to obtain an alcoholic beverage will have their drivers' license revoked or their eligibility for a license delayed from three to six months for the first offense and for one year for a second offense.

Law enforcement Initiatives:

- o **Street enforcement** - State and local government law enforcement officials from across the state met in 1989 to share information about street enforcement strategies that work. A report produced as a result of this meeting continues to be widely distributed.
- o **Inter-jurisdictional task forces** - The Florida Sheriff's Association and the Florida Police Chief's Association are given state funds toward the coordination of inter-jurisdictional street-level enforcement operations. From June to November, 1989 joint operations were carried out in 61 out of 67 counties resulting in over 6,300 arrests.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) has designated personnel in each of its five regional operations bureaus to coordinate and assist local law enforcement agencies in conducting domestic marijuana operations, fugitive and career criminal apprehensions, and marine and air interdictions. In 1989, the "Domestic Marijuana Eradication Program" resulted in 259 arrests and the eradication of over 79, 176 plants in over 1,153 sites. The Fugitive/Felon Apprehension Strike Team (FAST) apprehended over 1,400 fugitives. All 67 Florida sheriffs have signed mutual aid agreements. FDLE plans to enhance inter-jurisdictional cooperation through providing specialized training.

During 1989, FDLE was involved in over 208 RICO investigations which resulted in over 336 arrests and seizures/forfeitures valued at over \$25 million. FDLE's Director of Criminal Investigation also participates in a

formal review panel involving the Statewide Prosecutor, the Deputy State Comptroller, and a representative of the Attorney General's Economic Crime Unit. This panel's cooperative pursuit of complex and protracted cases has resulted in over 1,237 arrests and over \$79 million in fines, restitutions, asset seizures, and forfeitures since 1983.

During 1990-91, FDLE will increase assistance with complex, multi-jurisdictional money laundering cases with the addition of 25 positions devoted to that effort.

- o Narcotics Control Assistance Program - Through June 20, 1989, the Florida Department of Community Affairs administered a total of \$20,516,328 in federal anti-drug law enforcement funds. Operations supported by these funds have led to:
 - the seizure of a total of 35,071 pounds of marijuana with a street value of \$81 million;
 - the arrest of 9,457 drug offenders;
 - the seizure of 2,596 kilograms of cocaine with a street value of over \$230 million;
 - the seizure of non-drug assets valued at over \$11 million; and
 - the provision of treatment services to approximately 5,188 juvenile and adult drug offenders.

Criminal Corrections and Rehabilitation

- o **Prison beds** - Since June of 1989, funds have been appropriated to build 18,844 new prison beds including 450 contracted drug treatment beds. As of June 30, 1990, Florida's prison capacity was 43,215 beds.
- o **Supervision of probationers/parolees** - In 1989, 569 probation officers were added and funds were appropriated for specialized supervision of drug offenders. The 1990 legislature appropriated \$1.9 million and 20 positions to expand drug detection and treatment for persons on parole and probation.

DRUG TREATMENT

Legislation

- o **Involuntary treatment for minors** - Effective October 1, 1990, procedures for minors to be involuntarily evaluated and treated on an emergency basis will be streamlined.

- o **Drug-treatment for offenders** - The Florida Drug Punishment Act of 1990 establishes community-based programs for the punishment/treatment of selected non-violent offenders whose criminal activity is related to drug abuse. Eligible offenders will be those who are found by the court to be good candidates for rehabilitation. These offenders will receive assessment and where indicated, treatment, intensive supervision and life skills rehabilitation while confined in secure settings. The residential setting will serve approximately 1,080 offenders per year.

Community-Based Treatment

- o **Treatment capacity** - State and federal funds available for treatment have more than doubled between 1986 and 1990, from \$43 million to nearly \$92 million. During 1988-89, there were 82,839 admissions to publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs.
- o **Assessment and central intake** - In 1989, 77 alcohol and drug abuse assessment specialists were hired to support community-based treatment programs. In addition, a pilot central intake program was initiated to develop protocols for providing better access to community substance abuse services.
- o **IV drug abuse/AIDS response system** - Twenty-one treatment facilities receive specialized funding to provide AIDS education, prevention, counseling and testing services. Over 17,000 clients at risk for HIV infection were given comprehensive risk factor screening.
- o **Cocaine and other substance exposed babies** - Since 1988, publicly funded treatment programs must give priority to pregnant substance abusing women. Twenty programs providing a full range of specialized services to pregnant and post-partum women and their babies are being implemented.

Secure Treatment

- o **Prison Programs** - Florida's prison system has a four tier drug treatment system for inmates determined to have substance abuse problems through urinalysis testing and assessment. As of June 30, 1990, drug education/awareness programs were at 12 locations with an annual capacity to serve 2,700 inmates, the short-term modified therapeutic community was at six locations with an annual capacity to serve 1,656 inmates, the longer-term full therapeutic community was at 10 locations with a capacity to serve 615 inmates, and outpatient/aftercare services are available at ten locations serving 384 offenders. During 1990, this capacity will expand from a total of 6,660 people served annually to 18,802 persons served annually.
- o **Drug intervention centers** - On June 15, 1990, the Martin County

Correctional Center was converted to a separate facility for the incarceration and treatment of offenders with substance abuse problems and sentences of three years or less. This is the first of a proposed series of facilities that will operate as secure therapeutic communities.

- o **Drug testing of offenders** - The Department of Corrections currently tests an average of 5,000 probationers and parolees per month. The 1990 legislature allocated an additional \$1.9 million in federal anti-drug money for drug testing and treatment of probationers and parolees. Approximately 35% of these funds will be used for testing. It is projected that 74,443 offenders will be tested during 1990-91 and 17,934 will be referred to treatment.

PREVENTION

Legislation

- o **Drug-free workplace** - The 1989 Drug-Free Workplace Act authorizes state agencies to test applicants selected for special risk and safety sensitive positions and all employees upon reasonable suspicion. The Act also establishes standards for testing, confidentiality, and employee discipline. As of May, 1990, applicants selected for any position within the Executive Office of the Governor are required to take a drug test. This requirement includes promotional appointments.

The 1990 Legislature directed the implementation of an actuarially sound workers' compensation insurance premium discount effective January, 1992 for employers with drug-free workplace policies. In addition, companies with drug-free workplace policies that bid for state contracts after January 1, 1991 will receive priority consideration when two or more bids are equal with respect to price, quality, and service.

- o **Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program** - In July, 1989, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement was authorized to administer a statewide Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Through this program, the Department trains local law enforcement officers to deliver drug abuse education to elementary school children in the school setting. During 1989-90, 234 law enforcement officers were certified to teach the DARE curriculum. These officers taught 30,900 fifth grade students the DARE curriculum and delivered the visitation lessons to over 84,000 kindergarten through fourth grade students during that same year. Plans for 1990-91 include certification of 160 additional officers and curriculum delivery to an estimated 117,000 fifth and sixth graders throughout Florida.

- o **Substance Abuse Education for Recipients of First Time Drivers' Licenses** - Effective in January, 1990, recipients of new drivers' licenses who do not complete an approved driver education course are required to complete a traffic law and substance abuse education course.
- o **School programs and policies** - All public schools are required to have a comprehensive substance abuse prevention and education plan, disciplinary policies regarding sale, possession, or use of drugs on school grounds, and policies regarding the possession and use of electronic pagers on school property.

