



STATE OF ILLINOIS
 BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR
PRISONER REVIEW BOARD
 Craig Findley, Chairman

EN BANC MINUTE SHEET: MEETING OF May 31, 2018

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 319 E. Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on May 31, 2018 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following inmates:

C01838	Angel Soto
C15133	Charles Robinson
C64310	Amenseb B'Ne Ra

The meeting was called to order by Craig Findley.
 Roll call was taken by the Recording Secretary: Robynn Davis

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
Ms. Edith Crigler	X	
Mr. Salvador Diaz	X	
Mr. Donald Wayne Dunn	X	
Mr. Pete Fisher		X
Ms. Vonetta Harris	X	
Ms. Ellen Johnson	X	
Mr. Tom Johnson	X	
Ms. Virginia Martinez	X	
Mr. William Norton	X	
Mrs. Aurthur Mae Perkins	X	
Mr. Donald Shelton	X	
Mr. Ken Tupy	X	
Chairman Craig Findley	X	

12 Members Present

Meeting was adjourned (DS - CF). Leave.
 Submitted by: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary



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EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION— MAY 31, 2018

Inmate Name: **Angel Soto**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C01838**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 319 E. Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on May 31, 2018 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Angel Soto, IDOC #C01838.

Members present were: E. Crigler, S. Diaz, D.W. Dunn, C. Findley, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, and K. Tupy.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Member Harris provided an overview of her interview with Angel Soto. Inmate Angel Soto is 90 years of age and was convicted of Murder (100-300 years), Attempted Murder (10-20 years), and Armed Robbery (20-60 years), with all sentenced to run concurrent of each other. The institutional hearing was conducted on April 3, 2018 at Graham Correctional Center. Member Harris noted that during the hearing, Inmate Soto was very withdrawn and stated that he did not want to participate in the hearing. He refused to answer any questions about the case and his personal life. However, he did state that he had a possible host site with his sister, but due to being denied parole by the Board, he no longer has this host site, or any other potential placements and that he is not looking for a host site at this time. To date, Inmate Soto has served a total of 44 years in prison.

Member Harris relayed the statement of facts as presented with in the file. On July 24, 1972, Walter Schnoor was the owner and operator of Polls Liquors, a liquor store and bar located at 6142 North Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago. At 11:45 p.m., two masked men entered the store and announced a stick-up. Both masked individuals were armed with guns, one with a chrome-plated revolver and the other with a blue-steel automatic. Inmate Soto was one of the armed, masked men. One of the robbers remained in front of the bar, holding the victims at gun-point, while the other leapt over the counter, pushed aside Mr. Schnoor, and removed \$150 from the cash drawer. As the robbers were leaving the scene, one of them pulled the slide back on his gun, which caused a live shell to be ejected onto the floor. He then aimed his gun at the victims and fired two shots. Walter Schnoor was shot in the stomach and Thaddeus Zurkowski was shot in the back. Both men then fled the scene. A motorcyclist had stopped at the corner and saw the two men running out of the tavern. He saw that one man, wearing a stocking mask, was carrying a metal tray and the other unmasked man was carrying a gun. The motorcyclist watched as both men fled into the alley.

Member Harris noted that the two shooting victims were transported to Resurrection Hospital. On July 25, 1972, Mr. Zurkowski died, survived by a wife and children. Mr. Schnoor



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was fortunate enough to survive, after three major operations. On July 26, 1972, the police responded to a call of a man shooting a gun. As the police arrived at the scene, two girls met the police and explained what happened. The girls pointed out Inmate Soto as the man who had fired the gun. He was placed under arrest and his weapon was recovered by police, inventoried, and sent to the crime lab. The bullets recovered from the tavern and the bodies of both victims matched the bullets fired from Inmate Soto's gun, as determined by the crime lab.

