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Administrative Appeal Decision Notice

Inmate Name: Session, John

Facility: Groveland Correctional Facility
Appeal Control #: 06-052-18-B

NYSID No.

Dept. DIN#: 94B1048

Appearances: For the Board, the Appeals Unit For Appellant: Mackenzie Stutzman Esq. P.O. Box 111 Bath, New York 14810

Board Member(s) who participated in appealed from decision: Alexander, Berliner

Decision appealed from: 5/2018-Denial of discretionary release, with imposition of 24 month hold.

<u>Pleadings considered</u>: Brief on behalf of the appellant received on October 16, 2018. Statement of the Appeals Unit's Findings and Recommendation

Documents relied upon: Presentence Investigation Report, Parole Board Report, Interview Transcript, Parole Board Release Decision (Form 9026), COMPAS, TAP/Case Plan.

<u>Final Determination</u>: The undersigned have determined that the decision from which this appeal was taken be and the same is hereby

Affirmed ____ Reversed for De Novo Interview ____ Modified to _____ Commissioner

Affirmed _____ Reversed for De Novo Interview ____ Modified to ______ Commissioner ______ Affirmed ____ Reversed for De Novo Interview ____ Modified to ______

If the Final Determination is at variance with Findings and Recommendation of Appeals Unit, written reasons for the Parole Board's determination <u>must</u> be annexed hereto.

This Final Determination, the related Statement of the Appeals Unit's Findings and the separate findings of the Parole Board, if any, were mailed to the Inmate and the Inmate's Counsel, if any, on $\frac{12}{12}\frac{9}{15}\frac{66}{60}$.

Distribution: Appeals Unit – Inmate - Inmate's Counsel - Inst. Parole File - Central File P-2002(B) (5/2011)

STATEMENT OF APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

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Findings:

Counsel for the appellant has submitted a brief to serve as the perfected appeal. The brief raises only one primary issue. Appellant claims the decision is arbitrary and capricious in that the Board failed to consider and/or properly weigh the required statutory factors. Appellant contends he has a vastly improved institutional record in recent years, but the Board only looked at the instant offense/criminal history. Appellant alleges the Board ignored his rehabilitation, failed to make required findings of fact, and resentenced him.

In response, pursuant to Executive Law §259-i(2)(c), the Parole Board must consider criteria which is relevant to the specific inmate, including, but not limited to, the inmate's institutional record or criminal behavior, giving whatever emphasis they so choose to each factor. In re Garcia v. New York State Division of Parole, 239 A.D.2d 235, 657 N.Y.S.2d 415 (1st Dept. 1997); People ex rel. Herbert v. New York State Board of Parole, 97 A.D.2d 128, 468 N.Y.S.2d 881 (1st Dept. 1983). The Board is not required to give equal weight to each statutory factor. Arena v New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, 156 A.D.3d 1101, 65 N.Y.S.3d 471 (3d Dept. 2017); Mays v Stanford, 150 A.D.3d 1521, 55 N.Y.S.3d 502 (3d Dept. 2017); Marszalek v Stanford, 152 A.D.3d 773, 59 N.Y.S.3d 432 (2d Dept. 2017); Paniagua v Stanford, 153 A.D.3d 1018, 56 N.Y.S.3d 894 (3d Dept. 2017); Esquilin v New York State Board of Parole, 144 A.D.3d 846, 40 N.Y.S.3d 279 (2nd Dept. 2016); Kenefick v Sticht, 139 A.D.3d 1380, 31 N.Y.S.3d 367 (4th Dept. 2016); LeGeros v New York State Board of Parole, 139 A.D.3d 1068, 30 N.Y.S.3d 834 (2d Dept. 2016); De la Cruz v Annucci, 122 A.D.3d 1413, 997 N.Y.S.2d 872 (4th Dept. 2014); Phillips v Dennison, 41 A.D.3d 17, 834 N.Y.S.2d 121 (1st Dept. 2007). That an inmate has numerous achievements within a prison's institutional setting does not automatically entitle him to parole release. Matter of Faison v. Travis, 260 A.D.2d 866, 688 N.Y.S.2d 782 (3d Dept. 1999); Pulliam v Dennison, 38 A.D.3d 963, 832 N.Y.S.2d 304 (3d Dept. 2007). Moreover, per Executive Law §259-i(2)(c), an application for parole release shall not be granted merely as a reward for appellant's good conduct or achievements while incarcerated. Larrier v New York State Board of Parole Appeals Unit, 283 A.D.2d 700, 723 N.Y.S.2d 902, 903 (3d Dept 2001); Vasquez v State of New York Executive Department, Division of Parole, 20 A.D.3d 668, 797 N.Y.S.2d 655 (3d Dept. 2005); Wellman v Dennison, 23 A.D.3d 974, 805 N.Y.S.2d 159 (3d Dept. 2005).