Program Initiatives

- o **Alternative Education** - ALPHA programs have been established in seventeen of Florida's communities. These programs provide intensive classroom instruction coupled with counseling services for elementary school students who exhibit at-risk behaviors in the mainstream classroom. An additional 22 programs were appropriated for elementary and middle school students for 1990-91.
- o **Community-based programs for high risk youth** - Through the Governor's Drug-Free Communities Grant Program, over forty community-based programs receive an average of \$65,000 annually to provide alternative recreation, drug education and awareness information, life skills instruction, and other prevention services to high risk youth and their families.
- o **Statewide coordination of prevention programs** - Through the Governor's Drug-Free Communities Grant Program, various statewide organizations that have the capacity to impact large numbers of youth and their families, are supported in their efforts to coordinate drug-prevention programs. Among these programs are:
 - Florida Drug-Free Communities Project provides training and technical assistance to religious organizations in establishing drug prevention programs within their congregations. Numerous religious leaders have received training and a statewide teleconference with seven remote sites was held in July of 1990;
 - Youth Crimewatch, Inc. is coordinating implementation of drug-free school zones programs across the state;
 - Florida Parks and Recreation Association is training parks directors in how to teach the anti-drug message to youth who participated in parks recreation programs. Since 1988, 75 city and county facilities have participated. This program has been adopted as a national model for parks and recreation programs.

- Florida Informed Parents conducts Florida's Red Ribbon Campaign as a year-long program to raise awareness about drug problems and to encourage individuals and organizations to become involved in drug prevention efforts. This program has also been adopted as a national model.
- A Student Advisory Council for a Drug-Free Florida composed of seventy-five sixth through college age students from across the state are receiving leadership training and are providing recommended anti-drug strategies. This group will publish a report in December, 1990.
- The Partnership for a Drug-Free Florida is coordinated by representatives of print media, radio, television, and advertising associations for the purpose of increasing the amount of anti-drug/alcohol abuse advertising in Florida. Association members are being asked to pledge 60 gross rating points or one-half page of print advertising per week for one year. The program will be launched during Fall, 1990.

Bob,

The following is from a campaign document. Use as a reference only.

Sarah

DRUGS

Situation Confronting Florida: January 1987

Four years ago Florida's crime rate was on the rise, fueled by huge increases in drug-related offenses. From 1982 to 1986, drug arrests in Florida almost doubled, from 36,179 to 68,747. Despite the pervasiveness of illicit drugs, the state was doing an ineffective job of sending drug offenders to prison. In 1986, only one of every six inmates entering state prisons were sent there for drug crimes.

While considerable funds were dedicated to law enforcement activities, corresponding commitments did not exist for drug prevention and treatment programs. The state lacked a comprehensive program for community-based and school-based programs to guide Floridians, particularly children, away from drug use. Also absent was a program to recruit Florida's business community into the effort against drugs.

Accomplishments of the Martinez Administration

Governor Martinez quickly established himself as a leader in the war on drugs, both at the state level and nationally. He charted a balanced approach to the drug fight that addressed all areas of the effort, including schools, community organizations, religious institutions, businesses, law enforcement, corrections and the military.

The result of these efforts has been a change in public attitudes toward drug use and a reduction in the overall rate of drug crimes. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement reported that during the first six months of 1990, drug crimes -- both for possession and sale -- fell by 12 percent from the same period in 1989.

Another indicator of Florida's increasing success against the drug trade is in the attitudes of young Floridians. A Pinellas County study of student attitudes about drugs, released in August 1990, indicates that 7.4 percent of just-graduated high school seniors consider it acceptable to experiment with cocaine, less than half the 17.7 percent who considered it acceptable just six years earlier. The same study shows that 42.1 percent of this year's seniors accepted experimenting with marijuana, down one-fifth from the 52.1 percent who felt that way in 1984.

The nation's governors have recognized Governor Martinez's leadership in the drug fight, naming him the lead Governor on substance abuse and drug trafficking issues for the National Governors' Association. New York's governor signed an agreement with Florida to exchange important information about drug dealers and other criminals and credited Governor Martinez with many innovations in the fight against drugs.

Governor Martinez toured the drug-producing nations of Central and South America, and developed a 10-point program that President George Bush incorporated into his National Drug Control Strategy one year ago. The Governor also hired the nation's first "drug czar" in 1988 and by executive order established the Governor's Drug Policy Task Force, which continues to coordinate the state's anti-drug activities and make important recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

An important Martinez Administration initiative recommended by the task force was the establishment of "drug-free zones" throughout the state, to stake out areas that can serve as sanctuaries for youngsters to avoid contact with the drug culture. At the Governor's urging, the 1989 Legislature created Drug-Free School Zones, declaring the area within 1,000 feet of all public schools to be off-limits to drug dealers. Anyone convicted of a drug crime within a zone faces a stiffer sentence, and offenses involving the most serious drugs carry a mandatory sentence of at least three years in prison. This year, the Governor successfully pushed through an expansion of the zone concept, adding areas within 200 feet of public parks and playgrounds, public housing areas, and public colleges and universities.

The Governor also brought the fight against drugs directly into the school room, personally visiting dozens of schools throughout the state -- averaging as many as two a month -- to teach students about the dangers of drugs.

Governor Martinez also implemented Drug Abuse Resistance Education, or D.A.R.E., an innovative program designed to prevent substance abuse through education for children from kindergarten through sixth grade. Uniformed officers teach fifth- and sixth-graders in the classroom, providing accurate information about alcohol and drugs and showing students how to resist pressure to use drugs. Four years ago D.A.R.E. did not exist on a statewide basis, but this school year some 117,000 of Florida's public school fifth- and sixth-graders -- 44 percent of the total in those grades -- will receive D.A.R.E. training.

Governor Martinez also turned to Florida's communities to change attitudes about drugs. Working with Florida Informed Parents for a Drug Free Youth, the Governor helped develop the state's annual Red Ribbon program to convince children to "Just Say No!" to drugs.

Another major community initiative of the Martinez Administration is the Inner Cities Action Team. More than 40 programs are currently funded through the Governor's discretionary portion of federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities funds to provide drug prevention services to high-risk youth.

Governor Martinez established the Partnership for a Drug-Free Florida, a consortium of media and advertising leaders that will increase the amount of advertising to prevent drug and alcohol abuse in Florida. Members have been asked to provide substantial free media time, and the program will be launched this fall.

Believing that state government -- as the largest non-military employer in Florida -- must lead the way in maintaining drug-free workplaces, the Governor won approval for a limited drug-testing program for state government; the program has been implemented in the Executive Office of the Governor, and the results to date show the Governor's Office is drug-free and drug users understand they need not apply for positions within the office. Governor Martinez issued an executive order directing agencies under his control to implement the Drug-Free Workplace Act, and the Governor's Office has assisted as drug-free workplace programs have spread to local governments and businesses through chambers of commerce. In early 1988, only about half of Florida's cities had such programs in place, but by June 1990 that number had climbed to nine in ten cities; more than half of those cities that have drug-free workplace programs test job applicants for drugs.

Governor Martinez also turned to Florida's business community to stem the tide of drug and alcohol abuse, which together cost Florida businesses an estimated \$7.4 billion per year in lost productivity, health care payments, workers' compensation and more. The Governor made the business community full partners in the work of the Drug Policy Task Force, and took several steps to establish drug-free workplace programs throughout the state. The Governor won approval of a program of incentives for businesses to maintain drug-free workplaces, including reduced workers' compensation premiums for businesses that have drug-free workplace policies, more favorable consideration for state contracts for firms with such policies, and restrictions on benefits for workers injured on the job as a result of drug use. He also promoted public safety legislation to ensure that commercial vehicle operators and harbor pilots are free from drugs.

The Martinez Administration also pushed through several measures to penalize drug users who seek privileges from the state. As a result of these reforms, persons convicted of certain drug offenses face revocation of their drivers' licenses, professional and business licenses and alcoholic beverage licenses. In addition, real estate is now subject to forfeiture proceedings under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

Another important component in the state's efforts to reduce drug use is the successful treatment of citizens who do engage in drug activity. State and federal appropriations for substance abuse treatment in Florida have more than doubled between 1986 and 1990, from \$43 million in 1985-86 to almost \$92 million in 1989-90.