Member Harris advised that Angel Soto chose to have a trial by jury and was found guilty of Murder, Armed Robbery, Attempted Murder, and Aggravated Battery. He was sentenced on January 24, 1974. Angel Soto appealed the judgement and sentence, which the Court affirmed in part and reversed and vacated in part. The judgement affirmed the convictions for the charges of Murder, Attempted Murder, and Armed Robbery. The Appellate Court then reversed the two convictions for the charges of Aggravated Battery due to the fact that the other three convictions arose from the same course of conduct, namely the shooting of the victim with a single bullet. Inmate Soto filed a pro se post-conviction, which was dismissed. On April 22, 1982, he also filed a habeas corpus relief pertaining to constitutional deprivation. The Court denied the claim that Inmate Soto had been denied effective counsel.

Member Harris provided a list of Inmate Soto's criminal history. In July of 1967, he was convicted of Theft and received one year of supervision. In May 1967, he was charged with Armed Robbery in which the charge was reduced to Theft and he was sentenced to one year in Vandalia Correctional Center. In July of 1969 he was found guilty of Unlawful Use of a Weapon and served fifteen days in county jail. On February 21, 1970, he was convicted of Unlawful Use of a Weapon and received one-year probation. On February 28, 1970, he was charged with Grand Theft, but the charge was dismissed by the courts. In March of 1970, he was arrested for Battery, but the charge was dismissed. In April of 1971, he was arrested for Murder, but no further information could be found on the charge or the outcome of the case. In September of 1971, he was charged with Indecent Liberties with a child, however, those charges were SOL'd. In October of 1971, he was arrested for Burglary, but the charge was dismissed. In July of 1972, he was charged with Aggravated Assault, Battery, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon, all charges were non-suited. Finally, in August of 1972, he was charged with Armed Robbery, but the case was dismissed.

In a review of Angel Soto's institutional adjustment, Member Harris found that since 2002, he has received thirteen tickets, six major and seven minor. His most recent ticket was on October 14, 2014 for Contraband and Unauthorized Property. She also noted that Angel Soto's education was found to be at the Fifth Grade Level. She advised that his Spin Assessment was overall low.

Member Harris reviewed his past votes, noting that he in 2017 he received four votes, in 2016 he received five votes, in 2015 he received no votes, and in 2013 he received no votes and a 2-year set.

Member Diaz requested to know who voted for Angel Soto in 2017. Member Harris advised that herself, Member Crigler, Member Shelton, and Chairman Findley had voted for Angel Soto in 2017. In 2016, he received votes from Member Crigler, Member Shelton, Member Duncan, Member Jones, and Chairman Findley.



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Member Harris advised that based upon the length of time that Angel Soto has been incarcerated, he will need a great deal of assistance as he transitions back into society. Placement at a structured halfway house environment would be most beneficial, so that he could receive supportive programs and services to cope with depression, anger, and substance abuse issues.

Member T. Johnson requested to know if Angel Soto is not seeing any hope, noting that he received four votes last year. Member Harris advised that he has been denied so many times by the Board that he has lost all his host sites and has no hope for release.

Member Shelton commented that prior to his interview of Angel Soto, he had not been interviewed by the Board for a long time. He had originally stated that he did not want to talk. However, the next month, Member Shelton advised that he called Angel Soto back down and told him that he really had nothing to lose in having a conversation with him. Angel Soto agreed to the interview and by the end of the conversation Member Shelton said that he was left with the impression that Angel Soto was doing well within the institution and did mean to disrespect the Board by not speaking with them. Member Shelton advised that he then spoke with 4-6 correctional staff members regarding Angel Soto and found that they all had positive things to say about him. Member Shelton was informed that Angel Soto does what he is told to do by the correctional officers without argument and without expecting something in return for following instructions. Member Shelton has a positive view of Angel Soto and that is why he voted in the past for his release. Member Shelton commented that Angel Soto doesn't think that he deserves to be released, and in Member Shelton's opinion, that means that Angel Soto is very close to rehabilitation.

