

EXECUTIVE REPORT ON PAROLE

**PAROLE REVERSAL DECISIONS FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2025 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2025**



BY GOVERNOR GAVIN NEWSOM



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
MESSAGE CONCERNING 2025 PAROLE CASES

To the Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

I submit this report as required by article V, section 8, subdivision (b) of the California Constitution.

The parole process in California, a cornerstone of our criminal justice system, is made stronger by the efforts of many in state government, including the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation under the leadership of Secretary Jeff Macomber.

I am also grateful to our community partners who provide rehabilitative programming in prisons and reentry services in the community, the attorneys who represent incarcerated people in the parole process, crime victim advocates and representatives, prosecutors, and the people in prison, on parole, and post-parole who have committed themselves to rehabilitation and accountability.

Finally, I acknowledge and thank crime victims and survivors for their participation in the parole process. I have been inspired by their courage and resilience.

The report may be found at www.gov.ca.gov/clemency, or, for a printed copy, contact the Governor's Office at 1-916-445-2841. Crime victims and survivors who would like information about the parole process and clemency notifications, restitution, and victim resources may call 1-877-256-6877, email victimservices@cdcr.ca.gov, or visit www.cdcr.ca.gov/victim-services. Californians who would like information and instructions on how to apply for clemency may visit www.gov.ca.gov/clemency.

I look forward to our continued partnership in ensuring a fair criminal justice system for all Californians.

Sincerely,

Governor Gavin Newsom

PAROLE REVERSAL DECISIONS

2025

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

RODOLFO ROMERO AL-9741

Second Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ X _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 2010, Rodolfo Romero's marriage of 17 years deteriorated, and his wife asked for divorce. One night before they separated, the victim woke Mr. Romero and told him that his snoring was disturbing her. Mr. Romero got two knives from their kitchen and stabbed the victim multiple times, killing her. He threw her body into their swimming pool. He then stabbed himself and lost consciousness. The couple's sons, who were 14 and 17 years old, were asleep at the time of the crime. In the morning, the older son discovered his mother's body and his unconscious father.

DECISION

I acknowledge that Mr. Romero has made efforts to improve himself during the 14 years he has been in prison. He participated in self-help programming, including domestic violence prevention, earned two vocations, maintained employment, and has not been disciplined in prison. However, these factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

I acknowledge that Mr. Romero has maintained a positive disciplinary record and has not been cited for violent conduct while in prison. While incarcerated, however, he has not had to test his ability to maintain healthy relationships with intimate partners. The psychologist who evaluated Mr. Romero found that his history of unstable relationships remains highly relevant to his future risk for violence and cautioned that, if Mr. Romero is released on parole and starts an intimate relationship, "it may increase his vulnerability to negative emotions and increase his risk for violence."

The evaluating psychologist also wrote that Mr. Romero will almost certainly face significant stressors, including what the evaluating psychologist describes as “high-risk situations that he may encounter in the community.” His risk factor for safely navigating stress and challenges remains a relevant risk factor.

I have concluded that before Mr. Romero can be safely released, he must demonstrate more developed insight into his triggers for intimate partner violence and the coping skills to manage them in a prosocial way. This may include additional work to understand the nexus between his anger and unstable relationships with intimate partners. I also encourage Mr. Romero to further develop his release plans and ensure that he has the community supports, including necessary therapeutic resources, he will need to succeed on parole.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Mr. Romero is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that he currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Mr. Romero.

Decision Date:
January 11, 2025



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

GREGORY VIVED, P-19468

Second Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

FACTS

In 1998, 19-year-old Gregory Vived told his six crime partners that the victim, with whom they had conflict, was at a party. The crime partners went to the party and were refused entry. They kicked down the door, repeatedly hit and kicked the victim, and one crime partner fatally stabbed him.

Mr. Vived was sentenced to a term of 15 years to life and released on parole in 2014. Mr. Vived served seven months on parole before he was arrested for using methamphetamine, having access to a firearm (he posed for photos with firearms), and traveling over 50 miles from his residence without written permission. Mr. Vived's parole was revoked and was returned to custody in November 2014. Since then, he has served an additional 10 years and two months in prison.

While in prison on his most recent term, Mr. Vived held a leadership position in an in-prison gang and engaged in misconduct, as recently as 2024. He engaged in an organized financial fraud scheme, restitution avoidance, and sustained three rules violations.

In 2024, the Board of Parole Hearings found Mr. Vived suitable for parole following his tenth parole reconsideration hearing.