Florida's criminal justice system has improved its ability to punish drug offenders, reflected in a doubling since 1986 of the percentage of inmates who enter the prison system because of drug crimes. The Department of Corrections has established a nationally recognized four-tiered Substance Abuse Treatment Program that this year will increase its capacity from a total of 6,660 people served annually to 18,802 annually. In addition, the Martin County Correctional Center was converted earlier this year to a separate facility for the incarceration and treatment of offenders with substance abuse problems and sentences of three years or less.

The Department of Corrections currently conducts drug tests on an average of 5,000 probationers and parolees per month, and projects that 74,443 offenders will be tested during the current fiscal year and 17,934 will be referred for treatment.

The Administration is currently implementing the Juvenile Justice System Reform Act adopted earlier this year. The Act requires the development of a case management system to deal with juvenile cases, including drug cases, and provides for intense treatment in small facilities for habitual offenders. The Act also institutes a comprehensive assessment process to guide decisions about the placement of juvenile offenders, and requires an intensive aftercare program.

The final component of the drug fight is continued enforcement, and the Martinez Administration has been an innovator in bringing a wide variety of resources into the enforcement effort.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement has received much support for drug enforcement squads to reduce the amount of substance abuse throughout the state. Under the Martinez Administration, FDLE has added 59 positions and more than \$3.1 million for its drug-fighting squads, and the Administration has directed more than \$20 million to local law enforcement agencies to combat drugs.

Governor Martinez was among the nation's first Governors to recruit his state National Guard into the drug war. The Florida National Guard has been instrumental in the eradication of illegal drugs throughout the state. Since April 1989, the Florida National Guard has assisted the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Customs Service, FDLE and various local law enforcement agencies in a combined effort to stop the flow of illegal drugs in Florida. To date the Florida Guard has assisted in seizing more than \$443 million in cocaine, marijuana, heroin, contraband and cash. In Operation Guardian, the Florida National Guard has helped agencies search ports of entry around the state for illegal drugs.

Governor Martinez also led the state in sending a clear message to the masterminds of Florida's drug trade when he proposed and then signed legislation authorizing the death penalty for drug kingpins. Individuals who are convicted of trafficking in 150 kilograms (330 pounds) or more of cocaine or 30 kilograms (66 pounds) or more of opiates can receive a death sentence if they are determined to have the kind of reckless disregard for human life implicit in knowingly engaging in criminal activities that so clearly can cause the death of another.

Remarks at a White House Briefing on National Drug Control Strategy

September 5, 1990

I wanted to come over here today just to make a brief statement prior to Bill Bennett's presentation. One year ago today, I announced one of the most important initiatives of our administration: the National Drug Control Strategy, a blueprint—a clear blueprint—for the war on drugs. We've devoted unprecedented new resources to the fight—new material, new money, new management, new manpower. And this is true virtually across the board: for law enforcement; for treatment; for school, community, and workplace prevention; and for our friends in Latin America. We've pulled the entire Federal effort together. We've given every participating Department a clear antidrug mission. And we've joined hands with State and local governments—and of course, private citizens—all across the country. Never before has so much effort, involving so many people, been applied to the scourge of drugs.

In a moment, as I say, our very able drug czar, Bill Bennett, will give you a more detailed assessment of the progress that the Nation's already made, what we've done and, of course, what is left to be done. But I'm here because I wanted to tell you personally that I think America is making progress against drugs and will continue to do so. The crisis is far from over, but there are clear signs of progress. So-called "casual drug use" is continuing to decline. There are early promising signs that even the problem of hardcore addiction has taken a turn for the better. Today in America, cocaine is harder to find, more expensive, less pure than it was just one year ago.

Statistics like these help put perspective in the very real progress that we've made in this war on drugs. Too often, public attention focuses only on the face of the battle—the drive-by shootings and the horrible individual tragedies. The other side might not make good television. But many of you in the press have traveled with me this past year. We've seen the recovering

drug addicts who are getting help, seen the families, the neighborhoods, the whole communities that are being restored to health and safety.

I think back to Erma Scales who took back a part of Acres Homes, a big park there—part of my old congressional district in Houston. Heroes like Al Brooks in that Baptist church basement in Kansas City—he just had enough and decided to do something on his own and mobilize the spirit of that community. The rallying cry of Father George Clements in Chicago—here's the way he put it: "There are more of us than there are of them." Just those few words, and mobilized opinion and got community action going.

So, while the statistics are good, progress can't be measured only by statistics. The past year has also seen a fundamental change in attitude, a growing awareness that drugs can take away your family, your job, your health, your freedom and, yes, even your life. We've also seen stunning new successes in law enforcement in both this country and Latin America that are difficult to measure by statistics alone. There are drug lords who—arrogant and free only a year ago—are today behind bars or on the run, or have already paid the ultimate price for a life of crime and violence.

Today's good news that Bill is going to share with you is welcome. We've made important progress. But clearly, that's not enough. There is still too much violence, too much destruction, too many innocent victims. Drugs are still an international menace. So, we're going to stick to this comprehensive drug strategy. We're going to renew our call for Congress to pass a true crime bill—one that's tough on the criminals and not on the police. My administration will remain on the front lines until this scourge is licked for good. Block by block, school by school, child by child, we will take back the streets. We will never surrender. I know that other subjects are preoccupying all of us these days. But this one remains number one. It will continue to remain number one when the international situation has calmed down—an entirely different climate.

And that's not going to change with a change in leadership

but it is still a high priority #1

I want to thank all of those here who have been laboring, sometimes without identity or without acclaim, on the front lines. I am proud of the work of Judge Walton and, of course, Bill Bennett and all of you, and I want to thank you for what you're doing, and keep it up. I now will turn the podium over to our able drug czar, Bill Bennett. Thank you all very much. Good luck.

Note. The President spoke at 11:11 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Reggie Walton, Associate Director for State and Local Affairs in the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Commercial Space Launch Policy
September 5, 1990

The President has approved a new National Space Policy Directive providing important guidance which will further encourage the growth of U.S. private sector space activities. This policy, developed by the Vice President and the National Space Council, is completely consistent with and provided the policy framework for the President's August 22, 1990, decision regarding participation by a U.S. firm in Australia's Cape York space launch project. The policy supplements the National Space Policy which the President approved on November 2, 1989.

The commercial space launch policy recognizes the many benefits which a commercial space launch industry provides to the United States. It balances launch industry needs with those of other industries and with important national security interests, and establishes the long term goal of a free and fair market in which U.S. industry can compete. The policy specifies a coordinated set of actions for the next 10 years aimed at achieving this goal.

White House Fact Sheet on the Commercial Space Launch Policy
September 5, 1990

Policy Findings

A commercial space launch industry can provide many benefits to the U.S. including indirect benefits to U.S. national security.

The long-term goal of the United States is a free and fair market in which U.S. industry can compete. To achieve this, a set of coordinated actions is needed for dealing with international competition in launch goods and services in a manner that is consistent with our nonproliferation and technology transfer objectives. These actions must address both the short term (actions which will affect competitiveness over approximately the next 10 years) and those which will have their principal effect in the longer term (i.e. after approximately the year 2000).

—In the near term, this includes trade agreements and enforcement of those agreements to limit unfair competition. It also includes the continued use of U.S.-manufactured launch vehicles for launching U.S. Government satellites.

—For the longer term, the United States should take actions to encourage technical improvements to reduce the cost and increase the reliability of U.S. space launch vehicles.

Implementing Actions

U.S. Government satellites will be launched on U.S.-manufactured launch vehicles unless specifically exempted by the President.

