



STATE OF ILLINOIS
 JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR
PRISONER REVIEW BOARD

Donald Shelton, Chair

EN BANC MINUTE SHEET
OPEN SESSION— May 25, 2023

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on May 25, 2023, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for the following individuals in custody:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| C91336 | Allen, Earl * |
| C80186 | Carrasquillo, Ronnie * |

The meeting was called to order by Donald Shelton, Chair.
 Roll call was taken by Recording Secretary Alexandria Bryan.

| <u>MEMBER</u> | <u>PRESENT</u> | <u>ABSENT</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Jared Bohland | X | |
| Mr. Matthew Coates | X | |
| Ms. Julie Globokar | X | |
| Ms. Darryldean Goff | | X |
| Mr. Jeffrey Grubbs | X | |
| Mr. Rodger Heaton | X | |
| Ms. LeAnn Miller | X | |
| Mr. Donald Shelton, Chair | X | |
| Ms. Robin Shoffner | X | |
| Ms. Carmen Terrones | X | |
| Ms. Krystal Tison | | X |
| Mr. Kenneth Tupy | X | |

10 Members Present

2 Members Absent

The Board heard the cases of Ronnie Carrasquillo C80186 and Earl Allen C91336 as detailed in the individual case minutes.

Minutes from March 30, 2023, for approval: (RS-LM)

Open Executive Session: (DS-LM)

Closed Executive Session: (LM-KT)

Meeting was adjourned by (DS-CT) Leave.



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***EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET**
OPEN SESSION— May 25, 2023

Individual in custody's Name: Earl Allen

IDOC Number: C91336

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on May 25, 2023, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Earl Allen C91336.

Members present were Mr. Bohland, Mr. Coates, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Grubbs, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Mr. Shelton, Chair.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

On April 5th, 2023, Mr. Earl Allen, C91336, was interviewed by Board Member, Mr. Matthew Coates via Webex at Joliet Treatment Center. Mr. Earl Allen represented himself without an attorney present and his interview began at 9:21am and ended at 10:43am.

Mr. Earl Allen was put together with a blue jacket with a beanie hat and prepared for the interview. Mr. Earl Allen's demeanor was polite, and he communicated clearly without issue for the duration of our interview. Mr. Earl Allen at times throughout the interview would divert his answers to something else unrelated to my question. I then would redirect him back to my question, which he then would answer directly. I believe this was a result of me phrasing the questions in a way Mr. Earl Allen didn't quite understand and/or I felt he just had a lot he wanted to say and wanted to be sure he said it. When I would rephrase some questions for clarity, he then would provide direct answers and was a productive communicator.

Mr. Earl Allen is currently 69 years old and was incarcerated for 41 years. Mr. Earl Allen was found guilty of the murder of his girlfriend, Ms. Geraldine Hubbard, and her 16-year-old brother, Mr. Willie "Main" Hubbard. Mr. Earl Allen was convicted of 2 counts of Murder and sentenced on May 3rd, 1978, to serve 100-300 years.

Mr. Earl Allen arrived at his most recent facility Dixon C.C. on May 6th, 2006, and he remained at Dixon until parole was granted on March 2nd, 2021, as a result of a unanimous vote by our board on February 26th, 2021. He was returned to prison on January 24th, 2022, on a parole violation.



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STATEMENT OF FACTS

In January 1978, Mr. Earl Allen was living with girlfriend Ms. Geraldine Hubbard and had been for about one year. During the evening of January 9th, 1978, there were a number of people at Mr. Earl Allen's apartment, including Mr. Willie Hubbard. At some point in the evening, Mr. Earl Allen slapped Mr. Willie Hubbard in the face, claiming that Willie owed him \$70 or \$75 dollars.

Mr. Willie Hubbard began crying and denied having Mr. Earl Allen's money. When Ms. Geraldine Hubbard returned home, Willie was crying and saying that he did not have the money. Mr. Earl Allen said to Ms. Geraldine Hubbard that someone had taken his money; Ms. Geraldine Hubbard replied that it could not have been her brother. She then called the police. Officer Newton responded to the call and saw Willie crying while Mr. Earl Allen appeared upset, saying that Willie owed him money.

