

sale, but nevertheless did so only because he wished to do a favor for the undercover buyer, who was a stranger. On the contrary, defendant's behavior toward the undercover buyer and other prospective drug purchasers was clearly that of a steerer (see e.g. *People v Smith*, 52 AD3d 232 [2008], *lv denied* 11 NY3d 741 [2008]). The court's charge on accessorial liability (see Penal Law § 20.00) provided sufficient guidance to the jury regarding the issue of whether defendant was intentionally aiding the person who actually sold the drugs (see *People v Herring*, 83 NY2d 780, 783 [1994]), and there was no need for an additional instruction on the agency defense.

Defendant did not provide a record sufficient to permit review of his claim that the court failed to disclose the contents of a jury note to defense counsel. The record, including the recorded colloquy on a similar note received a short time later, warrants an inference that in an unrecorded conversation, defense counsel was apprised of the contents of the note in question (see e.g. *People v Fishon*, 47 AD3d 591 [2008], *lv denied* 10 NY3d 958 [2008]; compare *People v Tabb*, 13 NY3d 852 [2009]). Accordingly, the court fulfilled its core responsibilities under *People v O'Rama* (78 NY2d 270, 277 [1991]), and there was no mode of proceedings error.

The court lawfully directed a court officer to perform the ministerial act of informing the jury that the court would not provide written instructions (see *People v Jonson*, 27 AD3d 289 [2006], *lv denied* 6 NY3d 895 [2006]).

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER
OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011



CLERK

In opposition, plaintiff failed to raise an issue of fact. Although plaintiff asserted in his bill of particulars that the subject stairs violated Administrative Code of the City of New § 27-375, he failed to provide sufficient evidence to raise an issue as to whether the alleged structural defects caused his accident (*compare Babich*, 75 AD3d at 440). Plaintiff's deposition testimony is bereft of any claim that his fall was caused by the alleged defects of uneven, narrow steps, low handrails, or non-slip treads. Plaintiff's affidavit is insufficient to raise an issue of fact, since it "appears to have been tailored to avoid the consequences" of his testimony (*Gemini v Christ*, 61 AD3d 477, 477 [2009]). Plaintiff's expert affidavit also fails to raise an issue of fact, since it is not based on a physical inspection of the staircase (*see Vazquez v JRG Realty Corp.*, 81 AD3d 555 [2011]).

We reject plaintiff's claim that summary judgment is premature because his expert was denied the opportunity to conduct a physical inspection. The motion court, in a preliminary conference order, permitted plaintiff to have an expert engineer inspect the premises. However, plaintiff never identified an engineer or proposed a date for the inspection.

Accordingly, his claim that further disclosure is needed is unpersuasive given his own inaction (see *National Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. v Glass Check Cashing Corp.*, 177 AD2d 419, 420 [1991]).

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ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011



CLERK

Defendant's evidentiary claim is unpreserved and we decline to review it in the interest of justice. As an alternative holding, we also reject it on the merits.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER
OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011


CLERK

Tom, J.P., Saxe, DeGrasse, Freedman, Román, JJ.

5637 In re Brittany Annette M.,

 A Dependent Child Under the
 Age of Eighteen Years, etc.,

 Danielle McC.,
 Respondent-Appellant,

 Episcopal Social Services,
 Petitioner-Respondent.

Patricia W. Jellen, Eastchester, for appellant.

Rosin Steinhagen Mendel, New York (Douglas H. Reiniger of
counsel), for respondent.

Tamara A. Steckler, The Legal Aid Society, New York (Judith Stern
of counsel), attorney for the child.

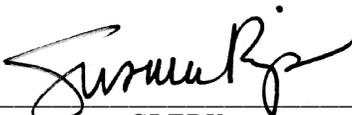
Order, Family Court, New York County (Jody Adams, J.),
entered on or about May 3, 2010, which denied respondent mother's
motion to vacate a prior dispositional order entered on or about
February 4, 2010, which, inter alia, upon the mother's default in
appearing at the fact-finding and dispositional hearings,
terminated her parental rights on the ground of neglect and
transferred custody and guardianship of the child to petitioner
agency and the Commissioner of the Administration for Children's
Services for the purpose of adoption, unanimously affirmed,
without costs.

