PAROLE SUITABILITY HEARING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF PAROLE HEARINGS

In the matter of the Parole CDC Number: **B58812** Consideration Hearing of:

ANGELO PAVAGEAU

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY

VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA

APRIL 25, 2023

8:32 AM

PANEL PRESENT:

DAVID NDUDIM, Presiding Commissioner RACHEL STERN, Deputy Commissioner

OTHERS PRESENT:

ANGELO PAVAGEAU, Inmate MARK GARDNER, Attorney for Inmate NIKKI MOORE, Deputy District Attorney MYA EMIG, Observer KERRY KUNZ, Associate Chief Deputy Commissioner EVAN SERNOFFSKY, Reporter with KTVU in Oakland HEATHER KNIGHT, Columnist, San Francisco Chronicle MICHAEL AGOGLIA, Family Representative TYLER BLAKE, Family Representative DAVID MEYER, Support RAY BUKATY, Support SVEN ERIC CARLSON, Brother of victim UNIDENTIFIED, Correctional Officer(s)

Transcribed by:

PAULA HARDEN

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PROCEEDINGS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay, we are recording, Commissioner.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Good morning, everybody. Today's date is April 25th, 2023. The time now is 8:32 a.m. We are conducting this hearing by video conference. Mr. Angelo Pavageau, can you hear and see me, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: If at any time that changes, please let us know, sir, that we can pause and make any necessary adjustments. For the record, I can hear, and I can see you. Commissioner, can you hear and see Mr. Pavageau?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Yes. Thank you.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Excellent. This is a subsequent parole suitability hearing number 14 for inmate Angelo Pavageau, who is present with his counsel in the BPH Hearing Room. All of the participants are participating remotely and will identify themselves shortly for the record. So, Mr. Pavageau, the record does indicate that you did commit your controlling offense while under the age of 26. So this Panel will give great weight to youthful offender factors in deciding your suitability for parole today. In addition, you also are

over 60 and have served for 25 years, which qualifies you for elderly parole consideration. So the Panel will also give special consideration to elderly parole factors in deciding your suitability for parole today. As this hearing is being audio-recorded, for the purpose of voice identification, I will identify the participants and when I do each is asked to state your full name, spell your last name. I'll go first. My name is David Ndudim. The last name is spelled N-D-U-D-I-M. I'm a Commissioner with the Board of Parole hearings, appearing by Microsoft Teams. Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Good morning, Rachel Stern, S-T-E-R-N, Deputy Commissioner, Board of Parole Hearings.

presiding commissioner ndudim: Thank you. Before I go any further, Mr. Pavageau, let me just remind you, we do have some observers observing this, uh, hearing this morning, including the, uh, victim's members of family. So when you see all of these people appear in the video <inaudible>, so they will all introduce themselves and let you know and let us know, uh, who they represent and what they represent. I'll then go to inmate's counsel.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Good morning, everybody. My name is Mark Gardner, G-A-R-D-N-E-R, attorney for Mr. Pavageau.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. And now

I'm going to Deputy District Attorney for San Francisco County.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Nikki Moore, M-O-O-R-E, Assistant District Attorney for the city and county of San Francisco.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Excellent. So, Mr. Pavageau, give us your full name, spell your last name, and also give us your CDCR number.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, my name is Angelo Pavageau, Angelo Wilbert Pavageau. P-A-V-A-G-E-A-U, B58812.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. We also have attorney Mya Emig observing this hearing. Ms. Emig, if you can please introduce yourself.

OBSERVER EMIG: Yes, good morning, everyone. I'm attorney Mya Emig, E-M-I-G. I'm an associating attorney with Parole Justice Works. I am observing this hearing via Microsoft Teams. I will not be participating in the hearing, and I will be turning off my camera for the remainder of the hearing. Thank you all. Thank you.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you so much. We do have an Associate Chief Deputy Commissioner and the supervisor that the <inaudible> put forward observing this hearing. If she can please introduce herself.

ASSOCIATE CHIEF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KUNZ: Thank you, Commissioner. Good morning, everyone. My name is Kerry

Kunz, Associate Chief Deputy Commissioner with the Board of Parole Hearings. I am observing only today, Mr. Pavageau, everyone, and I will also be turning off my camera. Thank you.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. And, we do have, uh, members of the news media observing this hearing. First, I'd like to go to Evan Sernoffsky. If you can please introduce yourself, spell your last name and the organization that you represent.

REPORTER SERNOFFSKY: My name is Evan Sernoffsky, S-E-R-N-O-F-F-S-K-Y. I'm a reporter with KTVU TV in Oakland.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. And then we also have Heather Knight from, uh, if you can please introduce yourself.

COLUMNIST HEATHER KNIGHT: Hi. My name is Heather Knight. I'm a columnist with the San Francisco Chronicle. My last name is K-N-I-G-H-T.

presiding commissioner ndudim: Excellent. Thank you so much. We do also have victim's members of the family. I don't know whether you discussed about who wants to go first, but I can go from the list that I do have here. So, if you do, uh, everybody can just start from I believe Mr. Agoglia -- I think I mispronounced that name -- he can go first.

FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE AGOGLIA: Thank you,

Commissioner Ndudim. Um, my name is Michael Agoglia. It's A-G-O-G-L-I-A, and, along with my colleague Tyler Blake, I represent the only surviving victim of Angelo Pavageau's crime, Annette Carlson.

presiding COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Excellent. And we'll
go to the next, uh, representative, Tyler Blake.

FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE BLAKE: Good morning,

Commissioner. My name is Tyler Blake, and I am, with

Michel Agoglia here, representing Annette Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. And we do have, uh, David G. Meyer, uh, listed of the, uh, -- uh, victim's, uh, next-of-kin.

SUPPORT MEYER: Yes. Good morning. This is David

Meyer, last name M-E-Y-E-R, and I am here as support for

Eric Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. We also do have, uh, go to Ray Bukaty, and that's support for Ms., uh, for Wiley. You are mute.

SUPPORT BUKATY: Good morning, Commissioners. This is
Ray Bukaty, B-U-K-A-T-Y, and I'm here to support Eric
Carlson. I'll be participating in listening only.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. And also we do have, uh, Wiley Carlson. We have the sister-in-law of the victim, Wiley Carlson? <inaudible> and then we also do have, uh, Sven Carlson, sibling of the victim. Looks

like they're not with us. Is there anybody that's on this, uh, call, that we -- hasn't introduced themselves yet?

UNKNOWN: Commissioner, give us one moment --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yes?

UNKNOWN: -- please, thank you.

VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: My name is Sven Eric Carlson, C-A-R-L-S-O-N, and I am the brother of the murder victim, Mike Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. Any other
person that hasn't introduced themselves?

UNKNOWN: Commissioner, could you hear that?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I did hear that. I do see -- Mr. Carlson, there's somebody that -- okay, well, over on the other side, is there any other person that hasn't introduced themselves? So, Mr. Pavageau, were you able to hear everybody that introduced themselves?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Also present in the hearing room are correctional officers who are there for security purposes only and may be relieved from time-to-time throughout this hearing. And as I did mention, this proceeding is being recorded as mandated under Penal Code Section 3042(b), and it will be transcribed as the official record of this hearing. Let me just remind everybody, no other recordings are authorized including a

recording available by video conference software. A violation of this provision may result in exclusion from this or future hearing. We are going to take a break -- so everybody just hang around -- to check the quality of the recording and to make sure that everybody can be heard. The time now is 8:40, and we are off the record.

RECESS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay, we're back on.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: We are back on the record. The time now is 8:41. We took a brief break to check the quality of the recording, and it looks like everything is working properly. So Mr. Pavageau, this hearing is being conducted by video conference as authorized under Penal Code Section 3041186. So sir, let me remind you, we are not here to reconsider the findings of the trial courts. Now are we here to retry your case. This Panel does accept as true the findings of the court. The primary purpose of today's hearing, sir, is to find out who you are today and to see whether you will pose an unreasonable risk of danger to society in the event that you are released, and in making that determination, we are going to consider several factors. We'll look at your prior criminal history. We'll look at your behavior and your programming since you came to prison. Also look at the parole plans that you have submitted for this hearing and also listen carefully to your testimony today. So, sir, it looks like it's been a while since you went through a full parole hearing. So let me refresh your memory as to how we are going to conduct this hearing today. And what I mean by that is initially the Commissioner and I are going to inquire from you on what

we call your pre and post-conviction factors. Those will

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be the things from the early childhood all the way to the commitment offense, and then we'll look at what you have done since you've been in prison in terms of your programming and your behavior while in prison. After that, we then turn it back to the Commissioners -- not the Commissioners -- turn it back to the attorneys, we'll go first to the San Francisco Deputy District Attorney for any clarifying question to the Panel. After that, we then go to your counsel for any clarifying questions to you. Following that will be closing statements from the Deputy Deputy Attorney to your counsel and then we will go to you, sir, should you wish to make a closing statement to the Panel. After that will be victim impact statements. After that, the Commissioner and I will temporarily depart from this meeting to deliberate on your case and upon reaching a decision, we'll come back and let you know what our decision is today. So far, Mr. Pavageau, do you have any questions as to what I've explained to you?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, no, sir. Nothing.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Excellent.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: No thank <inaudible>.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. So our expectation throughout this hearing is that all parties will treat one another with dignity and respect and to you, Mr. Pavageau, I do strongly encourage you to be

1 completely honest with this Panel. I'd like to start by 2 swearing you in. Would you please raise your right hand, sir? Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony 3 4 that you give at this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? 5 6 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Lower your right hand. You may lower your right hand. So what's your date 8 of birth? 9

INMATE PAVAGEAU: My date of birth is 6/16/48, sir.
PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Okay. How old are you
today?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I'm 74, sir.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: How old were you when you committed --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, I turned -- I was 24 or 25 in - in county jail.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Okay. Before I go any further, I don't know where that little noise is coming from.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Sometimes the officers will be going in and out of the room.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yeah. It looks -- it looks like it. So, sir, before I go any further, let me conduct an Americans with Disabilities Review with you. So

I do see here that you do have a TABE score of -- and 1 transcriber that's T-A-B-E -- of 6.2. Does that sound 2 3 about right to you? INMATE PAVAGEAU: 4 Sir, yes sir. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So do you have a high 5 6 school diploma or GED? 7 INMATE PAVAGEAU: High school diploma, 1969, 8 graduate. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Excellent. I do see 9 you are wearing your glasses this morning. Do you see well 10 with those? 11 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I do. Thank you, sir. 12 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: At the table you are 13 sitting at, sir, is a magnifying device. If you need that 14 just call the attention of the officer. They will provide 15 16 that to you. Did you bring your walker to the hearing? 17 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I did, sir. Thank you. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What about your, uh, 18 19 shoes? You -- are you wearing them today? 20 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I am, sir. Yes sir. Thank you. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So have you been a 21 part of the mental health system at CDCR, either CCCMS 22 23 level or EOP? 24 INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, sir. 25 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I do not see any

other reasonable accommodation listed on form 1073. Before I go to counsel, Commissioner, do you see any other reasonable accommodation listed for Mr. Pavageau?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: No, I don't. I think you covered it.

presiding commissioner NDUDIM: Thank you. Counsel, based on our review, do we see any other reasonable accommodation for Mr. Pavageau?

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Mr. Pavageau has the accommodations he needs. While we're on the topic of the ADA, I do want to point out that he has 6.2 reading level. Um, he was -- his IQ in -- in the 1983 psychological evaluation was 77 and that's on page 2172 of the C-file, and as I wrote in my March 3rd DECS document, he doesn't do well with buzzwords and quiz-type questions and can respond more in depth and to the best of his ability in plain language.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: We'll accommodate that, sir. So based on those responses, sir, this Panel does not see any reason why this hearing cannot be held today. So, Mr. Pavageau, the Panel has reviewed your entire central file, including the voluminous 10 day file, I believe it was almost a thousand pages. We're not gonna be able to talk about everything in that file. So you will have an opportunity during the close -- your closing

statement -- to bring, uh, to our attention any issues
that you believe should be made -- this Panel should be
made aware of. In addition, we also review the
Comprehensive Risk Assessment that was authored by Dr.
Michael Griffin. Sir, did you get a copy of that
Comprehensive Risk Assessment?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Were you able to review that Comprehensive Risk Assessment, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yes, sir. We've also reviewed the confidential portion of your Central file and consistent with Title 15 will advise you if we are going to be relying on any confidential information in reaching our decision today. So, sir, prior to preparing for this case, I do see that, uh, you last appeared before the Board on April the 15th, 2020. Would that be correct?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You did receive and entered into a previous stipulation for unsuit -- unsuitability, is that right?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: And prior to the 2020, uh, appearance, the last time you also appeared before the Board was on March 9th, 2017, where you also

requested for a three-year waiver. Is that still correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Okay. So I'm gonna start from the 2020, uh, stipulation, sir. So since 2020, tell this Panel what additional work, and I'm talking about programming, --

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Commissioner?

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yes.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: I -- I wanna do this interruption as early as possible. I did have one more housekeeping issue relating to the, uh, the length of the 10-day file. I just wanted to point out, and I think the Panel's probably already aware, where Mr. Pavageau documents are, because some of them are -- are in and amongst the, um, the documents, the opposition documents. I'll just very briefly, the letter from, uh, CMF Dr. Redding <phonetic> is on 752 of the 10-day file. Uh, letters of support and some of Mr. Pavageau's self-support documents are on page, beginning on page 762, and the rest of his self-support documents begin on page 850.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Also, I, like I said, this Panel did review those and we do have, we are aware of those documents. So, Mr. Pavageau, uh, my question is since April 15th of 2020, what additional work, and I'm talking about programming, sir, have you done in order to

address your risk issues?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I've done the DRP program, uh, since that time. Uh, I've done both, uh, DRP programs. Uh, the, uh, uh, Directive, uh, uh, Rehabilitative, uh, Programming and, uh, <inaudible> apart, uh, it's a very, uh, enriching, uh, a very, uh, deep, uh, <inaudible> program on revealing, uh, revealing past and present, uh, life of the individual, uh, revealing problems, uh, solving problems, psychological problems and dysfunctional problems and unforeseen problems of making, uh, decisions with, uh, coping skills.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Any, any other additional program apart from the DRP program that you talked about?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I did, uh, -- uh, two, uh, uh, Domestic Violence and Domestic Abuse, uh, Awareness Program that, uh, I did, in the mail. I did, uh, Express Myself in the mail with the, uh, the program of, uh, -- uh, Domestic Abuse Awareness and I was on the waiting list for Domestic Abuse, uh, Programming with, uh, CDCR.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So when did you do the domestic violence programming, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, on 2023. Uh, I did that, uh, through the mail.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You have a

certificate for that.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir. I have a certificate
of completion.

about it later on during this hearing, uh, to what you understood about the issues related to domestic violence. So, sir, apart from domestic violence, did you do any other additional programming?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, from what date would you
like, uh, sir?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: From 2020.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: From 2020, um, I just continued in my, uh, AA program, my NA program, my Veterans

Administration, uh, Veterans -- Fellow Veterans program.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, sir, in your own estimation, what do you believe are your risk areas?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: My risk areas at, at this time is, is, uh, staying with my sobriety program, uh, my NA, my AA program, and my, uh, uh, Veteran's Administration program of, uh, psychological PTSD programming. Uh, my, uh, uh, uh, educational program I would try to pursue when I get out.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Sir, what I mean by risk areas, uh, what I talking about, what specific areas do you believe that this Panel should be concerned about?