DECISION

In the cases of parole applicants who commit their crimes when they are under 26 years old, I am required to review the record for evidence of factors relevant to their diminished culpability as youthful offenders. Mr. Vived committed this crime when he was 19 years old. At the time of the crime, Mr. Vived demonstrated hallmark features of youth, which diminished his culpability under youth offender laws.

I have also examined the record for evidence of Mr. Vived's subsequent growth and increased maturity since his life crime. He has been incarcerated for 25 years. Mr. Vived has made efforts to improve himself in prison. During his initial term, he earned his GED, engaged in vocational training, and participated in self-help programming. Since he returned to prison, Mr. Vived has maintained a positive work history, completed additional self-help programming, and enrolled in college courses. I commend him for taking these steps and I encourage him to continue on this positive path.

After assessing Mr. Vived's record and giving great weight to the relevant youthful offender factors, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

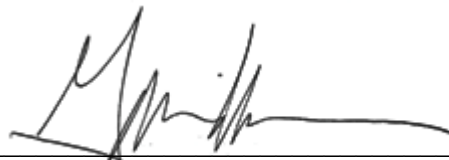
Mr. Vived associated with gangs and engaged in misconduct until recently. At his recent parole hearings, Mr. Vived admitted that he engaged in misconduct with his peers for financial gain, last in January 2024. The psychologist who evaluated Mr. Vived in 2023 rated him a high risk for future violence and found that several risk factors bear on his current risk level, including his history of negative peer affiliation and his ongoing struggle with managing his impulsivity. The psychologist wrote, "Mr. Vived has demonstrated a resurgence of problematic behaviors since released on parole in 2014. This suggests that his antisocial attitudes and behaviors were more enduring rather than solely attributable to mere youthfulness. There is minimal evidence to suggest age-related growth and maturation at the present time." Before he can be safely released, Mr. Vived must demonstrate that he is prepared to refrain from associating with negative peers and engaging in criminal activity in the community.

To his credit, Mr. Vived has recently disassociated from his gang and is now seriously engaging in programming. Mr. Vived's recent candor about the recency and extent of his misconduct demonstrates his progress in rehabilitation. I encourage him to focus on deepening his insight into his triggers for antisocial conduct and relationships, as well as his response to them.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Mr. Vived is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that he currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison at this time. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Mr. Vived.

Decision Date: January 11, 2025

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

JOHN LEVIN, AI-3643
Second Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ X _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 2009, John Levin and his wife were under the influence of drugs and Mr. Levin fatally stabbed her. Mr. Levin microwaved their dog, killing it.

DECISION

I acknowledge that Mr. Levin has made efforts to improve himself in prison. He has maintained an excellent disciplinary record, earned an associate degree, completed a vocation, and participated in consistent self-help programming. I commend him for his efforts in rehabilitation and encourage him to continue on this positive path.

After assessing Mr. Levin's record and giving great weight to the relevant factors, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

The psychologist who evaluated Mr. Levin in 2023 gave him a moderate risk rating for future violence and found that several factors bear on his current risk level, including his history of substance use and his lack of effective coping mechanisms. The psychologist diagnosed Mr. Levin with Sedative Use Disorder. The psychologist wrote, "Mr. Levin is likely to experience future problems with stress or coping. Historically, Mr. Levin coped with stress and negative emotions by engaging in substance abuse." He further noted that, "Mr. Levin would benefit from continuing to engage in self-help that is relevant to his risk factors, with the goal of building upon his coping skills to avoiding relapse."

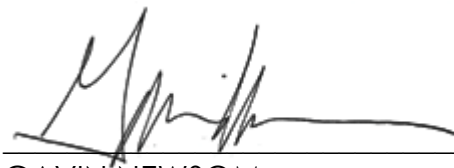
Mr. Levin has maintained his sobriety since 2011, and his substance use disorder is in institutional remission. However, I have concluded that he needs to deepen his self-awareness into triggers for substance and further develop the coping skills he will need to manage them.

I encourage Mr. Levin to continue to focus on deepening his insight into his triggers for substance use and build upon his coping mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Mr. Levin is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that he currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Mr. Levin.

Decision Date: March 7, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gavin Newsom', is written over a horizontal line.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

ROBERT BEAUSOLEIL, B-28302

First Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Robert Beausoleil was a member of Charles Manson's cult known as "the Family." In the summer of 1969, the group fervently embraced Mr. Manson's apocalyptic and brutal worldview. Mr. Manson and his followers believed that a civilization-ending war between the races – known as Helter Skelter – was imminent, and that the Family would emerge from hiding in the desert at the end of the war to take control of the world. Mr. Manson and his followers came to believe that the Family would have to trigger the start of a race war by committing atrocious, high-profile murders of white victims to incite retaliatory violence against Black people. The Manson Family's stated goal was to prepare for Helter Skelter, physically, mentally, and financially.

