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December 2020

### Administrative Appeal Decision - Myles, Maureen (2019-06-06)

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STATE OF NEW YORK – BOARD OF PAROLE

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL DECISION NOTICE

Name: Myles, Maureen Facility: Edgecombe RTF  
NYSID: [REDACTED] Appeal Control No.: 10-072-18 B  
DIN: 15-G-0948

Appearances: Maureen Myles 15G0948  
Edgecombe Correctional Facility  
611 Edgecombe Avenue  
New York, New York 10032

Decision appealed: September 2018 decision, denying discretionary release and imposing a hold of 24 months.

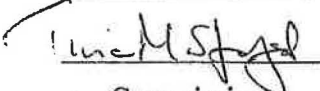
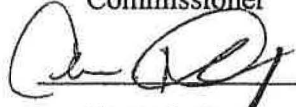
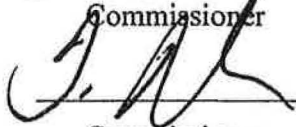
Board Member(s) who participated: Berliner, Agostini

Papers considered: Appellant’s Letter-brief received January 30, 2019

Appeals Unit Review: Statement of the Appeals Unit’s Findings and Recommendation

Records relied upon: Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, Parole Board Report, Interview Transcript, Parole Board Release Decision Notice (Form 9026), COMPAS instrument, Offender Case Plan.

Final Determination: The undersigned determine that the decision appealed is hereby:

  Affirmed  Vacated, remanded for de novo interview  Modified to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner  
  Affirmed  Vacated, remanded for de novo interview  Modified to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner  
  Affirmed  Vacated, remanded for de novo interview  Modified to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner

**If the Final Determination is at variance with Findings and Recommendation of Appeals Unit, written reasons for the Parole Board’s determination must 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 6/6/19 GG.

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**APPEALS UNIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION**

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Appellant challenges the September 2018 determination of the Board, denying release and imposing a 24-month hold. Appellant's current convictions include Grand Larceny 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree and Scheme to Defraud 1<sup>st</sup> Degree. The Pre-sentence Investigation Report calls her a professional scam artist. The appeal raises the following issues: 1) the decision is arbitrary and capricious in that the Board failed to consider and/or properly weigh the required statutory factors. Appellant claims she has an excellent institutional record and release plan, and is elderly with major medical issues. 2) appellant is innocent of the charges, which are currently on appeal. 3) the DA letter should be ignored, as the DA himself has since been indicted by the federal government. 4) the Board ignored her EEC and her COMPAS. 5) the conditions of parole are based upon false information. 6) the Board erroneously said she has an old open case. 7) the 24 month hold puts her past her CR date, and is excessive.

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). Whereas here the inmate has received an EEC, the Board may deny release to parole on a finding that there is a reasonable probability that, if such inmate is released, the inmate will not live and remain at liberty without violating the law and that his release is not compatible with the welfare of society. Correction Law § 805; Matter of Heitman v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 214 A.D.2d 673, 625 N.Y.S.2d 264 (2d Dept. 1995); Matter of Salcedo v. Ross, 183 A.D.2d 771, 771, 583 N.Y.S.2d 502, 503 (1st Dept. 1992); Matter of Walker v. Russi, 176 A.D.2d 1185, 576 N.Y.S.2d 51 (3d Dept. 1991), appeal dismissed, 79 N.Y.2d 89 7, 581 N.Y.S.2d 660 (1992). 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, 718 N.Y.S.2d 704, 708 (2000). 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, 990 N.Y.S.2d at 717; 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 may consider the fact that the inmate's crime involved a breach of trust that was devious. See Matter of Kozlowski v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 108 A.D.3d 435, 968 N.Y.S.2d 87 (1st Dept. 2013) (financial crimes by Tyco CEO), rev'g 2013 N.Y. Slip Op 30265(U), 2013 N.Y. Misc. 3d Lexis 552 (Sup. Ct. New York Co. Feb. 5, 2013); Matter of Romer v. Dennison, 24 A.D.3d 866, 868, 804 N.Y.S.2d 872 (3d Dept. 2005) (attorney theft of former clients' funds constituted "devious, manipulative and cunning acts perpetrated against vulnerable individuals" who had placed their trust in inmate), lv. denied, 6 N.Y.3d 706, 812 N.Y.S.2d 36 (2006).