Consistent with guidelines to be developed by the National Space Council, U.S. Government agencies will actively consider commercial space launch needs and factor them into their decisions on improvements in launch infrastructure and launch vehicles aimed at reducing cost and increasing responsiveness and reliability of space launch vehicles.

The U.S. Government will enter into negotiations to achieve agreement with the European Space Agency (ESA), ESA member states, and others as appropriate, which defines principles of free and fair trade.

MARTINEZ, Robert, 1987-

Born in Tampa, Florida on December 25, 1934, the son of Serafin Martinez and Ida Carreno Martinez; a Roman Catholic, he married Mary Jane Marino in 1954. The couple have two children, Sharon and Alan.

A lifelong resident of Tampa, Martinez attended local public schools there. He earned a B.S. from the University of Tampa and a master's degree in labor and industrial relations from the University of Illinois. Martinez held a number of jobs before seeking public office. A one-time restaurant worker, he spent seven years as a classroom teacher and a total of 12 years in the field of education. During his teaching career, he helped lead a teachers' union strike against the policies of Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr. He also served as a labor consultant specializing in the area of employee relations.

After a career in private business, Martinez was elected mayor of Tampa in 1979. He was re-elected in 1983 with 81 percent of the vote. As mayor, Martinez practiced a conservative approach to government that lowered property taxes, decreased the number of city employees, and improved the quality of life. During his tenure as mayor, the city was hailed as one of the 10 "megatrend" cities of the future in the United States, and its robust, diversified economy was seen as a model for growth. Futurist John Naisbett highlighted Tampa as one of the 10 best sites in the nation for small business growth and development.

While mayor, Martinez was a member of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, a member of the Board of Directors of the National League of Cities, and president of the Florida League of Cities. One of the political highlights of his second term in office was being chosen as a featured speaker at the 1984 Republican National Convention.

With incumbent Governor Robert Graham constitutionally ineligible to serve a third term in 1986, the governor's race was wide open. Martinez resigned as mayor of Tampa in the summer of 1986 to campaign for the governorship, an office that only one Republican had won in the last century. From the start, Martinez was seen as the party's best hope of securing the governorship. The grandson of Spanish immigrants, Martinez and the Republicans hoped to capitalize on the state's changing demographics: Republican registration had been swelled by newcomers, retirees from the Midwest and increasing numbers of naturalized Cuban exiles. Martinez drew a good share of his strength from Miami's Cuban population, which had become overwhelmingly Republican. Political observers were unclear, however, as to whether non-Hispanic Republicans outside of his Tampa Bay base would support him in a climate where cultural divisions were pronounced. Old-line Republicans had initial doubts that someone of Hispanic origin could be elected to statewide office. Martinez also had some problems with party regulars due to his late



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conversion to the Republican party. Since he had officially become a Republican only in 1983, his endorsement of Jimmy Carter in 1980 enabled his opponents to confront him with the fact that he had opposed the election of Ronald Reagan.

Martinez built his campaign around his experience as a public official and reputation as a strong and effective manager. A stern opponent of crime, he pledged to trim \$800 million in waste from the state's \$16 billion budget, and pledged no new taxes. He faced three opponents in the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination: Lou Frey, a 52-year-old former congressman from the Orlando area; Tom Gallagher, a 42-year-old state representative from Miami; and 48-year-old conservative Chester Clem from Vero Beach. Because no candidate won a majority of the vote, a runoff election was necessary between Martinez and his leading rival, Lou Frey. Martinez missed winning the nomination in the first primary by a few thousand votes. After his narrow miss, he asked his opponent, who had previously lost bids for the governorship in 1978 and for a U.S. Senate seat in 1980, to drop out of the race in the name of party unity. Frey, however, declined. Martinez officially won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the September 30, 1986 runoff primary, defeating Frey by a 2-1 margin. By defeating Frey, a former five-term Congressman whose name was familiar in state Republican circles, Martinez ably demonstrated his appeal both to traditional Republicans as well as to new party registrants.

Martinez was also to benefit from a divisive primary fight among Democrats. Three Democrats sought to succeed outgoing Governor Graham: former state representative Steve Pajcic, Attorney General Jim Smith, and State Senate President Harry Johnston. Smith combined name recognition as the state's chief law enforcement officer with a hefty campaign war chest: he had reportedly spent \$1 million of his own money to ignite the campaign. Yet his campaign appeared disorganized and uncertain, and as he lost some of his organization and support to Johnston, a runoff primary was necessary among the Democrats as well. Although Pajcic was the eventual winner of the nomination, he had been badly bruised by his opponents' charges. Leading rival Smith had attacked Pajcic sharply, accusing the Jacksonville lawyer of voting on the wrong side of law and order issues, and of masking his liberal ideology behind a moderate image. In the general election, Pajcic continued to be dogged by the labels planted on him by his rivals for the Democratic nomination, who had accused him of being too liberal on such issues as homosexual rights and capital punishment.

The defection of conservative Democrats to Martinez was seen as central to the Republican victory. Martinez's victory with 55 percent of the vote heartened those who had worked to establish a viable two-party system in the state.

Inaugurated on January 6, 1987 as the state's 40th governor and the first elected governor of Hispanic ancestry, Martinez confronted numerous problems associated with the state's rapid growth: overcrowded roads, schools, and prisons, a strained budget, and a poor tax base unable to support the growth needs of Florida. The main issue of his administration rapidly emerged: how to pay the price of such growth?

In the first few months of his administration, Martinez showed a command over the legislative agenda. He put together a coalition of leaders of the Democratic House plus a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans in the state senate. Having called for budget cuts, he promptly switched direction and called for extending the state sales tax to services, a move that was expected to raise more than \$1 billion for the rapidly growing state. In a dramatic and surprising policy reversal a few months later, however, he called the legislature into special session to repeal the controversial tax, which had cost him the confidence of many Floridians.

In other areas, he signed legislation creating a new gun law that drew national attention to the state. He planned to continue programs to improve higher education and to support appropriations increases for the state university system. Fighting the war on drugs also emerged as one of his top priorities, since it is estimated that 80 percent of the cocaine in use in the United States enters the country from Florida. He planned to appoint a "drug czar" and to create a task force to fight drug dealing. He has recommended options such as using the state's National Guard to locate drug shipments, requiring random drug tests for state workers, and mandating the death penalty for drug traffickers and dealers.

Bibliography: Biographical information, courtesy of governor's office; Michael Barone *et al.*, *Almanac of American Politics, 1988* (New York and Washington, D.C., 1987); *The Chronicle of Higher Education*: 11-12-86; 9-30-87; *USA Today*, 6-23-88; *The New York Times*: 9-2-86; 9-3-86; 9-30-86; 10-1-86; 10-2-86; 10-12-86; 11-2-86; 11-5-86; 1-6-87; 5-13-87.

important to a President that he has people in the United States Senate who will tell it as it is, in whom he has trust, in whom he has confidence. And I came here today to say I have trust and I have confidence in your Senator. Send him back to Washington!

Thank you, and God bless this State.

Note: The President spoke at 9:30 a.m. at the Raleigh Civic Center. In his remarks, he referred to Governor Martin's wife, Dottie; James Johnson, chief executive officer of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; James Peden, Jr., member of the State board of transportation; David Flaherty, State secretary of human resources; and William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy. The President also referred to "Millie's Book as Dictated to Barbara Bush."

Remarks at a Rally for Governor Bob Martinez in St. Petersburg, Florida October 10, 1990

The President. Thank you very, very much. I'll get to that in a minute. [Laughs] Listen, Governor Martinez, and to Mary Jane, thank you both for greeting us. And thank all of you for that welcome. I want to pay my respects to all of you and thank you for being here. And I guarantee to get out of here before Marco gets in here—or whatever the name of that hurricane is—and I'm taking off my coat because it feels like it's coming.