In July 1969, Mr. Manson and a group of Family members, including Mr. Beausoleil, discussed ways to raise money to relocate their group to the desert. They identified an acquaintance, Gary Alan Hinman, as a potential source of funds. On July 26, 1969, Mr. Beausoleil was seen in the company of Mr. Manson and Bruce Davis. Mr. Beausoleil was carrying a sheathed knife, and Bruce Davis had a 9-millimeter gun. That night, Mr. Davis dropped off three Family members: Mary Brunner, Susan Atkins, and Mr. Beausoleil at Mr. Hinman's residence. Two days later, the group of three called Mr. Manson from Mr. Hinman's house and reported that Mr. Hinman "was not cooperating."

Mr. Manson and Mr. Davis returned to Mr. Hinman's house. When they arrived, Mr. Hinman had already been struck with a gun; during that struggle, the gun had discharged. Mr. Davis took the gun from Mr. Beausoleil and pointed it at Mr. Hinman while Mr. Manson sliced Mr. Hinman's face open with a sword, cutting from his left ear down to his chin. Mr. Davis and Mr. Manson drove back to the Ranch where they were staying in Mr. Hinman's vehicle. Ms. Brunner, Ms. Atkins, and Mr. Beausoleil remained at Mr. Hinman's house for two more days while Mr.

Hinman lay bleeding. Mr. Beausoleil eventually stabbed Mr. Hinman in the chest and smothered him with a pillow, killing him.

Inside the home, using Mr. Hinman's blood, the group wrote the words "political piggy" and drew an animal paw print on the walls. Mr. Beausoleil fled, but later returned to the house to wipe the paw print off the wall. Mr. Hinman's badly decomposed body was found on July 31, 1969. The following week, police arrested Mr. Beausoleil in Mr. Hinman's car.

DECISION

I am required to give "great weight to the diminished culpability of youth as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the prisoner" when reviewing the parole cases of those who committed their crimes when they were under the age of 26. (Pen. Code, § 4801, subd. (c).) Mr. Beausoleil committed this crime when he was 21 years old. At the time of the crime, Mr. Beausoleil demonstrated hallmark features of youth, including immaturity, aggression, impulsivity, susceptibility to negative peer influence, and inability or lack of desire to extricate himself from disadvantageous circumstances. These factors diminished his culpability under youth offender laws. I have examined the record for evidence of Mr. Beausoleil's subsequent growth and increased maturity since his life crime. He has been incarcerated for more than 55 years and has made efforts to improve himself in prison. He earned a GED, completed two vocational programs, participated in self-help programming, maintained a positive work history, and enrolled in college courses.

Under elderly parole laws, I must also give special consideration to whether current age, the amount of time served, and any diminished physical condition reduce risk of future violence. Mr. Beausoleil is now 77 years old. He was diagnosed with lung cancer in 2021 and underwent surgery to remove the lung. Currently, Mr. Beausoleil's health is stable. The evaluating psychologist found that Mr. Beausoleil's physical condition does not meaningfully impair his functioning and, cognitively, he did not exhibit any signs of experiencing age-related decline.

In April 2019, I reversed Mr. Beausoleil's January 2019 parole grant based on his lack of insight into his substance use and his underlying motives for his antisocial and violent conduct. Since then, Mr. Beausoleil engaged in additional programming to address his risk factor for substance use relapse. I commend him for taking these steps and encourage him to continue on this positive path.

After assessing Mr. Beausoleil's record and giving great weight to the relevant youthful offender factors and special consideration of the elderly parole factors, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

Mr. Beausoleil played a significant role in the first of the Manson Family's notorious murders. Mr. Manson, Mr. Beausoleil, and other Manson Family members tortured Mr. Hinman for several days after he refused to provide money for their planned apocalyptic race war. Mr. Manson sliced Mr. Hinman's throat and severed his ear. Mr. Beausoleil let Mr. Hinman bleed out for two days before Mr. Beausoleil stabbed Mr. Hinman and smothered him to death.

Mr. Beausoleil has not sufficiently addressed his insight deficits. While Mr. Beausoleil accepts responsibility for stabbing Mr. Hinman, he still has not adequately articulated the internal processes that led him to engage in such extreme violence. Mr. Beausoleil tends to minimize his conduct and the injuries that Mr. Hinman sustained during the final days of his life. Mr. Beausoleil's inadequate insight is further demonstrated in his November 2024 letter to Mr. Hinman's niece, in which Mr. Beausoleil tends to portray himself as a victim.