You've addressed the <inaudible> from what you're telling us this morning, you've addressed domestic violence. You believe that's the risk area for you?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I believe it was a risk area for me at one time. I come from a dysfunctional, uh, uh, family, a dysfunctional upbringing, uh, areas of, uh, of, uh, rationalizing, uh, with coping skills, uh, in that area of, of domestic violence and, uh, explosive disorder of not being, uh, able to, to rationalize, uh, effectively to be in control of myself at the time. Uh, my sobriety, uh, was once a factor. I've been in my sobriety for over 20 some years now, uh, without, uh, alcohol or drugs.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Okay. So you talked about domestic violence, you talked about substance abuse. Any other specific risk areas, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, outside of sobriety, my PTSD, uh, I've addressed a lot of my issues already concerning control and anger, uh, impulses. Uh, and I, I really addressed it, uh, Restorative, uh, Justice, uh, cognizant behavior. I've done all those, uh, programming to address my issues, uh, that I felt that I didn't have at the time to be, uh, cognizant, aware of what I was doing in a violent control -- uncontrollable rage.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So there's an
important risk area that you have not discussed with us

1 this morning. Do you know what I'm talking about? 2 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, no sir. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, do you have a 3 4 problem with sex offending? 5 INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, sir. This is my -- I don't have a criminal history. I --6 7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yes, you do. Hold on. Hold on, sir. Yes, you do. You're convicted for rape. 8 That's an issue, isn't it? 9 10 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Oh, well, I didn't understand the question, sir. Like I said, I -- I have a conviction now 11 for, for rape, but I didn't have one in the past. I don't 12 13 have any criminal history in the past. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Is that a risk area 14 15 that this Panel should be concerned about? INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, sir. It's not an area to be 16 17 concerned about. Uh, --18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You've done -- have 19 you done any specific programming on sex offending? INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I have under, under my Victim 20 Awareness, uh, uh, programming. I have done that. Uh, uh, 21 Victim Offenders running together, uh, Reconciliation 22 23 programming, uh, Breaking Barriers, uh, Alternative to 24 Violence. Uh, --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Let me ask you that

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question again. Have you done any specific programming on 1 sex offending? Not Victim Awareness. 2 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, no, sir. I don't understand 3 4 the programming on sex offenders. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Are you aware there's 5 6 a programming on sex offending that you can take? 7 INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, I'm not aware. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Are you aware that 8 9 you can take some correspondence programming on sex 10 offending? 11 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Um, no <inaudible>. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: 12 All right. Sir, 13 that's important, again, because you were convicted of a 14 rape offense and you are a PC290 registrant, correct? 15 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Correct. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: It is important that 16 you, uh, are aware of your triggers, correct? For sex 17 18 offending, --INMATE PAVAGEAU: 19 Yes. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- correct? 20 21 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: And given the fact 22 23 that you have not taken any programming in that area, do you believe you are suitable for parole this morning? 24

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I believe I am suitable for parole

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this morning. Uh, direct, uh, psychological, uh, 1 programming for, uh, -- uh, a rape? Yes, I did commit a 2 rape. I committed a rape during this crime. Uh, I don't 3 4 have any, any background or any past offenses in rape. I had no, no urges of raping. I, in the course of this 5 crime, I -- under the influence of drugs and alcohol -- I 6 outrageously, out of control, uh, --8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Uh-huh. INMATE PAVAGEAU: -- committed this rape. 9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: How do you know you 10 don't -- hold on, sir. How do you know you don't have any 11 12 urges to rape when you raped the victim of this crime? INMATE PAVAGEAU: Pardon, sir? Would you repeat --13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: How do you know --14 15 INMATE PAVAGEAU: -- that, please? PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: How do you know 16 17 can you -- can you hear me? 18 INMATE PAVAGEAU: PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: How do you know, sir, 19 you just told us you do not have any urges to rape, 20 21 correct? 22 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Right. 23 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: How do you --24 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, sir. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- know that? 25

INMATE PAVAGEAU: How do I know that?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yes.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I've never -- I've never committed
a rape before in my life.

presiding commissioner ndudim: Yes, you have. Yes,
you have. You committed a rape during this crime, sir.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, I committed a rape during
this crime, but never in my -- in my history of my life
before this crime.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Then why did you
commit a rape during this crime?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I committed a rape during this crime because of my outrageous dysfunctional belief of what I was doing was the right thing at the time to ex -- explode on something of someone. I just could not understand why I had this dysfunctional problem at the time, uh, dealing with my father and dealing with what he'd done to my, my fiancé. He raped my fiancé and I exploded on Mr. Carlson. Uh, --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Because your father is, uh, had sex with your fiancé and that's why you raped the victim of this crime.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I can't say directly that was the reason why. It was in the commission of the crime that I was full of drugs and alcohol that gave me a surge of

primal at the time and I just and I just -- I just exploded and assaulted, uh, Mrs. Annette Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: That's why, sir, you
need to take some programming to

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- fully understand
why you committed the crime of rape, sir. All right?
 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

presiding commissioner NDUDIM: So, Mr. Pavageau, we are going to move to the commitment offense, sir, because, and the reason why that is important is that there's been a lot of inconsistencies from you as to the circumstances and the nature when you committed this crime. So walk us through, sir, what happened on April 18th, 1974?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: On April, 1974, I exploded, uh, irrationally being full of drugs and alcohol. I exploded. Uh, I had confronted my wife at the time. Uh, she was having an affair with one of my friends or one of my associates, and I left home, uh, after an argument with her, confronted her about that. Uh, three days later, I exploded, uh, walking down the street, left my apartment, walking down the street, and I exploded when I was throwing rocks, pacing up and down the street, throwing rocks. Uh, Mr. Carlson came out to his front porch and said something, and I exploded on him and rushed him and

got to fighting with him and rushed him to the floor all the way to his -- in his apartment.

presiding commissioner ndudim: What'd you do? What'd
you do to him?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I punched him and punched him and punched him until I knocked him down unconsciously. I then ran upstairs to the bedroom, through the house. Uh, there Mrs. Carlson was in the bed. I put my hand over her mouth and escorted her downstairs and confronted her and Mr. Carlson, uh, with a knife.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Is that all you did?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, after that, I had tied Mr.

Carlson. I beat Mr. Carlson, uh, found a hammer in the house. I struck Mr. Carlson several times. I stabbed Mr.

Carlson, uh, several times and beat him some more until he was unconscious and fell to the floor. What else?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: After that, I confronted Mrs.

Carlson. I went upstairs, and I ransacked the place. I had a surge from alcohol and drugs. Uh, Mrs. Carlson was in a night -- nightgown, uh, night underwear, and I had a surge of animal, and I rushed Mrs. Carlson, and I raped Mrs.

Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Why'd you rape her?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Pardon, sir?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Why'd you rape her?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I had a surge, sir, of arousal that
surged, it just came over me, and I just rushed Mrs.
Carlson and raped her.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Sir, I just wanted to clear up some issues because, uh, in preparing for this hearing, sir, we took a look at the prior -- your prior statements to the psychologist put in the 2017

Comprehensive Risk Assessment and the 2020 Comprehensive Risk Assessment, sir. Prior to engaging the victim, uh, that you killed, did you -- did you have any encounter prior to that incident, uh, that crime, with him?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: No. I, I didn't, I didn't know the victim. I didn't know Mrs. Carlson or Mr. Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So why, Mr. Pavageau, have you been telling all the tall tales about the victim of this crime?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, sir, I fabricated that -that story out of retaliation. Uh, the, uh, victim's
group, uh, confronted my wife and my child coming to visit
me on the day I had a parole hearing, uh, many years ago.
And they accosted her and threatened her. She was pregnant
at the time, and she went and almost lost the baby. Uh,
they put, uh, notes on her car threatening her life. She
lost a job. In retaliation, in criminal thinking. I
responded with criminal thinking, sir.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: When did you decide
you were going to tell the truth, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I decided, uh, after taking so many of my self-help groups, uh, that it was time to stop being in denial. Uh, my self-help groups, uh, especially with Victim Impact and finding causative behavior defects in myself, in my thinking, in my rationale, in my behavior.

And --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I'm talking about, hold on, hold on. I'm talking about the year that you decided you were gonna do that because apparently 2017, I'm just going back to 2017, you didn't do that. 2020, you didn't do that. You just did that in 2023. So what year did you decide you were gonna come clean and actually say what happened because you accused the victim, correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Commissioner --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What did you do -yes?

ATTORNEY GARDENER: If I may. I just want to correct something on the record. On page 2841 of the C-File, you'll see that in his 2010 CRA he admits to the hurtful lie about a prior relationship with Frank Carlson.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: But, but he didn't do that in 2017 or 2020, counsel, so that's why I'm trying to

find out when he decided to change his mind -- was that last year or was that in 2021?

ATTORNEY GARDENER: I'm gonna say it's on the record in 2010 that he admits that he lied in the past and did not know him.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yeah, but in 2017 and 2020, he didn't, he, he was still maintaining that stance. So I want to hear from Mr. Pavageau when he decided he was gonna come clean and tell the truth.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, I've been in denial for quite a while, as you have stated. Um, my single point group, as I say is a very in-depth program. Uh, my DRP group, uh, my self-help group. I decided that, uh, to pay attention and to adhere to, to the dialogue and the teaching and tutelage of those self-help programmers. Uh, I read the transcripts again. Uh, Mrs. Annette Carlson's lawyer made a statement that at one of the hearings that she didn't have a vengeous [sic] bone in her body at any time anymore, and my DRP programming and my Victim Impact programming, uh, allowed me to address those issues in the depth in prayer. I —

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: When did you take that Victim Impact program, Mr. Pavageau?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I took that, uh, in the early 2000s, sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Was that before 2020?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. Yes, sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Was that before -
INMATE PAVAGEAU: Before 20 ---

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Was that before --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: yes.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- 2017?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, yes, sir. It is, uh, 19, 1998.
I took it in 2001. Uh, Victims Offender running together.
I took those programs, sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So if you have taken Victim Impact programs, sir, walk us through your understanding of what impact you believe your statements may have had on the victims of this crime and not only the victims but the victim's family members.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I think that my statements has been very, very, very degrading and displacing. I believe that I was in the wrong. I regret my, my behavior statements. I regret that I've been in denial <inaudible>

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Now, we're not talking about -- hold on, Mr. Pavageau. We're not talking about you. We're talking about the victims. What impact do you believe your statements would have had on, on your understanding of the impact your statements would've had on the victims of this crime?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I would like to express that I feel that my statements was injuring, uh, uh, degrading, uh, hurtful, painful and ashamed. Uh, I think it further tortured them in the suffrage of bereft of grieving, and I'd like to apologize for that, that I didn't have the coping skills or the knowledge of behavior to do, to do without criminal thinking, to address the reality of what I had done and what I was saying at the time.

presiding commissioner NDUDIM: So, sir, before -the reason why the record is pretty clear -- you did
accuse the victim of having a sexual relationship with
you, correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. That was a fabrication on my part. Like I said, I was in retaliation to the victim's group that accosted my wife and my, my, uh, my son out here in Vacaville in the foyer.

presiding commissioner ndudim: So sir, you've been
in prison now for almost 50 years, correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What's the reason why it's taking you this long to begin to address your understanding of victim impact?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir? I've been, like I said, I've been in denial, and I had no hope. I am the sum total of, of thinking dysfunctionally [sic] at the time, that the

seriousness of what I did was not a grave matter at the time of my, my thinking, my rationale, my respect. I didn't care at the time.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Now you've, now
you've started caring?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, I've always had a sense of caring, but the top of my thoughts at the time, reactionary thoughts is -- is disrespectful.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Was there a reason
why --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: <inaudible>

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- that changed?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, sir. There's a reason why it changed. My character defects. I had never given a chance to express character defects. I never had cognizant awareness enough to know that something was psychologically wrong with my thinking and my behavior. I thought --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What is --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: -- there was, uh, I -- my behavior?

I didn't think that -- my thinking and my -- and my
behavior was wrong. I had core belief issues from my
upbringing and trying to, to navigate through life with
the core beliefs and -- and realities that I believed in
from my upbringing, I that -- that didn't work. That

wasn't --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Hold on, hold on.
What are your character defects?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: My character defense? Uh, I have shortcomings. I have anger, I have anger issues, I have self-doubt issues. I had -- I had over-generalizing issues. I had personalizing issues. I had concrete thinking issues, my way or the highway. I had controlling issues. I had anger issues that I'd never been able to address. I would use drugs and alcohol to suppress the nature of those critical thinkings [sic]. Times that I needed to have coping skills I used drugs and alcohol.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What about denial
issues?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Repeat that, sir?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What about denial issues? It's taken you this long, sir. Those are character defects, correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Denial issues, sir, is -- is also my character defect. Like I said, I had no hope. I had no -- no concern of -- of, uh, of believing that I would ever get out of prison or ever be able to address or confront my victims and apologize to my victims. Those denial issues are very grave. I have never been in any type of trouble before in my life. My aptitude, as far as as you

say, uh, IQ was, was very, very low, uh, at the time. And I just haven't been able to, to, to cope with life on a level that was pro-social or empathetical [sic]. I had none -- none of that inside of me before. I just didn't care. My defects was just denial and, and I had no experience.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: It's taken you quite
a long time, sir, --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: And --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- to address those
issues, correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, it has, sir. It's -- yes, it
has.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, do you understand what we mean by causative factors, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. I understand <inaudible>
causative factors would cause these --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Hold -- hold on. Hold on. Hold on. Hold on, Mr. Pavageau. Walk us through your understanding of the causative factors to this crime.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: My causative factors was engrained, uh, witnessing -- witnessing -- witnessing my father's violence with my mother. Uh, witnessing my father and step-father violently abuse my mother. I was a child. And even in my formative years almost with stepfathers, uh,

not being able to respond but having that engrained inside of me that I had no examples other than the rationale to deal with life accordingly, thinking that was the right way to be a man, and I was wrong.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, sir, what does witnessing domestic violence growing up have to do with this crime?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: It had something to do with this crime because I didn't have any coping skills to understand how to respond to the relationship that I was having with my wife and finding her with another man. And I didn't know how to respond to that. And the enormity of the emotions, I didn't know how to respond, but the only way I knew how to respond was in violence.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So apart from witnessing domestic violence, what other causative factors led you to this crime?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: The causative factors that led me to this crime was drugs and alcohol and anger, emotional rage, out of control rage, and I didn't want to stay in the home with my wife at the time. So I left the house and I went to the streets, and there I was able to able to express myself in a violent way, but my causative factors is the dysfunction that I had and with my PTSD, I had no rational but to respond as a man of military explosion, a

defense factor, uh, and my causative -- <inaudible> was dysfunctional. I don't know, didn't have anything to draw from.

presiding commissioner ndudim: So, sir, do you know
why it's important --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: <inaudible>

presiding commissioner ndudim: -- that you
understand your causative factors?

important to have causative factors, because I now know that I could have had a -- a better upbringing or better exposure in life besides a discriminatory lifestyle upbringing, uh, a discriminating in my military, my exposure -- exposure to a military way of life in -- in a war zone. My father, my stepfather's beating and beating and neglecting me and my sisters. I, uh, I just had an enormity of -- of that dysfunction that I could not, did not know what to do with it. I did not know --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, sir, Mr.

