

People v Davis

2019 NY Slip Op 34091(U)

June 4, 2019

County Court, Westchester County

Docket Number: 18-0376

Judge: George E. Fufidio

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COUNTY COURT: STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

-----X
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

-against-

FILED

DECISION & ORDER

SHANTELL DAVIS,

JUN - 4 2019

Indictment No.: 18-0376

TIMOTHY C. IDONI
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
Defendants.

-----X
FUFIDIO, J.

Defendant, SHANTELL DAVIS, having been indicted on or about February 13, 2019 for three counts of identity theft in the first degree (Penal Law § 190.80 (1), (2) and (3)), one count of grand larceny in the third degree (Penal Law § 155.35), one count of forgery in the second degree (Penal Law § 170.10 (1)), two counts of criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree (Penal Law § 170.25) and one count of criminal impersonation in the second degree (Penal Law § 190.25) has filed an omnibus motion which consists of a Notice of Motion, an Affirmation in Support and a Memorandum of Law. In response, the People have filed an Affirmation in Opposition together with a Memorandum of Law. Upon consideration of these papers, the stenographic transcript of the grand jury minutes and the Consent Discovery Order entered in this case, this Court disposes of this motion as follows:

A-D. MOTION FOR DISCOVERY, DISCLOSURE AND INSPECTION
CPL ARTICLE 240

Except where the People have already disclosed or consented to the inspection and discovery of certain evidence, the Defendant's motion for discovery is granted to the extent provided for in CPL 240. If there any further items discoverable pursuant to Criminal Procedure Law Article 240 which have not been provided to defendant pursuant to this Order, they are to be provided forthwith or the People shall seek a protective order explaining to the Court why certain items have not been provided to the Defendant pursuant to CPL 240.

As to the defendant's demand for exculpatory material, the People have acknowledged their continuing duty to disclose exculpatory material at the earliest possible date upon its discovery (*see, Brady v Maryland*, 373 US 83 [1963]; *Giglio v United States*, 405 US 150 [1972]). In the event that the People are, or become, aware of any material which is arguably exculpatory and they are not willing to consent to its disclosure to the defendant, they are directed to immediately disclose such material to the court to permit an *in camera* inspection and determination as to whether the material must be disclosed to the defendant.

Further, the Defendant's motion for a further bill of particulars is denied. The Defendant was given a bill of particulars as part of the Consent Discovery that was filed with the Court. The Court finds that this bill of particulars conforms to the requirement of CPL 200.95 and that the information set forth in the bill of particulars in conjunction with the information set forth in the indictment and other

court filings is sufficient to give the Defendant adequate notice of the charges against him so as to be able to formulate a defense to the allegations (*People v Iannone*, 45 NY2d 589 [1978], CPL 200.95).

Except to the extent that the defendant's application has been specifically granted herein, it is otherwise denied as seeking material or information beyond the scope of discovery (*see, People v Colavito*, 87 NY2d 423 [1996]; *Matter of Brown v Grosso*, 285 AD2d 642 [2d Dept 2001]; *Matter of Brown v Appelman*, 241 AD2d 279 [2d Dept 1998]; *Matter of Catterson v Jones*, 229 AD2d 435 [2d Dept 1996]; *Matter of Catterson v Rohl*, 202 AD2d 420 [2d Dept 1994]).

E. MOTION TO STRIKE 710.30 STATEMENT NOTICES

The motion to strike is denied. Said notices are in conformity with the statutory requirements of CPL 710.30 in that they set forth the date, manner, location of the statements made (*People v Rodriguez*, 595 NY2d 662 [1993]) and were served within the proper time frame (CPL 710.30). In addition, because the Defendant has filed a suppression motion based upon the notices that were served, he has waived his right to be heard on the sufficiency of the notices (*People v Kirkland*, 89 NY2d 903 [1996]). Finally, the Court finds that the statement notice referencing statements made to the Nordstrom's loss prevention officer was gratuitously provided.

F. MOTION TO SUPPRESS IDENTIFICATION TESTIMONY CPL ARTICLE 710

Defendant's motion to suppress identification testimony is dismissed as moot. There have been no CPL 710.30 notices filed on this case that demonstrate the People's intent to offer any identification testimony. Should the People wish to introduce any, they will be required to comply with CPL 710.30.

G. MOTION TO SUPPRESS NOTICED STATEMENTS

Concerning the statements made to a member of the White Plains Police, the branch of the Defendant's motion seeking to suppress statements on the grounds that they were unconstitutionally obtained is granted to the extent that a *Huntley* hearing shall be held prior to trial to determine whether any statements allegedly made by the Defendant, which have been noticed by the People pursuant to CPL 710.30 (1)(a) were involuntarily made by the Defendant within the meaning of CPL 60.45 (*see* CPL 710.20 (3); CPL 710.60 [3][b]; *People v Weaver*, 49 NY2d 1012 [1980]), obtained in violation of Defendant's Sixth Amendment right to counsel, and/or obtained in violation of the Defendant's Fourth Amendment rights (*see Dunaway v New York*, 442 US 200 [1979]).

Regarding the statement made to the Nordstrom's loss prevention officer, the Court has found that based on his grand jury testimony, the statement is not the kind contemplated by CPL 710.30 because he is not a public servant, nor were any public servants involved at the time the statement was given to him. Should the Defendant learn otherwise, a *Huntley* hearing is ordered with respect to that statement as well.

H. MOTION TO SUPPRESS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The Court grants the Defendant's motion solely to the extent that *Mapp* and *Dunaway* hearings are directed to be held prior to trial to determine the propriety of any search resulting in the seizure of property

from areas in which the Defendant can demonstrate a reasonable expectation of privacy (*see, Mapp v Ohio*, 367 US 643 [1961]) and whether any evidence was obtained in violation of the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights (*see, Dunaway v New York*, 442 US 200 [1979]).

