1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	DEODIE
4	PEOPLE,
5	Respondent,
6	-against- NO. 33
7	MELVIN BAEZ,
8	Appellant.
9	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York March 12, 2024
10	Before:
11	CHIEF JUDGE ROWAN D. WILSON
12	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL J. GARCIA
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MADELINE SINGAS ASSOCIATE JUDGE ANTHONY CANNATARO
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHIRLEY TROUTMAN ASSOCIATE JUDGE CAITLIN J. HALLIGAN
15	
16	Appearances:
17	HAROLD FERGUSON, ESQ. LEGAL AID SOCIETY
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20	CHRISTOPHER J. BLIRA-KOESSLER, ESQ. QUEENS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
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25	Brandon Deshawn Official Court Transcriber



1 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Last case on today's 2 calendar is People v. Baez. 3 MR. FERGUSON: Good afternoon, Your Honors. 4 Harold Ferguson for appellant, Melvin Baez. We would 5 request two minutes for rebuttal. CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Yes. 6 7 MR. FERGUSON: Contrary to the Appellate 8 Division's decision, the People did not establish by legal 9 - - - legally sufficient evidence that the item that 10 Officer Lin allegedly recovered from the ground at the scene of Mr. Baez's arrest was the exact item that 11 Criminalist Osorio received and tested at the lab. 12 13 Bottom line was Officer Lin indicated that she 14 recovered a badly torn open bag that was so badly damaged 15 that the white substance that was within it was pouring 16 out. 17 As a result, she took that single bag, put it 18 within a latex glove, tied it shut, and later delivered it 19 to an office at the 113th Precinct. But at the 113th 20 Precinct, all she did was take that single latex glove and 2.1 put it in an unsealed envelope. Although there is a - - -2.2 JUDGE TROUTMAN: Was there evidence that what was 23 put in the envelope was somehow in a different condition

MR. FERGUSON: Absolutely, Your Honor.

than that which it was when she put it in there?

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1	when Officer Lewis comes and retrieves the envelope, what
2	he finds within it is not a single latex glove but two
3	items.
4	JUDGE TROUTMAN: Does he say it's not in the
5	condition that it was?
6	MR. FERGUSON: He says there is within the
7	envelope, there is a latex glove and another bag. Officer
8	Lin did not put two items in that envelope.
9	JUDGE GARCIA: And where is that item in between
10	In between when she puts the item in the envelope and when
11	the next person picks it up?
12	MR. FERGUSON: It is an it's an
13	unsubstantiated period of time between the time Officer Li
14	leaves the precinct
15	JUDGE GARCIA: And the envelope is where?
16	MR. FERGUSON: It's on a desk, where there was
17	supposedly some anonymous officer who is supposed to
18	safeguard evidence. But there is no evidence in this
19	record that in any way did Officer Lin
20	JUDGE TROUTMAN: So are they required to call
21	that evidence officer?
22	MR. FERGUSON: What they needed was at least som
23	type of indication that Officer Lin spoke to that officer,
24	told him that officer what was there and to safeguar
25	that evidence. There is nothing in this record to indicat



anything regarding the safety protocols in that office who had access to that office.

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And when Officer Lewis comes hours later to the office, he does not talk about any security protocols in that office and does not mention that there is a single other officer in that office.

So there is a period of time where we don't know who is supervising this. And what we do know is that when Officer Lewis picks up the envelope - - -

JUDGE TROUTMAN: So when you're establishing chain of custody, you have to call every single solitary person from the time they took it out of the car - - I'm sorry - - from the time they retrieved it, every step in between? Anyone they encountered, they must call?

MR. FERGUSON: No, Your Honor. That's - -
Julian and Connelly did not require that. But what you
have in this situation is that in Connelly it talks about
when there is an undisclosed person who had access to it,
and which we have here, and that there is a period of time
in which there is nothing to - - - that describes who is
supervising this. And most importantly, when Officer Lewis
comes to the precinct, what he finds within the envelope is
two distinct items.

JUDGE CANNATARO: Before he opens the envelope, $\hbox{Officer Lewis goes to the desk to $---$ to $---$ to take }$



the envelope?

MR. FERGUSON: That's correct.

JUDGE CANNATARO: And he finds it exactly where Officer Lin said it would be, doesn't he?

MR. FERGUSON: Yes, he does. But what Officer Lin said she put in the envelope is not what Officer Lewis finds in the envelope. What Officer Lewis finds in the envelope is two items: the plastic bag and the latex glove.

