

have an extended period of time that they're going to have to be in prison.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: I agree with that, but I guess that's what I haven't heard, is anything that really convinces me that that's true.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Okay, then let me go on that. Let me give some examples then, talk about...and I am looking at a...it's from the National Institute of Justice research report on boot camps. And they have collected research from several states. And give you examples, in Georgia, recidivism rates for boot camps were significantly lower for offenders placed in prison than for offenders placed in prison or intensive supervision probation.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Yeah, I know, I heard you say something like that a while ago. But those who are placed in boot camp in the first place are probably those that you would have more of an opportunity to work with in the first place, no, or not?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Yes, but you're comparing them with intensive supervision probation which will be a little bit similar.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Okay.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Intensive supervision probation of those people who would otherwise go to prison but may be capable of being treated on a probation intensive supervision probation basis. In a boot camp you're talking about people who would go to prison, but may be capable in a boot camp situation. So it's actually the best comparison is probably between intensive supervision probation and...

SENATOR HALL: One minute.

SENATOR LINDSAY: ...as your comparison group. In Georgia they did better, as I mentioned, fall out periods is from one to five years. Part of our problem is other states haven't had them in effect long enough to do more long-term research. In 1983, Georgia first started into this, other states have kind of jumped onto it. Some states have backed down. But most states have continued constructing...continued along that path. They haven't backed...those...I think there's two or three that have backed down a bit, but the other 35 or 36 have continued down