

Sacramento County District Attorney's Office

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Non Violent Parole Review Process Board of Parole Hearings Correspondence – NV P.O. Box 4036 Sacramento, CA 95812-4036

Re: Lewis, Tony Dion CDC # AM3245 Court Docket: 12F03045

The idea that a person's house is his castle is one of the oldest and most deeply held beliefs in our legal system. The law and society recognize that a person should be able to feel safe and enjoy a reasonable expectation of privacy in their home and to their belongings. For more than twenty years, Inmate Tony Dion Lewis been taking away that safety from residents.

Inmate Lewis is a well-established violent felon, and should not be paroled. The circumstances surrounding his current conviction and his prior criminal record show that he poses an unreasonable risk of violence to the community.

On April 22, 2012, at approximately 5:00 am, a resident of Sacramento County called to report suspicious activity at the home of the charged victim. The witness reported that he saw a person making multiple trips to and from the victim's house to a house across the street, filling a trash can with what turned out to be the victim's property. Sacramento Sheriff's Deputies went to victim's house and found that a side door had been pried open and that every room in the house had been ransacked.

When Sacramento Sheriff's Deputy Smith contacted Inmate Lewis in front of Lewis' house, located across the street from the victim, Inmate Lewis denied any responsibility and lied to Deputy Smith about his whereabouts. Sacramento Sheriff's Deputies observed Inmate Lewis' van was filled with the victim's personal belongings. Deputies also reviewed footage from Inmate Lewis' video surveillance system which contained footage of Inmate Lewis and an unknown male subject making multiple trips in the direction of neighbor's house and returning with items. On several trips, Inmate Lewis used a trash can to transport items. Inmate Lewis' wife and co-Defendant helped to load items into the van and carry items into Inmate Lewis' garage and house.

It should be noted the	hat two children were sleeping ir	nside Inmate Lewis' hou	se as he and co-
Defendant	took victim's belongings into In	nmate Lewis' house, inc	reasing the risk of
trauma or harm to th	nose children if Inmate Lewis or	Co-Defendant	was pursued by law
enforcement or anyo	one else.		

—— sacda.org

Inmate Lewis is a three striker, as he has two prior serious felony convictions, dating back over twenty years. The People exercised discretion in not alleging both of his prior strike felonies in the current case, but that does not mean that the offense happened in a vacuum.

In 1996, Inmate Lewis pled to one residential burglary and four counts of Penal Code section 496. From the probation report, he was contacted with property from several burglaries between October of 1995 and December of 1995. He admitted being the driver on one residential burglary and claimed that the stolen property at his house he either bought on the street or traded guns for.

In 2003, Inmate Lewis pled to one strike felony of Penal Code Section 459 and one count of Penal Code section 496. Review of the charging document shows that he was charged with burglaries of multiple victims in that case.

It cannot be said that Inmate Lewis' three strike felonies were isolated incidents. A review of his rap sheet and 969(b) documents shows that in addition to his strike felonies, Inmate Lewis has prison commitments in 1999 and 2006. He also has numerous parole violations between his first felony strike and his current commitment.

It also cannot be said that Inmate Lewis' felony strikes were youthful mistakes, as he was 36 years old, said that he was married, and living with two children when he committed the current offense. Inmate Lewis' disregard for the safety of these children when he committed his strike offense is an example of his threat to society on a whole.

Inmate Lewis' institutional adjustment must also be considered as a factor weighing against early release. His conduct shows a pattern of either disregard for, or unwillingness to follow, CDC rules. The BPH Nonviolent Decision review dated April 24, 2018 cites three serious rule violation reports, dated March 24, 2017, February 2, 2016, and May 19, 2015. It should also be noted that the May 2015 115 report was for Possession of a Cell Phone, a device which could threaten the safety of CDC inmates and staff.

As we are given 30 days to respond, and we are not provided with any disciplinary history since April 24, 2018, or any other information aside from the one page notice of parole review, I cannot comment on inmate Lewis' prison conduct. However, from the record that is available it is clear that inmate Lewis should not be released as he poses a significant, unreasonable risk of violence to the community. Parole should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce Chang

Deputy District Attorney

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