Pavageau, other people have gone through the same

experience that you have gone through, but it hasn't led

them, sir, to brutally murder somebody and brutally rape

another victim. Not only that, sir, you set the house on

fire. Did you do that?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I did, sir.

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presiding commissioner Ndudim: So you need to
understand -- you need to understand those causative
factors in order to be self-aware and not place another
victim in danger. Correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I am now, sir, very self-aware, I'm very changed, very astute, that I have coping skills that I can apply. I have people that I can go to. I have a support network that I can rely on. I know to call the parole officer. I know to call the police. I know that there is a way to deal with problems in life besides being controlling, demanding, uh, one-way thinking, concrete thinking, my way or the highway, uh, and to deal with it without violence and to deal with it in a prosocial and respectful way.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, sir, we've talked about the impact you've had on your victims. What about your indirect victims? What impact do you -- have you had on your indirect victims? Do you know what that is?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, to my understanding it's -that it was a, a ripple effect to those that associated or
related to my victims, and it's a ripple effect that
endangered the community -- hurt the community. It hurt
the association of friends and family.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Uh, no further questions. I have, uh, by the way, you doing well? You

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INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I'm good.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Okay. I'll have you turn your attention to Commissioner Stern. Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Thank you. Mr. Pavageau, can you hear me okay?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, ma'am.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: All right. So, um, I'm just gonna remind you, I, the Commissioner said this at the beginning of the hearing, but what I'm gonna talk to you about primarily is your, uh, what we call postconviction factors. So I'm gonna be asking you questions about the progress you've made in prison, about the programs that you've completed, about your behavior, and then, um, we're also gonna talk about your plans for the future. And, again, like the Commissioner said at the beginning of the hearing, we're not gonna talk about every single group that you've done in prison. We're not gonna talk about every document that you've submitted. The Commissioner and I read all of those things in preparation for your hearing, and what I'm gonna mostly be asking you about is things that we need more information about, or things that were not clear to us that will help us make our decision. So don't expect that we will ask you about everything. Um, okay. So I wanna -- I wanna start with

38 your substance abuse history. You were under the influence 1 of quite a lot of substances the night of this crime, 2 3 correct? INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, ma'am. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. What were you under 5 6 the influence of? I was under the influence of alcohol and 7 cocaine and -- and heroin. **DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN:** And what? 9 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Heroin. 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Heroin? Okay. Um, I believe you -- there were -- at some point you had said 11 12 that you had been awake for several days before this? 13 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I was up three, three to four 14 days. Three to four days up. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Was that common for you 15

at the time to be, um, to be awake for several days at a time?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, I had been up, uh, it was common on using, using, uh, cocaine that it was two to three days, sometime four days after using cocaine.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: All right. And when is, when is the last time that you used any, um, illegal substances or drank alcohol?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Then or now?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Now. When is -- when is

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the last time that you drank or used drugs?
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, in 2000, 2001.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. I think there was a
    positive drug test right around 2001, is that right?
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN:
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU: It was a positive for
    methamphetamine.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Right. Okay. Um, so
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    substance abuse played a big part in this crime, correct?
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, it did, ma'am.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: All right.
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU:
                          Such a big part.
         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Do you, um, do you use
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    the 12 steps? I know you attend AA groups and NA groups.
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    You've done subsequently -- you've done a lot of --
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU:
                          Yes.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: -- substance abuse
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    treatment since you've been in prison?
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU:
                          Yes.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN:
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I have.
         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Which of the 12 steps is
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    most helpful for you?
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         INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, the most helpful was, uh, step
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five, uh, admit to -- admit to God, admit to myself and admit to another human being the exact nature of my wrongs. Step nine, we make amends directly, again, directly, uh, to my victims and those that I have offended in the past. Uh, step, step seven, ask the higher power to help me on a path with a conscience to <inaudible> --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: How do you use step five?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I use step five in order to maintain that any and everything who I have wronged or when I may do wrong or may be thinking wrong, to immediately admit the wrong that I've done, and like in step seven, I have character defects I know I've had in the past, and I know that there could be -- could be a relapse of that and I ask to remove my character defects and ask them to move -- remove my shortcomings.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: What are the --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: And I have also --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Oh, go ahead. I'm sorry.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I've also relied on constantly with my self-help groups, with my AA on as making the self-inventory for myself, a self-searching fearless inventory within my self-help groups along with AA to help me change any character defects and monitor any relapsing that I may have.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: So you, you mentioned

making amends. How do you go about making amends for this terrible crime?

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INMATE PAVAGEAU: I know I can't make a direct amends. I do try to make a living -- a living amends through service, through my work, through constant, through constant, uh, AA and NA groups, uh, service in my work, in my church, and in my veterans group. I'm here to be a good testament for those that have problems with alcohol and drugs. I'm a good story and a good example that the higher power works, uh, that there can be a sobriety and a healthy life for myself and others.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: You also talked quite a lot about anger. Um, tell me what you, what you understand about your anger triggers. I know you, you mentioned, um, you know, you have, you have trauma in your past, and as the Commissioner said, many people have trauma in their past and they don't go on to commit crimes. So tell me about, um, what sort of things trigger you to get angry now in 2023?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: In 2023, uh, um, I don't allow myself to surge -- to surge immediately towards anger. I allow myself to evaluate the situation or the event.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. But, but what sort of things make you angry?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, in prison, not, not too much

more, nothing in prison makes -- nothing that really can give me a surge of anger without, uh, a retaliation response. I, I try not to live in that, that context of, uh, of life, uh, but -- upset -- to be, to be upset or, uh, annoyed is, uh, racism, uh, over excessive, uh, application of, of a -- a CO, uh, and over, uh, reaction to -- to racism, uh, overreaction to gangs, uh, confront -- confrontation, uh, but anger is -- is a very strong word. I -- I don't allow that within my vernacular anymore.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: And I'm just gonna state for the record, I don't think you've had any, uh, rule violations for violence since, uh, in like 40 years, since, like 50 years, since like 1975. Um, but I wanna ask you, what, what made you angry the night of this crime?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: What made me the night of this crime was my, my wife at the time. I found her in the bed with somebody when I came home early, and I had an explosion of an emotional response of anger, uh, out of control rage that I, I had never been able to deal with before. Uh, and I didn't have the coping or rationale at the time. I was over -- just overblown with, with anger and rage at the time. I --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Well, and that's why you were mad -- that's why you were mad at your wife, but

what does that have to do with the victims?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: It wasn't, it, it was a release of explosion. I, it was something I'd never encountered before in my life. You know, I've had anger issues overseas, being in situations, but I, I'd never been that angry before as a child when my father was beating my mother and subverting her and hurting her, I had an angry issue in that context, but an explosive anger on the victims, I, I never had that, that anger to deal with of no way to express -- express it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: So, --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I didn't have any --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Go ahead, finish.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I didn't have any -- any -- any
issues. I didn't know my -- my victims. I never -- never
had any issues or confrontations or -- or anything with my
victims before.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: So I think you mentioned to the Commissioner a little bit ago that, um, he was, that, that the victim was, no, sorry, that you were throwing rocks and the victim came out and told you to stop --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: <inaudible>

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: -- or something.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes <inaudible> --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: What were you throwing rocks at?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: At the house, just walking, pacing up and down the street. I left home out of anger. I didn't -- I exploded at the house, and I left my house, and I went to the streets and just basically walking up and down the street. I picked up some rocks and just was throwing them as I walked. And it, it must have hit his, his house or his door, or his porch.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Uh-huh.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: He came out and he said something. I don't know what he said. I just exploded and rushed him and pummeled him. It wasn't his fault. He wasn't deserving for that. I did that on an explosive response to -- I don't even know what, what, what he said. I just attacked him for -- for no reason. He didn't deserve that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: But that made you mad?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I, I was already in an explosive state of mind. I -- I, he didn't make me mad. He just, I just ex -- ex -- exploded. I don't even know what he said. I don't know if he said stop or what are you doing or whatever? I -- I don't know.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: It -- it didn't have to be Mr. Carlson. It could have been anybody at the time that

confronted me with anything. I just exploded.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Yeah, okay --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: The rage was just <inaudible>

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. I wanna ask you about your parole plans. I see that you have a, um, you've reached out to the Department of Veterans Affairs, um, to possibly be --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: -- live --go, go to a veterans home? Correct?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. Yes, I have. Yes, I have.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. Um, if you were found suitable for parole, what sort of, um, what is your support system going to look like?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, my support system would be, uh, with my family. Uh, I have help, my family as my superior, uh, support network. Uh, my voice would reach out to, uh, my parole officer, my transitional housing, my pastor and my NA and AA and my Veterans Administration psychological group, a social worker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: How do you know that you're not capable of committing a crime like this again?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I know I have changed. I know how to confront my anger if it ever arise in a relapse, if I ever have that -- that type of situation. I know to back

away from a situation. I know to take a breath, take a step backwards, evaluate it right. I know to call my parole officer. I know to call the police. I know to call my sponsor. I know to talk to my, my wife, my children, and my pastor.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: So you've talked a lot about, um, PTSD and other, uh, you know, and the, and the trauma that you experienced. Did you, did you ever seek out mental health treatment in prison?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, I haven't reached out for
mental health <inaudible> --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Why not?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: -- in prison. Because I didn't know
I had PTSD.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: You didn't know you had -

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I was --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: -- PTSD? You talked about it.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, I talked about it. Ms. -- Ms., uh, Ruttlebush <phonetic> on my first evaluation and second evaluation in '81 and '82, she told me I had war neurosis. I didn't know what was neurosis was. I didn't even seek to <inaudible> explain what war neurosis was. Was neurosis was the descriptive term used for the late

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coming, uh, uh, posttraumatic stress disorder. So I didn't know nothing about war neurosis.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. Okay. Um, you're in -- you're in touch with your children, so they'll be supportive of you, correct? Uh, is that right?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, my children is there and
supportive of me.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: And do you understand if I ever show any signs of any relapsing, uh, that they will call my parole officer, they will call the police and then we'll call my pastor or my social worker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Okay. Just a couple of other questions, Mr. Pavageau. Um, it's been like years and years and years since you attended a parole suitability hearing. Why did you decide to --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I decided to attend this hearing?

because of a moral inventory of self, uh, that I've been in denial and to respectfully apologize to Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Betty Carlson, and to apologize to Mrs. Annette

Carlson and apologized to their family, to the community and his associations -- Mr. Carlson's associates, and to admit that I murdered Mr. Frank Carlson, and I raped Mrs.

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Carlson, and I had wanted to apologize for that and let them know that he wasn't deserving of that, and it wasn't their fault. And it wasn't nobody's fault but mine, and I regretfully apologize for my immaturity and my outrage, and my insanity that I unleashed upon them, and he wasn't deserving of that. I didn't choose him. It just happened under explosive -- and I was insane at the time. I don't like excuses. And that's why I said to Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Annette Carlson and to the Carlson family, that my symptoms was just -- I have a family, and I just want them to know their position. I respect with all my heart and soul, and I didn't mean it. And I want them to know that my symptoms was just, if the roles was reversed, I would be in the same position and taking the same stance, and still, again, once again, I apologize to Mrs. Carlson. You've done nothing wrong. I raped you, and I apologize. Mrs. Betty Carlson and the Carlson family, I apologize, again. You didn't deserve this. I understand now. I had to bury my youngest son. He died from a heart attack. I understand what a parent goes through, and I just want you to know that in my abilities that I have today, my soul searching is, is one complete thing to the family, the Carlson family, and to you, Mrs. Anette Carlson. I apologize.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Commissioner, I don't

have any other questions at the moment. I want to look 1 through my notes again, though. 2 3 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you, Commissioner. So, Mr. Pavageau, you're doing well? Do you 4 need to take a five minutes break? 5 6 INMATE PAVAGEAU: No. sir. ATTORNEY GARDENER: Or anybody else? 8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Or -- do you need to 9 take a five-minute break, Mr. Gardner? 10 ATTORNEY GARDENER: No, I'm good, but there's like <inaudible> 11 12 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Does anybody want to 13 take a five-minute break? Then we'll continue. So, Mr. Pavageau, earlier you told us that you did take some 14 15 programming in domestic violence, correct? 16 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir. 17 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So do you understand 18 the types of domestic violence? 19 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Repeat that, sir. 20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Do you understand the 21 types of domestic violence. 22 INMATE PAVAGEAU: I understand that the type of 23 domestic violence that -- I understand, uh, confronting, 24 demanding and controlling.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Let me ask that

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question again, sir. Do you understand the types of domestic violence?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: The types that I understand is domestic violence on a person, uh, a wife or the community.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I have to be honest with you, sir, it doesn't seem to me from your responses, sir, that you do understand those.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: That's the best of my ability to be aware of that, and violence of any kind. Violence of any kind is -- is domestic violence on the community or either on a person that is against the person's will that, um, that -- that -- that the behavior of domestic violence is opposed upon a person's will to do what they want or demand it from a controlling person to do controlling violence <inaudible>

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: <inaudible> we incorporate the Comprehensive Risk Assessment as part of the record. Uh, sir, I just wanted to touch on, do you -- apart from what's written in the, uh, report regarding elderly parole, do you have any other, uh, medical issues that, uh, you need to bring to the attention of the Panel?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: No, sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: And in reviewing the, uh, confidential portion of your Central file, sir, uh,

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the last confidential memorandum is -- was written on May 27th, 2016. And in reviewing the, uh, Comprehensive Risk Assessment, the doctor did diagnosis you, sir, uh, with, uh, alcohol use disorder in sustained remission in a controlled environment, opioid use disorder in sustained remission, uh, stimulant use disorder, cocaine, and meth -- methamphetamine in sustained remission. Uh, doctor did indicate that you do not meet any diagnostic criteria for any other personality disorder at this time. In regards to the static 99, it places you below the average, uh, for, uh, average risk category. Overall, the doctor found you to be a low risk for future violence. At this time, we are going to invite the Deputy District Attorney for San Francisco County for any clarifying questions to the Panel. Ten minutes is recommended. So, Mr. Pavageau, the way we do this is the, uh, district attorney is going to ask questions to the Panel. We'll let you know when to respond to that question. Okay? So just wait for my prompt. Okay, sir?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Sir, yes sir.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Ms. Moore, you may
proceed.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Thank you,

Commissioner. Commissioners, if you would ask the inmate,

he just said in this hearing that he had a positive test

for methamphetamine in 2001. Why did he tell the clinician in January of this year that that was a false positive?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Mr. Pavageau, did you understand that question?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may respond.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I was -- I resolved to say yes, I would use methamphetamine at the time of that urinalysis, but my resolve was that I believed myself that I had a false positive. I had put in for another test, paid for another test, and it said it was not a false positive. I disagreed, and I agreed it was methamphetamine.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Why did you not tell the truth to the clinician, Mr. Pavageau?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Because I thought that the, uh, hep-C medication I was on at the time, interferon, gave me a false positive. And for the Panel, I just agreed that it was methamphetamine, and it was a residue or not, or left over in my blood system or my urine. Uh, but I thought it was a false positive. And --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Mr. Pavageau -- Mr. Pavageau, are you still engaging in that denial?