My respects to Sheriff Allison DeFoor, the next Lieutenant Governor of this State. We need him. And inasmuch as this area of Florida has been right out in the forefront of the fight against drugs, I want to single out a member of my top echelon in government, the man that is leading the fight nationally against drugs, our Drug Czar, Bill Bennett. What a job he's doing. And to Congressman Ireland and Congressman Young, thank you for your support in being with us today. I'm particularly glad—whoops, he's not here. I was going to welcome another Floridian from this area who flew down with us on Air Force One, Mel Sembler, our Florida guy who's now our

women at Fort Bragg, Camp LeJeune, and Cherry Point understand the need for a strong defense; and so does Jesse.

And the people of this State, perhaps disproportionately so, understand it. I've gotten long letters from many North Carolinians telling me of the wonderful community support in the State for our troops overseas. Thousands of families with loved ones far away in the desert sun have learned the hard way that, as one woman from Lexington, North Carolina, wrote me, "They also serve who only stand and wait." I thank each and every one of you for your service and support to those brave men and women.

Our GI's have left spouses and children behind and headed for the Persian Gulf, and on election day they will be sending in their absentee ballots from their posts. In a year that has seen so much encouraging movement toward democracy, the least we can do is exercise our own right to vote. We owe it to the millions of freedom fighters around the world working for democracy, and to troops defending democracy as well, to take the time to cast our ballots. So, let's make our country proud and get out the vote on November 6th.

North Carolina has this wonderful, proud heritage from the heart of the Smokey Mountains to the farms of the Piedmont to the barrier islands of the Outer Banks. In fact, on Kitty Hawk stands a granite memorial to the Fathers of Flight, the Wright brothers. The inscription commemorates their conquest of the air, their victory over gravity, "achieved by dauntless resolution and unconquerable faith." This November, those same qualities—dauntless resolution and unconquerable faith—will bring Jesse Helms to victory.

I think I would conclude by saying that this is perhaps the most challenging time to be President of the United States, certainly in anytime in the Nuclear Age, anytime since World War II. The challenges are enormous. And it's exciting to be there. And I am grateful, I might say, as I look around this room—and met some people earlier—for those who were so instrumental in my having a chance to serve in this way. And Barbara feels exactly the same way about it. But I want to put it in this perspective as we honor Jesse Helms: It is very

Ambassador in Australia. But forget him, he didn't make it. [Laughter] And of course, an old friend of mine, Van Poole, our State chairman. Great to see you, Van, and thanks for what you're doing to get out the vote on election day. And I also want to single out the Governor's able, terrific, fantastic campaign chairman—that's my boy, our son Jeb, over here. And I want to put in a plug for John McKay and Don Sullivan. Next month let's elect them to the State senate and help Florida claim the first Republican legislative body in the entire South.

And lastly, but first in importance, I do want to say what a privilege it is to be back here on behalf of my friend of longstanding, your great Governor, Bob Martinez. His first term has been magnificent, and now we're going to ensure a second term that's even better—better for the people of Florida.

You know, this visit arose from a phone call. Jeb told the Governor, he said, "We've got a surprise for St. Petersburg which will really excite people." Bob said, "You mean big league baseball's finally coming to St. Pete?" But I'm not taking any sides in that fight. I know Tampa wants a team—Miami, Orlando—they're all in the expansion running, and they're running to win. And that's the whole purpose of my being here: I want to be standing next to a guy who is also running to win and will win, Bob Martinez.

Most of you know the background, but let me give it to you once again: grandson of Spanish immigrants; son of a waiter; worked his way through school; became a teacher, then a businessman, then mayor of Tampa. Bob Dole [Senate Republican leader] calls him "Florida's distinguished and dynamic Governor." Ronald Reagan calls him "the embodiment of the American Dream." For my part, I just plan to call him Governor for the next 4 years.

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Okay, you guys are committed. That's good. So am I. [Laughter] Let me explain why I support him. First, he's a man of ingenuity. Who else but Bob would buy a little possum at Wausau's annual Possum Festival and then name it his campaign mascot? You see, he knows the difference between possums and liberal

Democrats. Possums only pretend to be asleep. [Laughter]

The Bob Martinez that I know also has conviction. He's not been a follower who gets lost in the current. He's a profile in character who alters the tide. We need a leader with that kind of courage in Tallahassee in the 1990's. He has not been afraid to make the tough decisions, and that is the kind of Governor we need.

He's strong on traditional values, keeping things in perspective. It's like Bob tells me, "It's fine that you're here, but if you really want to wow the crowd, bring Barbara." She's doing pretty well, isn't she? Best wishes, too, for the most charismatic figure in our family, the noted author Millie, our dog. [Laughter] Seriously, our dog wrote a book that was bestseller on the New York Times best-seller list a week ago.

You can see why this is the third trip then that I've made to Florida for Bob. We've probably spent more time on the road together than Hope and Crosby. But I'm back again because folks always respect him, even when they disagree with him. And so, I think the way to sum it up is that he is taking a strong stand for a better tomorrow.

Just a couple of the issues—look first at the environment. Every time I fish along the flats off Islamorada, I'm reminded how special Florida is. We want to protect those natural resources. So, Governor Martinez created the East Everglades Land Acquisition Task Force. And because Florida set aside part of this land, I was able to sign a bill increasing the size of the Everglades National Park by more than 100,000 acres. I hear the alligators are so pleased they're wearing Polo shirts with a picture of Bob Martinez on their chests up here. [Laughter] But also, I'm very pleased and grateful for his support for our rewriting of the Clean Air Act. The problem is that for 14 months the United States Congress has refused to act. Here's a solution: On November 6, elect Bob Martinez, who then will help convince the Congress to pass a clean air bill that I can sign.

And another area that unites us—and certainly one that Bill Bennett understands—I'm talking about crime and drugs. Bob knows that drugs threaten every single

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or two, but it won't be because of the kind of dissatisfaction with somebody's performance at all. And it damn sure won't be related to any standing in the polls or anything as—am I ever glad that I told you all—*[laughter]*—and I would like to remind you of it—months ago—*[laughter]*—September. *[Laughter]* No, but seriously, I think it's fair to point out I told you, when things were soaring like eagles, don't believe the polls. And I think now I'm entitled to say: Hey, we're going to come on back. Don't worry about it. They'll be all right.

Thank you ever so much. Thank you. Thanks a lot.

Note: The President's 64th news conference began at 4:36 p.m. in Room D at the Marriott World Center Hotel.

Remarks at Reception for Governor Bob Martinez in Orlando, Florida
November 1, 1990

Thank you all very, very much. You've been standing there a long time. Thank you. I am just delighted to be here. And the minute I got off this airplane, I felt that enthusiasm, the surge that guarantees that Bobby Martinez will be the Governor come election day once again. He deserves it, and he's got it moving. And Mary Jane, you were fantastic. If you want our dog to come down and campaign for you, just invite her. Barbara's already done her thing for Bob. *[Laughter]*

And of course, Allison DeFoor—I mean, here's a sheriff, a man of the law, a man of the people. He'll be an outstanding Lieutenant Governor serving at Bob's side, working against the criminals in this State—law and order, sound fight against narcotics. We're lucky to have a man like this on our ticket, I'll tell you.

Let me pay my respects to the Senator standing next to me here, Connie Mack. Although he's not running, he's out there across this State campaigning hard, giving the Florida Democrats a "Mack attack"—*[laughter]*—and doing a first-class job. And we're delighted you're here today.