Officer Newton ordered Mr. Earl Allen to gather his belongings and leave the apartment, which he did. On January 10th, 1978, Mr. Earl Allen returned to Ms. Geraldine Hubbard's apartment. Willie was there, lying on the couch. Mr. Earl Allen went into the bedroom with Ms. Geraldine Hubbard and shot her in the head. He then walked over to Willie who was still lying on the couch and shot him twice in the head.

Willie died shortly after he was shot. His body was transported to Cook County Hospital where he was produced dead on arrival. Ms. Geraldine Hubbard was found lying on her side on the floor, approximately five or six inches from the door. She was transported to Cook County Hospital where she survived for four more days before passing away on January 14th, 1978.

At the scene, Ms. Geraldine Hubbard was able to speak and told Chicago Police officer "Earl Allen did it." Another witness on the scene, Mr. Calvin Carter, asked Ms. Geraldine Hubbard, who did it and she replied, "Earl Allen shot me and Main." Another witness testified that she saw Mr. Earl Allen standing outside apartment 709 loading bullets into his gun, a witness also observed Mr. Earl Allen run up to the 16th floor where another one of his girlfriends lived. Police went to that apartment and placed Mr. Earl Allen under arrest. A jury trial proceeded after, and a jury found him guilty of both murders.

STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE

In his interview, Mr. Earl Allen admitted to committing the murders. He stated it occurred on the 9th, not the 10th. He explained he shot Ms. Geraldine Hubbard first, then he came out of the bedroom and shot Willie second. Two over the eye for him, and once in the back of her head. When I asked him what caused him to shoot them, Mr. Earl Allen explained he thought Ms. Geraldine Hubbard and Willie were going to kill him. He explained that Ms. Geraldine Hubbard mentioned to her brother Willie and as he was leaving per the request of the police officer, he heard Ms. Geraldine Hubbard say, if he comes back, shoot him. He explained he went back in the apartment to look for the gun and bullets before they could shoot him with it. It was then when he found the gun in the apartment and shot them with it. Mr. Earl Allen explained he felt it was kill or be killed. He said they had the right man, but the stories presented in the trial weren't factual and many lies were told. Mr. Earl Allen explained it wasn't premeditated.

Mr. Earl Allen stated he does feel remorse and he has to remember what he did until the day he dies. He



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stated he cries out at times for the pain and sorrow he feels in his heart. He hopes the victims' families has been able to have some closure, and he has sought closure himself.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

According to the Cook County State's Attorney's previous Statement of Facts, Mr. Earl Allen has a long history of arrests. He was 24 years old at the time of the murders and already been arrested 39 times. He had several convictions, including two for Battery. He also had a pending Armed Robbery case at the time of the murders.

Mr. Earl Allen was no stranger to the criminal justice system when he committed the murders of Ms. Geraldine Hubbard and Mr. Willie Hubbard. In those 39 arrests, Mr. Earl Allen had 7 convictions. In nine of the arrests, he failed to appear in court, and a bench warrant was issued for him.

On July 14th, 1971, he was convicted of theft and was sentenced to 1 year of probation and restitution. On September 15th, 1972, he was convicted of Petty Theft and sentenced to 30 days in the house of corrections. On May 16th, 1973, he was convicted on a weapons charge and was sentenced to a \$200 fine.

On November 19th, 1974, he was convicted of theft and sentenced to 1 year of probation. On November 12th, 1976, he was convicted of Battery and sentenced to 5 days in the house of corrections. On March 7th, 1977, he was convicted of Battery and sentenced to 30 days in Cook County Jail.

OPPOSITION TO PAROLE RELEASE

The latest Cook County State's Attorney letter from was from November of 2020, which provided lengthy and detailed Statement of Facts and opposed the granting of parole on the basis that they felt Mr. Earl Allen would not be able to conform to reasonable conditions of parole in taking his medication regularly due to his history of refusing his medication. The state's attorney felt he needed to have a stronger parole plan and demonstrate an ability to remain stable for longer periods of time.

INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

The beginning of Mr. Earl Allen's incarceration was filled with poor conduct, irrational behavior and a consistent disregard for rules and social order. Mr. Earl Allen had at least 290 disciplinary tickets over the course of his incarceration. He has gone extended periods of time without any noted tickets, then multiple subsequent tickets. He has no recorded tickets in 2004, 2010, and 2011. He received 4 tickets in the year 2000, 48 in 2001 and one in 2002.

His institutional adjustment has had large variations from no tickets in a year to up to 48 in one year. His latest two tickets were in May of 2019 for fighting, and July 2019 for unauthorized movement and for disobeying a direct order.

Mr. Earl Allen arrived at Dixon Correctional Center on May 30th, 2006. He remained at Dixon C.C. until paroled as a result of board hearing on February 26th, 2021. He was returned to Dixon C.C. on



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1/24/22 on a parole violation. Mr. Earl Allen is currently on A grade, minimum security, and a low escape risk.

Mr. Earl Allen states that he has 9 children and is in contact with 4 of them, as well as his brother Wendell. He maintains regular contact by mail with these family members and he has not received any visits since 2016.

Mr. Earl Allen is in fair health and presented some health issues at our interview. Mr. Earl Allen stated he's had Lupus since 1989. He currently has a hole in his right lung and has a tube in for that. He also has swelling in his ankles, but overall is in solid physical health.

Mr. Earl Allen has had a long history of mental illness. He has been diagnosed with schizophrenia, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and depression. It appeared that much of his irrational behavior was due to his undiagnosed and unaddressed mental illnesses. Mr. Earl Allen has a history of not taking his medications and was put on enforced medication in 2008 and 2009.

While at Dixon, he began meeting with Psychiatrist Dr. Doyle in 2017, who recognized his bipolar disorder and began changing his medication to meet his needs. Mr. Earl Allen then became more mentally stable on a consistent basis and received far less disciplinary infractions.

In Mr. Earl Allen's treatment plan dated March 13, 2020, it was indicated that his bipolar disorder was stable. It stated while encouraging, this period of months is not enough to give the necessary certainty that Mr. Earl Allen will continue on this path, especially given his history of noncompliance. In that report, Dr. Doyle stated that Mr. Earl Allen has had episodes of intense mania followed by "brief periods of stability" and stated that Mr. Earl Allen needs to be monitored for any reemergence of mania.

During our interview it was clear that his faith and religion play a key role in his life. Mr. Earl Allen has earned more than 35 certificates in religion and other disciplines. He has credits from Salvation Army Bible, Rock of Ages Bible Institute and Crossroads Prison Ministries. Since 2002, Mr. Earl Allen has completed more than 110 courses with Salvation Army Bible, 44 courses through Rock of Ages Bible Institute, and 61 courses at Crossroads Prison Ministries. Mr. Earl Allen also earned vocational certificates in 2019 and 2020 for Current Events, Social Skills, and Recreation Therapy Creative Journaling along with 10 additional certificates.

Mr. Earl Allen as held steady employment during his incarceration. His most recent job was a Sanitation Specialist.

EN BANC HISTORY

Mr. Earl Allen first became eligible for parole consideration in 1987. He has been presented for parole 24 times prior to today. Mr. Earl Allen had never received a vote in favor of granting parole release prior to 2021. He has had 3-year sets since 2000. At En Banc on February 26, 2021, Mr. Earl Allen was granted parole release by a 12-0 vote with special orders to complete outpatient mental health treatment and to take medications as prescribed.



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PAROLE RELEASE ON March 1, 2021

Mr. Earl Allen was released from Dixon C.C. on March 1, 2021, to live at New Beginnings in Chicago and was referred for outpatient mental health counseling. Seven days later on March 7th, Mr. Earl Allen moved in with his daughter-in-law, Sabrina. He was then referred by his agent to a new counseling location.

A couple months later, on May 11, 2021, a parole agent saw Mr. Earl Allen at his host site and was told he had previously stopped taking his mental health medications and was taken to the Behavioral Hospital in Des Plaines for mental health stabilization and stated he had just been discharged that day, and that he would be obtaining his outpatient mental health treatment there.