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{INMATE PAVAGEAU:} & \textbf{No, no. I'm admitting that it was} \\ \textbf{methamphetamine. It wasn't} \\ \end{tabular}$

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: All right.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, in my time -- at the time, I was a criminal, as you say, criminal thinking at that time, and I did a thing to have it retested, but I admit here to the Panel and to the DA that it was methamphetamine.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Ms. Moore, you may
proceed.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Uh, Commissioner, if you would ask the inmate, he has said various things about what happened between his fiancée and his father, and they go back and forth. On some occasions, he says his father raped his fiancée and on other occasions he said they had an actual consensual affair. Which was it?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may respond to that question, sir.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Uh, for presenting to the public and to in front of someone, I softened that to a relationship and not a rape. Uh, I just wanted to be, uh, socially correct in responding. And I used the word relationship <inaudible>

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So what was it?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, it was, he, he raped her.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: In that case,

Commissioner, if you would ask him why if his father raped his fiancée, why did he severely beat his fiancée --

 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may --

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: -- for being the victim.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may respond to that question.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I beat her out of anger or rage that she may had done something to provoke him to rape her. She was living in a household with my mother and my father and my sister at the time. I don't know if she did anything provoking. Like I said, I didn't have the, the intelligence or the -- I was immature -- to -- irrational thinking. I was thinking dysfunction and criminal thinking. I responded in that dysfunctional mind I had at the time, at the mindset at the time.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Were you under the
influence when you did that?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, sir. I was. I was under the influence.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Ms. Moore.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Having now said, as you've said before, that you severely beat her, why did you tell the clinician in January that you had not been violent towards her?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may respond to that question, sir. It's a good question.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: I was in denial, sir. Ma'am, I was
in denial. I was trying to do criminal thinking, uh,
manipulating the system and manipulating my response.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, sir, do you see why that's a problem? As recently as January, you are still in denial, still engaged in criminal thinking. I thought you told us that your programming has helped you in dealing with those issues.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, it has. I just tried to be politically correct in responding on not using vulgar or graphic.

presiding commissioner NDUDIM: Well, sir, we are not being politically correct. I want you to be truthful in your responses, not only to this Panel but when you speak to the clinician.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. Ms. Moore,
you may proceed.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Uh, Commissioner, if you had asked the inmate, isn't it true that the occasion upon which you found your wife with another man was not the same day as the life crimes? It was earlier and you, in fact, severely beat her for that as well on that occasion?

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may respond to

that question. 1 2 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Pardon, sir? PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may respond to 3 that question. 4 5 INMATE PAVAGEAU: It was three days earlier. DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: And isn't it true 6 7 you severely beat her, as well? PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Did you beat your 8 9 wife? 10 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, we did, uh, -- uh, a fight. Yes. 11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Ms. Moore, anymore 12 13 questions? DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Uh, thank you, 14 15 Commissioner. No. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you so much. 16 17 So, uh, Mr. Pavageau, we're gonna turn it back to your 18 counsel. Uh, you may respond to him directly. Mr. Gardner, 19 you may proceed. ATTORNEY GARDENER: Thank you. Mr. Pavageau, do you 20 21 remember your 18th birthday? 22 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. 23 ATTORNEY GARDENER: What happened? 24 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, my 18th birthday. I, uh, 25 graduated from school in 1969. I, uh, one month later in

July 16, I received a draft notice that I was drafted into the military.

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ATTORNEY GARDENER: Okay. Were you planning to attend college?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. I had paid my -- some of
tuition to Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Okay. Is it correct that you immediately saw terrible, and experienced terrible, violence as soon as you got to Vietnam?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, sir, yes sir. It was, uh, it was horrific. It was an experience that I didn't plan to see, uh, of what I had interpreted my mind, what, what the war was. But upon approach to Vietnam, uh, in the beginning, I flew out of Travis, uh, from Travis to Alaska, Alaska to Tokyo, Japan, from Tokyo, Japan to Vietnam. Uh, on approach to land at Bien Hoa <phonetic> airbase, uh, in Vietnam. The Viet Cong -- the Viet Cong were shelling, uh, Bien Hoa airbase at the time, and the plan was -- could not land because they were trying to destroy they landing field. Our plane was -- was diverted to, uh, Tan Son Nhut, Saigon airbase where it landing. We was put onboard on the buses -- excuse me, and bused to -to Long Binh <inaudible> where I was gonna be stationed for the next year. Upon approaching the buses, uh, it was throwing --- it was during the Tet Offense -- it was

throwing mortar shells and rockets onto Long Binh <inaudible> at the time. Uh, and the buses was being thrown rocks at and cans.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Mr. -- Mr. Pavageau, we probably don't have time to go through all the trauma of Vietnam, but, for example, you saw a friend of yours blowing apart right next to you.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, it was doing a convoy mission that we was on, and I drove convoys in Vietnam, and one of my, one of my buddies got shelled by a rocket, uh, um, a mortar. His truck exploded, uh, and it just disintegrated, dis — disintegrated the whole front cab. I myself, uh, on another mission that we was only go — able to go once a month on the convoy, we took sniper fire, and I had bullets — sniper fire bullets in my door, on my hood, in my back wheel. My back door wheels was shot.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Mr. Pavageau, I -- I apologize. We need to move on, but would it be safe to say that you turned to using all the drugs and alcohol you could get your hands on to get you through that -- that tour?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, yes. I -- it's a mind-blowing experience to see so much horrific, uh, dead bodies on the side of the road from recons at night, but it's time to go to sleep. You, you can't sleep.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Uh, were you aware that after you

got stateside you could turn to the VA for resources, for psychological counseling?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. Yes, but at the time in Vietnam, all I had was was, uh, self-medication.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: But when you got home, did you, why did you not use the VA when you got home?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, I didn't use the VA because I didn't want to confront my addiction to the VA and dishonor my -- myself before --

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Do you know how --

INMATE PAVAGEAU: <inaudible>

ATTORNEY GARDENER: -- to, you know how to turn for help?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes, now. I know that it's -- it's the right thing to do. My whole upbringing was man-up, suck it up, military man-up, suck it up. You're just training. Um, feeling self, self-defeating or self-sabotaging -- sabotaging with drugs and alcohol, it's, it's, uh, a very shame and embarrassing thing to have that you can't rationalize or go for help because you don't want to show that you're less than a man, uh, and that you just, you're just not a man in the eyes or those, you feel less, less worthy or inferior because you're using drugs to maintain yourself as a -- as a man.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Okay. I'm gonna, in the interest

of -- of time, I'm gonna change course a little bit, um, and just want to straight up, um, yes or no question, not worrying about what you're -- what you're supposed to say or not say. Did you knowingly use meth in 2001?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: No.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Okay. Do you know that domestic violence is not always physical?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. I know that this violence is not -- I just haven't been able to articulate that. I know that domestic violence is -- is verbal. I know that domestic violence is sexual, and I know domestic violence is -- is physical violence.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Okay. Um, one final question or, or topic. When your -- your son passed away in 2019, how did that help you in terms of, um, increasing your, your empathy and, and um, and rehabilitation?

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Well, yes, as I mentioned before to the Commissioner, uh, it gave me, uh, an understanding of the, of the grief and pain and suffering to the Carlson's family and Mrs. Carlson of their loss by me murdering their son and through the loss of my son as a parent. I don't think no parent should have to bury their child or lose their child before their time is over, and I'd like to apologize for that. And as I said before, I, my denial, my criminal behavior thinking, I still apologize with all

my heart and soul and my symptoms was <inaudible> --1 2 ATTORNEY GARDENER: You'll get -- you'll get a 3 closing statement. I, I, one more quick question. Um, according to, um, your social worker on March 16th of this 4 year, you were diagnosed with colon cancer, is that 5 6 correct? 7 INMATE PAVAGEAU: Yes. A blood test come back 8 positive with, with colon cancer. I'm waiting for, uh, for 9 treatment and an appointment for an outside, um, doctor. 10 ATTORNEY GARDENER: Thank you. Those are all my 11 questions. PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you, counsel. 12 13 Before we go to closing statements, I want to check back 14 with, uh, Commissioner Stern to see whether you do have 15 any other questions before we proceed to closing 16 statements. 17 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Uh, no, I don't. Thank 18 you for checking. 19 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: All right. Thank you. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: 20 Can we take a --21 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: So, what we do --22 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: -- short break before 23 closing? PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Okay. Yeah, we're 24 25 gonna, we're gonna do that. So what we're gonna do is to

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take a 10 minutes break. Uh, the time is 10:01. We are off
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: We are back on the record.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: We're back on the record. The time now is 10:10 a.m. We took a brief break to have everybody <inaudible>. So we're going to go to closing statements. We'll invite the, uh, Deputy District Attorney for San Francisco County for her closing statement. Ten minutes is recommended. You may proceed.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MOORE: Thank you, Commissioner. I am mindful of the Commissioner's schedule and the fact that other people will speak. I may go slightly over, but just slightly, and I thank you for your indulgence. At this point, Commissioners, we oppose parole for Mr. Pavageau. He still shows a lack of insight. He's still engaging in denial, and he is still engaging in criminal thinking. This was a vicious and sadistic torture and murder that truly shocks the conscience and shocked an entire city. It was also a calculated crime. He has said today that he was wandering the street and throwing rocks at houses and a rock hit the Carlson house. Somebody came out, and he just rushed him and blamed it on an explosion of rage. What actually happened is different. Mr. Carlson lived just down the block from the inmate. They were on the same block on Kansas Street. He told the police when he was arrested that he had seen the Carlsons outside the

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house, could identify that it was a young man and woman. On the night in question, three days after he had severely beaten his wife, not the same day. He was not happy at home. His wife wasn't talking to him. He went to see his friend, Lucinda, who refused to have sexual relations with him. He said to her, and she testified to this at trial, I ought to attack you. It was not an explosion of rage, it was a calm statement to her. He then decided to attack the Carlson's. It was a planned attack that required him to climb the trellis and the outside wall to the roof over the kitchen, and from there climbed into an open bedroom window where Annette slept. She awoke to a pillow over her face, suffocating her. She got away and was screaming, which brought Frank upstairs where he found the inmate holding a knife to Annette. The inmate took them downstairs, forced Annette to help him tie up her husband, and then very carefully turned up the stereo to mask any sounds. He then bludgeoned Frank over and over with a hammer until the steel head came off the hammer. He then used a chopping block, a jar of coins, a vase, anything he could pick up while saying why doesn't this bastard just die? The medical examiner, Dr. Boyd Stevens, testified that every inch of Frank's skull was crushed, every inch. His skull was approximately three inches thick. That was only the beginning of the torture for Annette. The inmate

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then spent three hours sexually assaulting her, not one rape, more than <inaudible> rape, sodomy, etcetera. In between assaults, he calmly demanded information on the value of her jewelry, examining each piece. She begged repeatedly for her life, and he calmly responded he had to kill her because she could ID him. He then beat her in the head with a paper weight, a marble paperweight, wrapped in a towel, broke a wooden chair over her while beating her, breaking her wrist, tried to strangle her with the phone cord. Then finally slashed her wrist. Before she lost consciousness, she saw him wiping his fingerprints off of items. He then poured paint thinner around her, lit it on fire, took the jewelry, calmly left the room, closing the door, and left her to burn to death. He then went downstairs and poured paint thinner around Frank's body and set it on fire. Just a few hours later, after going home and changing his clothes, he reported to work as usual, stopping by the house to ask the police what was going on. This indicated he was not at all in a distraught state of mind about what he had done. This was not an outburst of rage, it was an hours long assault, dispassionate, careful to cover his tracks. As was noted in the 2009 risk assessment and extended period of time is not indicative of an isolated or discreet act of rage. He was careful to remove fingerprints to try to leave no

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witness alive to attempt to burn down the house to cover his tracks. That story about the rocks is yet another minimization and attempt to make it sound like it wouldn't have happened if the door hadn't been opened by Frank. It is also a form of victim blaming, albeit more subtle than previous attempts. It shows he still lacks insight. He still refuses to accept full responsibility. He's still in denial. He targeted these people and was fully cognizant of what he was doing and then tried to cover up the crimes. When asked by the clinician in 2023 about this crime, he denied any awareness about what triggered this, about what, which is a horrific violence. He had <inaudible> at least 2009, that he has no insight into why he didn't and that <inaudible> there's some kind of noise in the background there -- that clinical factor relevant to his risk for future violence. He denied any awareness about why he sexually assaulted Annette. He still cannot talk about the causative factors for the extreme nature of the violence or for the sexual assault. This crime not only destroyed the Carlson family and Annette, it traumatized and terrorized an entire city. It affected every person who saw this crime, police officers, emergency personnel, firefighters, the medical examiner, but the inmate was not through with the damage he would cause Annette and the Carlson family. After denying any

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involvement in the crime for years, more than a decade later when his appeals rights had ended, he began to tell a false story about a sexual relationship with Frank, claiming he killed him in a jealous rage. He tried to justify the unjustifiable and blame the victim, and he cowardly lied for 25 years before finally admitting that it was a lie, that he perpetrated it as an act of revenge against the victims because he was mad at victims' rights groups, not mad at <inaudible> victims' rights groups. Now more than 40 years later, he's still justifying that lie, claiming he was mad because his pregnant wife was attacked by victim's advocates. He's gone so far as to say in 2020 that his wife was pregnant and lost the baby, which she has just said today is not true. There's no evidence that his wife was attacked. He says it happened when she came to the prison for a parole hearing. She would not have been at the prison for a parole hearing. Inmates families are not able to come to parole hearings. This latest transparent lie shows that he continues to place blame elsewhere, to lack insight into his crime and the causative factors. That life crime remains probative of current and unreasonable danger as the court has held in in re Shaputus. That's just prior violence. From the last two CRAs done, he, uh, in 2020 and 2023, he has minimized or outright denied prior violence that he previously

