

People v Wilson

2021 NY Slip Op 33985(U)

April 8, 2021

Supreme Court, Westchester County

Docket Number: Ind. No. 20-00193

Judge: Robert A. Neary

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APR 13 2021

TIMOTHY C. IDONI
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

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AND
ENTERED
ON 4-13-2021
WESTCHESTER
COUNTY CLERK**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

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

- against -

DECISION AND ORDER

INEZ WILSON,

Ind. No. 20-00193

Defendant.

-----X

NEARY, J.

The defendant, Inez Wilson, has been charged with the crimes of Aggravated Driving While Intoxicated, as a felony (Vehicle and Traffic Law §1192[2-a][a]) and Driving While Intoxicated, as a felony (Vehicle and Traffic Law §1192 [3]). The defendant has made an omnibus motion which consists of a Notice of Motion and an Affirmation and Memorandum of Law in support thereof. In response, the People have filed an Affirmation in Opposition together with a Memorandum of Law. Having read all of the submitted papers and reviewed the court file, this Court makes the following determination

I.,II. MOTION TO INSPECT GRAND JURY MINUTES AND DISMISS OR REDUCE THE INDICTMENT AS A DEFECTIVE PRESENTATION PURSUANT TO CPL ARTICLE 210

The defendant's motion to inspect the Grand Jury minutes is granted. Upon an *in camera* inspection of the Grand Jury minutes by Court, the motion to dismiss the indictment or reduce a charged offense in the indictment is denied.

The Court has reviewed the minutes of the proceeding before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury was properly instructed, and the proceedings were properly conducted. [See *People v. Calbud*, 49 NY2d 389, 426 NYS2d 389, 402 NE2d 1140 and *People v. Valles*, 62 NY2d 36, 476 NYS2d 50, 464 NE2d 418]. Moreover, the evidence presented, if accepted as true, would be legally sufficient to establish every element of the offenses charged. [See CPL §210.30(2)]. In addition, the minutes reveal that a quorum of the grand jurors was present during the presentation of evidence and at the time the district attorney instructed the Grand Jury on the law, and that it was instructed that only those grand jurors who had heard all the evidence could participate in voting on the matter.

III. MOTION TO SUPPRESS NOTICED STATEMENTS

This branch of the defendant's motion 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, 429 NYS2d 399, 406 NE2d 1335), 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, 99 S. Ct. 2248, 60 LE2d 824).

IV. MOTION TO SUPPRESS IDENTIFICATION TESTIMONY

Defendant's motion to suppress identification testimony is denied without a *Wade* hearing as the identification during the grand jury proceedings in this case was confirmatory and raises no *Wade* issues. [See *People v. Wharton*, 74 NY2d 921; *People v. Morales*, 37 NY2d 262; *People v. Gissendanner*, 48 NY2d 543].

V. MOTION TO SUPPRESS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE PURSUANT TO CPL ARTICLE 710

This branch of the defendant's motion is granted solely to the extent of conducting a *Mapp/Dunaway* hearing prior to trial to determine the propriety of any search resulting in the seizure of property including blood test evidence and whether any evidence was obtained in violation of the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights. [See *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 US 643, 82 S. Ct. 1684, 6 LE2d 1081; *Dunaway v. New York*, 442 US 200, 99 S. Ct. 2248, 60 LE2d 824].

VI and VII. MOTION TO SUPPRESS USE OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS AND IMMORAL, CRIMINAL OR VICIOUS ACTS (*SANDOVAL/VENTIMIGLIA HEARING*)

Immediately prior to commencement of jury selection, the prosecutor shall, upon request of the defendant, notify the defendant of any prior criminal act which the People seek to use in the cross-examination of the defendant as well as all specific instances of the defendant's prior uncharged criminal, vicious or immoral conduct of which the prosecutor has knowledge and which the prosecutor intends to use at trial for the purposes of impeaching the credibility of the defendant. Thereafter, upon the defendant's request, the trial court shall conduct a *Sandoval* and/or *Ventimiglia* hearing prior to the commencement of trial. [See *People v. Sandoval*, 34 NY2d 371 (1974); *People v. Ventimiglia*, 52 NY2d 350(1981); *People v. Molineux*, 168 NY 264 (1901)].

VII. MOTION FOR EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE

The People recognize their continuing duty to disclose exculpatory material at the earliest possible date. [See *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 US 83, 83 S Ct. 1194, 10 LE2d 215 and *Giglio v. United States*, 405 US 150, 92 S Ct. 763, 31 LE2d 104]. If the People are or become aware of any material which is arguable exculpatory but they are not willing to consent to its disclosure, they are directed to disclose such material to the Court for its *in camera* inspection and determination as to whether such will be disclosed to the defendant.

A. PEOPLE'S CROSS MOTION TO STRIKE ATTACHMENT TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION

The People's motion is granted. Although CPL 245 discovery has now made grand jury minutes available to the defendant for inspection and review, the proceedings are still secret, and the minutes of the proceedings should not be disseminated to the public. The People's motion is, therefore, granted and the minutes will be removed from the papers filed with the Court.

This constitutes the opinion, decision and order of this Court.

Dated: White Plains, New York
April 8, 2021


ROBERT A. NEARY
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

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