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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) CASE NO. S248520
Plaintiff and Respondent,) B276040)
vs.	Los Angeles County Superior Court
STARLETTA PARTEE,) Case No. TA138027
Defendant and Petitioner.)))

PETITIONER'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

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By appointment of the Supreme Court

Attorneys for Petitioner Starletta Partee

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES:

People v. Partee (2018) 21 Cal.App.5th 630 5
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State v. Turley (2005) 202 Ore. App. 40, 120 P.3d 1229 3, 5
STATUTES:
California Rules of Court, rule 8.524
Model Penal Code § 242.3 4

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 8.524(d), Petitioner Starletta Partee files this Supplemental Brief to advise the Court of the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in *State v. Carpenter* (2019) 365 Ore 488, 446 P.3d 1273. *Carpenter* was handed down on August 8, 2019, after the close of briefing in this case.

As Petitioner explained in her Opening Brief on the Merits ("OBM"), an Oregon intermediate court decision, State v. Turley (2005) 202 Ore. App. 40, 120 P.3d 1229, appeared to be the only decision in the country that could be considered consistent with the Second Appellate District's holding in this case. (OBM 30-31.) Turley held that a woman had either "harbored" or "concealed" her husband when she did not respond to officers knocking on the door of her trailer, where he lived and was hiding, in violation of Oregon's hindering prosecution statute. (Turley, supra, 120 P.3d at p. 1234.) As Petitioner noted, a subsequent Oregon decision had relied in part on Turley in determining that misleading an officer who was trying to arrest a fugitive violated the statute, and the Oregon Supreme Court had granted review in that case. (OBM 31, fn. 7, citing State v. Carpenter (2017) 287 Ore. App. 720, 404 P. 2d 1135, 1137-1140), review allowed March 1, 2018, S065374.)

Carpenter holds that a defendant who falsely denied knowing or recently seeing a fugitive when questioned by the detective trying to arrest

that fugitive did not "conceal[]" the fugitive under ORS 162.325 (1)(a), and therefore could not be convicted of hindering prosecution. (Carpenter, supra, 446 P.2d at pp. 1277-1280.) The Court explained that Oregon's current statute "descended from the common-law crime of accessory after the fact" (id. at p. 1277), and cited its prior decision construing an earlier statute for the decision's "historical account of the common law, of which we presume the legislature would have been aware." (Carpenter, supra, 446 P.2d at p. 1277, fn. 3, citing State v. Clifford (1972) 263 Ore. 436, 441, 502 P.2d 1371.) Under the common law, "the conduct criminalized by prohibitions on 'conceal[ment]' did not historically include deception." (Carpenter, supra, 446 P.2d at p. 1278.) The statute was also derived from section 242.3 of the Model Penal Code, whose drafters "understood that misleading statements to the police would not be punishable as concealing the other person," though the Code included a separate subsection criminalizing volunteering false information to a law enforcement officer, which did not become part of the Oregon statute (Id. at pp. 12780-1279.)

It was apparent to the Court "that the legislature did not intend the term 'conceals' in ORS 162.325(1)(a) to include denying knowledge about a fugitive or the fugitive's whereabouts," but intended instead to "require[] conduct by the defendant that hides [a person who has committed a felony] from ordinary observation." (*Carpenter*, *supra*, 446 P.2d at p. 1279.) The

State's failure to prove that Carpenter had committed conduct that hid the fugitive from ordinary observation required reversal. (*Id.* at pp. 1279-1280.)

While the Oregon Supreme Court did not specifically overrule *Turley, Carpenter* is contrary to *Turley's* determination that silence could constitute concealment under Oregon law. *Carpenter* further demonstrates the unique nature of the Second Appellate District's holding in this case. (See OBM 15-34; Reply Brief on the Merits 13-20; *People v. Partee* (2018) 21 Cal.App.5th 630, 651 (Baker, J., concurring and dissenting.)

CONCLUSION

For all the reasons stated above and in her prior briefs, Petitioner Starletta Partee asks this Court to reverse her four felony convictions.

LAW OFFICES-OF PAUL KLEVEN

Attorney for Petitioner

Starletta Partee

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

I certify that this Petitioner's Supplemental Brief contains 627 words, as calculated by my WordPerfect X9 word processing program.

PAUL KLEVEN

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA:

I am a citizen of the United States. My business address is 1604 Solano Avenue, Berkeley, CA. 94707. I am employed in the County of Alameda, where this mailing occurs. I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within cause. On the date set forth below, I served the foregoing document(s) described as:

PETITIONER'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

on the following person(s) in this action by:

Starletta Partee (address known to attorney)

[✔] (ELECTRONIC SERVICE BY EMAIL) On October 24, 2019, I transmitted a PDF version of this document by electronic mail using the email addresses indicated above.

AND,

Office of the Attorney General 300 S. Spring Street 5th Floor, North Tower Los Angeles, CA 90013 Clerk of the Court Second District Court of Appeal 300 S. Spring Street Floor 2, North Tower Los Angeles, CA 90013

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on October 24, 2019 at Berkeley, California.

KATHY YAM