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freely admitted to. He admitted he held a gun to his father's head over the incident with his fiancée, shot at the wall, severely beat his fiancée over their affair. He's also said he severely beat his wife after she had an affair when he also admits he was having affairs as well. In the 2020 CRA he denied the severe beating but admitted he had hit both his wife and his fiancée in the head and despite that, denied a history of domestic violence. In the current CRA, he denied any violence of any kind against either one of them. That was just January of this year. His current account is simply not credible. He does not have any insight into domestic violence or his history of problems in relationships. He's continually changing versions and his denials of his own previous report cast doubt on virtually everything he says. He has an extensive history of substance abuse problems which contributed to the life crime and continued to while in prison. Again, he's now saying it was a false positive. Uh, he does not -- he had a private retest done which also came out positive. Despite this history, he does not have written relapse prevention plans. He has no list of triggers. He has not researched available treatment and support programs and is simply relying on his abstinence inside. As we all know, sobriety inside is not the same as maintaining sobriety on the outside and as the clinician

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said in this CRA, he seems not very concerned about potential risk factors for relapse, and it is unclear how well he would cope with stress outside of the prison environment. He has for the first time ever done parole plans but they are incomplete. He has not researched services he would need such as sexual offender treatment, substance abuse, again, lack of relapse prevention plans, lack of list of triggers, no apparent awareness about internal and external triggers <inaudible> for him. He has a limited appreciation for the extent of the challenges he is likely to face having been incarcerated this long and that inability to articulate, anticipate and cope with stressors is of relevance to future risk. We address the youthful offender parole. He was, uh, almost 26 at the time of this life crime, but under youthful offender, those sentenced to youthful offender, the crime has to be committed or for those -- sorry -- for those sentenced to life without the possibility of parole or LWOP, the crime would have to be committed before the age of 18 in order for youthful offender to apply and for those convicted of first-degree murder with special circumstances, youthful offender is not available. He was sentenced. He was convicted of first-degree murder with special circumstances and sentenced to death. When his sentence was reduced after the death penalty was overturned, he was

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sentenced to life without parole only because he was sentenced to life with parole only because life without parole did not exist in California. As a matter of law, had LWOP been available, that is what he would have received, and as a result, as a matter of law, he would not be eligible for youthful offender as he was not under 18. Certainly it is not what the jury who convicted him anticipated that we would be here today. As for the diminished culpability, one of the hallmark features of youth offender, he certainly recognized the seriousness of this crime and he certainly recognized the possible consequences at the time he did it. He told them that he had to kill her because she could recognize him. He wiped off fingerprints. He set two fires in the house to cover his <inaudible> crimes. He also continued to commit drug offenses in prison until his 40s and in 2001 at 52. He had a string of RVRs up to the age of 44. So those characteristics that led to impulsivity and disregard of consequences were not due to youth but to character defects that continued to manifest themselves for years. He was also diagnosed with adult antisocial behavior continuously until this last CRA. Mr. Pavageau has no decline in cognition and he's not -- and he's able to work a physical job as a porter. While the risk in this CRA is low, this clinician did not at any time note the

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inconsistency in his versions or question him at all about why he now denied violence that he had admitted to in the past. He did not push the inmate at all on his denial and his continual criminal thinking. The clinician did not seem to take into account his history with regard to rejection within a relationship, something the clinician in 2020 found of high relevance to risk of violence. That has not changed; that history remains. He is regressive in response to perceived rejection. Instability in a relationship often provoked violence, severely beating his wife when he discovered her infidelity, was told his father raped his fiancée and assaulted the fiancée, held a gun to his father's head. This history of violence, particularly to women, remains a factor and his current denial of any DV is a serious concern given his history. He has yet to acknowledge or work through his fears of rejection. He has never been able to articulate any real understanding of the causative factors and continues to say it was explosive insanity. As the clinician noted in the 2017 CRA, his version of the crime changed even during the course of that evaluation. He continues to change his story. He committed one of the worst crimes in this city's history, a crime of appalling savagery and inhumanity. And he committed it over a long period, an extended period of hours, showing that he's capable of entering and

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sustaining a state of mind for a sustained period where such brutality is acceptable to him. And after this brutality, he went home, changed his clothes and went to work as if nothing had happened. At this point, he, with all of these in account, he's still failing to demonstrate real remorse. He's still failing to look at his actions and his character clearly and understand what and why he did. He still shows a lack of insight and thus he represents a current and unreasonable risk of violence in the community, and we ask that he be denied parole, and we ask that he be given the longest denial period available. Marsy's law mandate that the victim's feelings in this matter can be taken into account. This family has been through this enough. We asked for the longest denial available. Thank you.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. We will
now go to inmate's counsel, Mr. Gardner.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: Thank you. We use the word inexplicable, but every individual has a reason for their actions. Forces in his life created a traumatized young man who instead of starting college at 18 and perhaps moving away from the violence and dysfunction of his, of his upbringing, was drafted, sent to Vietnam, and placed in the midst of horrific violence and constant fear, only a teenager who took refuge in drugs and alcohol, only to

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return after his honorable discharge to more family dysfunction. I know that many individuals with similar stories do not commit atrocious crimes, but every event has its causative chain. A traumatized and drug addicted time bomb up for days on drugs and knocked off his axis committed these crimes -- crimes where one struggles for adjectives to do verbal justice to their offenses. Given the time constraint, I'll incorporate by reference, the Franklin report on page 839 of the 10 day with its social history and youthful offender analysis. The law, the purpose of the hearing, the legal standard is whether or not he -- 49 years later -- poses an unreasonable risk to public safety today. The standard was established in Lawrence in 2008 where the court ruled that the Board and the governor could no longer deny parole based on the commitment offense, and the fundamental consideration is whether the person would pose an unreasonable threat to the public if released on parole. The legal standards apply to an analysis of current dangerousness and current dangerousness drives both suitability and the denial length. The structured decision making framework weighs various factors and is the present guideline in determining whether or not a rational nexus exists. In the case of Mr. Pavageau, the static factor of prior criminal history is mitigating and all of the non-static factors

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are mitigating. I'll get into why the Comprehensive Risk Assessment is a particularly mitigating low risk when I discuss offender change. Institutionally, he's been 22 years without any RVR and that's mitigated his institutional behavior. He has a laudatory chronos from a corrections officer who sees him in his daily environment. He has no violence since 1975 and even back then RVRs were relatively few and far between. He's programmed for many years and has lately been active in VA groups and the ISUDT program. His plans for release: He has family support, and the additional benefits from the Veterans Administration where he -- where he has already reached out and knows how to reach out to. Perhaps the most mitigating are the case-specific factors of age and health. A letter from Dr. Routing <phonetic> on 752 says, Mr. Pavageau, quote, "Mr. Pavageau is a 74-year-old man with chronic obstructive lung disease, a nodule in the lung, advanced liver disease, and prior infection from polio resulting in muscle wasting of the right leg. He's here in a walker today. His chronic lung disease has been progressively getting worse since he was infected with COVID--19 in January of 2021. He required oxygen supplementation for several weeks after the infection that has since been weaned off. He still gets severely short of breath if he exerts himself and now requires three

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inhalers and a pill daily to allow him to do his basic activities of daily living." In addition, Mr. Pavageau and author -- the author of the Franklin report -- per them, on March 16th of this year, he was diagnosed with colon cancer. Ordinarily I would not pay attention to a 30-yearold psychologic -- to 30-year-old psychological evaluations and decisions, but the documents submitted in opposition emphasized that he is dangerous because he discontinued analysis called Category X in 1991. Apparently concluded that he is a sexual psychopath and have extrapolated from that, that he's, therefore, irredeemable to this day or any day. If the category X report is available as evidence, I could not find it, but it's evaluation concluded that he was a dangerous man and prison was where he belonged, but it was not a permanent diagnosis, implying that he could never be safely released. Contemporaneous Board documents emphasized the dynamic nature of his condition. In the 1993 psychological evaluation, the recent recent Category X report was used in concluding that he was still dangerous, but the clinician wrote, and this can be found on page 2162 of the C file, quote, "However, I further believe that Mr. Pavageau could learn to subdue his inner turmoil. Test data also indicates much guilt, painful introspection, depression, loneliness, and intelligence. In other words,

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he has the emotional and cognitive resources necessary for psychological development and maturation," unquote. In addition, on page 2163, that psychologist pointed out in reference to their unfavorable findings at the time, quote, "The above conclusions are not offered as permanent or absolute statements regarding Mr. Pavageau's psychology. Rather, they represent the current psychological tensions operating within this matter. The psychological profile is dynamic, hence, it can change," unquote. Even the 1991 parole Panel said, quote, "A recent category expert court dated June, 1991 by the psych counsel, indicates a need for a longer period of confinement for the protection of the public," unquote. This can be found on page 2794 of the C-file, the emphasis being that he needed a longer period of confinement, not a permanent one. So even in times more contemporaneous to the Category X report, the Board emphasized that mitigating change was possible. Regarding offender change, on page nine of the 2023 CRA, the clinician writes, quote, "Mr. Pavageau does not currently meet criteria for any DSM-V psychiatric condition at this time," unquote, nor does he meet the criteria for a personality disorder and all of his historical risk factors are of low relevance. So it's a very mitigating report. His admission to the hurtful lie about a previous relationship with Frank

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Carlson was not forced out of him in 2020 or only made in 2023 but was made in the 2010 CRA which can be found on page 2841 of the C-file. On page eight of the 2017 CRA, the clinician writes, quote, "Mr. Pavageau stated in his 2010 evaluation that his initial account of the crime was a lie, and, in fact, he had never met his victim prior to his commitment offense," unquote. In the 2020 CRA on page three, this clinician writes, quote, "In his previous evaluations, Mr. Pavageau reported that the commitment offense was <inaudible> by his anger and that the male victim would not disclose his relationship with the defendant. However, he has since recanted this story since 2010." Nowhere in those CRAs does he revive or perpetuate that past lie. So it's not ambiguous that he cleared that up in 2010. I tried to get out in front of the fact that he doesn't do well with buzzwords and quiz type questions and his capacity to express himself in a BPH friendly way is unlikely to significantly improve with his age, his reading level, and his capacity, but when asked directly about amends, for example, he showed his awareness of the importance of those concepts. He also has numerous selfsupport documents where he expresses himself to the best of his ability. If found suitable, he will be subject to all general and special conditions of parole and his liberty will be conditioned upon his obeying all laws and

following all conditions. For the foregoing reasons, on behalf of Mr. Pavageau, we ask for a finding of suitability, a finding that shall normally be given per Title 15. I'll submit there, but so as to not — to hopefully not interrupt in the future because, um, I am very loath to speak during the victim's impact phase of the hearing, should there be attorney arguments in opposition during the victim's impact phase, I submit a blanket objection in advance.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. So Mr. Pavageau, this is your opportunity to address the Panel with your closing statement. Should you wish to do that, sir, you may proceed.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: Uh, upon closing, I'd like first to apologize to Mrs. Betty Carlson and her family. I'd like to apologize to Mrs. Annette Carlson for the rape and assault that I did to her. I'd like to humbly pray that they understand my mentality, my aptitude, my intelligence, my immaturity and my dysfunction upbringing. We use the word mitigating. I use the word as excuse. As a parent, the loss of a child, I understand and I ask, please, please, in the grace -- in the grace that God could help you understand what was wrong with me at the time. You wasn't deserving of the wrong that I've done to you and your family, and I pray that their understanding

will reach one day. I know I shouldn't ask of anything of you, but I only only ask that you understand.

ATTORNEY GARDENER: I just wanna mention to Mr. Pavageau -- don't, don't address them directly, and they're not supposed to address you directly.

INMATE PAVAGEAU: All right. I just humbly, humbly apologize for the wrong I did and hope that peace be with you. Uh, to the Commissioners, yes, I think you for your - your patience and your time and your consideration.

Thank you.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. Uh, we do have victims members of families that are appearing for this hearing today. Um, I don't know whether you've talked about the sequence where who wants to go first and next. Uh, we'll ask that whoever is going to speak to reintroduce yourself and tell us your relationship to the victims. So, uh, if you've discussed the order or the sequence, you may proceed.

FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE AGOGLIA: Thank you,

Commissioner Ndudim. We have, indeed, discussed that, and
with your leave, uh, , I would like to go first on behalf
of surviving victim, Annette Carlson. Um, I will be
followed by the brother of the murder victim -- Frank

Carlson --- Eric Carlson, after I'm done. My name, again,
is Michael Agoglia, and for nearly 30 years I have had the

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distinct privilege of representing Annette Carlson in the consideration of parole by this Board. This being the 17th scheduled hearing, uh, Commissioner Ndudim, your -- your count was 14, but I think the discrepancy is because, uh, Mr. Pavageau waived at the very last minute, uh, uh, three interim hearings between 2011 and 2020. Um, I would also, just as a housekeeping matter, uh, District Attorney Moore has already corrected the misstatement, uh, by Mr. Pavageau that he was 24 at the time of the crime. He was, uh, one month away from his 26th birthday. Um, and he has, he did not appear, uh, I think the record was unclear on this, he did not appear in 2017 or 2020. He hasn't, by my recollection, appeared in the last two-plus decades for any parole hearing. Um, in the several decades long that I have known Annette Carlson, she has never once, never once articulated anything sounding in vengeance, in anger or retribution as the reason why she feels compelled to appear before you, Commissioner Ndudim and Deputy Commissioner Stern. Instead, what she immediately goes to is how what she saw about what Pavageau did and how he did it informs his assessment of risk, what it tells us about his dangerousness, what she saw that night about his nature, and that's why the facts of the crime still bear directly on the dangerous, uh, dangerousness assessment. And indeed in re Lawrence did not in any way marginalize

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the facts of the commitment offense. Indeed said they are directly relevant if they still bear on dangerous -dangerousness to this day. And they do here. The other reason why the actual facts of the crime are essential to be before this Board clearly stated is because Mr. Pavageau's version just articulated is staggering in how it divert -- diverts from the actual crime. He has replaced an admitted lie about a sexual affair being the impetus for this with an entirely new fabrication about rocks and houses and front doors, entirely provably untrue. And so because of their importance, I will walk you through in greater detail some of the awful facts that are essential to understanding this commitment offense. As briefly mentioned, the crime started on the night of April 18th, 1974, around 11:00 PM when Pavageau went to the house of an acquaintance in the neighborhood, Lucinda Haley. And, and when she turned away his sexual advances, she testified at trial she did so because his demeanor was disturbing, and before he left, he turned, looked her up and down and said, I ought to attack you. From Ms. Haley's house, he went one block to where the Carlsons lived, and as he would later admit, although complete and utter strangers, he had seen Annette Carlson while in the neighborhood from afar outside of the house doing home improvements. She was a beautiful 24-year-old woman, and