Chairman Findley seconded the notion that Angel Soto had simply given up hope and that he was not trying to be disrespectful to the Board.

Member Shelton requested to know what his latest ticket was for. Member Harris advised it was for denying housing, as Angel Soto had wanted to be transferred to Graham Correctional Center.

Member Crigler requested to know if his criminal history was only violent crimes. Member Harris stated that it was not, he various charges ranging from Indecent Liberties with a Child, Theft, Weapons, Battery, Aggravated Assault, and potentially Murder.

Member E. Johnson stated that the presentation noted that he had a fifth-grade education and she requested to know if had completed his GED or any education while in prison. Member Harris commented that the file noted that he only has a fifth-grade education and she was unable to interview him, this was one of her questions for him that remains unanswered.

Member Tupy requested to know if he would be deported upon release as he was born in Puerto Rico. Member Harris advised that he would not be deported as he is a United States citizen.



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Member Martinez advised that she took the protests for this case at the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. She noted that victim's family members continue to come to the hearings and to send letters every year. They continue to feel the impact of the crime and that they are opposed to parole. Member Martinez also noted that the Cook County State's Attorney also strongly opposes parole for Angel Soto.

Member Norton stated that it is hard for him to support parole for Angel Soto as he has no host-site. He noted that it is possible that Angel Soto may need a psychological evaluation completed on him, given that he has received votes in the past two years, but is not wanting to talk to the Board. Member Norton also noted that the number of protests would affect his vote.

Member Harris referred back to his Spin Assessment and quoted from the report, "Aggression is not a presenting problem at this point as he does not get into altercations, he does however prefer to be around those who are either white or Puerto-Rican".

Member Diaz commented that he gives little credibility to the Spin Assessments as they continually contradict themselves and the fact that the Spin Assessment is based upon the past committing-offense which happened over 40 years ago. For him, the Spin is a non-entity. Member Diaz noted that there are too many questions with this case, at this time and he cannot support parole. However, he believes Angel Soto should continue to be given the opportunity to present himself better to the board and to receive a current psychological evaluation.

Member Crigler stated that when there is no hope for an inmate, there is no future for him as well. If the Board helps him to understand that there is hop for parole it will help him find a host site.

Jeff Allen, spoke on behalf of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. He advised that before this murder, Angel Soto's criminal history shows that he was continually armed and getting charged with crimes. He noted that Angel Soto seemed unfazed by the crime for which he is serving this sentence, as he was out shooting his gun two days later, as if nothing happened. Mr. Allen notes that he agrees with the Spin and recommends that parole be denied.

Member Harris advised that if Angel Soto does not receive an Interstate Compact transfer to his sister's home that he needs to be placed within a structured placement or halfway house to provide him with the property tools to succeed.

Motion to grant parole (VH-CF). Motion prevails by a vote of 7 to 5. Members voting in favor of the motion are: Ms. Crigler, Mr. Dunn, Ms. Harris, Ms. Martinez, Ms. Perkins Mr. Shelton, and Chairman Findley.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."



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EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION— MAY 31, 2018

Inmate Name: **Charles Robinson**

IDOC Number & Institution: **C15133**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 319 E. Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on May 31, 2018 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Charles Robinson, IDOC #C15133.

Members present were: E. Crigler, S. Diaz, D.W. Dunn, C. Findley, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, and K. Tupy.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Member Martinez presented information surrounding the interview of Inmate Charles Robinson. She advised that he is currently in C-grade, maximum security, and considered high escape risk. He is housed in the Psychiatric Unit at Dixon. His projected discharge date is May 30, 2027.

