Testimony in Support of HB5
Public Defender Loan Repayment Program
Sponsor Representatives Hillyer and Leland

Chairman Lang, Vice Chair Plummer, Ranking Member Leland, and members of the House Criminal Justice Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of HB5. I am Tim Young, the Ohio Public Defender.

Public defenders are a vital part of Ohio’s criminal justice system. In Fiscal Year 2017 alone, public defenders in Ohio served as legal counsel in 280,828 cases. These individuals provide a constitutionally guaranteed service and represent some of the most vulnerable individuals in our state. HB5 will offer some relief to public defenders whose wages are not commensurate with the significant investment they have undertaken in law school. This bill will allow public defenders to receive funds towards their student loan debt when the individual works in a region of Ohio where there is a need for more public defenders. In addition to incentivizing talented attorneys to take these essential positions in areas of need, HB5 will also result in overall economic savings to the state as skilled attorneys serving as public defenders lead to better systematic outcomes.

According to data collected by the U.S. News and World Report, the average cost of tuition at a public in-state law school is $27,591 per year.¹ For private law schools, the average

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cost of a year of law school is almost $50,000.² It is important to keep in mind that these astonishing numbers only include tuition, they do not include the additional money students need to pay for housing, food, books, and other expenses. It goes without saying that most people do not have the money to pay these huge expenses out of pocket. Law students are forced to utilize student loans. On average, law students leave school with a debt of $122,000.³ However, as Representative Rogers pointed out during sponsor testimony, it is not unusual to have law school debt twice that number.

While the cost of law school tuition continues to increase, the same cannot be said for public defender wages. In 2014, the average starting wage for prosecutors and public defenders in Ohio was $48,025, which is below the average starting wage nationally for public defenders.⁴ Ohio’s indigent defense system has been severely underfunded for over a decade and a half. As a result, many counties are unable to pay public defenders competitive wages. In fact, some counties do not have pay parity with prosecutors despite pay parity being contemplated in the Ohio Revised Code.⁵ While HB5 does not specifically address wages paid to public defenders, it will help alleviate some of the economic burden on public defenders, which will allow them to stay in the field instead of leaving public service for higher paying private jobs.

HB5 not only addresses the moral imperative of ensuring those in need without resources have a quality attorney, it is also a fiscally responsible bill. Good defense attorneys

³ Robson, Brian, 7 Ways to Figure Out if Going to Law School is Worth It, Bankrate, September 21, 2018, https://www.bankrate.com/loans/student-loans-going-to-law-school-worth-it/
⁴ When It Costs More to Pay Less, Florida Taxwatch, March 2014.
⁵ R.C. 120.40
can reduce societal costs and improve public safety. The vast majority of people in our criminal justice system have addiction and/or mental health issues. Children continue to be raised in poverty. Thorough defense attorneys can help guide clients to services that will help. They can provide guidance to children and parents. But, as the data shows, good attorneys continue to leave the defense practice because of the economic hardship of high debt and low wages. This results in increased costs in other areas of the criminal justice system, including jail and prison populations and costs.\(^6\) As Representative Plummer mentioned during sponsor testimony, a good public defender speeds up the process, saving Ohio money in the long run. HB5 will help alleviate some of that economic hardship for capable public defenders, benefiting all Ohioans by making the criminal justice system more efficient and effective.

High turnover of trained public defenders is very costly to the state. Fiscally, researchers have found the cost of staffing turnovers can “range from 50 percent of the [employee’s] annual salary to 400 percent...”\(^7\) High turnover in criminal law is even more costly to society in ways that cannot be quantified. For example, when public defenders leave their position it creates costs associated with trial preparation that is lost and must be repeated, cases needing to be covered by other public defenders who have their own overburdened caseloads, lost knowledge of the court and services in that area, cost to the office to interview and train new

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attorneys, interruptions in cases frustrating victims and witnesses, and delayed or denied justice for defendants. By alleviating some of the economic hardship for public defenders, HB5 will save Ohioans from these huge costs associated with high public defender turnover.

Public defenders made an investment in education, and they are using that investment by working to better Ohio communities. Our criminal justice system cannot function without their contribution. Law school tuition and suppressed wages due to underfunding of indigent defense have made it difficult for skilled attorneys to remain working as public defenders. HB5 will remove some of the stress of student loan debt and make it easier for public defenders to stay in their field. When talented attorneys serve as public defenders, all Ohioans reap the benefits of a criminal justice system that is more efficient, effective, and has heart.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before your committee. I am happy to answer questions at this time.

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