And then my old friend [Representative] Bill McCollum. He and I have been suited up in the political warfare for years. And you ought to see, you ought to see the job he does on his anticrime legislation and on this whole protection of the rights of the American family. He is superb. And we need another like him, and that's why Bill Tolley has got to be elected. Bill, good luck to you. For those of you in this congressional district, get out the vote and send me another good member of the Florida delegation, someone I can work with to hold down these taxes and keep the government out of your pocket. Bill, we need you.

And, of course, I want to pay my respects to three old friends: Jeanie Austin, who's doing a superb job on the national level as cochairman of the Republican National Party; Van Poole—Mr. Chairman, we now call him—thank you for your extraordinary effort in leading this [Florida State Republican] party to majority status. And then, of course, when you want some heavy lifting done, I'll give you a little advice: get Alec Courtelis to do it. What a superb job he's done as finance chairman.

And so, I'm thrilled to be back here. This election here in Florida is close; it's crucial; it is important. And a few nights ago—I missed it, but I've had the instant replay—you saw it. You saw what was at stake. You saw what it takes to be a great Governor. And you saw a Governor offer the balanced approach that you would expect from a seasoned leader of a city, now a leader of a great and a growing State. You saw Governor Bob Martinez in action win that debate and go on to win the vote, now he'll do it on Tuesday.

And some of what came through there was much of what we've been watching as his admiring friends over the years. We saw one who believes that the people of Florida know what's best for themselves. And he believes in empowering people, empowering communities, tapping into the power that comes when millions work for a common vision. And little surprise then that under a Republican Governor, Florida is moving forward for a cleaner environment, for better schools for these kids, for streets safe from drugs and crime.

Florida ranks number one in the creation of new businesses and new jobs, especially in high-tech manufacturing. And the credit goes, of course, to the people of Florida and to this man, Governor Bob Martinez.

You're looking at a kindred soul when it comes to one who has respect for the Everglades because I love going down there each year. And you know that I know that every Floridian treasures the Everglades, that unique and irreplaceable resource. And last year, I was able to sign into law a bill increasing the size of the Everglades National Park by more than 100,000 acres—Connie Mack being most instrumental in this, strong supporter of this legislation; Bob Martinez urging that it be done. I need a Governor here with whom I can work in the White House.

And, yes, I think we can say—and this message goes out to other States—that Florida is tough on drugs. Bob is in the lead here—leading Governor on substance abuse and drug trafficking for the National Governors Association, fighting against these for the good of Florida. And he set a national precedent by appointing a State drug czar. And he's been a leader in making sure that parolees undergo drug testing and counseling to get straight and stay straight. And the credit goes to this man, Governor Bob Martinez.

And so, whether he is standing up for the environment or standing up to the drug dealers, he's completed a remarkable record of achievement that would make any Governor proud. He's never been one to walk away from a job. And for Governor Bob Martinez, even the toughest challenge is just another day at the office. We're lucky to have him. Please reelect him.

I was up in Massachusetts—two stops in Massachusetts—and the theme there is the same as it is here. The Republican Party is the party of change, not the status quo. We are the party of new ideas. And there is no higher domestic priority on the Republican agenda than the Nation's economy because our economy is the job-creating engine that every family in this country counts on.

And I know in recent months there's been some understandable uncertainty about and concern about slower economic growth. And that's one reason getting a

budget agreement in my view was important and why I was willing to go the extra mile to get it. The negotiations were tough. And my approach was clear. The Democrats wanted to raise taxes, including income taxes, and I wanted to reduce the Federal budget deficit with spending cuts. And if we had had more Senators like Connie Mack, more Congressmen like Bill McCollum, we would have got it done exactly the way I wanted. Because they don't want to raise taxes on the American people. And they want to cut spending.

But every once in awhile a President has to compromise to make something happen—to govern. And in this one, there was some good news, actually. We got \$492 billion in deficit reduction, \$350 billion in spending cuts. And then we've got some incentives in there to make America less dependent on foreign oil. And this is critical, and it is very important: We put Congress on a pay-as-you-go basis. The enforcement provisions of this agreement are real, and they are strong, and no longer will new programs be funded with red ink.

And finally, we did do something that I think is vitally important—and these two Members of Congress agree is vitally important—and that is we held the line against reckless cuts in our defense spending. You see, I am determined that given the threats we face around the world, I am determined that this nation's defense remain strong and prepared. And we owe that much, at least, to those fine young men and women who are stationed in the Persian Gulf serving our country with such distinction.

But let me tell you other places where our agenda coincides with what Bob Martinez believes. We fought for a responsible child-care law, one that would put choice into the hands of American families. You see, it is our belief that we ought to empower parents to choose those who will care for their children, not let the Federal Government make a determination how that should work.

We fought for this, and these leaders here helped enormously, and we won it. And we also fought for a responsible clean air bill. And we asked Congress to cut acid rain, to cut smog by harnessing new technology

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with the power of the marketplace. And we fought for this, and we won it.

And of great concern to me and to Florida is yet another landmark law, a fair and effective law to ensure the civil rights of every disabled American. And so, I was particularly proud in this session to sign into law the Americans with Disabilities Act, historic legislation that protects the civil rights of 43 million men, women, and children with disabilities. And that bill does prohibit discrimination against the disabled in employment and public accommodations and transportation and communications. And all Americans with disabilities can now pass through a once-closed door to a bright new era of equality and independence and freedom and opportunity.

And so, there were some historic achievements: clean air, child care, this ADA bill. The great strides, though, are just beginning to show what Republicans can do for this country. And, of course, there is still much more work to be done on the Republican agenda. And at the top of our agenda—and I report to you with not too much happiness on this one—was crime. America is fed up with crime, whether it's neighborhood crime or crime in somebody else's city. And Republicans know handcuffs belong not on the cops and the courts, handcuffs belong on the criminals. And that was the underpinning of our crime bill.

And shortly after taking office, I stood before the U.S. Capitol and called on Congress to pass tough, new laws to help America take back its streets. And instead, in the final hours of Congress, the Democratic liberals—those in Washington like the ones Bob is running against here—completely gutted our package to fight against violent crime. Republicans—two of them right here—fought for habeas corpus reforms aimed at stopping convicted criminals from endlessly abusing the appeals process. Republicans fought for revision of the so-called exclusionary rule, a judge-made law that lets the guilty go free. And Republicans fought for a real Federal death penalty for drug kingpins and terrorists. And we've got to be tough on crime and criminals. And it's Republicans that want change. Give me more Republicans in the House and in the Senate to get this job done.

And as I make that plea for Bill Tolley to go to Congress to support Bill McCollum and Connie Mack, as I do that, let me just say that Republicans can look no further than what Bob Martinez has done. With his leadership, it can be done. In other words, with his leadership, Florida has been tough on crime, toughening laws to ensure that the criminals stay behind bars and adding the prison space to enforce it. He picked a no-nonsense sheriff—standing right here—as his running mate. And that tells you something. Bob Martinez and Allison DeFoor will make Florida an even safer place to live, and you can count on it. You can count on their doing just that.

And that's what this election is all about. But, of course, while the election in Florida is crucial, our thoughts are also halfway around the world with the brave young men and women who are teaching us a lesson about what it means to love liberty. And so, my appeal would be this: As November 6th draws near, 5 days from now, I urge every Floridian to get out and vote. Do not take democracy for granted. And when you do vote, I hope you cast your ballot for a Governor who will carefully balance the needs of Florida's abundant and beautiful natural resources with the needs of man.

Bob Martinez—and I've been in his home; I've known him for years; he's been in our home up in Washington—he believes in the Florida dream. We can make the most of economic opportunity while protecting this State's special way of life.

And so, my appeal to you tonight on behalf of your State and nation is to vote for a leader who can take Florida forward. Vote for Governor Bob Martinez.

Thank you for all you have done for our country and for our party. And now go out and give America a better deal. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 5:32 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Marriott World Center Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Governor Martinez' wife, Mary Jane.

