



Sacramento County District Attorney's Office

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December 20, 2018

Non Violent Parole Review Process
Board of Parole Hearings
Correspondence – NV
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Re: Gallow, Raymond
CDCR No. AZ7946
Court Docket No. 14F08400
Agency Report No. SSD-14-296346

Inmate Gallow has proven to the State of California – on thirty-two separate occasions – that he has zero interest in conforming to the rules and norms of ordered society, racking up an impressive laundry list of criminal convictions, parole violations, and violations of probation or supervision. On December 29, 2014, inmate Gallow again chose to break the law, leading detectives on a dangerous pursuit through a residential neighborhood in a stolen vehicle while attempting to discard methamphetamine in his possession. In short, inmate Gallow has proven time-and-time again that he is a dangerous criminal concerned only with his own self-interest, despite the risks to public safety, and that he poses an unreasonable risk of violence to the community.

In fact, if one were to look up the phrase “career criminal” in a dictionary, you would likely find a booking photograph of Raymond Gallow. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] inmate Gallow has lived a relentless life [REDACTED] – with convictions for residential burglary, felony assault, reckless evasion, driving without a license, vehicle theft, petty theft, driving under the influence, disturbing the peace, possession of a controlled substance for sale, access card fraud, transportation/sale of a controlled substance, and countless violations of parole or probation, which in total has resulted in no less than eight separate commitments to prison. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The only time that ordered society is free from inmate Gallow’s life of crime is when he is incarcerated and unable to plague our criminal justice system.

On December 29, 2014, Sacramento County Sheriff’s Department (hereinafter SSD) Detectives [REDACTED], assigned to SSD’s Auto Crimes Enforcement unit, observed inmate Gallow driving a stolen Subaru. When the detectives attempted to initiate a vehicle stop, inmate Gallow led the detectives on a dangerous pursuit through a residential neighborhood. While fleeing from the detectives, inmate Gallow discarded a plastic bag of methamphetamine. After inmate Gallow was finally stopped and detained, the detectives found him in possession of marijuana and methamphetamine. Notably, this headlong flight from police officers is not aberrant behavior for inmate Gallow, having previously been convicted of reckless evasion in violation of Vehicle Code § 2800.2 in 1992 (Sacramento County Docket No. 113855).

Significantly, inmate Gallow's propensity to dangerously flee from pursuing police officers is not his only criminal vice – having also been convicted of first degree residential burglary (Penal Code § 459), a serious felony, in 1985, felony assault with a deadly weapon or by force likely to cause great bodily injury (Penal Code § 245(a)(1)) in 1989, vehicle theft (Vehicle Code § 10851(a)) in 1993, petty theft with priors (Penal Code § 666) in 1995, driving under the influence (Vehicle Code § 23152(a)) in 1997, disturbing the peace (Penal Code § 415), driving on a suspended license (Vehicle Code §§ 14601.1, 14601.2) in 2000 and 2001, possession of a controlled substance for sale (Health and Safety Code § 11378) in 2001, transportation/sale of a controlled substance (Health and Safety Code § 11379(a)) in 2004, access card fraud (Penal Code § 484e(d)) in 2004, second degree burglary (Penal Code § 459) in 2008, vehicle theft (Vehicle Code § 10851(a)) in 2012, culminating in the current commitment convictions for vehicle theft and reckless evasion in 2015.

Additionally, inmate Gallow has also repeatedly demonstrated an inability to comply with supervision in the community, having been found in violation of probation, post-release community supervision (PRCS), or parole on at least thirteen (13) separate occasions, in addition to above-listed criminal convictions. Taken together, the supervision violations and criminal convictions demonstrate that inmate Gallow cannot keep himself from violating the rules of ordered society. In fact, inmate Gallow has failed to complete any period of supervision – whether on probation, supervision, parole – without re-offending. As his commitment offense demonstrates, if given the opportunity, Gallow will continue to both re-offend and flee from law enforcement officers, even while under CDCR or probation supervision, endangering law enforcement officers and the community at large. In other words, inmate Gallow is the embodiment of “[t]he defendant’s prior performance on probation, mandatory supervision, postrelease community supervision, or parole was unsatisfactory.” (*See* Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 4.421(b)(5).)

Although inmate Gallow's commitment offenses are not considered serious or violent felonies as defined by the Penal Code, two critical factors underscore the need for inmate Gallow to serve the entire term of his sentence. First, in committing the commitment offense, inmate Gallow recklessly endangered the public by – yet again – recklessly accelerating away from pursuing police officers, fleeing from the pursuing detectives in a residential neighborhood, heightening the potential for danger to the officers, inmate Gallow, and the public at large. Second, while it is easy to write off inmate Gallow's commitment offense as “just another property crime,” the non-stop, pervasive nature of inmate Gallow's criminal history demonstrates a continued inability to follow the rules of ordered society. In other words, inmate Gallow's continuous, nearly non-stop pattern of crime is a virtual guarantee that once he is released from prison custody, he will victimize another innocent person and continue to engage in criminal behavior.

Having demonstrated an inability to maintain a crime-free lifestyle for any appreciable period of time, it is only when inmate Gallow is forcibly removed from free society and incarcerated that the public is free of his criminal activity. If the Board is interested in increasing the amount of crime in California, then releasing inmate Gallow is one of the quickest ways to guarantee that result: his repeated violations of the law provides certain proof that inmate Gallow will re-offend and endanger the citizens of California once he is released from prison custody.

As the District Attorney's Office is only given thirty (30) days to respond and are not provided with any disciplinary history or other information aside from the one page notice of parole review, I am unable to comment on inmate Gallow's prison conduct. However, from the record that is available, it is clear that inmate Gallow should not be released as he poses a significant, unreasonable risk of violence to the community. Parole should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Brad Ng', written in a cursive style.

Brad Ng
Deputy District Attorney
Sacramento County District Attorney's Office