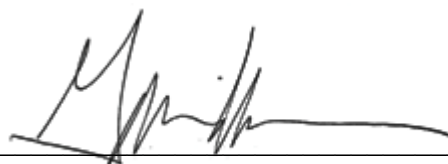
During his parole proceedings, Mr. Beausoleil has continuously attempted to separate himself from Mr. Manson and the Manson Family. Mr. Beausoleil told the panel, "I want as much distance between me and [Mr. Manson] as possible." However, Mr. Beausoleil has repeatedly chosen to participate in interviews related to the Manson Family and their crimes. The psychologist wrote, "In the opinion of this evaluator, Mr. Beausoleil has experienced adulation from others, in prison and in the community, and this experience has likely contributed to the maintenance of personality traits that have made it difficult for him at times to understand how some of his attitudes and behaviors can be problematic." If released on parole, Mr. Beausoleil will have to prosocially manage challenges resulting from his notoriety. He must demonstrate improved judgment and coping skills in this area.

I encourage Mr. Beausoleil to further develop his self-awareness into victim impact and develop the skills he will need to appropriately manage and mitigate his notoriety.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Mr. Beausoleil is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that he currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison at this time. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Mr. Beausoleil.

Decision Date: May 2, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gavin Newsom', is written over a horizontal line.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

MARQUIS EDWARDS, BF-0696

Second Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 2014, 23-year-old Marquis Edwards drove with two passengers while under the influence of marijuana and alcohol. A police officer attempted to stop Mr. Edwards, who evaded the stop and crashed, killing one passenger and injuring the other.

DECISION

In the cases of parole applicants who commit their crimes when they are under 26 years old, I am required to review the record for evidence of factors relevant to their diminished culpability as youthful offenders. Mr. Edwards committed this crime when he was 23 years old. At the time of the crime, Mr. Edwards demonstrated hallmark features of youth, which diminished his culpability under youth offender laws.

I have also examined the record for evidence of Mr. Edwards's subsequent growth and increased maturity since his life crime as set forth in youth offender laws. During the 10 years he has been incarcerated, Mr. Edwards has made efforts to improve himself in prison. He has completed two vocations, enrolled in college courses, maintained a positive work history, and has participated in self-help programming. He has not been disciplined in the last five years, and he disassociated from his gang in 2018. Mr. Edwards reports maintaining sobriety since 2019. I commend him for taking these steps and I encourage him to continue on this positive path.

After assessing Mr. Edwards's record and giving great weight to the relevant youthful offender factors, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

Mr. Edwards has not sufficiently mitigated his risk for substance use relapse. Mr. Edwards started using substances as a youth, and his use escalated over time. Prior to the life crime, Mr. Edwards sustained a DUI conviction. He also acknowledged that he drove under the influence on other occasions.

I acknowledge that Mr. Edwards has demonstrated increased awareness into his risk factor for substance use relapse and he has maintained his sobriety for five years. These are encouraging signs that he is on a positive path. However, I have concluded that Mr. Edwards has not sufficiently mitigated this risk factor.

At his 2025 parole hearing, Mr. Edwards said his transfer to a new institution where substances are less available contributed to his ability to maintain his sobriety. This candor and insight are commendable. If released on parole, beyond the controlled environment of prison, Mr. Edwards will face new challenges, and Mr. Edwards's past poor performance under supervision remains a current risk factor. He will need to be able to rely on internal coping mechanisms to understand and navigate stressors. I encourage Mr. Edwards to more fully develop the tools he will need to protect his sobriety.

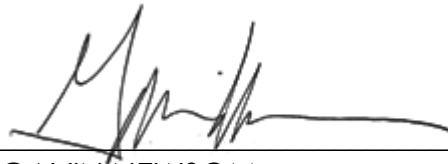
Mr. Edwards also has a history of unstable relationships, including intimate partner violence, which remains a relevant risk factor. To his credit, he has participated in targeted programming. It is likely that Mr. Edwards will resume intimate partner relationships if released on parole. Given his relatively recent sobriety and programming in this area, I have determined that Mr. Edwards must further develop his insight into his triggers for violent relationships and the tools to manage them in the community before he can be safely released.

I encourage Mr. Edwards to continue to develop his self-awareness into his triggers for yielding to antisocial external pressures and continue to build the strong community supports he will need to succeed on parole.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Mr. Edwards is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that he currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison at this time. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Mr. Edwards.