Member Martinez reviewed the facts surrounding the current case. Inmate Robinson was sentenced in 1975 to 8 to 24 years on attempt murder and a concurrent 3 to 10-year sentence for aggravated battery. The attempt murder of Henry Kelly occurred in 1972 when Inmate Robinson confronted Kelly while Mr. Kelly was moving from an apartment managed by Inmate Robinson. An argument ensued regarding non-payment of back rent according to the statement of facts. Inmate Robinson contends that the dispute was not about money but removal of appliances from the apartment that belonged to the owner not the tenant. In any case, during the argument, Inmate Robinson produced a gun after seeing a shiny object in the victim's hand and shot Kelly five times. A jury found Inmate Robinson guilty of attempt murder and aggravated battery.

Member Martinez relayed the criminal history for Inmate Robinson. Prior to the commission of those crimes, Inmate Robinson has a list of priors starting at age 18. In 1966, he was convicted of criminal trespass and sentenced to 4 months in the House of Corrections. In 1969, a bond forfeiture warrant was issued on an arrest for grand theft auto. A month later, he was convicted of battery and sentenced to 10 days in the House of Corrections. Less than two months later, he pled guilty to auto theft and sentenced to 3 years' probation after several months in county jail. In 1970, a bond forfeiture warrant was issued for UUW. A few months later, another bond forfeiture was issued for another UUW. In 1974, he received a \$200 fine for criminal trespass to vehicle. Member Martinez noted that there were several other arrests that did not lead to convictions or for which there is no further information as well as a prior violation of parole.

Member Martinez stated that it was of great concern that Inmate Robinson has received five violent felony convictions and one misdemeanor since being incarcerated. In 1977, Inmate



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Robinson was convicted of aggravated battery/great bodily harm for stabbing inmate Clifton Sheppard in the back with a knife at Pontiac Correctional Center. He plead guilty and received 1-3 years in the penitentiary. In 1978, he was convicted of misdemeanor aggravated assault and sentenced to 364 days in Marion County jail. In 1979, he was sentenced to seven years for aggravated battery/great bodily harm along with a 10-year sentence for escape of felon from a penal institution. These occurred in Marion, County.

He was sentenced in Randolph County, 79CF38, to 14 years in IDOC, for aggravated battery and armed violence for hitting Lieutenant Tom Bowles in the arm and shoulder with a brass fire hose nozzle. Also, in Randolph County, he was charged in 1995 and convicted of aggravated battery/great bodily harm for throwing hot liquid injuring Corrections Officer Walter Moreland in the neck, arm and upper body. He was sentenced to five years IDOC.

He was convicted in 2000 in Alexander County for Aggravated Battery for throwing feces at Lieutenant Harold Crippen and sentenced to two years IDOC. All of these sentences run consecutively, having occurred while incarcerated.

Member Martinez reviewed Inmate Robinson's institutional adjustment, finding that Inmate Robinson is currently on C-Grade Maximum Security and High Escape Risk. He is housed in the Psychiatric Unit at Dixon. He has never held a job nor attended school during his incarceration. In addition to the staff assaults that lead to the convictions, he has received 163 major tickets. Since arriving in Dixon in April 2017, he has received 2 tickets for threatening staff and another one for failing to submit to a medical/forensic test.

Member Martinez provide details of the parole plan laid out by Inmate Robinson. She advised that the counselor indicates that there is currently a site under investigation with a friend named Dorine Stevens and, if disapproved, the inmate will go to a Halfway House. Inmate Robinson stated that he believes the only thing holding him back from parole is not having a half-way house to go to. He says he gave field services the number of one place and the police went and threatened Reverend Dorine Stevens that they would close her down. That happened a month or two ago. Faith to Freedom, Reverend Stevens program, has been closed down. The website states that a new location is coming soon. Inmate Robinson says he gave Field Services the name of another half-way house and that it is under investigation but parole agent hasn't gotten back to Field Services.

She also noted that Inmate Robinson wants to finish getting his pilot's license, which he had started before being incarcerated and get 300 acres somewhere.

