



Sacramento County District Attorney's Office

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Non-Violent Parole Review Process
Board of Parole Hearings
Correspondence – NV
P.O. Box 4036
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Re: Ramirez, Alphonse Gomez
CDCR No. AZ6108
Court Docket No. 15F00811
Agency Report No. SSD-15-29249

Dear Members of the Board of Parole:

On March 22, 2016, Inmate Alphonse Ramirez was sentenced to serve 9 years, 4 months in state prison after he pled no contest to transporting heroin within his vehicle, possessing methamphetamine for sale in a location accessible to his small child, and admitting that he had a recent prior strike. It is difficult, if not impossible, to comprehend how an inmate who re-immersed himself into the dangerous game of selling narcotics after recently serving time in prison could be so quickly rehabilitated and considered for parole when the circumstances surrounding his current conviction and his prior criminal record show that he poses a significant, unreasonable risk of violence to the community and any early parole should be denied.

In Inmate Ramirez's most recent case, he was facing felony charges of felony child endangerment, as well as transporting heroin for sale and possessing methamphetamine for sale. He also had a prior strike conviction alleged. On March 22, 2016, he pled no contest to violating Health and Safety Code Section 11352, transportation for sale of heroin, and he pled no contest to violating Health and Safety Code Section 11378, possession for sale of methamphetamine. He further admitted that his prior strike conviction for possessing a loaded firearm with gang enhancement was true. Inmate Ramirez's most recent conviction does not involve minor crimes. They are inherently dangerous crimes that exposed our community to unreasonable risk of harm AND exposed his small child and family to unreasonable risk of harm. This was recognized when the Court sentenced him to serve 9 years, 4 months in state prison.

Inmate Ramirez's criminal history leading up to his most recent incarceration is lengthy for a 27-year-old. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On May 7, 2010, he was taken into custody on [REDACTED] fresh arrest for false personating another. On November 17, 2010, he was placed on informal [REDACTED] probation following a misdemeanor conviction for inflicting injury on a spouse/cohabitant in violation of Penal Code Section 273.5.

[REDACTED] on August 2, 2011, Inmate Ramirez was convicted [REDACTED] of his first strike for unlawfully possessing a gun (Penal Code Section 12031(a)) with an admitted gang allegation under Penal Code Section 186.22(b)(1). For this

offense he was ordered to serve one year in county jail. On that same date he pled no contest to a felony violation of Penal Code Section 245(a)(1) as a non-strike. Following his release from jail, Inmate Ramirez's felony convictions would continue to surmount.

Specifically, on July 21, 2012, officers were [REDACTED] dispatched to a domestic violence incident involving Inmate Ramirez. In this instance, it was reported that Inmate Ramirez choked the mother of his two children and then ran out of the residence. The victim reported that when he got on top of her and started choking her with both hands she thought he was going to kill her. She added that he had hit her in the past and she was very afraid of him because he was a "gangster and a validated Norteño." On May 17, 2013, Inmate Ramirez was convicted of felony infliction of corporal injury on a spouse/cohabitant in violation of Penal Code Section 273.5(a) and sentenced to serve two years in state prison.

Upon his release from prison, and clearly unwilling to learn from his past mistakes, Inmate Ramirez was convicted of yet another felony on April 28, 2014 - this time for violating his post-release community supervision conditions in violation of Penal Code Section 3455. For this offense he was ordered to serve 120 days in county jail. Immediately upon his release, he was arrested for felony false impersonation of another and convicted on July 29, 2014 for this offense. He was again ordered to serve 120 days in county jail. Within several months of this release, he was again arrested for his current commitment offense on February 4, 2015.

It is apparent from Inmate Ramirez's extensive criminal history set forth above and his most recent offense (possession for sale of methamphetamine and transportation for sale of heroin) that he continues to have a complete lack of regard for the law which places society in extreme danger. Selling and transporting controlled substances is an inherently dangerous game. Inmate Ramirez not only has completely immersed himself into this dangerous game, but his possession of dangerous controlled substances exponentially increased the probability of harm to his family and small child. In addition, he has proven time and time again that he simply cannot – and will not – change his criminal behavior.

Finally, in a Nonviolent Parole Review decision dated February 15, 2019, the Board correctly concluded that Inmate Ramirez posed "a current, unreasonable risk of violence or a current, unreasonable risk of significant criminal activity to the community." At that time, the Board denied Inmate Ramirez for release. Specifically, the Board agreed that his current crimes were an aggravating risk factor as were the circumstances surrounding his prior criminal record. Additionally, the Board documented that with respect to Inmate Ramirez's institutional adjustment, he had limited participation in available rehabilitative or self-help programming to address the circumstances that contributed to his criminal behavior (he had been dropped from two courses for not attending).

As we are given 30 days to respond, and we are not provided with any disciplinary history or any other information aside from the one-page notice of parole review, I cannot comment on Inmate Ramirez's current prison conduct since the time he was last considered for release. However, from the record that is available, it is clear that he should not be released as he poses a current significant, unreasonable risk to the public of both violence and significant criminal activity.

For these reasons, parole should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennifer Kennedy". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jennifer Kennedy
Deputy District Attorney
Sacramento County District Attorney's Office