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it registered. So having been rebuffed by Ms. Haley, the next thing he did was go to the Carlson house. He saw the open window on the second story, went to the side of the house, crawled up the trellis, and entered through that window, and the very first thing Angelo Pavageau did that night was try to kill Annette. He found her lying asleep in her bed, and he took a pillow and tried to suffocate her. She awoke because she couldn't breathe, and she struggled and succeeded in breaking free to see him hovering over her with a knife. She screamed out her husband's name, Frank, Frank, Frank. He came running up the stairs, utterly as shocked as she was at this utter stranger before them with a knife. Pavageau commanded them to go downstairs where he asked them for money. They could only produce six bucks and a jar of coins. He then told Frank to sit in one of the small kitchen chairs. He asked for a rope. They didn't have one, so he used his knife to cut the electrical cord of a lamp, and he handed it to Annette and he made her bind her husband's hands behind him. While seated in that chair, he made her an accomplice in rendering her husband utterly defenseless. And then the very first object Pavageau asked for was a gun intending to murder Frank, as his subsequent actions would reveal vividly. They didn't have one. So he told Annette to bring him a hammer, and then with her standing by her estimate,

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no more than five feet away, pinned in the corner of their tiny kitchen between a refrigerator and the adjacent wall, she was made to watch as he swung that hammer down with such ferocity and such repetition that it broke on Frank's skull. She screamed uncontrollably. Pavageau went over to her, put the knife to her side and said, shut up, or I'll kill you too. And then he returned. He returned to bludgeon him in the skull with a cutting Board, with a vase, with a can of coins until he was ultimately dead. And the thing that still remains vivid for Annette Carlson is not just this horrific unbearably, gruesome visual that unfolded right before her eyes, but the feeling of profound helplessness as she tried as hard as she could to hold her hands against her mouth, clapping as tight as she could to stop from screaming because she thought if I just did everything he said, he might leave Frank alone, but nothing she could do physically and no amount of summoning her will, could prevent her from uncontrollably screaming as her husband was brutally murdered in front of her. And from that moment to this day, she carries with her this awful guilt, irrational but awful guilt, that she wasn't able to do more to help her husband, but she didn't do all she could to prevent him from being murdered. After Pavageau took Frank Carlson out of the way, he turned his focus back to Annette at knife point leading her upstairs.

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And as you've heard, for over three hours, committed repeated acts of explosive sexual violence against her raping, sodomizing, forcing her to commit oral copulation in the most demeaning, debasing manner possible. He drew obvious pleasure in the moment from what he was doing to her. That's what he showed her. And as you've heard, there were also savage beatings taking the childhood rocking chair and hitting her with it so many times it shattered into pieces, finding an alabaster paperweight, putting it in a towel and using it like a medieval bludgeon, the emergency room doctor who would later treat her, described in his notes and at trial, but the effect of that savage beating was to detach her skull from her scalp that her head looked like someone had started peeling an orange in a dozen different places all at once. And yet again, what stands out for her are those moments in between those explosive acts of sexual violence where he was utterly calm, dispassionate, conversational. It was as if two people met at a bus stop and were talking about the weather. There was nothing in his affect, in his demeanor that reflected what he had just done downstairs to Frank or what he had just done to her, and what he was about to do. What she saw was someone whose pulse had not quickened a beat as far as you can see, and indeed was very calculating, wiping down surfaces, covering his tracks.

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And when she begged and begged for her life, just coldly telling her, sorry, you can identify me so I'm gonna have to kill you. And he tried many different ways, strangling, beating and ultimately slashing open -- open her wrists, and when she lied motionless in an enormous pool of blood, he found a can of paint thinner, doused the area around her, lit it, closed the bedroom door behind him and went downstairs where he poured the remainder of the paint thinner on Frank's mutilated body and left, showing up at work just a few hours later. Annette would be in emergency surgery after miraculously -- miraculously with dozens and dozens of fractures in her hands and her arms and her abdomen and her head, but she survived. Um, the emotional scars are with her to this very day, and I'll come back to that in a moment. The thing that is not surprising, but is still staggering in its proportion is how for 49 years, everyone, the police, the jury, the judge, this Board repeatedly, all the clinicians who saw him have asked the same question. Why did you commit these acts against these completely innocent strangers? I submit to this Board that Pavageau has never once come close to even acknowledging the elementary facts of his crime. It was 35 years that he maintained this fiction about the affair, and in its place, you will see nothing in the 2020 record which says, oh, but here's what really happened. He was told instead

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to prepare to show up and make a run at parole for the first time in decades, and what do we have in its place? Another complete picture. There were no rocks at the front door. Frank Carlson didn't come out and say something to provoke him. The crime began with him crawling into a second story window and immediately trying to kill Annette while she slept. The record there has been static for almost 50 years. It's undisputed. He had all the incentive at his trial to raise any of these defenses. It was sort of inflamed by passion. He was facing murder one with special circumstances, mandatory death penalty. If he had a second-degree murder opportunity by virtue of the facts, he would've made it. He didn't. It's utter nonsense. But what it tells you is he constantly has to displace part of the blame to his victim, Frank. Had he just not said anything, it never would have happened. He is nowhere near demonstrating an understanding of the nature and magnitude of his crimes. You cannot understand, much less explain or offer insight, into that which you don't even admit happened. It is also our understanding that in the recent evaluation, he denied that Annette Carlson was in the room when he killed Frank. That she wasn't there. She wasn't there. He made her tie her husband to the chair. He made her get him a hammer. He made her watch just a few feet away while he committed this barbaric beating of Frank

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Carlson's defenseless body and skull. There were no punches thrown. There was no fight. He rendered Frank Carlson utterly defenseless before he attacked him with a hammer and a cutting board and a vase and a jar of coins. It is staggering to hear 49 years later that he has to come up with completely new fabrications, provably untrue. It tells you we submit respectfully all you need to know about whether or not he is now or ever will be suitable for parole. He hasn't gained any insight in 49 years. There's no reason to believe it's gonna happen tomorrow, 10 years or 50 years from today, and we submit to you that there is an explanation in this record that is the most reliable and compelling one available, and it is the diagnostic X from 1991. On the anniversary of the -approaching anni -- 20 year anniversary of the crime, it was the CDC itself who was unwilling to simply have this tale of the affair stand on its own. The -- the claims of drug use, of -- of -- of family dysfunction, of service in Vietnam, let stand as if they were sufficient to explain what happened that night. And for that reason, they transferred Pavageau to Vacaville for the first time for the specific purpose of conducting this exhaustive evaluation. It wasn't part of a morning, it wasn't part of an afternoon, it wasn't part of a series of -- of five of, so evaluations done that day. It spanned a period of over

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five and a half months. It was presided over by a Panel of the CDC's best and brightest clinicians, psychologists, psychiatrists who were considered absolutely best in their field in terms of understanding criminal behavior and inmate populations. That's who they assembled so that they could each bear their own independent judgements and experience before coming to a conclusion. He was administered at least seven different personality tests, including the tests that are absolutely the gold standard to this day for clinicians. The PP -- excuse me, the MMPI2 -- the MCMI2. Again, the standard testing for personality disorders to this very day. There were by our count at least 16 individual -- 16 difference sessions where he was observed one-on-one or in group, and by their own statements, their deliberations, their consultations, their comparing of each other's observations and notes was quote, "exhausting," close quote. It was by far and away the most professional, the most comprehensive attempt to assess who Angela Pavageau is and why he committed these crimes. And it was in that context that you got the probing examinations of his childhood, of his relationship with his father, of his service in Vietnam where he was a sentry and served in a transportation unit, and -- and what his exposure to potentially stressors in that context were. Those were all factored in and considered, his drug

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use, his alcohol use, exhaustively with the benefit of every available test they could administer, and the conclusions were unanimous and unequivocal. The best and brightest the CDC had to offer doing the most comprehensive almost six month evaluation concluded each and every one that these were not the crimes of a transient mental illness or some hysterical episode born of drug use, sleep deprivation or PTSD. They were instead the product of someone who is a sadistic sexual psychopath whose condition is of such magnitude that it is not amenable to -- to treatment. He is incurable. And in the intervening period of time, as we have provided in our statement, the science around that diagnosis has only strengthened. Psychiatry and psychology today with the contributions of neuroscience only more firmly believe that sadistic sexual psychopaths like Pavageau do not get better. In fact, that literature provides that the trend is, if anything, but they get worse. The impulses, impulses get stronger and they always acknowledge that, of course, they are fortunately controlled in the institutional setting. So the lack of violence against his intended targets, women, not having happened, tells us nothing about his dangerousness. We submit. We also respectfully say that the nature of the crime and his actions since then do nothing but to corroborate that

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diagnosis. What Annette Carlson saw, the eyes she stared into of this unworldly, calm, composed, utterly unemotional person in between these episodes of explosive violence, was the hallmark of a sadistic sexual psychopath. The utter inability to offer any insight is exactly what you would expect with someone with his disorder. He can't get the facts right because he cannot admit to what actually happened. He has no understanding. As District Attorney Moore said again and again, he's, he's, he's told this Board, I have no idea really why I did this. I think that's essentially what he said in response to your questions today, you cannot, you cannot dismiss the 1991, uh, diagnostic. The, uh, I -- I'm reminded of the Supreme Court guidance in in re Shaputus which dealt with a material identical case. Current evaluation said low risk. The Board relied on a prior evaluation many years earlier, which is found to be much more probative. Um, um, again, there is nothing that compares to the diagnostic X in terms of the individuals who were involved, the number of individuals involved, the type of testing, the degree of testing, the degree of observation and evaluation. Nothing compares to it, but let me just comment on what I've heard today. Mr. Pavageau admits to having lied repeatedly in January of this year to the evaluation which concluded that he was low risk

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about acts of violence, savage beatings against his qirlfriends and -- and wife. We assume he also lied in telling the underlying facts of the crime as he's lied today to this Board. And wouldn't it be relevant to a fair evaluation of Angelo Pavageau for any CRA to account for the fact that the inmate had completely fabricated the core fundamental facts of the crime? I was provoked, I shouldn't have done it, but I was provoked. Oh, and, and, and the wife was nowhere near the actual grizzly murder. Wouldn't that inform an assessment of dangerousness? Of course it does. It's part of the criteria. He has no understanding of the nature and magnitude of his crimes. In re Shaputus said competent evidence does not evaporate. Its context may change in light of subsequent developments, but it does not disappear, and it made it crystal clear that this Board is under no obligation, is not, quote, "bound to accept," close quote, the current evaluation. They don't compare in terms of their indicia of reliability. The, uh, we want to note for the record that we do believe as District Attorney Moore said that the youthful offender criteria, which Commissioner Ndudim started by mentioning simply do not apply as a matter of law, and that it's a legal error to apply them with Pavageau, uh, given that he was sentenced to death. Um, let me now turn finally to the criteria under Marsy's Law

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in considering the victim's interest in deciding the appropriate deferral people -- the -- the appropriate deferral period. Excuse me. I've been doing this a long time, and it is fair to say that if in 49 plus years Angelo Pavageau cannot admit the basic facts of his crime, there is absolutely no reason, no fair basis to say he's likely to do that in the next three, five, ten, fifteen or a hundred. It's not going to happen. You've been told why? He's a sadistic sexual psychopath with an incurable condition. It should provide little comfort, little comfort, that the bottom line recommendation was the primary concern for the future should be maintaining a secure environment for his long-term placement, following the conclusion that he has an incurable disorder. We don't have to read between the lines to know what that means, but beyond the fact that we think it's legally correct, it is the right decision based upon the criteria before you. Granting the maximum deferral would give the sole surviving victim of the crimes that night a measure of peace, a measure of repose that she has been denied her entire life. She was told by the justice system in 1974 that it'd be set, that it'd be executed and she wouldn't have to worry about this. She didn't understand what was about to come, but less than six years later, he started coming up for parole, and those parole hearings have --

were -- occurred on average less than every three years, and that Carlson is an especially soft spoken, gentle person. I know from my direct three decades of personal experience that this is incredibly, incredibly debilitating for her. At least a year before the coming parole hearing, she starts to mentally decompose. She is a shut-in today. Having to vividly relive these events is so awful, and she does so because she cannot shake the obligation to come before you through us and share with you her unique insight into the nature of Angelo Pavageau witnessed that evening and how it bears on dangerousness. But I ask you to factor in her interests as well as the proven unlikelihood that anything material will change about the core understanding of his crimes and deny parole and further the next parole consideration for 15 years. Thank you for your time.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you. Uh, we will now go to the next, uh, speaker? You're on mute. Mr. Bukaty, it looks like you are on mute. Oh, it looks like -

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SUPPORT BUKATY: I'm sorry.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I'm sorry.

