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July 13, 2017

Board of Parole Hearings
Attn: Nonviolent Parole Review Process
P.O. Box 4036
Sacramento, CA 95812-4036

**Re: Inmate Daniel Ramirez Sanchez, CDCR #AA5327
Ventura County Superior Court Case #2016005789**

Dear Board Members:

This letter is written to recommend denial of early parole for inmate Daniel Sanchez. This recommendation is based upon:

- 1) The dangerous and concerning nature of the commitment offense.
- 2) The inmate's significant criminal history of residential burglaries.
- 3) The unreasonable risk of violence to the community, if released early.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COMMITMENT OFFENSE

The inmate is a prolific serial burglar who is a danger to the community. Inherent to home burglaries is a real potential for deadly violence. Below are brief descriptions of seven (7) burglaries committed by the inmate.

On August 29, 2008, when victim Gabriela Ambriz left her residence with her family, the inmate entered the victim's home. Minutes later, the inmate walked out of the house with a bag full of items. The inmate stole:

- A woman's gold set wedding ring (value \$1,000).
- A man's gold wedding ring (value \$300).
- Seven gold and silver necklaces (value \$500).
- One heart shaped necklace and two bracelets (value \$40).
- Two charm necklaces (value \$170).
- A silver watch (value \$45).
- A heart shaped ring (value \$200).
- Adult sexual toys (value \$200).
- Numerous lingerie items (value \$500).

On September 12, 2008, victim Martha Mayorga entered her residence when she noticed the inmate climbing out of a back window and running away. When Ms. Mayorga entered her home, she noticed numerous items missing:

- An Xbox console (value \$400).
- Various gold, white and yellow rings (value \$3,000).
- An 18-karat gold cross (value \$600).
- Two pairs of gold earrings (value \$400).
- A diamond bracelet (value \$200).
- A child's gold bracelet (value \$100).
- Two gold diamond pendants (value \$400).
- Four gold chains (value \$400).
- Two heart pendants (\$800).

On September 28, 2008, victims Detelin and Joanne Kedlov returned home and noticed their front door was halfway open. When they entered the door, the apartment had been ransacked and several jewelry boxes were scattered throughout their bedroom. The couple reported stolen:

- A computer (value \$2,000).
- Plasma TV (value \$2,000).
- Camcorder (value \$1,000).
- Camera (value \$120).
- Sony PSP game controller (value \$300).
- Gucci watch (value \$2,130.64).
- Tommy Hilfiger watch (value \$60).
- A gold diamond ring (value \$2,000).
- Two bracelets (value \$100).
- A pair of earrings (value \$100).
- \$420 in cash.

On November 10, 2008, the inmate entered Manuel Ordonez's home by smashing a rear bedroom window. Mr. Ordonez was on vacation during the time of the burglary, but his grandson and wife entered the residence on the day in question and saw their bedrooms ransacked. The inmate had stolen:

- A Sony DVD player (value \$100).
- Sony Cybershot camera (value \$300).
- A Coach handbag (\$400).

On November 29, 2008, the inmate entered the home of Miguel Gomez and stole:

- Ten rings (value \$2,000).
- Four gold earrings (value \$500).
- Seven gold bracelets (value \$300).
- Four gold rings (value \$200).
- Two gold bracelets and one gold necklace (value \$300).
- A Sony PSP game system (value \$150).
- A Zune MP3 player (value \$300).
- Hewlett Packard laptop computer (value \$889).
- Approximately \$400 in cash.

On December 16, 2008, officers served a search warrant on the inmate's residence and located numerous stolen items. **The stolen property was linked to eleven different residential burglaries.**

On December 17, 2008, the inmate was charged with five counts of first-degree residential burglary, all considered serious felonies within the state of California and therefore all strike offenses per Penal Code section 1192.7(c). There were two special allegations filed under each count. The first allegation was that the inmate violated Penal Code section 667(e) (1) on May 6, 2004, when he committed a felony burglary in the state of Indiana, in violation of section 35-43-2-1. The second allegation stated that the inmate violated Penal Code section 667(a) (1) because the inmate was convicted of a prior serious felony (in the above Indiana case.) The inmate was also charged with one count of receiving stolen property.

On July 13, 2009, the inmate pleaded guilty to three counts of first-degree residential burglary and admitted the special allegations under each count. The inmate was sentenced to 11 years eight months in prison on Counts 1, 2 and 3. The court struck the prior strike offense on Counts 2 and 3. By striking the strike on Counts 2 and 3, the inmate avoided a 14 year 4 months prison sentence. The inmate could have been sentenced to a *maximum* prison sentence of 22 years four months.

THE INMATE'S CRIMINAL HISTORY

On May 6, 2004, the inmate was convicted of violating Indiana Code section 35-43-2-1 – felony burglary. The elements of that offense met the elements of a first-degree residential burglary in California. The inmate was sentenced to eight years in prison in Indiana. Since evidence of 11 residential burglaries was found in the inmate's residence at the time of the search warrant, this inmate was clearly responsible for many more uncharged residential burglaries.

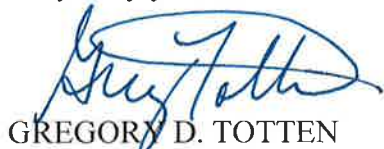
DISCUSSION

First-degree residential burglaries are inherently dangerous and violent crimes. This inmate is a habitual residential burglar who fortunately was caught before he had a violent confrontation with a homeowner or invited guest. To go into the sanctity of someone's home, minutes after they leave, and methodically steal thousands of dollars in jewels, heirlooms, prized possessions and other property is not only brazen and potentially deadly, it is offensive and an affront to the rights of others. The suggestion that these commitment offenses are serious, but not inherently dangerous is inconsistent with our experience and just plain wrong. These victims will be forever fearful every time they enter the privacy of their own home due to the selfish action of this inmate. His conduct has changed the lives of his victims forever. He is an unreasonable risk of violence to the community if released early.

CONCLUSION

The inmate poses an unreasonable risk of violence to the community, if granted early parole. Moreover, a grant of early parole does not sufficiently punish the inmate for his commitment offense since he has not served the full sentence imposed by the court. I respectfully request the Board deny early parole for the inmate.

Very truly yours,



GREGORY D. TOTTEN
District Attorney

GDT:kd

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