FLORIDA GOVERNOR BOB MARTINEZ
Biography

As Florida's 40th Governor, Bob Martinez quickly established a strong record of achievement in office. In January 1987, Governor Martinez inherited a state facing growing problems, but one filled with great promise. He immediately set to work tackling the state's problems to ensure its promising future by applying the value of prevention and the ability to do more with existing resources.

He is achieving his pledge to replace runaway bureaucracy with a framework for fiscal responsibility; to maintain the state's steady economic growth; and to address long-neglected areas such as prison construction, the urban environment and the needs of at-risk children.

As Governor, he quickly began to deal with the state's prison overcrowding problem. During Governor Martinez's administration, Florida's prison system has gained more beds than during the administrations of the previous three governors. He initiated the first Master Plan to guide the state's corrections program, and developed a system to make sure the worst offenders stay behind bars for longer terms.

Governor Martinez has aggressively fought Florida's drug-fueled crime problem and has made the state a leader in the nation's war on drugs. He has remained a strong advocate of Florida's death penalty, and has elevated the rights of the victim in the criminal justice process.

Governor Martinez serves as the Lead Governor on Substance Abuse and Drug Trafficking for the National Governors' Association, and has traveled to Panama, Bolivia and Colombia to see firsthand the source of America's drug supply. He has received honorary Doctorate degrees from five Florida colleges and universities, including the University of Tampa, his alma mater.

By blending a strong conservative philosophy on such issues as criminal justice, tougher sentencing and fiscal management with a deep compassion for Florida's children and a commitment to its environment, Governor Martinez has demonstrated strong leadership that is needed to direct one of the fastest-growing and most dynamic states in the nation today.

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hit the ground running

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Governor Bob Martinez in Miami, Florida

January 19, 1990

Thank you very much, Bob. Thank you, Governor. In case you missed it, Bar and I are pretty proud of our son, Jeb—smiling away when I think Bob honored him by asking him to be his campaign chairman. To Mary Jane Martinez and our chairman, Van Poole; our able Secretary of the Interior, way down there, Manuel Lujan—was with me all day long today—and of course, to my old friend, the doer, Alec Courtelis—I'll tell you, he does everything to help others—and to our outstanding United States Senator, Connie Mack, who is doing a superb job up there in Washington; and Members of the U.S. Congress, Mike Bilirakis and Bill Grant, Craig James, Clay Shaw, Bill McCollum, Porter Goss, and of course, your own—and Bar and I feel like our own—Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, right from this district here—and I might say parenthetically, I am very proud of the team that her husband is putting together here in Miami to see that justice prevails; I'm very proud of Dexter Lehtinen.

You know, when it comes to standing by Bob Martinez, Barbara and I are not going to let anything get in our way, as much as we hate having to leave Washington in January to come south to Florida. We'll do anything that's required of us. [Laughter]

As you know, I originally intended to come here in December. But as I told Bar, in order to meet with the most important man in the Soviet Union, I had to postpone a get-together with the most important man in Florida. Barbara said, "You know Dennis Erickson?" [Laughter] Of course, those of us who are fans of Hurricanes, we're not alone. Every time you changed the TV channel this year, there was another team from Florida out there. I might say to Dennis and to Sam, I look forward to seeing you at the White House to salute your fantastic record. But tonight we're talking about another champion: my early supporter, my friend, a great Republican, and—as Jeb pointed out, and Alec, too—a great chief executive. And I'm talking about Bob Martinez.

dear as a Nation. We pray for a recognition that the principle of life's sanctity should guide public policy on this question and others, just as moral principles should guide our individual lives. We pray also for wisdom and guidance as those with public responsibilities consider this question. We ask all levels of government and all sectors of society to promote policies to encourage alternatives such as adoption, and to extend policies that make adopting easier for families who want children and can provide a loving, supportive home for them, particularly for children with special needs. We hope for the day when devoted families who want to adopt will no longer be disappointed. On this day, we also thank God for the advances in medicine that have improved the care of unborn children in the womb and premature babies. These scientific advances reinforce the belief that unborn children are persons, entitled to medical care and legal protection.

All stages of human life are precious; all demand recognition of their sanctity. Protection of human life is a reflection of our Nation's most cherished principles. Let us then on this day speak for those who cannot speak and join with other Americans in reaffirming the sanctity of life.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 21, 1990, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to reflect on the sanctity of human life in all its stages and to gather in homes and places of worship to give thanks for the gift of life and to reaffirm our commitment of respect for life and the dignity of every human being.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:13 a.m., January 22, 1990]

Jan. 19 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

You know, in the next decade, Florida will need his leadership as never before. Every year, the equivalent of the population of a new city, even larger than Bob's Tampa, moves to Florida. And some say this growth is a mixed blessing. Everyone loves the new businesses and the new jobs, but growth can also bring problems: how to preserve the environment, to fight crime. Florida's growth is the proof of Florida's prosperity. So, what you need is a Governor who has always sought the best for Florida, who will carefully weigh the needs of nature and man, who will make the most of economic opportunity while protecting your own very special way of life. And that's the kind of Governor you need, and that's the kind of Governor you've got, and that's the Governor that we must reelect.

Some leaders look only for immediate political gain. Bob Martinez—he looks beyond the horizon to the stars. And this has been an incredible year of change. Promises to be a decade of change, beginning with the successful mission of the space shuttle *Columbia*. And now, thanks to Bob Martinez, American business is on the launch pad with Spaceport Florida.

And a President, too, must look to the far horizons, and the other great frontier of our time is the freedom frontier. The world in January 1990 is a very different place, very different than it was in January of 1989. Then the Berlin Wall seemed to be an impenetrable veil between East and West; now that Iron Curtain is open. And then a dictator reigned in Panama, and now the people rule in Panama. In fact, there are only two holdouts preventing a totally democratic hemisphere. So, let Daniel Ortega and Fidel take note: Like the dinosaur, the day of the dictator is over. They are swimming against the tide.

But this is an era of brisk change abroad. Let us also make it a time of great achievement at home. And Bob and I began this year by working together to help Florida farmers recover from the terrible freeze. And I was pleased at his suggestion to sign a major disaster declaration for southern Florida earlier this week, authorizing Federal relief and recovery assistance. And we will work on a wide range of domestic issues, from the environment to crime fighting, sound economic policies and education.

But to be effective, we will both need the cooperation, not the opposition, of partisan legislators. Take clean air. Last summer, I proposed the first major revision of the Clean Air Act since 1977, one that uses market solutions to cut acid rain, smog, and other poisons in our air. And it was a balanced proposal. But Congress still hasn't acted. And so, I call on Congress as soon as it reconvenes to preserve the balance, to keep costs under control, but to act on clean air.

And, yes, we have other environmental concerns. I know that every time I fish along the flats off Islamorada, I'm reminded of just how special Florida truly is. You have the longest coast of any State in the continental United States, some of it beautiful beaches; some of it lined with leafy mangroves—your interior landscape, a tropical jewel glistening with rivers and marshes and freshwater swamps, and the famous river of grass. Just this afternoon, as Bob referred to this, we toured the Everglades and saw sanctuaries for crocodiles and turtles. And this is the home of the royal palm and the bald cypress, the Florida panther, and so many other rare and endangered plant and animal species. And all these creatures, great and small, need very special protection.