A couple weeks later, On May 25, 2021, Mr. Earl Allen reported to AMS he was in the Silver Oaks Behavioral Hospital. On June 4, 2021, an agent was told by family that Mr. Earl Allen could no longer live with them due to the mental health problems and resulting need for him to be taken to hospitals multiple times for in-patient treatment.

When I asked Mr. Earl Allen about staying with this family and having issues, Mr. Earl Allen explained he would go for walks without telling family where he was going or for how long. Mr. Earl Allen stated he felt that because he is older, he figured he shouldn't have to tell his family of his walks each time. But then stated, he understood afterwards that this made them worry and that he should have told them before leaving.

Mr. Earl Allen was subsequently placed in a nursing home in Maywood. On June 25, 2021, Mr. Earl Allen went back to the hospital, this time at the River-Edge mental health hospital in Forest Park. After being discharged, Mr. Earl Allen was homeless.

A couple months later, in August 2021, Mr. Earl Allen notified AMS he was at the Jackson Park Hospital for mental health treatment. He was discharged on August 20, 2021 and became homeless again. He was provided with housing by the Placement Resource Group at Cornerstone, in Chicago. On September 2, 2021, Cornerstone reported that Mr. Earl Allen was at Roseland Community Hospital due to a psychiatric crisis.

From there, between the following month in October through December 2021, Mr. Earl Allen was placed in 4 different nursing homes, expelled from each of those, and added another visit to the hospital. On December 14, Mr. Earl Allen was expelled from Little Village nursing home due to being hostile and threatening to the female staff and was then taken back to the hospital.

Towards the end of December 2021, Mr. Earl Allen was placed in the Clayton Nursing home and in early January 2022, they had to take him to the hospital for mental health issues after Mr. Earl Allen hit a male resident, he claimed owed him between \$5 and \$15, which he admitted to probation commander on January 15, 2022, during a phone call.

The Humbolt Park Hospital social workers and Illinois Department of Transportation placement group were unable to obtain residential housing for Mr. Earl Allen, and there were no known family members



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or friends where he could live with when the hospital needed to discharge him. Consequently, Mr. Earl Allen was then in violation of MSR Rule 5 due to the lack of suitable housing available after all efforts were made to locate a new place for him.

The previous nursing homes would not re-admit him into their facilities. From there, Mr. Earl Allen was returned to custody on January 24, 2022 and violated for failure to keep his host site and for failure to follow his medicated mental health treatment plan.

During my interview with Mr. Earl Allen, I expressed to him my greatest concern in reading his parole violation report, was in his inability to daily take his prescribed medication which then would lead to erratic behavior, safety concerns for himself and others, nursing home expulsions and multiples hospital visits.

I asked Mr. Earl Allen when he stopped taking his medication, he stated, he explained he never stopped taking his medication, at the Nursing homes and hospitals, which I did not believe to be true. I asked him if there were rules, he wasn't following while at the nursing homes. He stated it started with issues with cleaning up and assignments. He would clean up and another resident would come in a make a mess again. This would cause him to get into trouble as if he wasn't doing his assignments and following rules.

I asked him what would he do differently if he were to be released back out on parole again? He stated he would need to follow instructions and take his medication, so he doesn't go from 1 to 10. With 10 being poor choices and poor behavior. He stated he needs to do whatever he is asked to do and to follow it.

I asked him what he did wrong when he was out on parole: he stated he walked too many places, which caused his family to worry and call the police. He explained he was not being considerate of them and that they would worry about him when he went out.

CURRENT PAROLE PLANS

Mr. Earl Allen stated he would like to live with his brother Wendell. When I expressed concern of him living in an environment with lack of strong structure or support, I asked him would he be willing to live at a facility that can provide structure and support his mental health needs. He responded, yes. I asked him would he be willing to taking his medication daily and follow the rules of the facility, he responded yes, I would.

When asked what his Statement to the Board would be, he stated, "This time I have come before you again, by myself without a lawyer, I would like for the Board to take under consideration, that I never intended to violate my parole, or none of that, I know I was in a place that I thought they would let me go from there, and they wouldn't let me go from there. I still have faith in the Board, I have been locked up a long time, I deserve my freedom because I have told the truth, so I could walk out the door I came in. When God opens the door, no one can shut the door. I ask that my transgressions be forgiven. I'm not going backwards, I'm going forward.