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The Board is obligated to consider the inmate's prior criminal record. <u>Matter of Partee v Evans</u>, 117 A.D.3d 1258, 984 N.Y.S.2d 894 (3d Dept. 2014). The Board may put more weight on the inmate's criminal history. <u>Bello v Board of Parole</u>, 149 A.D.3d 1458, 53 N.Y.S.3d 715 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Hall v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 66 A.D.3d 1322, 886 N.Y.S.2d 835 (3d Dept. 2009); <u>Davis v Evans</u>, 105 A.D.3d 1305, 963 N.Y.S.2d 485 (3d Dept. 2013); <u>Jones v New York State Parole Board</u>, 127 A.D.3d 1327, 6 N.Y.S.3d 774 (3d Dept. 2015); <u>Wade v Stanford</u>, 148 A.D.3d 1487, 52 N.Y.S.3d 508 (3d Dept. 2017). The fact that the Board afforded greater weight to the inmate's criminal history, and not to an alleged positive institutional adjustment, does not render the denial of parole for that reason irrational or improper. <u>Matter of Ortiz v. Hammock</u>, 96 A.D.2d 735, 465 N.Y.S.2d 341 (4th Dept 1983); <u>Peo. ex rel. Yates v. Walters</u>, 111 A.D.2d 839, 490 N.Y.S.2d 573 (2d Dept. 1985); <u>Matter of Ristau v. Hammock</u>, 103 A.D.2d 944, 479 N.Y.S.2d 760 (3d Dept. 1984) <u>lv. to appeal den</u>. 63 N.Y.2d 608, 483 N.Y.S.2d 1023 (1984); <u>Torres v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 300 A.D.2d 128, 750 N.Y.S.2d 759 (1st Dept 2002); <u>Lashway v Evans</u>, 110 A.D.3d 1420, 973 N.Y.S.2d 496 (3d Dept. 2013).

The denial of parole release based upon nature of conviction and criminal history is appropriate. In the Matter of Hawkins v. Travis, 259 A.D.2d 813, 686 N.Y.S.2d 198 (3d Dept. 1999); Farid v. Russi, 217 A.D.2d 832, 629 N.Y.S.2d 821 (3d Dept. 1995); Charlemagne v New York State Division of Parole, 281 A.D.2d 669, 722 N.Y.S.2d 74, 75 (3d Dept 2001); Burress v Evans, 107 A.D.3d 1216, 967 N.Y.S.2d 486 (3d Dept. 2013); Boccadisi v Stanford, 133 A.D.3d 1169, 20 N.Y.S.3d 477 (3d Dept. 2015); Bush v Annucci, 148 A.D.3d 1392, 50 N.Y.S.3d 180 (3d Dept. 2017); Holmes v Annucci, 151 A.D.3d 1954, 57 N.Y.S.3d 857 (4th Dept. 2017).

Per Executive Law 259-i(2)(c)(A), the Board is obligated to consider the inmate's prior criminal record and the nature of the instant offenses, and the fact that such consideration resulted in a parole denial does not reflect irrationality bordering on impropriety. <u>Singh v Evans</u>, 118 A.D.3d 1209, 987 N.Y.S.2d 271 (3d Dept. 2014).