In a review of Inmate Robinson's health, Member Martinez advised that he stated that IDOC won't give him proper medical attention. He is taking psychiatric medication but he doesn't know what. He says he is forced to take it to discredit allegations. He also has scoliosis of the spine and needs special shoes which IDOC refuses to give him.

Member Martinez commented that Inmate Robinson was surprisingly calm when she interviewed him. She noted that the month before he had gotten loud and angry after finding out



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that his attorney had asked for a continuance and that he would not be interviewed. In April, she advised that she had asked him to sign a waiver of his right to have his attorney present and he did. During the interview, he wanted to make sure that the board knew that the argument with the tenant was not about money but over the destruction of the rental property, broken windows and sinks. The victim was in the process of taking a stove out of the apartment that belonged to the owner. He said the police refused to put the damages in their report because the victim worked for the city. He made no statements indicating any remorse.

Member Martinez relayed that Inmate Robinson said he has not been able to participate in any activities during his incarceration. He justifies his actions by pointing to perceived or actual harm to him. He believes people in positions of authority are lying, stealing, harming him through medications/chemicals. He thinks the only thing preventing his parole now is lack of a host site, for which he blames others. She notes that a psychiatric report, dated two years ago, has described Inmate Robinson as exhibiting delusional persecutory delusions and irritability. He does not meet the criteria for civil commitment according to the psychiatrist. He clearly becomes agitated and aggressive if he disagrees with decisions being made. Since he was heard by the board in 2017, he received another major ticket for threatening a Corrections Officer.

Member Martinez stated that Inmate Robinson's continued threats and history of violence indicate that he is not likely to conform to reasonable conditions of parole. Additionally, he does not have a viable parole plan.

Member T. Johnson requested to know when Charles Robinson would discharge. Member Martinez advised that he discharges in 2027.

Chairman Findley requested to know if Charles Robinson was coming off of a set. Member Martinez advised that he did not receive a set last time.

Member Diaz advised that he is an interesting man with lots of problems. He was hoping that an attorney would advocate for him and work with him.

Member Shelton requested to know what happened to the attorney who was supposed to represent him this time. Member Martinez advised that his attorney had originally asked to continue his case for 3 months, as she was out of the country and wanted time to review his file. Member Martinez stated that when she met with Charles Robinson to have him sign the Request for Continuance, he became upset and stated that he was not informed by his attorney that his case was being continued and refused to wait to have his case heard.

Member Diaz noted that originally Charles Robinson was only sentenced to a total of 24 years, but he has now been locked up 40 years due to his additional charges inside of prison. He noted that Charles Robinson is his own worst enemy and his aggression does nothing to help him.

Chairman Findley advised that if Charles Robinson is paroled to a Mental Health facility that it does not necessarily mean that he will remain there, as he would be able to leave.



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Jeff Allen, spoke on behalf of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. He stated that due to Charles Robinson's history, mental health issues, and continued threats to correctional staff and women, that he recommends that parole be denied.

Motion to deny parole (VM-DS). Motion prevail by a vote of 12 to 0. Leave.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm."



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EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION— MAY 31, 2018

Inmate Name: **Amenseb B'Ne Ra** (Larry Fulton) IDOC Number & Institution: **C64310**

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 319 E. Madison, Suite A, Springfield, Illinois, on May 31, 2018 at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Amenseb B'Ne Ra, IDOC #C64310.

Members present were: E. Crigler, S. Diaz, D.W. Dunn, C. Findley, V. Harris, E. Johnson, T. Johnson, V. Martinez, W. Norton, A.M. Perkins, D. Shelton, and K. Tupy.

Other(s) present: Robynn Davis, Recording Secretary

Member Martinez presented Amenseb B'Ne Ra's case to the Board. Inmate B'Ne Ra has been at Stateville Correctional Center since March 11, 2009 is in the general population, in A grade and classified as Maximum-security level, Moderate escape risk and Low aggression level. His projected discharge date is September 23, 2120. She advised that Inmate B'Ne Ra continues to refuse to be interviewed by a single member of the Board and believes he cannot get a fair *en banc* hearing unless he is present.

