



Supreme Court of California
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NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 20, 2018

Summary of Cases Accepted and Related Actions During Week of July 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.]

#18-95 *People v. Perez*, S248730. (E060438; 22 Cal.App.5th 201; San Bernardino County Superior Court; FVI901482.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal reversed in part and affirmed in part judgments of conviction of criminal offenses. The court limited review to the following issue: Did defendant's failure to object at trial, before *People v. Sanchez* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 665 was decided, forfeit his claim that a gang expert's testimony related case-specific hearsay in violation of his Sixth Amendment right of confrontation?

#18-96 *Planning & Conservation League v. Padilla*, S249859. Original proceeding. The court issued an order to show cause why the relief sought in the petition should not be granted. This case involves the validity of a ballot initiative proposing the division of California into three separate states.

#18-97 *People v. Adams*, S248778. (B252187; nonpublished opinion; Los Angeles County Superior Court; BA372321, TA103351.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal affirmed a judgment of conviction of criminal offenses.

#18-98 *People v. Vaughn*, S248671. (B277941; nonpublished opinion; Los Angeles County Superior Court; TA138408.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal modified and affirmed judgments of conviction of criminal offenses.

The court ordered briefing in *Adams* and *Vaughn* deferred pending decision in *People v. Mateo*, S232674 (#16-147), which presents the following issue: In order to convict an aider and abettor of attempted willful, deliberate and premeditated murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, must a premeditated attempt to murder have been a natural and probable consequence of the target offense? In other words, should

People v. Favor (2012) 54 Cal.4th 868 be reconsidered in light of *Alleyne v. United States* (2013) 570 U.S. 99 and *People v. Chiu* (2014) 59 Cal.4th 155?

DISPOSITIONS

The following case was transferred for reconsideration in light of S.B. No. 620 (Stats. 2017, ch. 682):

#15-59 <i>People v. Dragasitas</i> , S224935.	(D064288; nonpublished opinion; San Diego County Superior Court; SCD233681)
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The following case was transferred for reconsideration in light of *People v. Buza* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 658:

#15-62 <i>People v. Marquez</i> , S224749.	(G048762; nonpublished opinion; Orange County Superior Court; 08CF3587)
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The following case was transferred for reconsideration in light of the 2017 amendment to Health & Safety Code section 11370.2 (Stats. 2017, ch. 677, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 2018 (S.B. 180)) and *In re Estrada* (1965) 63 Cal.2d 740:

#16-228 <i>People v. Magana</i> , S234518.	(E061955; nonpublished opinion; Riverside County Superior Court; RIF1300942, SWF029531)
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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.