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Administrative Appeal Decision Notice

Inmate Name: Adams, Jerry

Facility: Livingston Correctional Facility
Appeal Control #: 06-094-18-B

NYSID No.

Dept. DIN#: 89A7005

 Appearances:

 For the Board, the Appeals Unit

 For Appellant:
 Ann Connor Esq.

 Livingston County Public Defender

 6 Court Street

 Room 109

 Geneseo, New York 14454

Board Member(s) who participated in appealed from decision: Agostini, Crangle, Shapiro

Decision appealed from: 5/2018-Denial of discretionary release, with imposition of 21 month hold.

<u>Pleadings considered</u>: Brief on behalf of the appellant received on October 17, 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.

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

Commissioner	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 <u>1/3/1/9 66</u>.

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

STATEMENT OF APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

Inmate Name: Adams, Jerry

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Dept. DIN#: 89A7005

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<u>Findings</u>:

Counsel for the appellant has submitted a brief to serve as the perfected appeal. The brief raises the following issues: 1) appellant claims the decision is arbitrary and capricious in that the Board failed to consider and/or properly weigh the required statutory factors. 2) appellant contends he has an excellent institutional record and release plan, including positive COMPAS scores, but all the Board did was to look only at the instant offense/criminal history. 3) appellant alleges the Board punished him for his claims of innocence. 4) the decision was predetermined. 5) the decision illegally 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).

STATEMENT OF APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

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Findings: (continued from page 1)

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 can consider the opposition of the sentencing court to release on parole. <u>Delman v</u> <u>New York State Board of Parole</u>, 93 A.D.2d 888, 461 N.Y.S.2d 406, 407 (2d Dept 1983); <u>Porter v</u> <u>Alexander</u>, 63 A.D.3d 945, 881 N.Y.S.2d 157 (2d Dept. 2009).

STATEMENT OF APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

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Findings: (continued from page 2)

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).

The fact that the appellant committed the instant offense while on parole supervision is also a basis for denying parole release. <u>Berry v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 50 A.D.3d 1346, 855 N.Y.S.2d 310 (3d Dept. 2008); <u>Davis v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 114 A.D.2d 412, 494 N.Y.S.2d 136, 137 (2d Dept 1985); <u>Delman v New York State Board of Parole</u>, 93 A.D.2d 888, 461 N.Y.S.2d 406, 407 (2d Dept 1983); <u>Wilson v Board of Parole</u>, 284 A.D.2d 846, 726 N.Y.S.2d 599 (3d Dept 2001); <u>Coombs v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 25 A.D.3d 1051, 808 N.Y.S.2d 491 (3d Dept. 2006); <u>Ward v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 144 A.D.3d 1375, 40 N.Y.S.3d 803 (3d Dept. 2016).

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>, leave to appeal denied 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>Betancourt v Stanford</u>, 148 A.D.3d 1497, 49 N.Y.S.3d 315 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Bush v Annucci</u>, 148 A.D.3d 1392, 50 N.Y.S.3d 180 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Perea v Stanford</u>, 149 A.D.3d 1392, 53 N.Y.S.3d 231 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Mays v Stanford</u>, 150 A.D.3d 1521, 55 N.Y.S.3d 502 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Gonzalvo v Stanford</u>, 153 A.D.3d 1021, 56 N.Y.S.3d 896 (3d Dept. 2017); <u>Paniagua 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 of Parole</u>, 162 A.D.3d 1450, 81 N.Y.S.3d 235 (3d Dept. 2018).

Appellant was argumentative about everything, from the law to discipline to his conviction, etc. Credibility of an inmates explanation is to be made by the Board. The Board may consider the inmate's capacity to tell the truth, and how this impacts on the statutory factors. <u>Siao-Pao v</u> <u>Dennison</u>, 51 A.D.3d 105, 854 N.Y.S.2d 348 (1st Dept. 2008).

STATEMENT OF APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

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<u>Findings</u>: (continued from page 3)

Denial of parole due to a need to take more rehabilitative programming is appropriate. <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>, leave to appeal denied 92 N.Y.2d 1041, 685 N.Y.S.2d 416 (1999); <u>People ex rel. Justice v Russi</u>, 226 A.D.2d 821, 641 N.Y.S.2d 143, 144 (3d Dept 1996); <u>Odom v Henderson</u>, 57 A.D.2d 710, 395 N.Y.S.2d 533 (4th Dept 1977); <u>Connelly v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 286 A.D.2d 792, 729 N.Y.S.2d 808, 809 (3d Dept 2001), <u>appeal dismissed</u> 97 N.Y.2d 677, 738 N.Y.S.2d 291 (2001).

Appellant's need for

Appellant had several COMPAS scores 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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Findings: (continued from page 4)

There is a presumption of honesty and integrity that attaches to Judges and administrative factfinders. <u>People ex.rel. Johnson v New York State Board of Parole</u>, 180 A.D.2d 914, 580 N.Y.S.2d 957, 959 (3d Dept 1992); <u>Withrow v Larkin</u>, 421 U.S. 35, 47, 95 S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed2d 712 (1975). And, Courts presume the Parole Board follows its statutory commands and internal policies in fulfilling its obligations. <u>Garner v Jones</u>, 529 U.S. 244, 120 S.Ct. 1362, 1371, 146 L.Ed2d 236 (2000). The decision was not predetermined. <u>Dean v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 21 A.D.3d 1207, 801 N.Y.S.2d 92 (3d Dept. 2005) <u>lv. den.</u> 6 N.Y.3d 705 (2006); <u>Hakim-Zaki v New York State Division of Parole</u>, 29 A.D.3d 1190, 814 N.Y.S.2d 414 (3d Dept. 2006). There is no merit to the inmate's contention that the parole interview was improperly conducted or that he was denied a fair interview. <u>Black v New York State Board of Parole</u>, 54 A.D.3d 1076, 863 N.Y.S.2d 521 (3d Dept. 2008); <u>Rivers v Evans</u>, 119 A.D.3d 1188, 989 N.Y.S.2d 400 (3d Dept. 2014); <u>Mays v Stanford</u>, 150 A.D.3d 1521, 55 N.Y.S.3d 502 (3d Dept. 2017).

Once an individual has been convicted of a crime, it is generally not the Board's role to reevaluate a claim of innocence. <u>Matter of Silmon v Travis</u>, 95 N.Y.2d 470, 718 N.Y.S.2d 704, 708 (2000); <u>Copeland v New York State Board of Parole</u>, 154 A.D.3d 1157, 63 N.Y.S.3d 548 (3d Dept. 2017).

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.