

SENATOR MARSH: Would that be satisfactory with you, Senator Fowler?

SENATOR FOWLER: Yes, I would support the amendment there because with the understanding that although studies have been done before a new perspective may be valuable in trying to arrive at classifications of inmates and in fact some cost saving could be realized in terms of facilities. The work release facilities are per inmate much much cheaper, maybe one sixth the cost of other security facilities and if the study indicates that our current population could be adjusted into these lower cost facilities, we could have a multimillion dollar saving, so I think this \$40,000 is investment well worth it.

PRESIDENT: Senator Warner.

SENATOR WARNER: Mr. President, it's always difficult to speak against a study. I think as has been pointed out by Senator Marsh, there have been at least three studies as I understand it on the classification of the various employees. At least one of them was inhouse which I suppose could be questioned. One of them was done by the Curtis-Davis study some years ago and in that case you may make the argument that at least the firm prime responsibility is not in that area but they came up with approximately a twenty five to thirty percent recommendation as to the number or percentage of inmates that should be housed in a maximum custody. The other study which was done in '75 was space utilization associates. In this case I understand their qualifications are such that they can be considered as experts or qualified certainly in this area of review in classifying inmates. The type of procedure they used, as I understand it, including the type of a fence. This was done on an individual basis now, the inmates, the type of a fence, multiple offense, the repeat of the offender, escape record, detainer filed prior to record, parole violations, institutional violations, violent acts, drug history, alcohol history, suicide risk, and demonstrated psychological problems. It's an evaluation I guess it is pointed out that Alabama had such a study. I was contacted by the Civil Liberty Union representative in this area also and they came up apparently with the conclusion that only 3% of the inmates at the Alabama institution is about 3,000 in total number should be housed in a maximum security. For comparison purposes, looking at states around the country, Colorado for example has 41%, New Jersey 31%, Kansas 29% of the inmates are classified for maximum security. Nebraska sits at approximately 25. If the maximum size of the unit is three hundred and twenty as is proposed in the bill for a residential population of thirteen hundred and twenty two, this again is approximately at that 25% level. Obviously it would be correct that if a higher percentage of these individuals could be placed in work release programs and facilities that the construction of those facilities are at much less cost. I would point out that we did add to the bill which was not in the plan prior to this year, a hundred and fifty unit work release facility to be located on the same ground as being acquired in Omaha for the minimum maximum security which was probably quite a move from what originally was proposed but I have the feeling if we make this additional study with \$43,000 or \$45,000 it's not going to probably affect anything very much and I think that other than possibly result in some delay of construction and I think probably as long as this issue has been before us as far as corrections is concerned, that we ought to forsee but I think that with another study as late as we are now, attempting to further reduce the size of the maximum security. Certainly it was important that you reduced or retained the language of three hundred twenty maximum