Member Martinez relayed that the statement of facts from the State's Attorney's letter indicated that on March 19, 1975, the victim Bernard DiMeo, who worked for the Gunthrop-Warren Corporation, left his office and went to Hartford Place Bank to cash checks for his fellow employees. Mr. DiMeo had been cashing paychecks for employees each Wednesday for the previous two years. As Mr. DiMeo left the building he met Mr. Thomas Dolce, who accompanied him to the bank. Mr. DiMeo cashed the checks and put the money, which was approximately \$5,500 in coins and currency, in a blue envelope. Both Mr. DiMeo and Mr. Dolce returned to the office and got on the elevator, exiting on the second floor. As Mr. DiMeo stepped off the elevator, Inmate Fulton, who was armed with a loaded handgun, confronted Mr. DiMeo. Inmate Fulton put his hand on Mr. DiMeo's chest and said, "I'll take that." Inmate Fulton grabbed the blue envelope from underneath Mr. DiMeo's arm and the victim's arm came up and hit the inmate's hand, which held the gun. The inmate fired the gun and shot Mr. DiMeo in the right forearm. Mr. Dolce stated "what's happening" and Inmate Fulton turned and fired five shots at Mr. Dolce, striking him twice, once in the upper left abdomen and another in right chest, causing his death. Inmate Fulton then fled to a waiting 1968 Green Oldsmobile Cutlass. At the trial, it was established that an employee of Gunthrop-Warren Corporation, Donald Howard, and Inmate Fulton, knew each other. Donald Howard had told Inmate Fulton about Mr. DiMeo's routine of cashing the checks.

On April 17, 1975, the police set up surveillance at the home of Donald Howard. They observed the 1968 Oldsmobile Cutlass arrive and then followed the car. Larry Fulton was the driver of the Cutlass. The car was stopped and Inmate Fulton, now known as Amenseb B'Ne Ra, was arrested. He initially denied any knowledge of the crime. He then claimed that he had loaned the car to Donald Howard the day of the crime. Inmate Fulton subsequently gave a written



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statement admitting to driving the car to the scene and dropping off two men at the scene, at the request of Donald Howard, who told him that the men needed a ride to band practice. He stated the men asked him to wait and 15 to 20 minutes later these two men came back. He stated that both men had pistols and one had a torn bag. Inmate Fulton stated that he dropped the men off and never saw them again. Mr. DiMeo subsequently positively identified Inmate Fulton, in a line up. Member Martinez noted that Inmate Fulton had a pending robbery case at the time of the offense.

Member Martinez stated that Inmate B'Ne Ra chose to have a trial by jury. He was found guilty of the murder of Thomas Dolce, the attempted murder of Bernard DiMeo, the aggravated battery of Mr. DiMeo, and the armed robbery. He was sentenced on December 17, 1976 to 100 to 300 years for murder, 25 to 100 years for attempt murder, and 10 to 40 years for armed robbery, to be served concurrently. The aggravated battery conviction was merged into the attempt murder conviction.

She advised that Inmate B'Ne Ra appealed his convictions. The murder and armed robbery convictions were affirmed and the attempted murder conviction was reversed on the basis of erroneous jury instructions. The Appellate Court reinstated the aggravated battery conviction and remanded the case for resentencing. On remand Inmate B'Ne Ra elected to be sentenced under the determinate sentencing law that had been enacted and was sentenced to a term of 5 years in IDOC. The sentence of aggravated battery has since discharged. Inmate B'Ne Ra filed a petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, which was denied. Inmate B'Ne Ra then filed an appeal from that denial to the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which affirmed the denial of Inmate B'Ne Ra's petition. Inmate B'Ne Ra filed a petition for Habeas Corpus in 2007 alleging that on remand for sentencing on the sole count of aggravated battery, he was entitled to elect to have all his offenses resentenced under the determinate sentencing system. The trial court dismissed the petition. Inmate Fulton appealed. The Public Defender who represented him on appeal filed a motion for leave to withdraw indicating that there were no issues of merit warranting argument on appeal. The appellate court granted the Public Defender leave to withdraw also finding no issue of arguable merit. The petition filed for executive clemency in April 1986 and April 2004, both were denied. He filed a third clemency petition which was denied last year (April 19, 2017) by Governor Rauner.

