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December 13, 2018

Board of Parole Hearings
Attn: Nonviolent Parole Review Process
Post Office Box 4036
Sacramento, CA 95812-4036

**Re: Inmate Rigoverto Zamora; CDCR AT6512
Ventura County Cases 2017004156 and 2017018445
Opposition Letter Due to Board of Parole Hearings December 14, 2018**

Dear Board Members:

This letter is written to recommend denial of early parole for inmate Rigoverto Zamora. In January 2018, the inmate was sentenced to three years four months in prison in the above cases. Releasing the inmate now means he would serve approximately 27 percent of the actual sentence imposed. This recommendation to deny early release is based upon:

- 1) The inmate's commitment offense.
- 2) The inmate's significant criminal history.
- 3) The unreasonable risk of violence and significant criminal conduct if released early.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE

On February 8, 2017, deputies were dispatched to the 1800 block of Wooley Road regarding a burglary in progress. The reporting party was monitoring security cameras in and around the building and observed two male subjects on the property, one of which was wearing a baseball hat. The other was wearing a hoodie or mask.

Upon arrival, deputies noted the location was an agricultural field, with a storage yard enclosed and secured by a chain link fence. Deputies also observed a red Mazda vehicle parked in front of the business. Deputies located the inmate lying on the ground, in the

mud, just outside the property. Deputies secured him in handcuffs, and a search of his person revealed a small Swiss Army knife and a large flashlight. When questioned as to why he was lying on the ground, he replied that he and his girlfriend had gotten into a fight over the phone; therefore, he pulled over to cool off.

Additional deputies responded to the scene to investigate and located an office and shop building. The door had been forced open and the outer door handle was broken off and on the ground. Deputies located a welder's mask lying in the mud, near the corner of the building. There were also multiple shoe prints in the soft mud. The footprints lead away from the business toward the area where the inmate was located. A search of the inmate's vehicle revealed a flathead screwdriver and two walkie-talkies. A light bar was also found and appeared to be stolen as the cord was cut.

Reginald Kawano, the field manager for the area arrived on scene. He advised a desk had been rummaged through. Kawano confirmed that the welder's mask found outside was taken from inside the shop. Deputies also located a beige Ford F-250 pickup truck on the property. The vehicle had a tool box mounted in the bed of the truck. The tool box was pried open. Kawano could not confirm if anything had been taken as the vehicle belonged to another employee. Three additional trucks were found with their driver's doors open. All of the vehicles appeared to have been rummaged through.

Deputies located a white storage container along the fence line. The container's padlock had been removed and the door was open. It did not appear that anything was taken or removed from the container.

The inmate was subsequently arrested for commercial burglary. At the time of the offense, the inmate was on supervised parole in several cases. He later pleaded guilty to second-degree burglary. He admitted a strike prior and a prison prior.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

The inmate's criminal history is long and consistently involves crimes of first- and second-degree burglary.

On April 7, 2011, the inmate smashed the right front passenger window of a vehicle and attempted to steal a car stereo. The stereo had been pried, but the car stereo remained intact. The victim's wallet from the center console was stolen. The inmate was connected to the burglary through DNA analysis on blood droplets left on the passenger side door.

On May 23, 2012, the inmate entered and ransacked a residence tented for fumigation. The inmate made entry into the home by making several tears into the tent and smashing a window. The inmate was connected to the residential burglary through DNA analysis on blood splatters located on the floor.

On June 20, 2012, the inmate entered another home tented for fumigation. When the fumigation company removed the tent, they observed several slits on the tent near the south side of the residence. A gas mask was located near the slits in the tent. DNA testing from the gas mask connected the inmate to the residential burglary.

When questioned about the above crimes, the inmate stated that he did not care about what he was doing and thought it would be easy to steal. The inmate was convicted of one count of first-degree residential burglary and one count of second-degree burglary of a vehicle. He was sentenced to two years prison.

After he was released from prison on February 22, 2013, the inmate was convicted of receiving stolen property.

On October 26, 2013, the inmate entered a home which was being fumigated and stole a Japanese antique doll worth \$300. The inmate was convicted again of first-degree residential burglary and sentenced to four years in prison. He was paroled in 2015 and remained on parole until the commitment offense.

On February 13, 2014, while out on bail in the above matter, the inmate was in the process of breaking into a house when he was contacted by police. He fled from officers but was apprehended a short distance away. The inmate was convicted attempted first-degree residential burglary and sentenced to four years in prison.

On May 28, 2017, the inmate was found in possession of a stolen vehicle. He was convicted of receiving stolen property and sentenced to eight months consecutive with the commitment offense.

DISCUSSION

Granting early parole of the inmate poses a safety risk to the community. The inmate has a lengthy criminal history dating back to 2005 that consists of a six felony first- and second-degree burglaries. Burglaries, especially residential burglaries, are inherently dangerous. The risk of bodily harm to a homeowner or resident is significant if present, or if they return home during the commission of the crime.

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In the present case, while on parole, the inmate broke into a locked business and several vehicles. He continuously lied to law enforcement and probation about his involvement. He refused to take responsibility for his actions and denied involvement. He is a selfish criminal who does not care about anybody other than himself.

The inmate is also a habitual criminal. His repeated criminal history demonstrates he has not changed. He has displayed a disregard for the law throughout his life. The inmate is unable to refrain from engaging in criminal conduct. Previous grants of parole failed to curb the inmate's appetite for criminal activity. The inmate's conduct demonstrates he will continue to commit crimes if released into the community. Considering the inmate's serious crimes against the public, habitually breaking into people's homes, justice requires the inmate serve his full sentence.

CONCLUSION

The inmate poses an unreasonable risk of violence and significant criminal conduct if released early. I respectfully request the Board deny early parole for the inmate.

Very truly yours,



GREGORY D. TOTTEN
District Attorney

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