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The Board may cite the failure of the inmate to acknowledge the impact of the criminal conduct on the victim. Gaito v New York State Board of Parole, 238 A.D.2d 634, 655 N.Y.S.2d 692 (3d Dept 1997); Romer v Dennison, 24 A.D.3d 866, 804 N.Y.S.2d 872 (3d Dept. 2005).

That inmate's prior criminal record and nature of offenses for which incarcerated resulted in parole denial does not reflect irrationality bordering on impropriety. Matter of Singh v. Evans, 118 A.D.3d 1209, 987 N.Y.S.2d 271 (3d Dept.), lv. denied, 24 N.Y.3d 906, 995 N.Y.S.2d 715 (2014).

The fact that the Board afforded greater weight to the inmate's criminal history, as opposed to other positive factors, does not render the denial of parole for that reason irrational or improper. Matter of Davis v. Evans, 105 A.D.3d 1305, 963 N.Y.S.2d 485 (3d Dept. 2013); Matter of Lashway v. Evans, 110 A.D.3d 1417, 1418, 974 N.Y.S.2d 164, 165 (3d Dept. 2013); Matter of McKee v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 157 A.D.2d 944, 550 N.Y.S.2d 204 (3d Dept. 1990).

The Board can give greater weight to statements made in the sentencing minutes. Williams v New York State Division of Parole, 114 A.D.3d 992, 979 N.Y.S.2d 868 (3d Dept. 2014). The Board is entitled to rely on the sentencing minutes. Platten v New York State Board of Parole, 153 A.D.3d 1509, 59 N.Y.S.3d 921 (3d Dept. 2017).

The Board may consider a district attorney's recommendation to deny parole. Matter of Applegate v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 2164 A.D.3d 996, 997, 82 N.Y.S.3d 240 (3d Dept. 2018); Matter of Porter v. Alexander, 63 A.D.3d 945, 881 N.Y.S.2d 157 (2d Dept. 2009); Matter of Walker v. Travis, 252 A.D.2d 360, 676 N.Y.S.2d 52 (1st Dept. 1998); Matter of Walker v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 218 A.D.2d 891, 630 N.Y.S.2d 417 (3d Dept. 1995); Matter of Williams v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 220 A.D.2d 753, 633 N.Y.S.2d 182 (2d Dept. 1995); Matter of Confoy v. New York State Div. of Parole, 173 A.D.2d 1014, 569 N.Y.S.2d 846, 847 (3d Dept. 1991); Matter of Lynch v. New York State Div. of Parole, 82 A.D.2d 1012, 442 N.Y.S.2d 179 (3d Dept. 1981).

Once an individual has been convicted of a crime, it is generally not the Board's role to reevaluate a claim of innocence. Matter of Silmon v Travis, 95 N.Y.2d 470, 718 N.Y.S.2d 704, 708 (2000); Copeland v New York State Board of Parole, 154 A.D.3d 1157, 63 N.Y.S.3d 548 (3d Dept. 2017). Alleged improprieties in a criminal trial are irrelevant if convicted. Grune v Board of Parole, 41 A.D.3d 1014, 838 N.Y.S.2d 694 (3d Dept. 2007). To the extent the appellant complains about the information contained within the pre-sentence report, the Board is mandated to consider it, is not empowered to correct information therein, and is entitled to rely on the information contained in the report. See, Executive Law §259-(a)-1; Executive Law §259-(1)(a); (2)(c)(A); May v New York State Division of Parole, 273 A.D.2d 667, 711 N.Y.S.2d 349 (3d Dept. 2000); Richburg v New York State Board of Parole, 284 A.D.2d 685, 726 N.Y.S.2d 299 (3d Dept. 2001); Payton v Thomas, 486 F.Supp. 64, 68 (S.D.N.Y. 1980); Baker v McCall, 543 F.Supp. 498, 501