Member Martinez noted that Inmate B'Ne Ra has had several arrests using various aliases and convictions starting in 1969. In 1969, he was convicted of Armed Robbery and sentenced to 3 years' probation, with the first six months being served at Vandalia Correctional Center. In 1971, he pled guilty to Battery and was fined a total of \$255. A few months later in the same year, he was charged with Grand Theft, which was reduced to Tampering and he received a \$25 fine. In 1973, Inmate B'Ne Ra was charged with Robbery, with the conviction occurring in January of 1974. He received a sentence of 1 year, 1 day, with credit for time served. In 1974, he was charged with Disorderly Conduct for which he received an ex-parte judgement and a fine of \$25. Member Martinez also commented that Inmate B'Ne Ra had two additional arrests, but the charges were dismissed.



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Member Martinez reviewed the institutional adjustment of Inmate B'Ne Ra. She advised that he has not received a disciplinary report since April 2015 and has not been placed in segregation since 2010. She noted that he has had a total of 29 major tickets since 1998. He does not currently have a work assignment but participates in the Creative Arts program and has taken advantage of other educational opportunities.

Member Martinez advised that according to his counselor, Inmate B'Ne Ra is planning to live with his mother to help care for her and beyond that he wants to work as a counselor in a re-entry program and live in a senior community. He told his counselor that he had a consultant position lined up.

Member Martinez stated that Inmate B'Ne Ra refused to discuss anything about this case or his plans. He solely focused on his request to appear before the full board, stating he cannot have a fair hearing unless he is present before the full board. After reviewing the facts surrounding the offense that led to Inmate Amenseb B'Ne Ra's conviction of murder, attempted murder, robbery and aggravated battery, an in-depth analysis of the case file including his criminal history, his institutional adjustment, counselor's overview and his continued failure to speak with a member of the PRB, she believes that to parole inmate B'Ne Ra would deprecate the seriousness of his offenses and would promote disrespect for the law.

Member Shelton requested to know if anyone presently serving on the Board has actually interviewed Amenseb B'Ne Ra/Larry Fulton. Member Shelton inquired as to why does he want to appear before the full board. Member T. Johnson advised that he and a couple other members have spoken with him. Member T. Johnson noted that he has made many requests over the years to meet with the full Board in person. He has petitioned and wants to come to the Springfield Office for en banc.

Member Tupy noted that he strongly believes that this is the only way in which he will receive a fair hearing, as noted within the rational submitted on this case last year.

Member Perkins requested to know his current age. Member Martinez advised that he is 67 years of age.

Jeff Allen, spoke on behalf of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. He noted that while Amenseb B'Ne Ra has not received any tickets since 2015, he has received over 150 tickets in total, many for drugs and even for having a razor in his cell. Mr. Allen stated that he would be a menace to society, specifically citing his mental health issues noting his erratic behavior and anti-social disorder.

Member Shelton requested to know where Mr. Allen came up with the mental health information. Jeff Allen advised that it was noted within the Cook County State's Attorney opposition letter and believes that it was pulled from past Board assessment of Inmate B'Ne Ra.

Member Shelton requested to know if a Spin Assessment was completed on this case. Member Martinez advised that he was found to be overall high risk. The assessment found that



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he feels as though he is above the law and that he is unable to express his needs and feelings in a conducive manner.

Motion to deny parole (VM-DS). Motion prevail by a vote of 12 to 0. Leave.

“The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm.”