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DISCUSSION

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

The Board Members discussed if Mr. Earl Allen had a verified parole placement. They stated that Mr. Earl Allen had been kicked out of 15-16 placements while on parole. They also questioned if there were any letters of support for Mr. Earl Allen, and there is not.

Ms. Terrones questioned if Mr. Earl Allen had a new arrest.

Mr. Coates stated that there were no new charges against Mr. Earl Allen, but he admitted to slapping a male nurse across the head. He also said that Mr. Earl Allen thought that the male nurse owed him money.

Ms. Terrones questioned if Mr. Earl Allen was on his medications while he was on parole or if he had any type of assistance to take his medications.

Mr. Coates stated that Mr. Earl Allen admitted that he was refusing to take his medications.

Chairman Shelton stated that Mr. Earl Allen shot and killed two people because he thought they owed him money and now he is stating that is the reason he hit the male nurse.

Mr. Bohland stated that Mr. Earl Allen was expelled due to the hostility and aggression towards the female staff. He stated that Mr. Earl Allen's psychiatrist noted times of stability, but he uses violence during his manic state over petty debts that he believes people owe him.

End of discussion.

DECISION AND RATIONALE

Motion to deny parole (MC-JB). Motion prevails by a unanimous 10-0 vote.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Earl Allen's case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Earl Allen would not conform to reasonable conditions of parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote a lack of respect for the law.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged."



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***EN BANC* MINUTE SHEET**
OPEN SESSION— May 25, 2023

Individual in custody's Name: Ronnie Carrasquillo IDOC Number: C80186

The Illinois Prisoner Review Board met in open *en banc* session at 3000 South Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois, on May 25, 2023, at the 9:00 a.m. session to discuss and deliberate parole eligibility for Ronnie Carrasquillo C80186.

Members present were Mr. Bohland (Recused,) Mr. Coates, Ms. Globokar, Mr. Grubbs, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, Mr. Tupy, and Mr. Shelton, Chair.

Recording Secretary: Alexandria Bryan.

PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE

The basis for the Board's decision, at this time, is as follows:

PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEW AND FILE

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo is 64 years of age and currently resides in Kewanee Life Skills Re-Entry Center. He has been incarcerated at various IDOC facilities for over 46 years and is serving a term of 200 to 600 years for the 1976 murder of Chicago Police Officer Mr. Terrance Loftus. Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo was 18 years of age at the time of his crime.

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo was interviewed by PRB Member Ms. Robin Shoffner on November 2, 2022, at Kewanee Life Skills Re-Entry Center via Webex at 9:00 a.m. Those present for the hearing were: Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo; Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo's family, Mr. Paul, and Ms. Jessie Carrasquillo (brothers), Ms. Deyra Mercado (sister), Ms. Natalie Wespal (niece), Ms. Lynett Nercado (cousin), Mr. Nelson Marcus (pastor), Mr. Manny Mills (Pastor), Ms. Ally Pruitt (attorney) and others; and his counsel, Ms. Jennifer Soble (Pro Bono Counsel); Ms. Emily Mollineto and Mr. Brian Johnson.

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo was clean, shaven, and well put together. When discussing his growth, his faith, and his many accomplishments over the past 40 plus years, his demeanor was positive and hopeful. Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo takes responsibility for the shooting death of Officer Loftus and is deeply sorry for the pain, anguish, and loss he caused. He spent the last 46 years doing everything he can to redeem himself and prevent others from making the same mistake he made.

When discussing the events leading up to the firing of the gun, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo seemed agitated and defensive. At times he asked, where I was going with my questions and why I was asking them. When asked about his relationship with Mr. Andre Roman initially, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo stated that he knew him, but that Mr. Andrew Roman did not live in the area. After further questioning, he admitted that Mr. Andrew Roman was an Imperial Gangster; that he knew him since attending grammar school together (although Mr. Andrew Roman was two years younger); and that he was at the