The Board may place particular emphasis upon the nature of the offense. <u>Mullins v New York</u> <u>State Board of Parole</u>, 136 A.D.3d 1141, 25 N.Y.S.3d 698 (3d Dept. 2016). The Board in its discretion properly placed greater emphasis on the present offenses, as it is not required to give equal weight to all requisite factors. <u>Wiley v State of New York Department of Corrections and</u> <u>Community Supervision</u>, 139 A.D.3d 1289, 32 N.Y.S.3d 370 (3d Dept. 2016); <u>Peralta v New York</u> <u>State Board of Parole</u>, 157 A.D.3d 1151, 69 N.Y.S.3d 885 (3d Dept. 2018).

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The consideration by the Board of prison disciplinary violations is also appropriate. <u>People ex</u> rel. Henson v Miller, 244 A.D.2d 729, 664 N.Y.S.2d 655 (3d Dept 1997), <u>leave to appeal denied</u> 91 N.Y.2d 809, 670 N.Y.S.2d 403 (1998); <u>Warburton v Department of Correctional Services</u>, 254 A.D.2d 659, 680 N.Y.S.2d 26 (3d Dept 1998), <u>appeal dismissed</u>, <u>leave to appeal denied</u> 92 N.Y.2d 1041, 685 N.Y.S.2d 416 (1999); <u>Matter of Partee v Evans</u>, 117 A.D.3d 1258, 984 N.Y.S.2d 894 (3d Dept. 2014); <u>Gonzalvo v Stanford</u>, 153 A.D.3d 1021, 56 N.Y.S.3d 896 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Paniagua</u> <u>v Stanford</u>, 153 A.D.3d 1018, 56 N.Y.S.3d 894 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Lewis v Stanford</u>, 153 A.D.3d 1478, 59 N.Y.S.3d 726 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Cobb v Stanford</u>, 153 A.D.3d 1500, 59 N.Y.S.3d 915 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Franza v Stanford</u>, 155 A.D.3d 1291, 65 N.Y.S.3d 252 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Constant v Stanford</u>, 157 A.D.3d 1175, 67 N.Y.S.3d 508 (3d Dept. 2018); <u>Robinson v New York State Board</u> <u>of Parole</u>, 162 A.D.3d 1450, 81 N.Y.S.3d 235 (3d Dept. 2018).

Several of appellant's COMPAS scores were in the negative. The COMPAS can contain negative factors that support the Board's conclusion. <u>Wade v Stanford</u>, 148 A.D.3d 1487, 52 N.Y.S.3d 508 (3d Dept. 2017).

A claim that the denial of parole release amounted to a resentencing is without merit. <u>Kalwasinski v Patterson</u>, 80 A.D.3d 1065, 915 N.Y.S.2d 715 (3d Dept. 2011) <u>lv.app.den</u>. 16 N.Y.3d 710, 922 N.Y.S.2d 273 (2011); <u>Marnell v Dennison</u>, 35 A.D.3d 995, 824 N.Y.S.2d 812 (3d Dept. 2006) <u>lv.den</u>. 8 N.Y.3d 807, 833 N.Y.S.2d 426; <u>Murray v Evans</u>, 83 A.D.3d 1320, 920 N.Y.S.2d 745 (3d Dept. 2011); <u>Gonzalez v Chair, New York State Board of Parole</u>, 72 A.D.3d 1368, 898 N.Y.S.2d 737 (3d Dept. 2010); <u>Borcsok v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 34 A.D.3d 961, 823 N.Y.S.2d 310 (3d Dept. 2006) <u>lv.den</u>. 8 N.Y.3d 803, 830 N.Y.S.2d 699. The Board was vested with discretion to determine whether release was appropriate, notwithstanding what the minimum period of incarceration which was set by the Court. <u>Cody v Dennison</u>, 33 A.D.3d 1141, 1142 (3d Dept. 2006), <u>lv.den</u>. 8 N.Y.3d 2007; <u>Burress v Dennison</u>, 37 A.D.3d 930, 829 N.Y.S.2d 283 (3d Dept. 2007).

