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Administrative Appeal Decision - Ibrahim, Linda (2019-03-22)

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### STATE OF NEW YORK - BOARD OF PAROLE

## ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL DECISION NOTICE

Name:	Ibrahim, Li	nda Facility: Albion CF
NYSID:		Appeal 09-129-18 B
DIN:	16 <b>-</b> G-1107	
Appearance	ces:	Linda Ibrahim (16G1107) Albion Correctional Facility 3595 State School Road Albion, New York 14411
Decision a	appealed:	August 2018 decision, denying discretionary release and imposing a hold of 15 months.
Board Mer		Smith, Coppola.
Papers cor	nsidered:	Appellant's Brief received January 7, 2019
Appeals U	nit Review:	Statement of the Appeals Unit's Findings and Recommendation
Records re	elied upon:	Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, Parole Board Report, Interview Transcript, Parole Board Release Decision Notice (Form 9026), COMPAS instrument, Offender Case Plan.
Final Dete	rmination:	The undersigned determine that the decision appealed is hereby:
-Jan	Jankii	Affirmed Vacated, remanded for de novo interview Modified to
2	issioner	
Ji f	4	
Comm	issioner	

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 3/20/19 66.

Distribution: Appeals Unit – Appellant - Appellant's Counsel - Inst. Parole File - Central File P-2002(B) (11/2018)

### STATE OF NEW YORK – BOARD OF PAROLE

### APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

Name: Ibrahim, Linda DIN: 16-G-1107
Facility: Albion CF AC No.: 09-129-18 B

Findings: (Page 1 of 2)

Appellant challenges the August 2018 determination of the Board, denying release and imposing a 15-month hold.

Appellant raises the following issues in her brief: (1) the Board's decision did not provide sufficient weight to Appellant's programming, and release plans; and (2) the 15-month hold was excessive.

As to the first issue, discretionary release to parole is not to be granted "merely as a reward for good conduct or efficient performance of duties while confined but after considering if there is a reasonable probability that, if such inmate is released, he will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, **and** that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society **and** will not so deprecate the seriousness of his crime as to undermine respect for the law." Executive Law § 259-i(2)(c)(A) (emphasis added); <u>accord Matter of Hamilton v. New York State Div. of Parole</u>, 119 A.D.3d 1268, 990 N.Y.S.2d 714 (3d Dept. 2014). "Although these standards are no longer repeated in the [Board's] regulation, this in no way modifies the statutory mandate requiring their application." Notice of Adoption, NY Reg, Sept. 27, 2017 at 2. A conclusion that an inmate fails to satisfy **any one** of the considerations set forth in Executive Law § 259-i(2)(c)(A) is an independent basis to deny parole. <u>See, e.g., Matter of Silmon v. Travis</u>, 95 N.Y.2d 470, 477, 718 N.Y.S.2d 704, 708 (2000); <u>Matter of Robles v. Fischer</u>, 117 A.D.3d 1558, 1559, 985 N.Y.S.2d 386 (4th Dept. 2014); <u>Matter of Hamilton v. New York State Div. of Parole</u>, 119 A.D.3d 1268; <u>Matter of Phillips v. Dennison</u>, 41 A.D.3d 17, 21, 834 N.Y.S.2d 121, 124 (1st Dept. 2007).

Executive Law § 259-i(2)(c)(A) requires the Board to consider criteria which is relevant to the specific inmate, including, but not limited to, the inmate's institutional record and criminal behavior. People ex rel. Herbert v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 97 A.D.2d 128, 468 N.Y.S.2d 881 (1st Dept. 1983). While consideration of these factors is mandatory, "the ultimate decision to parole a prisoner is discretionary." Matter of Silmon v. Travis, 95 N.Y.2d 470, 477. Thus, it is well settled that the weight to be accorded the requisite factors is solely within the Board's discretion. See, e.g., Matter of Delacruz v. Annucci, 122 A.D.3d 1413, 997 N.Y.S.2d 872 (4th Dept. 2014); Matter of Hamilton, 119 A.D.3d at 1271; Matter of Garcia v. New York State Div. of Parole, 239 A.D.2d 235, 239, 657 N.Y.S.2d 415, 418 (1st Dept. 1997). The Board need not explicitly refer to each factor in its decision, nor give them equal weight. Matter of Betancourt v. Stanford, 148 A.D.3d 1497, 49 N.Y.S.3d 315 (3d Dept. 2017); Matter of LeGeros v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 139 A.D.3d 1068, 30 N.Y.S.3d 834 (2d Dept. 2016); Matter of Phillips v. Dennison, 41 A.D.3d 17. In the absence of a convincing demonstration that the Board did not consider the statutory factors, it must be presumed that the Board fulfilled its duty. Matter of Fuchino v. Herbert, 255 A.D.2d 914, 914, 680 N.Y.S.2d 389, 390 (4th Dept. 1998); Matter of McLain v. New York State Div. of Parole, 204 A.D.2d 456, 611 N.Y.S.2d 629 (2d Dept. 1994); Matter of McKee v. New York State Bd. of

### STATE OF NEW YORK – BOARD OF PAROLE

## **APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION**

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Parole, 157 A.D.2d 944, 945, 550 N.Y.S.2d 204, 205 (3d Dept. 1990); People ex rel. Herbert, 97 A.D.2d 128.

As to the second issue, the Board has discretion to hold an inmate for a period of up to 24 months. Executive Law § 259-i(2)(a) and 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 8002.3(b); Matter of Tatta v. State of N.Y., Div. of Parole, 290 A.D.2d 907, 737 N.Y.S.2d 163 (3d Dept. 2002), Iv. denied, 98 N.Y.2d 604, 746 N.Y.S.2d 278 (2002); Matter of Campbell v. Evans, 106 A.D.3d 1363, 965 N.Y.S.2d 672 (3d Dept. 2013). Therefore, the hold of 15 months was not excessive or improper.

**Recommendation:** Affirm.