So, Bob has been working with my administration to extend the Everglades eastward across the very land that we saw today. And this successful partnership between Florida and the Federal Government has been furthered by the able leadership of Manuel Lujan. Working with Secretary Lujan, Governor Martinez took the initiative necessary to make this major Everglades expansion a reality. He created the East Everglades Land Acquisition Task Force. And because the State of Florida was willing to set aside part of this land, I was able to sign into law a bill increasing the size of Everglades National Park by more than 100,000 acres. And because of our efforts together, we have ensured that the Everglades will remain an everlasting treasure for the children of America. In fact, I hear that even the alligators are pleased. [Laughter] So pleased, they're wearing polo shirts with a little picture of Bob Martinez on their chests. [Laughter]

And we will go further to protect natural Florida, but we also need common sense to protect another delicate ecology, if you will, the ecology of an expanding economy with good jobs and good government. And as I start my second year as President, one of my prime economic goals is to cut the tax on capital gains. You see, I believe I know that such a tax cut would create even greater opportunities for more Americans. Now, of course, there's those who claim otherwise. They attack me for claiming this is a tax cut for the rich, but we know that such a tax cut will help every American who holds a job or owns a home. A majority, a majority—Connie knows this well—the Members of the United States Congress, Senate and House, are on record as wanting to cut capital gains. And therefore, I call on the political leadership in Congress to get out of the way of that majority. Let the will of the majority work on this important job-oriented piece of legislation.

Bob and I agree on other basic economic principles, as true in Tallahassee as they are in Washington, DC: when legislators send a spendthrift legislation, we send it back. But if legislators will work with us, we can devise creative new ways to use frugal means to achieve generous ends. And for those who say that we need to spend more money to get people off welfare, I say look to Florida—look to Florida. Thanks to your Governor's Project Independence, 31,000 men and women, all welfare recipients, were able to use State training and education to replace welfare with work. And this is the best kind of antipoverty program, one that saves the taxpayers' money—tens of millions of dollars—one that really does work.

Bob and I share yet another goal, and that's to beat the scourge of drugs, a menace to the very future of America. Bob is the lead Governor on the substance abuse and drug trafficking for the national task force for the National Governors' Association. He set a national precedent by appointing a State drug czar. And he has worked to make parolees undergo drug testing with counseling—to get straight and then to stay straight.

And Bob and I also share a philosophy about prison sentences: make them at least as tough as the criminals you convict. And

Bob has already stiffened the Florida code, added the prison space to enforce it. In Washington, Congress, to its credit, acted on part of my anticrime package. More money has been provided for additional prison space, more Federal law enforcement officers. But Congress has left too much work undone. And so, help Senator Mack and our Republican Congressmen here tonight—all of them supporters—our Members of Congress and me, help us all to get action on the rest of my violent crime package: to toughen Federal sentences for those using a firearm in the commission of a felony, to reform the rules of evidence, to support the police, to enact the death penalty proposal that I sent them. Join me in calling on Congress to take the shackles off the policemen, the courts, and the law.

Bob and I support an oppressed minority, one that's too often been stripped of its rights, and I'm talking about the victims of crime. I hope that each of you, one way or another, will try to help out what I call a Thousand Points of Light, try to learn a little more about these organizations to help the victims of crime.

I say a killer deserves something else, and I'm talking about justice. And justice is exactly what Bob Martinez is dispensing in this State. So, let those who value life so little know one sure thing: that when they come to Florida, they've reached the end of the line. We need to back up our law enforcement people.

But the challenges of the future also require vision and compassion, especially the challenge of preparing our children for the future. And if I might—I am in great admiration of Barbara for what she's done over the years in working to help make our country a literate nation. We have an Educational Excellence Act. And that Educational Excellence Act has been one of my top priorities since I sent this legislation to Congress almost 9 months ago. To make our schools work, we must give parents, teachers, and children choice and flexibility and then hold everyone accountable for the results. And accountability should begin with the United States Congress. It's high time that Congress finished its homework and passed needed education reforms. When it comes to caring for children, perhaps Wash-

ington could learn a thing or two from Bob Martinez, who has worked so hard on behalf of children at risk, whose One Church, One Child Program has placed so many foster children in loving homes.

I've spoken here at length about some of my hopes for this year because they mesh so well, you see. They mesh so well with your Governor's outlook. But Bob's achievements stand alone, from the environment to crimefighting, to preparing the children of Florida for the future. His would be a remarkable record of achievement for any Governor, but for this Governor, it's all just another day at the office.

The bottom line is this—and this is what I came down to tell you: I need Bob Martinez; Florida needs Bob Martinez. So, let's hit the campaign trail, the trail to victory in November.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless America.

Note: The President spoke at 7:26 p.m. in the main ballroom of the Omni International Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to the Governor's wife, Mary Jane Martinez; Van Poole and Alec Courtelis, chairman and finance chairman of the State Republican Party, respectively; Dexter Lehtinen, acting U.S. Attorney; and Dennis Erickson and Sam Jankovich, football coach and director of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Miami, respectively. Following his remarks, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Executive Order 12700—President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology
January 19, 1990

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), an advisory committee on science and technology, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the President's Council of Advisors

on Science and Technology ("Council"). The Council shall be composed of not more than 15 members, one of whom shall be the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and 14 of whom shall be distinguished individuals from the private sector to be appointed by the President. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as Chairman of the Council. The Vice Chairman shall be appointed by the President from among the 14 private sector members. The Chairman shall report directly to the President.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Council shall advise the President on matters involving all areas of science and technology.

(b) In the performance of its advisory duties the Council shall conduct a continuing review and assessment of developments in science and technology, and shall, through the Chairman, report thereon to the President whenever requested.

(c) The Chairman may, from time to time, invite experts to investigate and report to the Council on specific issues of national consequence.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Council and its panels such information with respect to scientific and technological matters as required for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Council shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Council. However, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) Any expenses of the Council shall be paid from the funds available for the expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(d) The Office of Administration shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services as may be required.

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, which are applica-

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Note:
Oval

from October 1979 through January 1987 although prison admissions rose at a rate of 98% during that same time period.

But in 1987 we started climbing out of those deficit circumstances and you should be aware of our progress.

In three years:

12/89

1. 18,744 new permanent prison beds have been appropriated most of which have been built and occupied in record time at 70% of previous construction costs by using inmate labor. That's 15 major prisons, 18 work camps and a variety of other beds added to the inventory.

Inmate
Labor

2. A more selective early release program was implemented because it simply could not be avoided and in fact it has not resulted in more violent crimes by ex-offenders since for the most part it targets non-violent offenders and excludes others. In other words releasing prisoners, to avoid overcrowding, was not a new idea it was just simply an attempt to improve upon the existing plan already in place and still in place today.

3. An extensive and nationally acclaimed drug treatment program was implemented early in 1987 in order to cope with the tremendous growth in drug related prison admissions that began at about that time.

4. A corrections master plan has been authored calling for among other things, 6,000 new beds per year over the next five years.

5. Included in the Crime Commission and Law Enforcement Study Commissions recommendations is a dedicated funding source

for criminal justice needs.

6. A successful boot camp program has been implemented.

7. A plan has been initiated to provide secure detention for juveniles under the umbrella of the Department of Corrections.

8. The Department has urged and supported the return of parole to better screen those necessary prisoner releases.

9. Habitual offender laws have been revised to keep career criminals off the street.

10. Those who assault law enforcement and correctional officers have been declared ineligible for provisional release credit awards.

11. Millions of dollars in inmate labor have been provided free to your counties and in some cases to your Departments.

12. Inmate work squads have been sent into your communities to destroy and haul away crack houses.

All this and more has been done in three short years despite a prison admissions rate that doubled again from 1987 to 1989. I would remind each of you that never once has this Department complained about vigorous enforcement of drug laws on the part of Florida's law enforcement community despite this tremendous strain and cost to our operations. Never once have we refused to accept whatever numbers of prisoners you have brought to our door and I assure you that sheriffs in other states are not as fortunate.

I must now raise serious questions regarding the motivation for your actions since I am not persuaded that you truly believe this to be a logical approach since most of you realize that the