Denial of parole is neither arbitrary nor capricious when the Parole Board relied on the factors defined by the New York statute. <u>Hodge v Griffin</u>, 2014 WL 2453333(S.D.N.Y. 2014) citing <u>Romer v Travis</u>, 2003 WL 21744079. An arbitrary action is one without sound basis in reason and without regard to the facts. Rationality is what is reviewed under an arbitrary and capricious standard. <u>Hamilton v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 119 A.D.3d 1268, 990 N.Y.S.2d 714 (3d Dept. 2014). An action is arbitrary and capricious when it is taken without sound basis in reason or regard to the facts. <u>Ward v City of Long Beach</u>, 20 N.Y.3d 1042 (2013).

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As for the required three part statutory standard, contrary to appellant's claim, the Board is not required to repeat the language of the statute verbatim. Rather, it need merely insure that sufficient facts are in the decision which comply with the standard-which it has clearly done in this case. The factors cited, which were appellant's instant offense, criminal history, prison disciplinary record, and poor COMPAS scores, show the required statutory findings were in fact made in this case. Language used in the decision which is only semantically different from the statutory language (e.g. continued incarceration serves the community standards) is permissible. James v Chairman of the New York State Division of Parole, 19 A.D.3d 857, 796 N.Y.S.2d 735 (3d Dept. 2005); Miller v New York State Division of Parole, 72 A.D.3d 690, 897 N.Y.S.2d 726 (2d Dept. 2010). Although the Board's determination could have been stated more artfully, this is insufficient to annul the decision. Ek v Travis, 20 A.D.3d 667, 798 N.Y.S.2d 199 (3d Dept 2005). The Board's failure to recite the precise statutory language of the first sentence in support of its conclusion to deny parole release does not undermine it's determination. Silvero v Dennison, 28 A.D.3d 859, 811 N.Y.S.2d 822 (3d Dept. 2006); Reed v Evans, 94 A.D.3d 1323, 942 N.Y.S.2d 387 (3d Dept. 2012); Mullins v New York State Board of Parole, 136 A.D.3d 1141, 25 N.Y.S.3d 698 (3d Dept. 2016).

Since the Board's decision was sufficiently detailed to inform the inmate of the reasons for the denial of parole, it satisfied the criteria set out in section 259-i of the Executive Law. <u>Siao-Pao v</u> <u>Dennison</u>, 11 N.Y.3d 777, 866 N.Y.S.2d 602 (Ct. App. 2008); <u>Matter of Whitehead v. Russi</u>, 201 A.D.2d 825, 607 N.Y.S.2d 751 (3d Dept. 1993); <u>Matter of Green v. New York State Division of Parole</u>, 199 A.D.2d 677, 605 N.Y.S.2d 148 (3d Dept. 1993). Moreover, the reasons stated by the Parole Board members for holding appellant are sufficient grounds to support their decision. <u>People ex rel. Yates v. Walters</u>, 111 A.D.2d 839, 490 N.Y.S.2d 573 (2d Dept. 1985); <u>Matter of Ganci v Hammock</u>, 99 A.D.2d 546, 471 N.Y.S.2d 630 (2d Dept. 1984); <u>Matter of Vuksanaj v. Hammock</u>, 93 A.D.2d 958, 463 N.Y.S.2d 61 (3d Dept. 1983); <u>Matter of Pina v. Hammock</u>, 89 A.D.2d 799, 453 N.Y.S.2d 479 (4th Dept. 1982). Since the Board's challenged decision was made in accordance with the pertinent statutory requirements, it exercised proper discretion in denying appellant early release on parole. <u>In the Matter of Hawkins v. Travis</u>, 259 A.D.2d 813, 686 N.Y.S.2d 198 (3d Dept. 1999), <u>app. dism.</u> 93 N.Y.2d 1033, 697 N.Y.S.2d 556 (1999); <u>Matter of Barrett v. New York State Division of Parole</u>, 242 A.D.2d 763, 661 N.Y.S.2d 857 (3d Dept. 1997).

Recommendation:

Accordingly, it is recommended the decision of the Board be affirmed.