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SUPPORT BUKATY: Thank you very much, Commissioner. I

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appreciate the opportunity to be here. Um, before we

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listen to me, um, we have a recording. Um, our mother was

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unable to be here today, and we would like to play that.
1
         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: What we would like to
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    do is to, uh, -- <inaudible> somebody -- if you can, uh,
    identify who is speaking and then you can then --
4
         SUPPORT BUKATY: <inaudible>
5
6
         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- play the
7
    recording.
8
         SUPPORT BUKATY: This is our mother, Elizabeth
9
    Carlson.
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         FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE BLAKE: Commissioner, this is
11
    Tyler Blake. Can you give me presentation access?
         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Uh, you know, I don't
12
13
    know whether I can be able to do that. Um, --
14
         SUPPORT BUKATY: Commissioner --
15
         UNKNOWN: <inaudible>
         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Who is that's wanting --
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17
    who is it that's wanting presentation access?
         FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE BLAKE: Tyler Blake.
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19
         VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Tyler Blake.
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         DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: I don't think that we are
    able to do that?
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22
         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Yeah, I don't think
23
    we are able to do that, Mr. uh, Mr. Blake.
24
         SUPPORT BUKATY: Can -- can you give it to Eric
    Carlson?
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VICTIM'S BROTHER: Can you give it to Eric Carlson?
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        PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I didn't hear what
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3
   you said.
        VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Can you give access to
4
   Eric Carlson?
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        PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: I don't believe we
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   can do that, too.
8
         SUPPORT BUKATY: Okay. Please note we've submitted
    that in the transfer form so that <inaudible>
10
         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: It will be -- it will
    be part of -- actually a part of the record, Mr. Carlson.
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        VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Thank you very much.
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: You -- you also submitted
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14
    the video statement, correct?
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         VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Yes, that's correct.
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Yeah, we -- we received
16
    it. It was reviewed.
17
18
         VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Okay.
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         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: You may proceed. Just
20
    reintroduce --
21
         VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Um, --
22
         PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: -- yourself and then
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    you can proceed.
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         VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Thank you. Good morning,
25
    everyone. My name is Eric Carlson. I'm the younger brother
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of Frank Carlson who was murdered by Angelo Pavageau on April 18, 1974. Frank couldn't be here today, but he's with us. I'd like to thank the Board of Parole for the opportunity to speak today. I'm appearing today on behalf of my brother who is not able to speak for himself. I'm here to request the parole Board retain Angelo Pavageau in custody for the maximum term available of 15 years. Frank couldn't be here today. This is a photograph of Frank and Annette on their wedding day. I'm in the photo next to him. He asked me to be the best man at his wedding. I was 13 years old, and he asked me to do this for him. I told him that if I did that, that he would have to be the best man at my wedding. I married my wife in 1986. She's here with me today. I had no best man at my wedding. I'm informed that it's still important in your decision that you understand who the victim was and his importance in my life. Frank Carlson was my older brother. I already told you that. What you need to understand is that Frank Carlson was my hero. Sibling relationships can vary. Family dynamics, age differences, and living circumstances will affect them. For me, our nine year age difference made the relationship between us special and unique. Our parents provided both of us all the love and support so necessary to raise a child. My brother was my quide from a very young age. He helped me to process the events around

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me, to provide wisdom, and to decipher the world. My brother helped me to become who I am today. We are children of San Francisco. We go back four generations on our mother's side. Frank met his wife, Annette, when our family was a member of Ebenezer Lutheran Church on West Portal Avenue. Our dad worked for United Airlines. His job was to keep United's fleet of planes in top shape. He taught us precision, accuracy, and mechanical skills. Our mom had three careers. First, as a registered nurse. When I was in elementary school, she became a retail store manager for a Bay Area retail chain, and at age 65 she became a staff assistant to Congressman Tom Lantos, a legend of the House of Representatives. She lived to help other people and providing answers to people. Wrestling with the impersonal complexities of the federal bureaucracy gave her some meaning. I was born December 24th, 1957, Christmas Eve. Even before his death, our mother liked to recount the story of our parents bringing me home from the hospital. According to family legend, after getting settled, the first thing our mother did was to place me in Frank's arms. My baby brother is the best Christmas present I will ever get in my entire life he would explain, and what a short life it was. We had a very ordinary San Francisco childhood. Our parents loved us both and provided us with the necessary moral grounding

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and life skills required to successfully navigate what was ahead of us. We were taught all the basics. Golden rule. It's better to give that to receive, love thy neighbor, the virtue of hard work, do unto others as you would have them do unto you with dignity and grace inherent in every individual. These are beliefs to which I still subscribe. I'm not a religious person. This event caused me to question many things and whatever faith I may have possessed is also a victim of these crimes. Who could believe in a God that created Angelo Pavageau? From a very young age, I looked up to my brother as my protector. He watched over me. While our parents provided all the necessary grounding rules, responsibilities a healthy individual requires to exist in society, my brother provided insight and perspective. He was my go-to for questions about life that would be awkward for my parents. From an early point in my life, my brother treated me like a peer. We spent a lot of time together, and he schooled me in things like art, music, cards, relationships, and politics. The sixties were a tumultuous era, and San Francisco was at the heart of social change. My brother helped me to understand it, process it, and embrace it. That is why I miss my brother, and why I am shattered that, instead, something very, very bad happened to him, and there was nothing I could do to prevent it or to make

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his departure from this world less painful than what he had to endure on that terrible night. For my brother, I think my presence in his life was a link to innocence and a happy childhood he could still vicariously enjoy, by having me around him. The nine year age difference meant he could give me things that he, himself, had technically outgrown: Matchbox at Hot Wheels cars; comic books; Mad magazines, <inaudible>. He took me record shopping with him. He was always trying to educate me about music. He and his teenage friends spent weekend nights at the Fillmore, Avalon and Winterland Ballrooms in San Francisco, seeing all the great bands of that era. I was looking forward to joining him at those places once I was old enough. As the years wore on, Frank would continue in the role of my guide and my protector. By 1968, he'd moved out of our family home and was attending San Francisco State where he graduated with a degree in English and journalism. He wasn't around to babysit, but he would frequently drop by our house after school or on the weekends to take me along with him on some kind of errand or expedition. I would ride shotgun in his beat-up old mustang as he took me places in the Bay area I would never have gone at age 11 or 12 had it not been for him, wrecking yards of China Basin where he was always on the lookout for spare parts to keep his car running. Mexican

restaurants in the Mission, free concerts in Golden Gate 1 2 Park. If I know my way around San Francisco today, it's 3 because Frank taught me every street, every road, every freeway, on-ramp or off-ramp, and the viability of 4 5 shortcuts that still work today. Being with him was always 6 exciting, very adult, sometimes even a little bit 7 dangerous. When we were done, he'd drop me off at home. 8 He'd look me in the eye and give me very specific 9 instructions. Don't tell mom and dad where we went today. 10 By my teenage years, our relationship was changing. We 11 weren't talking about the latest TV episode of The Monkeys or Star Trek anymore. Conversations would become deeper 12 and more adult. He bought me books by his favorite 13 14 writers, people like Kamoo, Bradbury, and Lovecraft. He was a huge movie fan, so he'd take me to see all the great 15 16 R-rated movies of the 1970s, like Mash, Godfather, 17 Deliverance; films that required minors to be accompanied 18 by a guardian. Frank and Annette were beginning to collect 19 art. I've learned about Escher, Lautrec and the 20 Impressionists. We finished our evenings at Tommy's joint 21 or pizza places in North Beach. We talked politics, the 22 futility of the Vietnam War or the hideousness of the 23 Nixon administration. He would teach me to drive a stick shift using the BMW he bought to replace the old Mustang. 24 25 He was giving me advice on girls. I spent a lot of time

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with Frank and Annette as the third wheel, and it's from them I learned what romantic love really is. He graduated from San Francisco State University of 1970 with a degree in English and journalism. He wanted to be a writer and before his death he was submitting articles to local papers and interviewing at Rolling Stone Magazine. He had a full-time job with Safeway. He and Annette were thinking of starting a family. They were adults, and I was in line right behind them. I could sense our relationship was evolving, and I was looking forward to knowing my brother as an adult from the perspective of being an adult myself. Frank Carlson was my guide and my role model. And on April 18th, 1974, he left this world having done nothing whatsoever to promote the wrath of Angelo Pavageau. That date, April 18th, has significance in the minds of many San Franciscans. As a historical footnote, it's not only the date that Angelo Pavageau wrecked unspoken horror on my family, this is the date of the great quake of 1906 that killed over 3,000 people. The fact both events happened on the same day has never been lost on me. In the years after it happened, our mother would compare the events of that day to a bomb going off. The immediate victims of the crime were Frank and Annette. The explosive shrapnel scarred the rest of us, and the ring of people affected is a wide one. We've provided the parole Board

with correspondence from first responders, members of the 1 2 police, fire, EMT squads that came to help that night. All 3 of these heroes <inaudible> the violence of the crime, the 4 horror of what they encountered, and how that event has 5 remained with them to this very day, and all of them tell 6 you they have never seen a scene of such utter criminal devastation nor felt sadness of such a monumental quality. 7 8 After this event, our parents would never be the same. If 9 you asked me to tell me -- if you were to ask me to tell 10 you what the impact of this event was on them, I can only describe what Angelo Pavageau did as truly heartbreaking. 11 12 He broke our parent's hearts. He broke their hearts, and 13 maybe that's not a crime -- we've already heard in great 14 detail the horror of the actual crimes that he committed -15 - but I will make the claim that the crime of heartbreak 16 is every bit as profound, cruel, and hurtful as the crimes 17 he committed against my brother and Annette that awful 18 night. The morning after it happened, the police required 19 a family member to go to the morgue to identify the body. 20 Our father took on this responsibility. It would be many 21 years after the crime before he could talk to me about 22 that day, he only said one thing to me. I did what I had 23 to do. Our mother was a different story. She channeled the rage inside her in productive ways. She organized people 25 and worked to change the laws surrounding victims' rights.

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In the 1980s, these hearings were an annual occurrence for our family. She worked in Sacramento and Washington, DC to give voice to people like us. Caught up in a heartless and complex system that seemed designed to make us want to either give up or shut up. She found meaning working as a staff assistant -- staff assistant to Congressman Tom Lantos as an advocate for military veterans. That was a role she would hold for 25 years until she finally retired at the age of 90. For me, as a teenager, I found the easiest way to deal with this event was to put it away somewhere deep inside of me. I would take it out only if I had to. I never spoke about it. In 1975, I went off to Stanford University where I could make new friends and never have to deal with the sadness inside of me. And like any teen -- teenager with a big problem, I found the easiest way to deal with it was to not deal with it. Fitting in with new friends required subtle re-engineering of my family history. If I was ever asked about my background, I became the lucky only child who received the full attention of his parents. The last thing I wanted to do was share this event with people who were becoming close to me for fear of scaring them away with the inherent horror of the story. And that worked for a while, but I found my inability to have those conversations with people ultimately self-defeating. I've told my friends

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that I never wanted this event to define me, who I am as a person, but I've also sadly come to realize that this event is as much a part of me as being left-handed or having green eyes. Ignoring it is not an effective strategy, and sharing it is not an easy task for me or for the person who hears it. The wounds I experienced are not physical, they're psychological. Since the day this event took place, my brother and the pain he experienced have never left my mind. He is the first thing I think about when I wake up. He is the last thing I think about when I go to sleep. Death is a natural part of life. We depart this existence in unique and personal ways. Diseases, traffic accidents, natural disasters, and cataclysms are visited upon us. The survivors mourn, the impacts are laid to rest, and slowly the tragedy fades, but not with murder. We have a system that mandates a Hobson's choice. The memory of your loved one requires participation in a system that requires you to keep the pain alive and close to you. If you want your loved one's life to have meaning then you have to keep living the event over and over again. I can check out and move on, but I couldn't do that and live with myself. So here we are today. Fortunately, I'm surrounded by people who understand the impact this event had on my life. People like my wife, who is here today at my side. I need to emphasize to you that she has

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taken this event and made it as much a part of her own identity as any human can do, and I love her for eternity. We have no children. I watch my parents lose their oldest child, and I am not prepared to experience that pain in my own life. I'm surrounded by friends who know there is no way they could ever replace my brother, but they also understand how their presence in my life helps fill up the hole in my soul that Angelo Pavageau created. I hope by now you understand the effects of my brother's loss on me, my family, and the wide circle of friends that surrounds us. Perhaps the biggest result of Frank's death has been felt by anyone impacted by Frank's life unlived, the good work's undone and the sadness that descended to fill the void left by his passing. Frank Carlson was a good, kind person with nothing but love for his fellow man. Had Mr. Pavageau rung Frank's doorbell and asked for help instead of killing him, I have no doubt that Frank would have helped him. That is the kind of person my brother was. Instead, over the last 49 years, we have had to prepare for 17 hearings on average less than three years apart. I appear today as did my mother before me and my father before me to speak for Frank because what we know about Pavageau compels us to oppose parole because we must do our part despite how horrible this process is for us to ensure that society is kept safe. Mr. Agoglia has

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presented a well-crafted legal rationale for why our family is requesting Mr. Pavageau stay in the correctional system to be extended by the maximum allowable term of 15 years. I'm not a lawyer, so I'm not in a position to expand on that line of thought. At the same time as a layman, a citizen in the state of California and someone directly impacted by these crimes, I can construct a logical line of thinking to support that rationale. A jury of his peers sentenced Mr. Pavageau to death. His sentence was changed. Not because any judge or jury hearing the crime thought Pavageau should ever be considered for parole; simply put, we're operating under terms and conditions that were not the intent of the jury that determined his sentence. As a result of this, my family finds itself appearing in front of this body on average every three years since this crime took place. This is the very definition of cruel and unusual punishment. In his 49 years of incarceration, we still don't know why Mr. Pavageau did what he did that terrible night. Along the way, he's only offered lies and excuses that he's been forced to recant. No real acknowledgement of the gravity of his crimes to any of us survivors. No true attempt at an apology. There have been no efforts to atone for his crimes. Aren't these things required of him before he is considered for release? Should the Board determine he is

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<inaudible> release, I ask you to consider the world into which he would be released. Mr. Pavageau has no marketable skills. How would be support himself? The role of 2023 is in many ways much more complex than the world Mr. Pavageau left in 1974. He does not possess the ability to navigate life. The communities where he might find shelter are not welcoming. He would be very quickly exposed to things that would not support his viability. Cheap addictive drugs like heroin or fentanyl, malnourishment, illness, substandard living conditions. Perhaps if one looks for the most humane action we as a society can take, retention in the correctional system really is the best option. That way you can consider the actions that caused him to be sent there in the first place. I think about his crimes every day of my life. Why shouldn't he? Today, I'm opening up to members of the Board about the single most awful thing I have ever experienced in my lifetime. Something experienced at the age of 16, no less. I've shared things with you today I have yet to do with any professional grief counselor, and I do it gladly in the hope that it's impacting your decision making. In 2010, as our mother was leaving this world, I reassured her that I would take over the responsibility of attending future hearings and working to keep Mr. Pavageau in prison. I knew then how much work these events represented and how emotionally

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draining they can be, but I also knew how important they were, not only for us, but the people around us and the society we live in. My mother told me each of that was different because the story continues to evolve. She told me that the burden would be eased by the support from people around me. She also said as I go through these hearings that I would experience love like I had never known, and she was right. As part of our efforts to prepare for this hearing, I created a website to tell Frank's story and offer the reader a chance to provide comments to the Board regarding the potential release of Mr. Pavageau to society. The response was humbling and overwhelming. We received over a thousand emails or written expressions of protests, the overwhelming majority from strangers who read the story and were moved to act. Many of them also wrote personal notes of support that were intimate, heartwarming, and extremely emotional. The kindness of strangers is a very real phenomenon. We received letters of support from people that knew Frank and Annette as children, schoolmates, friends or coworkers. They shared stories of moments or events that speak to their humanity and the shared tragedy of Frank's loss and Annette's scarring. One of the emails to me was from a colleague of Frank's that worked with him at the San Mateo Safeway -- Safeway store where Frank was the

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assistant manager. This is what he had to say. I worked with Frank Carlson at Safeway in San Mateo. Frank was well liked by the regular customers and all the fellow employees. He was one of those special people that everyone liked, probably because Frank genuinely liked everyone. When he spoke about his wife, Annette, we knew he loved her because he glowed. He glowed. On the night of April 18th, 1974, Angelo Pavageau, a complete stranger, broke into Frank and Annette Carlson's home. He terrorized them. He beat Frank to death with his possessions while Frank did what he thought was right to try to protect himself and his wife. He pulverized his skull with a ferocity and intensity that defies description. He beat him to death and the glow, all the beautiful light drained out of him, and then the darkness took over. Angelo Pavageau then shifted his attention to Annette Carlson, the wife Frank loved beyond words and his evil continued as he raped and tortured and hurt her to the point where she almost died. He stole the beautiful jewelry Frank had bought for her, including her wedding ring. Then he set their home on fire and left. And after that was done, he went home, cleaned up and went to work. Later that morning, he would do an innocent drive by of the home to inquire of the police on duty just what the heck had happened to create such a scene of destruction. In a few

minutes, you're going to leave this hearing and adjourn to your chambers to evaluate the material presented to you today. And I look to the God I no longer believe in, to provide you the wisdom and the faith that's required to render your decision. The only decision in this instance that is fair and just. May whatever light that remains from that horrible night in 1974 guide your path. Thank you for your time today.

