

to be another motion filed, and this might as well be the one that we use. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MOUL PRESIDING

PRESIDENT MOUL: Thank you, Senator Bernard-Stevens. Senator Ashford, you are next followed by Senators Chambers and Hall. Senator Ashford.

SENATOR ASHFORD: Thank you, Madam President. It appears as though we have to talk for an hour or so more, but I was very interested in an article that actually Senator Pedersen handed around, which is a very interesting one. It was printed in the World-Herald, but was written by an Associated Press reporter, and it talks about boot camp prisons, indicates that that American Corrections Association have counted 65 adult boot camps in 27 states, and 19 juvenile camps in 8 states. And they were talking particularly about a camp that was located in Oklahoma, which they call the granddaddy of the boot camps. The camp had been operating since 1983, and it described it as follows, that all day long the military echoes ricochet through these halls, and along the roads of neighboring communities, where the inmates plant saplings, cut trails through forests, and break concrete with sledges to prepare sites for new construction. Inmates may not smoke, they may not speak in the mess hall unless addressed by an officer. If they quarrel or fight with fellow inmates, they go into isolation for up to a week, where they remain alone in cells speaking to no one. If there are minor infractions, one common one is stealing biscuits from the chow line, they might have to write a lengthy essay on why their behavior was wrong. In short, they have 120 days to learn discipline and values that they were never taught at home or in the streets. It is not a new idea. In the late 1800s, prisons and reformatories often put prisoners through military drill and taught them skills for use on the outside. Today, New York has instituted what's called a shock incarceration program, which offers one-half a year of discipline and treatment for substance abuse, as well as living skills and education designed to bring inmates to the high school level. By giving inmates early releases, the state has saved more than \$220 million over five years. It is really an amazing statistic. New York is the largest program, with a 3,000 per year inmate capacity. Illinois' Dixon-Springs facility in the Shawnee National Forest is saving the state almost \$2 million a year by graduating inmates after a four-month program. Inmates plant trees, trim