

Robert A. Jordan appeals the post-conviction court’s denial of his request for additional educational credit time.

We affirm.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Jordan requested educational credit time for a “High School Diploma” that he received from Cornerstone Christian Correspondence School (“CCCS”) while he was incarcerated with the Indiana Department of Correction (“DOC”). DOC denied his request. Jordan exhausted all administrative remedies, filed the instant petition for post-conviction relief, and now appeals the denial of that petition.

DISCUSSION AND DECISION

A petitioner who has been denied post-conviction relief appeals from a negative judgment and must demonstrate on appeal that the evidence unerringly and unmistakably leads to a conclusion opposite that reached by the court. Ind. Post-Conviction Rule 1; *Ivy v. State*, 861 N.E.2d 1242, 1244 (Ind. Ct. App. 2007), *trans. denied*. Jordan has exhausted his administrative remedies as required by Indiana Code section 35-50-6-3.3, which provides:

(a) In addition to any credit time a person earns under subsection (b) or section 3 of this chapter, a person earns credit time if the person:

- (1) is in credit Class I;
- (2) has demonstrated a pattern consistent with rehabilitation; and
- (3) successfully completes requirements to obtain one (1) of the following:

....

(B) A high school diploma

Jordan submitted a “High School Diploma” and a letter of congratulations from CCCS. DOC denied his request because CCCS did not require a proctored exam as required

by all DOC-approved programs and it did not require a curriculum of study comparable to an Indiana public high school as required by statute. Despite Jordan's claims, he offered no evidence to the PCR court that CCCS was accredited by any recognized education authority or that its curriculum included areas of study required by Indiana law. The burden of proof is on the prisoner to show that the standard of instruction of the school was substantially similar to those approved by DOC and that the school either provided proctors for the exams or required graduation examinations equivalent to those approved by DOC. *Glass v. Wrigley*, 899 N.E.2d 652, 654 (Ind. Ct. App. 2008), *trans. denied* (2009). Jordan argues that DOC changed his education code to show that he had a high school diploma and that Indiana State University accepted him into an occupational program conducted at the prison which requires a high school diploma or equivalency before admission. The letter of acceptance into the correction education program at Indiana State University does not reference a valid high school diploma or any other requirements. *Appellant's App.* at 83. Furthermore, even if true, the fact is irrelevant because Jordan failed to present any evidence to show that either the changing of the code or his acceptance by Indiana State University is based on DOC acceptance of his diploma from CCCS. Based on the evidence before it, the PCR court found that Jordan was not entitled to education credit for completing the program. We agree with the PCR court and conclude that it did not err when it denied Jordan's petition.

Affirmed.

CRONE, J., and BRADFORD, J., concur.