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you, Mr.

Carlson. Uh, just before, uh, we go to the next speaker,
just wanna let you know just as uh, Commissioner Stern
indicated, we do have, uh, the evidence and the, uh,
audio, not only, not only that, the transcript of that
audio, I believe it's on page 42 of the full, uh, 10 day,
uh, report. So that's part of the record, and we've
reviewed that. And not only that, also as we as going
through this hearing, there's additional opposition
documents that's been sent to the Panel. So we all, we
have all of those records. Uh, we then now go to the next,
uh, speaker. Are there any other speakers that'd like to
speak before we uh, <inaudible> Mr. Carlson, if you can
mute your audio?

VICTIM'S BROTHER CARLSON: Uh, yeah. I think we're good.

UNKNOWN: <inaudible> Commissioner, if you could --

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: <inaudible> Carlson 1 2 <inaudible> hearing. Who would like to go next? 3 UNKNOWN: Commissioner --4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Good. You got it. You 5 got it. Is there any other speaker? Mr. Agoglia, I think 6 you are on mute, sir. 7 FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE AGOGLIA: My apologies. There 8 are four different buttons apparently we have to click to, um, transfer it over to my audio. But, um, uh, uh, 10 Commissioner Ndudim, I uh, that concludes the presentation on behalf of victims. 11 12 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you so much. 13 Uh, the time now is 11:32. Uh, Commissioner Stern and I 14 are going to be temporarily departing from this meeting to 15 deliberate on your case, Mr. Pavageau, and upon reaching a 16 decision, as I indicated, we'll come back and let you know 17 what our decision is. Uh, we are off the record. 18 RECESS 19 20 21 22 23 24

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CALIFORNIA BOARD OF PAROLE HEARINGS

DECISION

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: We are back on the

record.

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ANGELO PAVAGEAU

B58812

04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 1

PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you

Commissioner. The time now is 11:51 a.m., and all of the parties that were previously identified have returned for the issuance of the decision regarding inmate Mr. Angelo Wilbert Pavageau, CDCR number B as in boy, 58812. So, Mr. Pavageau, this Panel C number B as in boy, 5 8 8 12. So Mr. Pavageau, this Panel do see, sir, that you have been incarcerated for almost 50 years. We also do see that you are making progress towards your overall rehabilitation. However, in reviewing the entirety of the evidence present and the record today, sir, we do see that still some additional areas, that I will explain to you in this decision, that you need to work on in addressing your journey of rehabilitation. Therefore, the applicable legal standard in reviewing parole suitability is that the Panel must determine whether the inmate currently poses an unreasonable risk to public safety and a denial of parole must be based on finding that the inmate poses a current danger to society. In addition, this Panel is also required to apply additional laws. The law requires us to

give great weight to youthful factors when determining your suitability for parole today and also the law requires us to give special consideration to elderly factors when determining your suitability for parole. As a result, based on the legal standard of the record, we find that you do pose a current unreasonable risk to public safety at this time and are, therefore, not suitable parole. In reaching our decision, sir, we considered the the following: We reviewed your Central file, we reviewed the Comprehensive Risk Assessment, we reviewed the voluminous documents in the 10-day file and the additional document that was submitted during this hearing, too. We also listened carefully to your testimony, the statements and the powerful statement from the victim's, uh, family members and the information provided to this Panel by the San Francisco Deputy District Attorney.

UNKNOWN: <inaudible>

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Sir, we also reviewed the confidential information in your Central file but did not rely on any confidential information in reaching our decision today. Therefore, our decision is anchored on the following: In regards to your criminal parole history, sir, we do find those to be mitigating. Your record does show an absence of any juvenile arrest nor conviction,

ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 2

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including any adult arrest or conviction except for the commitment offense and also do show that you have -there's no documented evidence that you were under a supervised parole. In regards to the your offender selfcontrol, we found this to be aggravating. Sir, as you told us today and the record does show you were clearly out of control. You did admit to this Panel today that you were under the influence when you committed this crime, and the evidence does show, sir, that you had not only responded to anger through violence, that you were selfish, uh, sir, and as you tried to explain to us, sir, uh, you were engaged in victim complex, which you responded in antisocial ways. The record does show, sir, that you did enter the home of these victims and for a period of three to four hours, bound and bludgeoned the victim to death, not only death, sir, you did rape and cause physical injuries to the female victim. And not only that, and attempted to set the, uh, their home on fire using qasoline as an accelerate. Your action throughout the commission of this crime is, frankly, callous, and you did have a criminal attitude when you committed your crime. However, the factors discussed so far are static which means that they do not change. The California Supreme Court has found that after a long period of time, these unchangeable factors ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 3

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such as the commitment offense, may no longer indicate a risk of current danger to society in light of a lengthy period of rehabilitated programming. However, something current can make these static factors still remain relevant. So we're going to walk through those areas, sir, where you can demonstrate rehabilitative change. The first will be your programming. So we find those to be neutral. We do do see and acknowledge that you've engaged in programming to address your risk factors. However, as we speak to you today, there are several risk factors that you have not yet sufficiently addressed, and we're talking about your insight into your -- into your commitment offense, your self-awareness, issues with regarding to sex offender, frankly domestic violence, victim impact, criminal thinking, denial management. So we do acknowledge that you've done some work. However, those areas that are pertinent, sir, still need additional work from you. Now, we then turn to your institutional behavior. We find those to be mitigating. So while you've committed some serious institution misconduct, this Panel would like to point out that your last violent institutional misconduct was over four decades ago. And not only that, your last institutional misconduct was in 2001. So we want to commend you for the absence of any for that institutional 04/25/23 ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 DECISION PAGE 4

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misconduct for almost 20 -- over 20 years. And you do have laudatory chronos from, you know, the COs that you work with that attest to that fact. We then go to your offender change. Sir, we do find this to be aggravating. Talking with you today, sir, while we do see there's some evidence that you are different today than since when you committed your crime, but that change, frankly, is not substantial. Sir, it is not only not substantial, it's not durable. I'm gonna refer back to what you -- when you spoke to the clinician a little over three months ago, sir. You were still engaged in criminal thinking, obfuscation, and, frankly, not being not only honest with that clinician and, frankly, the journey -- the journey for rehabilitation starts with not only being honest with yourself but you have to be honest with the people that are talking to you. Again, while we do see, sir, that you have abstained from further institutional misconduct since 2001, not only that, we note you haven't gotten any misconduct for substance abuse. However, when we look at your programming today, we see that there are several gaps in that programming that, again, as I indicated earlier, that have not been adequately, uh, addressed. We talked about that sex offense, sir, you were convicted for rape. You need to do some programming on sex offending to ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 5

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understand the impact of your actions then to sufficiently understand the triggers, not only internal but external triggers to that offense and the coping tools to address those issues so that you do not engage in that type of behavior and victimize another individual in the future. Sir, I will also talk to you about domestic violence. It was clear to this Panel, sir, that you are still struggling with that issue. Sir, you were asked about the types of domestic violence. You can't even articulate the types of domestic violence that you engaged in, and we do see, sir, that not only, again, you do not understand that, and we encourage you to continue with that programming. There's also issues with your understanding of victim impact. We talked about denial management -denial of management. Again, we do see that taken together, sir, you do lack sufficient understanding into the insights, into the causative factors that led to your life crime, and, frankly, are still struggling to accept full and complete responsibility for your criminal conduct, and you continue to minimize and deflect blame. And then, again, lack of understanding not only of the harm that you have caused to your victim, ultimately, but this Panel has determined that you have not engaged in a lengthy and sufficient period of positive rehabilitation. ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 6

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Therefore, you do present an unreasonable risk to public safety at this time. With regards to your release plans, sir, we find those to be neutral. Sir, we did see the parole plans that you submitted and we talked to you about. We do see that you have acceptance to transitional housing. You do have support in your community. Also, you do have a relapse prevention plan, but there's still gaps in that relapse prevention plan. It doesn't include anything regarding anger. Doesn't include anything regarding sex offenders. So, sir, parole -- a relapse prevention plan is a living document and we encourage you, sir, to continue to update that in your next hearing. We also reviewed the results of the Comprehensive Risk Assessment. The doctor determined you to be a low risk for future violence and as I did mention, as we talked about, we do see there's still areas, sir, that you need to continue to address. In regards to the youth offender factors, sir, we do see and the record does show that you do qualify as a youth offender. And we did give -- see that at the time of the crime parts of your brain are not fully matured and the record does show that you grew up in a tough environment. We also see the hallmark features of youth, the immaturity, the underdeveloped sense of responsibility, the <inaudible> , sir. However, you are ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 7

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ANGELO PAVAGEAU

still struggling with subsequent growth and as was pointed out today, sir, even after 26 years of age, you were still engaged in misconduct. In regards to elderly parole factors, you are qualified as an elderly offender. Therefore, this Panel gives special consideration to the mitigating <inaudible> of your advanced age and the length of your incarceration and all of those medical issues that may mitigate some of your risk factors, and we also listened to the powerful statements from the victim's family members and the district attorney. So what is the nexus, sir? The nexus, sir, that we do know when you committed this crime you talk -- you talked to us today about your acceptance of responsibility, but you are still struggling, as we talked to you today, about why you committed this crime, and the reason being, sir, is that you have not engaged in those programs, understanding those programs, and that -- what that means to us today is that if you do not understand why you committed this crime, and show and demonstrate your inability to recognize those risk factors that led to you committing this crime and, frankly, not taking full responsibilities for your action. At this time, I'd like to pause to see whether Commissioner Stern has additional comments to the decision. Commissioner.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STERN: Thank you. Um, I concur 1 Mr. Pavageau, with everything that the Commissioner has 2 told you. I think he's been very clear and very thorough 3 about the, uh, the concerns that we see. I'm just gonna 4 add a couple of things. Um, it's clear that you have, um, 5 6 done some work and that you have attended some appropriate 7 treatment groups, and I give you credit for that. But the change process that we expect to see from somebody who's 8 been in prison as long as you have been here, been in 9 prison, it's not where it needs to be. You need to 10 11 continue to think through what you're learning in your programming and in your treatment to really have a better 12 understanding of how you -- of how you could have allowed 13 yourself to commit a crime like this so that you can make 14 sure that it never, ever, ever happens again. And it's 15 just, it's just not quite there yet. And like the 16 17 Commissioner said, keep working on your parole plans and your relapse prevention plans, the reentry plans. It's 18 really important that those are thorough and comprehensive 19 20 because you've been in prison for so long. You um, should 21 you be found suitable for parole, you are gonna be entering a completely different reality than the one that 22 23 you left, and you need to really make sure that you have support and you have thought through how that might look 24 25 ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 9

for you. Um, I would also just echo what the Commissioner said about sex offender treatment and, um, additional work on victim impact and domestic violence. Commissioner, I have nothing else to add. Thank you.

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PRESIDING COMMISSIONER NDUDIM: Thank you Commissioner. So as I indicated, sir, based on these findings, we conclude that you do pose a current danger to public safety at this time. Accordingly this Panel finds you unsuitable for parole. With regards to the length of denial, sir, as I indicated, there has been an absence of any violent misconduct from you for over four decades. So we do see that you continue to engage in programming and we continue to encourage you to continue to do that. Therefore, this parent does not see that a 15 -- neither a 15 nor a 10 year denial is appropriate. Instead, the next parole suitability hearing shall be set in three years' time. You can request an earlier hearing that the denial period we issued today provided there has been a change of circumstance or new information establishing a reasonable likelihood that you do not require an additional period of incarceration. The Petition To Advance, form 1045, will be provided to you. In addition, sir, this Panel is going to make the following recommendation. One is that you continue to abstain from any misconduct. Getting any 128 ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 10

or 115, sir, is going to make it difficult for you to be found suitable. We also -- also encourage you, sir, to engage in those programs that we've talked about. Sex offense, domestic violence, criminal thinking, victim impact. Sir, this decision is not final. It will be reviewed by the Board for up to 120 days. You will be notified in writing if there are changes to this decision. On behalf of Commissioner Stern, we want to thank everybody participating in this hearing today. The time now is 12:06 p.m. We are off the record. Thank you, everybody. ANGELO PAVAGEAU B58812 04/25/23 DECISION PAGE 11

ADJOURNMENT

THIS TRANSCRIPT CONTAINS THE PROPOSED DECISION OF THE 2 BOARD OF PAROLE HEARINGS (BOARD) ANNOUNCED AT YOUR RECENT BOARD HEARING AND IS PROVIDED TO YOU IN COMPLIANCE WITH PENAL CODE SECTION 3041.5, SUBDIVISION (A) (4), AND CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 15, SECTION 2254. THIS PROPOSED DECISION WILL BECOME FINAL WITHIN 120 DAYS 7 OF THE DATE OF THE HEARING AS REQUIRED BY PENAL CODE 8 9 SECTION 3041, SUBDIVISION (B), UNLESS THE BOARD NOTIFIES YOU IN WRITING BEFORE THEN THAT THE PROPOSED DECISION HAS 10 BEEN MODIFIED, VACATED OR REFERRED TO THE FULL BOARD, 11 SITTING EN BANC, DUE TO AN ERROR OF LAW, ERROR OF FACT OR 12 13 NEW INFORMATION PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA CODE OF 14 REGULATIONS, TITLE 15, SECTION 2042. THEREAFTER, THE 15 GOVERNOR HAS AUTHORITY TO REVIEW THE BOARD'S DECISION AND 16 AFFIRM, MODIFY, OR REVERSE IT PURSUANT TO PENAL CODE 17 SECTIONS 3041.1 AND 3041.2. 18

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CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Paula Harden, am a disinterested party, and have no interest in the outcome of the hearing. Further, I certify this transcript is a true, complete, and accurate record, to the best of my ability, of the recorded material provided for transcription of proceeding for:

In the matter of the Parole CDC Number: **B58812** Consideration Hearing of:

ANGELO PAVAGEAU

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA APRIL 25, 2023 8:32 AM

Signed: Paula Harden

Transcribed by: Paula Harden

Dictate Express Transcription

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