

for each day that's bad. If you commit a particular offense it might be several days, or weeks, or months, or whatever.

SENATOR PIRSCH: Okay. Do you know what kind of system that this county correctional facility would use then?

SENATOR LINDSAY: I don't know, I assume it would be somewhat similar, although that may vary from county to county.

SENATOR PIRSCH: Are they able then to take away days of good time?

SENATOR LINDSAY: That is my understanding, but I will confirm that before we vote on this.

SENATOR PIRSCH: Okay. And also, now if the incarcerated is in for the second and third time, should it be the same for them, that they automatically get that good time even though it's their second incarceration, or their third incarceration, or their fourth?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Well, that we're talking in terms of policy argument on good time.

SENATOR PIRSCH: Um-huh.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Good time has several purposes. One of the purposes of good time is to ensure that someone is behaving while in the correctional facility. The lack of good time could result in harm or possible harm to guards who would have no...people not having much to lose by not behaving. So it's corrections officials want it, want good time as an ability to control their inmate population. The other policy argument is that Senator Hannibal, when he brought this several years ago, we were facing, as you remember, we were facing the possibility of federal court intervention in our prison system because of overcrowding. I believe we were at 153 percent of capacity at the time, and the good time was used to alleviate the prison population to avoid federal court intervention. So it's got an additional purpose.

SENATOR PIRSCH: I understand, of course, that the Department of Corrections wants a tool to keep the prisoners on their best behavior, you might say. But there again I think we need to balance that with concern for those who are going through the