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party that night. I also asked him about his relationship with Mr. David Gonzalez and Mr. Nelson Crespo. Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo stated that Mr. David Gonzalez and Mr. Nelson Crespo also attended grammar school with him but like Mr. Andrew Roman, they were also two years younger than him. He stated that Mr. Andrew Roman, Mr. David Gonzalez and Mr. Nelson Crespo were in the same group and hung together. They were childhood friends. He stated that Mr. Francisco Gonzalez was his age and that he and Mr. Francisco Gonzalez hung out together.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On October 10, 1976, at 1:30 a.m., Chicago Police Officer Mr. Terrence Loftus ended his shift in the 14th District. As he was leaving the station, he saw a group of men chasing a man near the intersection of Fullerton and Central Park Ave. The man being chased was Mr. Andrew Roman, a member the Imperial Spanish Gangsters street gang. That night the Imperial Gangsters had a party in the area with approximately 40 to 50 people attending, including Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo.

After Mr. Andrew Roman left the party, he went to a bar in an area that is frequented by a rival gang called the Alley Gaylords. When Mr. Andrew Roman left the bar, a group of Gaylords began to chase him. Officer Loftus was driving an unmarked car and was in plain clothes when he exited his vehicle and identified himself as a police officer. He patted down Mr. Andrew Roman and not finding a weapon stayed with Mr. Andrew Roman holding him by his wrist.

While this was happening, party attendees began to run outside into the street and soon thereafter members of the Gaylords and the Imperial Gangsters were fighting in the street. Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo came to the party with a loaded .22 caliber gun. After talking with gang member Mr. David Gonzalez and others, he took Mr. David Gonzalez's gun – a Walther PPK .32 caliber automatic and left the party. Notably, the .32 caliber gun is a larger, more powerful, and more accurate firearm than the .22 caliber firearm that he brought to the party.

After he exited the building, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo approached a parked vehicle, leaned over the car's windshield, and steadied the .32 caliber firearm with both hands. He fired the gun four or five times in rapid succession. One of the shots hit Officer Loftus in the head. The bullet, which entered the left side of his face and exited at the right side back of his head, lacerated his spinal cord. Two days later, on October 12, 1976, Officer Loftus died from his injuries. At the time Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo came outside, there was a police squadron on the scene operated by Officers Mr. Louis Bergmann and Mr. Richard Kilroy. As Officer Bergmann exited the squadron and approached a group of people gathering near Officer Loftus' car, he heard four or five gunshots in rapid succession. Officer Bergman would later testify that he measured the bullet hole on the YMCA building and measured that it was 8 to 10 feet above the ground. In addition, the medical examiner noted that the path of the bullet to Officer Loftus's head was straight or in other words, that the entry and exit wounds were at about the same level.

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo was arrested the following morning and he admitted to shooting Officer Loftus.



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MR. RONNIE CARRASQUILLO'S STATEMENTS AS TO THE OFFENSE

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo stated that he was inside the party when the fight broke out. He stated that he was not going to go outside because he had been stabbed a couple days earlier. He stated that he took Mr. David Gonzalez's .38 because it was jammed, and Mr. David Gonzalez asked him to repair it. From that point, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo could not recall anything that was discussed with any of his fellow gang members. He stated that after talking to Mr. David Gonzalez, "he knew what he had to do." He took the gun, put it in order and went down the stairs.

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo states that he leaned on the car because he had been stabbed. He had 8 wounds and had limited use of his left arm. He stated that he was aiming at the YMCA building and thought that he would "break those guys up and make them run." He stated that he saw police lights bouncing off the buildings but states that he did not see police vehicles or officers. He states that he had just seen the paddy wagon turning the corner but fired anyway. He stated that the entire incident, from the time he left the apartment until he fired the shots, was took just 5 to 7 seconds. It all happened so quickly. He stated that the Gaylords were a white gang. They were an opposing gang. He stated that when he saw Officer Loftus, he could see that he was a white guy but never thought he was a police officer. He stated that he did not process how quickly it all happened. He stated that at the time, he did not know anyone was shot. Shortly after the shooting, when he had returned to the apartment building, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo was told that he had hit a police officer. He stowed the guns in his possession at the nearby home of Mr. Francisco Gonzalez. After his arrest later that morning, he led police to Mr. Francisco Gonzalez's home to collect the guns.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo had no prior criminal convictions. He was arrested in July 1976 on the charge of battery and theft which was later stricken off with leave to reinstate.

INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo's commitment to rehabilitation through his religious, educational, and mentoring initiatives is bolstered by his remarkable disciplinary record. In the more than 45 years since his incarceration, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo has only received 9 tickets, and only one ticket since 1999.

PAROLE PLANS

Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo has tremendous community support, and if released, he would live with family out of state. This placement has already been approved through inter-state compact. Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo's family is committed to helping him successfully transition to his new life by providing not only housing but also employment opportunities. They are active with their community church, which Ronnie looks forward to joining upon his release.



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OPPOSITION TO PAROLE

Representatives from both the Fraternal Order of Police and the Chicago Police Department were present in opposition of parole for Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo. The Cook County State's Attorney does not oppose parole at this time.

DISCUSSION

Summary of discussion for parole consideration:

Opposition:

Mr. John Catanzara stated that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo told police repeatedly that he was firing into the streets all willy nilly to make people disperse. He also stated that there is no police officer that will argue that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo propped himself against a car for his first shot and fired at a white man that was attacking his friends. He stated that he does not believe that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo is taking any accountability for his actions and Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo keeps stating that it was an accident. Mr. John Catanzara questioned what message it will send to the community if the Board allows a cop killer out of prison. He stated that Judge gave Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo a 200-year sentence for a reason.

Counsel for Mr. Carrasquillo:

Ms. Jennifer Soble, Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo's attorney, stated that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo would not violate his parole and by letting him out of prison it would encourage other incarcerated individuals to work harder. She stated that the State's Attorney did not believe that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo intentionally killed a Chicago Police Officer. She stated that 46 years in Illinois Department of Corrections underscores the value of life. Ms. Jennifer Soble stated that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo knew that if he shot the gun that it would create bodily harm, but he was not aware that he was shooting a Chicago Police Officer.

Board Discussion:

Chairman Shelton stated that he was not in favor, but he was open to having his mind changed. The petition made statements about the history of Mr. Carrasquillo's acceptance of responsibility that are clearly contradicted in the Board's record. Assertions that the killing was accidental, rather than intentional, were resolved by the jury a long time ago, in addition to being implausible according to credible documentation and much prior testimony. He said that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo admitted for the first time in 2020 that he braced himself against a car and then shot. Chairman Shelton then stated that if you rest your elbows on a car to brace yourself to shoot, you are shooting to aim and not shooting into the air. He stated that he believes that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo shot exactly where he wanted to and hit who he wanted to. He shot his target. He stated that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo shot and then returned to the party and stated that he thought he had just shot a pig. It has been stated that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo shot out of fear. But he engaged in a street fight, armed with two guns, and then returned to the party afterwards. Chairman Shelton stated that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo's statements conflict with the evidence and it makes him question if Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo is reformed or if he has simply used his time to craft a new image.



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JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR
PRISONER REVIEW BOARD

Donald Shelton, Chair

DECISION AND RATIONALE

Motion to deny parole (RS-JG). Motion prevails by an 8-1 vote. Members voting in favor of this motion were Mr. Coates, Mr. Grubbs, Mr. Heaton, Ms. Miller, Chairman Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones, and Mr. Tupy. Dissenting Member was Ms. Globokar. Mr. Bohland recused.

Motion for a 2-year set (RS-JG). Motion prevails by a 6-3 vote. Members voting in favor of this motion were Mr. Coates, Mr. Grubbs, Ms. Miller, Chairman Shelton, Ms. Shoffner, Ms. Terrones. Members that dissented were Ms. Globokar, Mr. Heaton, and Mr. Tupy. Mr. Bohland recused.

After thorough consideration of Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo's case, the Board voted to deny parole. The Board feels that parole release at this time would not be in the interest of public safety, as there is a substantial risk that Mr. Ronnie Carrasquillo would not conform to reasonable conditions of parole release, and that parole release at this time would deprecate the serious nature of the offenses and promote a lack of respect for the law.

"The Board makes a specific finding that the release of victim protest letters could subject a person to actual risk of physical harm. The Board further notes that, pursuant to Illinois law, victim statements are confidential and privileged."