

## Office of the Ohio Public Defender

Timothy Young, State Public Defender

## Testimony in Support of HB699 Earned Credit Sponsors Representatives Seitz & Galonski

Chairman LaRe, Vice Chair White, Ranking Member Leland, and members of the House Criminal Justice Committee. I am Assistant Public Defender Brian Skinner. Thank you for the opportunity to provide proponent testimony regarding the portions of House Bill 699 that address earned credit on behalf of the Office of the Ohio Public Defender (OPD).

Currently, a person confined in a prison or placed in the substance use disorder treatment program generally may earn credit against the person's sentence in two ways. One way allows an inmate to earn 90 days of credit toward satisfaction of their prison term or a 10% reduction of that term, whichever is less, if he or she completes any of a list of specified activities or programs. This method is unchanged by the bill.

The other involves credit for participation in, or completion in specified circumstances, of programming in certain accredited

rehabilitative activities.<sup>1</sup> Currently, the aggregate days of credit an individual may provisionally or finally earn under this form of earned credit may not exceed 8% of the total number of days in the person's prison term. HB699 increases the amount of credit an inmate may provisionally or finally earn to a maximum grant of 15% of the total number of days of their prison term.

Earned time credits are distinct from "good time" credits, which are intended to incentivize safe and compliant behavior within correctional facilities.<sup>2</sup> Earned time credit programs incentivize and reward participation in certain rehabilitative activities by accruing credits toward a shortened sentence. The use of earned time credits as a release incentive builds upon robust research demonstrating that prison programs benefit communities.<sup>3</sup> At least 34 states have now adopted some type of earned time credit program.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> National Conference of State Legislatures, Good Time and Earned Time Policies for People in State Prisons (as established by law) December 2020. <a href="https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/Documents/cj/Final-Sentence Credit 50-State Chart 2020.pdf">https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/Documents/cj/Final-Sentence Credit 50-State Chart 2020.pdf</a>.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> R.C. 2967.193.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Alison Lawrence, National Conference of State Legislatures, Cutting Corrections Costs: Earned Time Policies for State Prisoners 2 (July 2009), https://www.ncsl.org/documents/cj/earned\_time\_report.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Lawrence, supra note; and Grant Duwe, The Use and Impact of Correctional Programming for Inmates on Preand Post- Release Outcomes, National Institute of Justice (June 2017), https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/250476.pdf.

In addition to contributing to decreases in the total correctional population, improving prison conduct, and contributing to system-wide fiscal savings, studies show that earned time credit programs provide a benefit for the community by reducing recidivism rates and improving post-release employment opportunities.<sup>5</sup>

OPD supports increasing the percentage of earned time credits as a release incentive that provides active accountability, recognizes rehabilitative progress, and contributes to both a constructive correctional culture and a safe community post-release. While proportional punishment may require a minimum amount of prison time served to satisfy what is owed for the harm to the victim, a restorative approach to justice may also allow for a portion of someone's sentence to be shortened when a prisoner can demonstrate he or she has made a concerted effort to live positively and regain society's trust. Earned time policies send a message that making amends and earning back the public's trust are a meaningful part of a just punishment.

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<sup>5</sup> Lawrence, supra note



We encourage the legislature to incentivize participation in meaningful opportunities for incarcerated men and women to participate in programming, dignifying work, and other avenues to rehabilitative progress. By providing incentives for people to gain knowledge and skills or participate in programs to treat substance use disorder, we advance human dignity, facilitate values that are consistent with a productive life in society, and increase public safety.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of the changes to earned credit in HB699.

