



Supreme Court of California
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NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 20, 2018

Summary of Cases Accepted and Related Actions During Week of April 16, 2018

[This news release is issued to inform the public and the press of cases that the Supreme Court has accepted and of their general subject matter. The statement of the issue or issues in each case set out below does not necessarily reflect the view of the court, or define the specific issues that will be addressed by the court.]

#18-61 *California School Boards Assn. v. State of California*, S247266. (A148606; 19 Cal.App.5th 566; Alameda County Superior Court; RG11554698.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal affirmed in part and reversed in part to the denial of a petition for writ of administrative mandate. This case presents the following issues: (1) Does the state violate article XIII B, section 6, of the California Constitution when it identifies general education funding it already provides to school districts and county offices of education as “offsetting revenue” for the purpose of reimbursing state mandates? (2) Does the state violate separation of powers principles when it allows general education funding or special education funding to be identified as offsetting revenues for state-mandated programs?

#18-62 *People v. Lynch*, S246990. (D071882; nonpublished opinion; San Diego County Superior Court; SCD265745.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal modified and affirmed a judgment of conviction of a criminal offense. The court ordered briefing deferred pending decision in *In re Ricardo P.*, S230923 (#16-41), which presents the following issue: Did the trial court err imposing an “electronics search condition” on minor as a condition of his probation when it had no relationship to the crimes he committed but was justified on appeal as reasonably related to future criminality under *People v. Olguin* (2008) 45 Cal.4th 375 because it would facilitate his supervision?

#18-63 *People v. Walters*, S247542. (D071505, D072135; nonpublished opinion; San Diego County Superior Court; SCN329905, SCN351956.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal affirmed a judgment of conviction of criminal offenses. The court ordered briefing deferred pending decision in *People v. Ruiz*, S235556 (#16-312), which presents the following issue: May a trial court properly impose a criminal laboratory analysis fee (Health & Saf. Code, § 11372.5, subd. (a)) and a drug program fee (Health &

Saf. Code, § 11372.7, subd. (a)) based on a defendant's conviction for conspiracy to commit certain drug offenses?

DISPOSITIONS

People v. Abbott, S141274, an automatic appeal, was abated upon the death of the appellant.

Review in the following case was dismissed in light of *People v. Hicks* (2017) 4 Cal.5th 203:

#18-16 <i>People v. Robinson</i> , S245116	(G051906; nonpublished opinion; Orange County Superior Court; 08ZF0029)
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STATUS

In the following cases, in which briefing was previously deferred pending decision in *People v. Page* (2017) 3 Cal.5th 1175, the court ordered briefing deferred pending decision in *People v. Lara*, S243975 (#17-289), which presents the following issue: Does Penal Code section 490.2, added by Proposition 47, effective November 5, 2014, apply directly (i.e., without a petition under Penal Code section 1170.18) in trial and sentencing proceedings held after Proposition 47's effective date, where the charged offense was allegedly committed before Proposition 47's effective date?

#17-24 <i>People v. Ortiz</i> , S238280	(C079847; nonpublished opinion; Sacramento County Superior Court; 13F05800)
#17-105 <i>People v. Martinez</i> , S239744	(B263067; nonpublished opinion; Los Angeles County Superior Court; LA077972)
#17-291 <i>People v. Pena</i> , S243869	(E064692; nonpublished opinion; Riverside County Superior Court; RIF1400988, RIF1401736, SWF1500028)

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The Supreme Court of California is the state's highest court and its decisions are binding on all other California state courts. The court's primary role is to decide matters of statewide importance and to maintain uniformity in the law throughout California by reviewing matters from the six districts of the California Courts of Appeal and the fifty-eight county superior courts (the trial courts). Among its other duties, the court also decides all capital appeals and related matters and reviews both attorney and judicial disciplinary matters.