I. MOTION TO INSPECT, DISMISS AND/OR REDUCE

The court grants the defendant's motion to the limited extent that the court has conducted, with the consent of the People, an *in camera* inspection of the stenographic transcription of the grand jury proceedings. Upon such review, the court finds no basis upon which to grant defendant's application to dismiss or reduce the indictment.

The grand jury was properly instructed (*see People v Calbud*, 49 NY2d 389 [1980]; *People v Valles*, 62 NY2d 36 [1984]; *People v Burch*, 108 AD3d 679 [2nd Dept 2013]). The evidence presented, if accepted as true, is legally sufficient to establish every element of each offense charged (CPL 210.30[2]). "Courts assessing the sufficiency of the evidence before a grand jury must evaluate whether the evidence, viewed most favorably to the People, if unexplained and uncontradicted--and deferring all questions as to the weight or quality of the evidence--would warrant conviction" (*People v Mills*, 1 NY3d 269, 274-275 [2002]). Legally sufficient evidence means competent evidence which, if accepted as true, would establish every element of an offense charged and the defendant's commission thereof (CPL 70.10[1]; *see People v Flowers*, 138 AD3d 1138, 1139 [2nd Dept 2016]). "In the context of a Grand Jury proceeding, legal sufficiency means prima facie proof of the crimes charged, not proof beyond a reasonable doubt" (*People v Jessup*, 90 AD3d 782, 783 [2nd Dept 2011]). "The reviewing court's inquiry is limited to whether the facts, if proven, and the inferences that logically flow from those facts supply proof of every element of the charged crimes, and whether the Grand Jury could rationally have drawn the guilty inference. That other, innocent inferences could possibly be drawn from those facts is irrelevant to the sufficiency inquiry as long as the Grand Jury could rationally have drawn the guilty inference" (*People v Bello*, 92 NY2d 523, 526 [1998]).

Based upon the *in camera* review, since this court does not find release of the grand jury minutes or any portion thereof necessary to assist it in making any determinations and as the defendant has not set forth a compelling or particularized need for the production of the grand jury minutes, defendant's application for a copy of the grand jury minutes is denied (*People v Jang*, 17 AD3d 693 [2d Dept 2005]; CPL 190.25[4][a]).

J. MOTION FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF INFORMANTS

The Defendant's motion for the disclosure of any informants used in this case is denied. The disclosure of informants is only required when the question of a defendant's guilt or innocence turns on an informant's testimony (*People v Goggins*, 34 NY2d 163 [1974]). The Defendant has not made any showing that an informant was used in this case, much less the requisite showing that an informant's testimony would have any bearing on his guilt or innocence (*id.*). Moreover, disclosure would not be required even if an informant had been instrumental in making the introduction between the defendant and law enforcement (*People v Vega*, 23 AD3d 504 [2nd Dept. 2005]).

K. MOTION FOR SANDOVAL AND VENTIMIGLIA HEARINGS

The Defendant has moved for a pre-trial hearing to permit the trial court to determine the extent, if

at all, to which the People may inquire into the Defendant's prior criminal convictions, prior uncharged criminal act, and vicious or immoral conduct (see, *People v Sandoval*, 34 NY2d 371[1974]). The People have consented to, and it is now ordered that immediately prior to trial the court will conduct a *Sandoval* hearing.

At the hearing, the People are required to notify the Defendant of all specific instances of his criminal, prior uncharged criminal acts and vicious or immoral conduct of which they have knowledge and which they intend to use in an attempt to impeach the Defendant's credibility if he elects to testify at trial (CPL 240.43). The Defendant shall then bear the burden of identifying any instances of his prior misconduct that he submits the People should not be permitted to use to impeach his credibility. The Defendant shall be required to identify the basis of his belief that each event or incident may be unduly prejudicial to him should he decide testify as a witness on his own behalf and thereby prevent him from exercising this right (see, *People v Matthews*, 68 NY2d 118 [1986]; *People v Malphurs*, 111 AD2d 266 [2d Dept 1985]).

The Defendant's application for a *Ventimiglia* hearing is denied as premature, because the People have not indicated an intention to use any evidence of prior bad act or uncharged crimes of the Defendant in its case in chief (see, *People v Molineaux*, 168 NY2d 264 [1901]; *People v Ventimiglia*, 52 NY2d 350 [1981]). The People have stated that if they do intend to use any *Molineaux* evidence that they will inform the defense and the court of their intention and at that point the Defendant may renew this aspect of his motion.

L. MOTION TO STRIKE ALIBI NOTICE


The Defendant's motion to strike the alibi notice is denied. Contrary to the Defendant's contentions, it is well-settled that CPL 250.00 is indeed in compliance with the constitutional requirements (see *People v Dawson*, 185 AD2d 854 [2d Dept 1992]; *People v Cruz*, 176 AD2d 751 [2d Dept 1991]; *People v Gill*, 164 AD2d 867 [2d Dept 1990]) and provides equality in the required disclosure (*People v Peterson*, 96 AD2d 871 [2d Dept 1983]; see generally *Wardius v Oregon*, 412 US 470 [1973]).

M. MOTION RESERVING THE RIGHT TO FILE ADDITIONAL MOTIONS

Defendant's motion reserving the right to file additional motions is denied. Should the Defendant file any other motions that were not raised in his *Omnibus* motion, then they will need to be in compliance with CPL 255.20(2).

The foregoing constitutes the opinion, decision and order of this Court.

Dated: White Plains, New York
June 4, 2019


Honorable George E. Fufidio
Westchester County Court Judge

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