



Supreme Court of California
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NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 25, 2013

Summary of Cases Accepted and Related Actions During Week of October 21, 2013

[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.]

#13-92 *People v. Ford, S212940.* (A135733; 217 Cal.App.4th 1354; Sonoma County Superior Court; SCR-530837. Petition for review after the Court of Appeal affirmed an order awarding victim restitution in a criminal action. This case presents the following issue: Did the trial court have jurisdiction to award restitution to the victim although defendant's probationary term had expired nine days earlier?

#13-93 *Hampton v. County of San Diego, S213132.* (D061509; 218 Cal.App.4th 286; San Diego County Superior Court; 37-2010-00101299-CU-PA-CTL.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment in a civil action. This case presents the following issue: Does a public entity establish the second element of design immunity under Government Code section 830.6—discretionary approval of design plans—as a matter of law by presenting evidence that its design plans were approved by an employee with the discretion to do so, even if the plaintiff presents evidence that the design at issue violated the public entity's own standards?

#13-94 *Curtis v. County of Los Angeles, S213275.* (B238870; 218 Cal.App.4th 366; Los Angeles County Superior Court; MC021242, MC021243, MC022270.) Petition for review after the Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment in a civil action. The court ordered briefing deferred pending decision in *Cordova v. City of Los Angeles, S208130* (#13-30), which presents the following issue: May a government entity be held liable if a dangerous condition of public property existed and caused the injuries plaintiffs suffered in an accident, but did not cause the third party conduct that led to the accident?

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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.