The mother's motion to vacate her default was properly

denied because she failed to present a reasonable excuse for her failure to appear for the fact-finding and dispositional hearings and a meritorious defense to the petition to terminate her parental rights (see *Matter of Gloria Marie S.*, 55 AD3d 320 [2008], *lv dismissed* 11 NY3d 909 [2009]; *Matter of Kristen Simone V.*, 30 AD3d 174 [2006]). The mother did not present an affidavit in support of her claimed excuses for failing to appear for the hearings, after a pattern of missing prior court appearances, nor did she present any evidence to refute the agency's showing of permanent neglect. She also failed to refute the evidence establishing that termination of parental rights is in the child's best interests (see *Matter of Gloria Marie S.* at 321).

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CLERK

between segments of the victim's testimony (see *People v Negron*, 91 NY2d 788, 792-793 [1998]; see also *People v James*, 11 NY3d 886 [2008]). Defendant's alternative theory as to how the victim might have been robbed is entirely speculative.

We perceive no basis for reducing the sentence.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER
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ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011


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had been visible and apparent for sufficient time to permit defendant to discover and remedy it. Since there was no evidence of a defective condition concerning the rug, defendant, on summary judgment, was not required to offer evidence as to when it last inspected the rug (see e.g. *Wellington v Manmall, LLC*, 70 AD2d 401 [2010]). In opposition, plaintiffs failed to adduce evidence raising any genuine triable issue of fact (see *Kwitny v Westchester Towers Owners Corp.*, 47 AD3d 495 [2008]). Plaintiff husband's affidavit as to the condition of the rug and its placement was insufficient to do so, inasmuch as his observations at the accident scene were made only after the accident occurred.

We have considered plaintiffs' remaining arguments and find them unavailing.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER
OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011



CLERK

Denial of the application for permission to appeal by the judge or justice first applied to is final and no new application may thereafter be made to any other judge or justice.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011


CLERK

Denial of the application for permission to appeal by the judge or justice first applied to is final and no new application may thereafter be made to any other judge or justice.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011


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Defendant did not preserve his challenge to the legal sufficiency of the evidence and we decline to review it in the interest of justice. As an alternative holding, we find that the court's verdict was based on legally sufficient evidence. We also find that it was not against the weight of the evidence (see *People v Danielson*, 9 NY3d 342, 348-349 [2007]). There is no basis for disturbing the court's determinations concerning credibility.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER
OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011


CLERK

Tom, J.P., Saxe, DeGrasse, Freedman, Román, JJ.

5652 In re Latif E.,

A Person Alleged to be
a Juvenile Delinquent,
Appellant.

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Presentment Agency

Tamara A. Steckler, The Legal Aid Society, New York (Judith Stern of counsel), for appellant.

Michael A. Cardozo, Corporation Counsel, New York (Marta Ross of counsel), for presentment agency.

Order of disposition, Family Court, Bronx County (Nancy M. Bannon, J.), entered on or about January 12, 2011, which adjudicated appellant a juvenile delinquent upon his admission that he committed an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute the crime of attempted grand larceny in the fourth degree, and placed him on probation for a period of 9 months, unanimously affirmed, without costs.

The court properly exercised its discretion in denying appellant's request for an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal, and instead adjudicating him a juvenile delinquent and

imposing a term of probation. In light of the violent nature of the underlying offense and appellant's poor school performance, this was the least restrictive dispositional alternative consistent with appellant's needs and the community's need for protection (see *Matter of Katherine W.*, 62 NY2d 947 [1984]).

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER
OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: OCTOBER 6, 2011



CLERK