

sentenced for less than year you would go to your county jail, a year or more you go to the prison, a year with the good time, would be 180 days. So we're talking about a bare minimum, whereas that's the maximum on a boot camp. Bottom line, you're going to be running more people through a boot camp than you would be running through a prison. So just the sheer numbers that you're putting through would be a cost-effectiveness issue. I can't remember what the annual or what the average stay in the Department of Corrections is, but by using that, by extrapolating those numbers out you could be able to figure out difference of what kind of a cost savings you might have. Getting down to the question of effectiveness, which I think is where we ought to be, and I'm glad, this has been an excellent debate so far and I'm glad that we're centering in on that issue. I think Senator Wehrbein has really hit the crux of the issue, and that is does this Legislature think boot camps will be effective. If they will be effective, they will save money. If they reduce recidivism they will save money and they will respond, I think, to what the people are looking for. And so what we have to determine is that effectiveness that will it lower that recidivism rate. In my studies that I've seen...

SENATOR HALL: One minute.

SENATOR LINDSAY: ...boot camps do work and the recidivism rate at least generally speaking, at least during one to five years the recidivism rate is better, lower recidivism rate from boot camp graduates than from other control groups, those who have been in prison, those who were prequalified for boot camps, but because of lack of space didn't get in. The recidivism rates are lower among the boot camp graduates during the first one to five years, after five years the rates are...while boot camps are, I think it was 51 percent from boot camps stay in society, 49 percent from prisons. So statistically probably insignificant at that level, but there, at least during that first one to five year period, generally the recidivism rate is lower. A key component of that is the after care, a key component is the after care. And as Senator Pedersen mentioned, we've got to be willing to pay for that to make these work. It's still, I think, though more cost-efficient than a 22...18 to

SENATOR HALL: Time.

SENATOR LINDSAY: ...22,000 dollars a year in prison.