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(S.D.N.Y. 1981), affirmed 697 F.2d 287 (2d Cir. 1982); Williams v Travis, 11 A.D.3d 788, 783 N.Y.S.2d 413 (3d Dept. 2004); Sutherland v Alexander, 64 A.D.3d 1028, 881 N.Y.S.2d 915 (3d Dept. 2009); Wisniewski v Michalski et.al., 114 A.D.3d 1188, 979 N.Y.S.2d 745 (4<sup>th</sup> Dept. 2014). The inmate is not permitted to collaterally attack the presentence report. Cox v New York State Division of Parole, 11 A.D.3d 766, 768 (3d Dept. 2004); Simmons v Travis, 15 A.D.3d 896, 788 N.Y.S.2d 752 (4<sup>th</sup> Dept. 2005). The inmate can't challenge the accuracy of information in the Pre-sentence Investigation Report, as that challenge should have been made to the original sentencing court. Manley v New York State Board of Parole, 21 A.D.3d 1209 (3d Dept. 2005) lv. den. 6 N.Y.3d 702 (2005); Champion v Dennison, 40 A.D.3d 1181, 834 N.Y.S.2d 585 (3d Dept. 2007). lv.dism. 9 N.Y.3d 913, 844 N.Y.S.2d 167. Carter v Evans, 81 A.D.3d 1031, 916 N.Y.S.2d 291 (3d Dept. 2011) lv. app. den. 16 N.Y.3d 712, 923 N.Y.S.2d 416 (2011); Vigliotti v State of New York, Executive Division of Parole, 98 A.D.3d 789, 950 N.Y.S.2d 619 (3d Dept. 2012); Wisniewski v Michalski et.al., 114 A.D.3d 1188, 979 N.Y.S.2d 745 (4<sup>th</sup> Dept. 2014); Del Rosario v Stanford, 140 A.D.3d 1515, 34 N.Y.S.3d 696 (3d Dept. 2016).

Receipt of an EEC does not preclude denial of parole. Matter of Milling v. Berbary, 31 A.D.3d 1202, 1203, 819 N.Y.S.2d 373, 374 (4th Dept.), lv. denied, 7 N.Y.3d 808, 809, 822 N.Y.S.2d 481 (2006); Matter of Romer v. Dennison, 24 A.D.3d 866, 867, 804 N.Y.S.2d 872, 873 (3d Dept. 2005); Matter of Barad v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 275 A.D.2d 856, 713 N.Y.S.2d 775, 776 (3d Dept. 2000), lv. denied, 96 N.Y.2d 702, 722 N.Y.S.2d 793 (2001). An EEC does not automatically entitle an inmate to discretionary release or eliminate consideration of the statutory factors including the instant offense. Matter of Corley v. New York State Div. of Parole, 33 A.D.3d 1142, 1143, 822 N.Y.S.2d 817, 818 (3d Dept. 2006); Matter of Pearl v. New York State Div. of Parole, 25 A.D.3d 1058, 808 N.Y.S.2d 816, 817 (3d Dept. 2006); Matter of White v. Dennison, 29 A.D.3d 1144, 814 N.Y.S.2d 393 (3d Dept. 2006). Moreover, the Board is not required to give each factor equal weight. Matter of Corley, 33 A.D.3d 1142, 1143, 822 N.Y.S.2d 817, 818; Matter of Pearl, 25 A.D.3d 1058, 808 N.Y.S.2d 816, 817. The Board may deny release to parole on a finding that there is a reasonable probability that, if such inmate is released, the inmate will not live and remain at liberty without violating the law and that his release is not compatible with the welfare of society. Correction Law § 805; Matter of Heitman v. New York State Bd. of Parole, 214 A.D.2d 673, 625 N.Y.S.2d 264 (2d Dept. 1995); Matter of Salcedo v. Ross, 183 A.D.2d 771, 771, 583 N.Y.S.2d 502, 503 (2d Dept. 1992); Matter of Walker v. Russi, 176 A.D.2d 1185, 576 N.Y.S.2d 51 (3d Dept. 1991), appeal dismissed, 79 N.Y.2d 89 7, 581 N.Y.S.2d 660 (1992).