Decision Date: May 2, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gavin Newsom', is written over a horizontal line.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

PAIGE LINVILLE, WE-7976

First Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 2007, 24-year-old Paige Linville and her crime partner planned to kill random victims to experience the feeling of murder. Ms. Linville's crime partner gave a ride to a victim and fatally shot her. Later, Ms. Linville and her crime partner selected a second victim at random, and Ms. Linville fatally shot her.

DECISION

In the cases of parole applicants who commit their crimes when they are under 26 years old, I am required to review the record for evidence of factors relevant to their diminished culpability as youthful offenders. Ms. Linville committed this crime when she was 24 years old. At the time of the crime, Ms. Linville demonstrated hallmark features of youth, which diminished her culpability under youth offender laws. The psychologist who evaluated Ms. Linville in 2024 concluded that, at the time of her crime, Ms. Linville exhibited hallmark features of youth, including immaturity, recklessness, criminally oriented peers, and lessened ability to anticipate and appreciate the consequences of her actions. These factors diminish her culpability under youth offender laws.

I have also examined the record for evidence of Ms. Linville's subsequent growth and increased maturity since her life crime as set forth in youth offender laws. She has been incarcerated for 17 years. Ms. Linville has made efforts to improve herself in prison. She has participated in self-help programming, has completed an associate's degree, a vocation, and is taking college courses. She has not been disciplined while incarcerated. Ms. Linville reports maintaining sobriety since 2009. I commend her for taking these rehabilitative steps and encourage her to continue on this positive path.

After assessing Ms. Linville's record and giving great weight to the relevant youthful offender factors, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate she remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

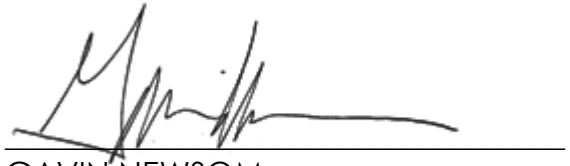
Ms. Linville experienced adverse childhood experiences that shaped her life and choices, including remaining in abusive and unstable interpersonal relationships. At her hearing, Ms. Linville demonstrated insight into these patterns, including seeking male partners who were dangerous, violent, and abusive, mimicking the dynamics she witnessed in her parents' relationship. Ms. Linville's developing insight into the nexus between her trauma and conduct is encouraging. The evaluating psychologist found that although Ms. Linville has made strides, "she struggled with low self-worth and insecurity when expectations were set too high, which contributed to maladaptive coping responses." I have concluded that Ms. Linville has not sufficiently mitigated this risk factor. She must do additional work to understand her triggers for unstable relationships and develop the tools to manage them beyond the controlled environment of prison.

The evaluating psychologist identified a close nexus between Ms. Linville's risk factor for unhealthy relationships, her history of substance use, and her violent conduct. After being convicted of accessory after the fact, but prior to being convicted of murder, Ms. Linville bragged to friends through letters about thwarting a murder conviction, which demonstrated the extent of her violent attitude and comfort with engaging in violence if she believed she would not be caught. The psychologist wrote that Ms. Linville, "immersed herself in a dangerous lifestyle that condoned violence, which led to her adopting violent attitudes and behaviors. This lifestyle was fueled by her addiction." Commendably, Ms. Linville has maintained her sobriety in prison since 2009. I have concluded she must do additional work to address this risk factor before she can be safely released. Specifically, Ms. Linville must demonstrate that she has the insight and tools she will need to maintain her sobriety and healthy relationships in the community. I also encourage her to further develop her community supports and parole plans that will support her sobriety and success on parole.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Ms. Linville is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that she currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison at this time. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Ms. Linville.

Decision Date: May 2, 2025

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GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

MARICRUZ GALAVIZ, W-99772
First Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 2004, Maricruz Galaviz and a crime partner tortured the 17-year-old victim for several hours before killing her. Ms. Galaviz and her crime partner punched and kicked the victim, hit her with an extension cord, spat in her face, cut her hair, burned her with cigarettes, hit her with a shoe, gagged the victim with a plastic bag, and placed a plastic bag filled with bug killer over her head. Ms. Galaviz and her crime partner tied the victim up with the extension cord, gagged her with cloth, and took her to a shed where they continued to beat her. Ms. Galaviz and her crime partner put the victim in a suitcase in the trunk of a car and drove her to a new location. The victim suffocated and died. The victim's body was later found in a container and covered with concrete.

DECISION

I acknowledge that Ms. Galaviz has made efforts to improve herself during the 21 years she has been in prison. She earned her high school diploma and two associate degrees, completed three vocations, maintained a positive work history, and has participated in self-help programming.

