

lot of after care and a lot of what Bernard-Stevens was talking about, community corrections and prevention is the real answer to start the beginning. But those that are going back, if you're only going to bring them in, even if you're going to keep them for two years, our whole society is in the place right now, let's make them well and send them back home, and we didn't do anything at home, and they go back to that same neighborhood, that same family, and we expect them to act different because somebody made them say, yes, sir, no, sir, three bags full, sir.

SENATOR CROSBY: Time.

SENATOR PEDERSEN: It doesn't work. Thank you.

SENATOR CROSBY: Thank you, Senator Pedersen. Senator Robak.

SENATOR ROBAK: Thank you, Madam President, members of the body. By this time most of my comments have been addressed, but I would just like to say...I'd like to ask Senator Lindsay, and I should know this now anyway, we've heard this bill continuously, I think, for three or four years. Just why do we need boot camps? Is it because of prison overcrowding?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Yes, we have...there are several reasons for it, but a couple of those are cost, cost of prisons, and because of overcrowding of prisons, the escalating inmate populations, because it may be...and that's one of the issues. It may be a more cost-efficient manner of providing the rehabilitation...

SENATOR ROBAK: More cost-efficient?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Right.

SENATOR ROBAK: The thing I've heard several times a day was I think the cost of boot camps.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Um-huh.

SENATOR ROBAK: So if we must do something about prison overcrowding, build more prisons, then perhaps this is the way to go, if we're looking at money only. And I hear again, and again that boot camps are not being successful. How do you define that as being successful?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Generally recidivism rates.