There is no merit to Appellant's claim that a favorable COMPAS instrument gives rise to a presumption of rehabilitation and release. Since 1977, the Board has been required to apply the same three-part substantive standard. Executive Law § 259-i(2)(c)(A). The 2011 amendments require the Board to incorporate risk and needs assessment principles to "assist" in measuring an

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inmate's rehabilitation and likelihood of success upon release. Executive Law § 259-c(4). The statute thus does not clearly create a presumption of rehabilitation based on a favorable risk and needs assessment, let alone a presumption of parole release requiring the Board to provide countervailing evidence. The text of the statute therefore flatly contradicts the inmate's assertion that even uniformly low COMPAS scores create a presumption of release. See Matter of King v. Stanford, 137 A.D.3d at 1397. The COMPAS is an additional consideration that the Board must weigh along with the statutory factors for purposes of deciding whether the standards are satisfied. See Matter of Rivera v. N.Y. State Div. of Parole, 119 A.D.3d at 1108; accord Matter of Dawes v. Annucci, 122 A.D.3d at 1061. This is exactly what occurred here. Byas v Fischer, 120 A.D.3d 1586, 992 N.Y.S.2d 813 (4<sup>th</sup> Dept. 2014); Matter of Montane v Evans, 116 A.D.3d 197, 981 N.Y.S.2d 866 (3d Dept.) appeal dismissed 24 N.Y.3d 1052, 999 N.Y.S.2d 360 (2014); LeGeros v New York State Board of Parole, 139 A.D.3d 1068, 30 N.Y.S.3d 834 (2d Dept. 2016); Wiley v State of New York Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, 139 A.D.3d 1289, 32 N.Y.S.3d 370 (3d Dept. 2016).

Denial of parole is neither arbitrary nor capricious when the Parole Board relied on the factors defined by the New York statute. Hodge v Griffin, 2014 WL 2453333(S.D.N.Y. 2014) citing Romer v Travis, 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. Hamilton v New York State Division of Parole, 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. Ward v City of Long Beach, 20 N.Y.3d 1042 (2013). Denial is neither arbitrary nor capricious when the Board relies on factors defined by New York statute. Siao-Paul v. Connolly, 564 F. Supp. 2d 232, 242 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

Appellant was 62 years old when she was convicted of this crime, so any claim that senior citizen status should entitle her to release is totally baseless. As for appellant's medical issues, if she has any she is perfectly free to apply for the special medical parole status.

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 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, 468 N.Y.S.2d 881.

Per 9 N.Y.C.R.R. 8006.3, challenges to proposed conditions of parole are outside the scope of the subject matter jurisdiction of the Appeals Unit. In any event, the conditions are not based on any erroneous information.

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Nor is the Board decision based upon any erroneous information. There is no support in the record that the Board relied upon incorrect or erroneous information. Shark v New York State Division of Parole Chair, 110 A.D.3d 1134, 972 N.Y.S.2d 741 (3d Dept. 2013); Khatib v New York State Board of Parole, 118 A.D.3d 1207, 988 N.Y.S.2d 286 (3d Dept. 2014); Boccadisi v Stanford, 133 A.D.3d 1169, 20 N.Y.S.3d 477 (3d Dept. 2015); Peterson v Stanford, 151 A.D.3d 1960, 59 N.Y.S.3d 219 (4<sup>th</sup> Dept. 2017).

The Board's decision to hold an inmate for the maximum period of 24 months is within the Board's discretion and within its authority pursuant to 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), lv. denied, 98 N.Y.2d 604, 746 N.Y.S.2d 278 (2002); see also Matter of Campbell v. Evans, 106 A.D.3d 1363, 965 N.Y.S.2d 672 (3d Dept. 2013). In the absence of impropriety, the reconsideration date set by the Board will not be disturbed. Matter of Tatta v. State of N.Y., Div. of Parole, 290 A.D.2d 907, 908, 737 N.Y.S.2d 163 (3d Dept. 2002); accord Matter of Evans v. Dennison, 13 Misc. 3d 1236(A), 831 N.Y.S.2d 353 (Sup. Ct. Westchester Co. 2006) (rejecting challenge to 24-month hold). Appellant has failed to demonstrate that a hold of 24 months for discretionary release was excessive or improper.

**Recommendation:** Affirm.