I also acknowledge that the psychologist who evaluated Ms. Galaviz in 2023 categorized her as a low risk of future violence. The psychologist, however, identified several risk factors that remain currently relevant to Ms. Galaviz's potential risk for future violence, including her history of antisociality, relationship instability, and substance use.

The psychologist also diagnosed Ms. Galaviz with multiple substance use disorders, including cannabis, stimulant, cocaine, and amphetamine-like substances. Ms. Galaviz's crime involved controlled substances, and she acknowledged using methamphetamine regularly leading up to the life crime,

including at the time of the offense. Ms. Galaviz reports she has maintained her sobriety since 2015, when she was last disciplined for a rules violation related to substance use. She reported to the panel at her 2025 parole hearing, however, that she was not actively practicing recovery until December 2024.

Ms. Galaviz experienced childhood trauma that shaped her life and choices. There is a close nexus between Ms. Galaviz's historical substance use and her trauma experiences and mental health symptoms. The evaluating psychologist diagnosed Ms. Galaviz with Antisocial Personality Disorder and a mood disorder. Currently, Ms. Galaviz's mental health symptoms appear to be managed with medication.

This is a positive signal of her behavioral stability. However, Ms. Galaviz's ability to maintain medication and treatment compliance has not been tested beyond the highly controlled environment of prison, and she has a history of supervision non-compliance. Prior to the life crime, Ms. Galaviz sustained a conviction, served a prison term, and was released on parole. She was under parole supervision at the time of her commitment offense. Ms. Galaviz will face significant stressors on parole. To manage these, Ms. Galaviz will need a high degree of self-awareness, well-developed coping skills, and robust parole plans and social supports to help her avoid substance use relapse and maintain treatment compliance. I am concerned by the recency of what she considers her recovery period and her risk for relapse.

I find that Ms. Galaviz needs to demonstrate a longer sustained period of sobriety with recovery efforts that address the underlying causes of her use and triggers for her antisocial conduct. I also find that Ms. Galaviz must further develop her parole plans before she can be safely released. Strong, healthy social supports will be particularly important for Ms. Galaviz's success on parole. Her current plan for community support center on a friend she knew from when she was using substances. While they are both now sober, I encourage Ms. Galaviz to further develop her parole plans and extend her social supports.

I acknowledge that Ms. Galaviz has demonstrated sincere remorse for her crime and has taken accountability for her particularly brutal treatment of the victim. At her 2025 parole hearing, when asked to explain the circumstances and her causative factors for the crime further, Ms. Galaviz told the panel that she was an angry person at that time, wanted to be feared, and was upset because she believed the victim had stolen drugs. This explanation demonstrates that she has

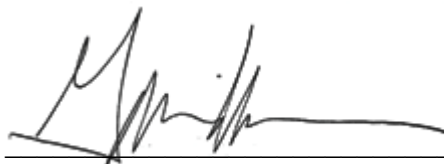
additional work to do in order to understand the factors that led her to commit such a violent crime. I have determined that Ms. Galaviz must do some additional work to deepen her insight and self-awareness into the causative factors of the crime before she can be safely released.

Ms. Galaviz has made progress on her path to rehabilitation, and I encourage her to continue on this positive path.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Ms. Galaviz is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that she currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Ms. Galaviz.

Decision Date: July 16, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gavin Newsom', is written over a horizontal line.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

PATRICIA KRENWINKEL, W-08314

First Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 1967, 19-year-old Patricia Krenwinkel met and fell under the coercive control of 33-year-old Charles Manson and joined Manson's cult, "the Family." In 1969, Manson directed 21-year-old Ms. Krenwinkel and three other Family members to drive to the home of actress Sharon Tate, who was eight months pregnant. Ms. Tate was with friends Abigail Folger, Wojciech Frykowski, and Jay Sebring. A crime partner shot and injured Mr. Sebring. Ms. Krenwinkel and a crime partner chased Ms. Folger and Mr. Frykowski, and Ms. Krenwinkel fatally stabbed Ms. Folger. A crime partner fatally shot Mr. Frykowski. Then, either Ms. Krenwinkel or one or more of her crime partners tied ropes around the necks of Mr. Sebring and Ms. Tate and fatally stabbed them. The group wrote "Pig" in blood on the front door before fleeing. The following night, Manson, Ms. Krenwinkel, and four Family members drove to the home of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca. A crime partner strangled Ms. LaBianca, and Ms. Krenwinkel and two crime partners fatally stabbed her. The phrases "Death to Pigs," "Rise," and "Healter [sic] Skelter" were written with blood around the victims' home.

The Board has conducted 17 parole hearings for Ms. Krenwinkel since 1977. The Board has found Ms. Krenwinkel unsuitable for parole 14 times, and she stipulated to unsuitability once in 2002. In May 2022, the Board found Ms. Krenwinkel suitable for parole. In October 2022, I reversed the Board's grant because I found that Ms. Krenwinkel lacked insight into the reasons she committed the crime and the insight and coping skills required to avoid maladaptive relationships and antisocial external influences, and because Ms. Krenwinkel tended to minimize her role in the crimes and disproportionately externalize blame. On June 30, 2023, Ms. Krenwinkel filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the Los Angeles County Superior Court challenging the reversal. The court sustained the reversal on the first ground and denied Ms. Krenwinkel's petition on January 17, 2024 and the ruling was affirmed on appeal. On May 30, 2025, the Board conducted a parole hearing for Ms. Krenwinkel. Ms.

Krenwinkel exercised her right not to testify. (Cal. Code Regs. Title 15, section 2236.)

GOVERNING LAW

The California Constitution grants me the authority to review proposed decisions of the Board. (Cal. Const. art. V, § 8, subd. (b).) I am given broad discretion to determine an inmate's suitability for parole and may affirm, reverse, modify, or refer back to the Board any grant of parole to a person convicted of murder serving an indeterminate life sentence. (*Id.*; Pen. Code, § 3041.2; see *In re Rosenkrantz* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 616, 625-26; *In re Dannenberg* (2005) 34 Cal.4th 1061, 1080, 1082, 1088.) I am authorized to identify and weigh all "factors relevant to predicting 'whether the inmate will be able to live in society without committing additional antisocial acts.'" (*In re Lawrence* (2008) 44 Cal.4th 1181, 1205-06, quoting *In re Rosenkrantz, supra*, 29 Cal.4th at p. 655.)

When the Board proposes that an inmate convicted of murder be released on parole, I am authorized to conduct an independent, *de novo* review of the entire record, including "the facts of the offense, the inmate's progress during incarceration, and the insight he or she has achieved into past behavior," to determine the inmate's suitability for parole. (*In re Shaputis II* (2011) 53 Cal.4th 192, 221.) My review is independent of the Board's authority, but it is guided by the same "essential" question: whether the inmate currently poses a risk to public safety. (Cal. Const. art. V, § 8, subd. (b); Pen. Code, § 3041.2; *In re Shaputis II, supra*, 53 Cal.4th at pp. 220-21.)

I am also required to give "great weight to the diminished culpability of youth as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the prisoner" when determining a youthful offender's suitability for parole. (Pen. Code, § 4801, subd. (c).) I further must afford special consideration to whether age, the amount of time served, and diminished physical condition reduce the inmate's risk of future violence.

DECISION

I have concluded that the evidence in Ms. Krenwinkel's case demonstrates that she lacks the requisite insight she needs to be safely released.

In the cases of parole applicants who commit their crimes when they are under 26 years old, I am required to review the record for evidence of factors relevant to their diminished culpability as youthful offenders. Ms. Krenwinkel was 21 years old when she committed the life crimes. At the time of the crimes, Ms.

Krenwinkel demonstrated hallmark features of youth, which diminished her culpability under youth offender laws. The psychologist who evaluated Ms. Krenwinkel in 2025 concluded, "At the time of the index offenses, Ms. Krenwinkel may have exhibited transient immaturity, impulsiveness and recklessness, a lessened ability to anticipate and appreciate probable consequences, imperviousness to punishment, and a lessened capacity to extricate herself from disadvantageous environments."

I have also examined the record for evidence of Ms. Krenwinkel's subsequent growth and increased maturity since the life crimes, as set forth in youth offender laws. She has been incarcerated for more than 55 years. Ms. Krenwinkel has made efforts to improve herself in prison. She has participated in self-help programming, completed vocational training, and earned multiple college degrees. She has also maintained an excellent disciplinary history and currently participates in a service dog training program. I commend her for taking these steps, and I encourage her to continue on this positive path.

After assessing the relevant youthful offender factors in Ms. Krenwinkel's case, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that bear on her risk for future dangerousness.

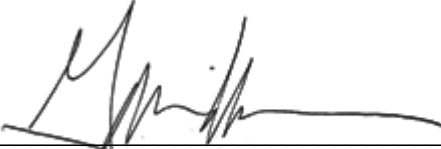
Specifically, Ms. Krenwinkel must do additional work to deepen her insight before she can be safely released. The evaluating psychologist wrote, "Ms. Krenwinkel has engaged in productive introspection during her term, but she exhibits some deficits in self-awareness such as a tendency to externalize blame for her prior transgressions." I agree that these factors remain currently relevant to her risk for future dangerousness should she be released on parole, and I find that she has not demonstrated sufficient gains in this area since I previously considered her 2022 parole grant to mitigate her risk for future dangerousness.

I have also given special consideration to the Elderly Parole factors in Ms. Krenwinkel's case. She is 77 years old and has served more than 55 years in prison. I acknowledge that she has several serious chronic medical conditions that have decreased her physical strength over the years. However, while Ms. Krenwinkel's life crime involved direct acts of brutal violence, as discussed above, her current physical condition is not the most relevant indication of her current risk level. Accordingly, the Elderly Parole factors in this case do not outweigh the other evidence that she remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Ms. Krenwinkel is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that she currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison at this time. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Ms. Krenwinkel.

Decision Date: October 13, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gavin Newsom", is written over a horizontal line.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE PAROLE RELEASE REVIEW
(Penal Code Section 3041.2)

JOE GONZALES, B-00288

First Degree Murder

AFFIRM: _____

MODIFY: _____

REVERSE: _____ **X** _____

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 1965, 24-year-old Joe Gonzales and his crime partners robbed three victims at knifepoint. The crime partners stabbed two of the victims, killing one. Mr. Gonzales was sentenced to death and, subsequently, resentenced to a parole-eligible term.

While incarcerated, Mr. Gonzales was a leader in a prison gang. Between 1973 and 1977, while serving his prison term, Mr. Gonzales was directly linked to the murders of 11 victims, including the fatal stabbing of a witness in a criminal case. In seven of those cases, he sustained convictions for murder. He was convicted of murder conspiracy charges relating to four victims.

DECISION

In the cases of parole applicants who commit their crimes when they are under 26 years old, I am required to review the record for evidence of factors relevant to their diminished culpability as youthful offenders. Mr. Gonzales committed his commitment offenses when he was 24 years old. At the time of the crime, Mr. Gonzales demonstrated hallmark features of youth, which diminished his culpability under youth offender laws. I have also examined the record for evidence of Mr. Gonzales's subsequent growth and increased maturity since his life crime as set forth in youth offender laws.

Since then, he has been incarcerated for 60 years. He has made efforts to improve himself in prison. Mr. Gonzales disassociated from his gang in 1978, reports maintaining sobriety since 1969, and has not been disciplined for misconduct since 2002. I commend him for taking these steps and encourage him to continue on this positive path.

I have also given special consideration to the Elderly Parole factors in Mr. Gonzales's case. He is 85 years old and has several serious, chronic medical conditions that have decreased his physical strength over the years. I find that these factors do not outweigh the other evidence that he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

In February 2024, I reversed Mr. Gonzales's October 2023 parole grant based on his lack of insight into his risk factors for violent conduct and gang involvement. Since then, Mr. Gonzales has maintained positive institutional behavior and desisted from gang activity, substance use, and violent conduct. This is an encouraging sign that he is on a positive path.

After assessing Mr. Gonzales's record and giving great weight to the relevant youthful offender factors and special consideration of the Elderly Parole factors, I conclude that these mitigating factors are outweighed by negative factors that demonstrate he remains unsuitable for parole at this time.

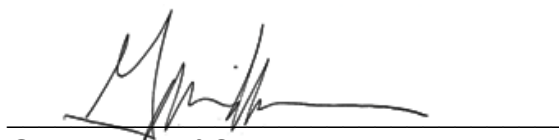
Specifically, Mr. Gonzales continues to demonstrate insight deficits. While Mr. Gonzales accepts responsibility for his past conduct, he appears to continue to minimize the immense harm he has caused. At his 2025 parole hearing, the Board noted that Mr. Gonzales portrayed himself "in some ways a little separated from the extreme brutality that's seen in some of the crimes." Mr. Gonzales's current lack of insight into the impact of his actions and the reverberations that harm caused raises concerns about his ability to safely parole.

Accordingly, I have concluded that Mr. Gonzales must do additional rehabilitative work to address this risk factor before he can be safely released. I encourage him to focus on deepening his insight into victim impact and developing the skills he will need to avoid violent behavior in the community.

CONCLUSION

I have considered the evidence in the record that is relevant to whether Mr. Gonzales is currently dangerous. When considered as a whole, I find the evidence shows that he currently poses an unreasonable danger to society if released from prison at this time. Therefore, I reverse the decision to parole Mr. Gonzales.

Decision Date: November 28, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gavin Newsom", is written over a horizontal line.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor, State of California