JUDGE RIVERA: So then what - - - what matters for your argument is these inconsistencies in the testimony that not - - - whether or not one knows was there a person there where the envelope was placed? What's the name of that person? Do they need to testify to these inconsistencies that suggest some other problems in this chain of custody?

MR. FERGUSON: Absolutely, Your Honor. That there was the possibility of tampering, and that we do have - - - $\!\!\!$

JUDGE RIVERA: If there were no inconsistencies and we still didn't know all the things you've already pointed to, would you still have an argument on the chain of custody?

MR. FERGUSON: Could you repeat that, Your Honor?

JUDGE RIVERA: If there were no inconsistencies



in the officer's descriptions, and - - - and I think her name is Augustia (sic) or Ceria (sic) or whatever the criminalist identifies, but we still didn't know about the placement of the envelope, whether or not someone was in that room, whether or not someone else entered that room and touched that envelope. If we didn't know those things, that there weren't the inconsistencies that you very clearly pointed out in the briefing, is there still - - - is there still an argument about the chain of custody?

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MR. FERGUSON: Yes, there is. Because there is nothing in this record that indicate that what should have been sent to the lab for testing is the latex glove. That was sealed as a singular item, and there was only a single bag that's supposed to be within it. There is no description of Officer Lin of having forty-five glassine bags or anything else. And - - -

CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: I think Judge Rivera was asking you a different - - - sorry we're here - - - was asking you a different question. That is, suppose what we had is a single bag.

There's no discrepancy at the site of the arrest about what was collected. It's described one way with, you know, weight that, you know, the officer estimates is at the same weight that the criminalist weighs. That the condition of the bag is exactly fine. That the sticker



carries through.

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The only defect is it was placed on a desk in an envelope. We don't know who was there. We don't know how much time elapsed. That's all - - - if we just had that, would that be a chain of custody problem?

MR. FERGUSON: I don't think it would be a chain of custody problem because there still would be an assurance of the identity of the item. But what you have here is you don't have Officer Lewis testify that I removed the latex glove, that I opened the latex glove; I took out an item from the latex glove and weighed it.

Instead what he talks about is the other item.

And the latex glove disappears, not in the exhibit - - the photographic exhibit that is presented as evidence at
the trial. And so you have this Officer Lewis testifying
about - - and Officer Lewis, who, let's be honest, had
committed perjury on multiple - - multiple times in - -

JUDGE GARCIA: And so let me - - -

MR. FERGUSON: - - - this particular case - - -

JUDGE GARCIA: Let me ask you - - - let me ask
you a little bit different twist on that. Let's say, you
had a great chain of custody here. You have the same
testimony. I took this thing. I put it in the glove. I
put it in this envelope. I sealed the envelope. I signed
it. I hand it to the next officer. That officer testifies

I took it from the first officer. I took it. I carried it 1 2 to the safe. I locked the safe. I got it back. I took it 3 to the lab, and the lab says I received it from that 4 officer. Same envelope. It's sealed. I open it up, and 5 now it has the things that you've described it having. 6 you have a problem or no? 7 MR. FERGUSON: I'm not sure what you're talking 8 about - -9 So same facts about -JUDGE GARCIA: 10 MR. FERGUSON: Right. 11 JUDGE GARCIA: - - - what's in that envelope, but 12 now you have a perfect chain of custody. 13 MR. FERGUSON: If you have a perfect chain of 14 custody, there's no issue here. We wouldn't be here. And 15 Judge Wilson would never have granted me leave in this 16 case, but that's not what you have. 17 JUDGE GARCIA: Even though - - -18 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Don't count on that. 19 JUDGE GARCIA: - - - you have something that 20 she's testified to putting in that bag that doesn't match 21 what comes out of that bag, right, in my hypothetical?

MR. FERGUSON: Okay. Then you do have a problem.

And that's partly what you have here, is that the

description is that it is a badly damaged bag that was

recovered by Officer Lin.

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4	this is what I put in there, but it doesn't match what they
5	took out in the lab, but the chain is perfect, what
6	happens?
7	MR. FERGUSON: Something happened. We don't know
8	what happened. There can't be a perfect chain of custody
9	if the item has
10	JUDGE GARCIA: But she could have made a mistake.
11	MR. FERGUSON: somehow been transfixed.
12	JUDGE GARCIA: I made a mistake in what I thought
13	I put in the bag.
14	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Like, there could have been a
15	reporting error on one end or the other with respect to the
16	description, right?
17	JUDGE GARCIA: So what happens?
18	MR. FERGUSON: Well, it's not if in a
19	situation, if it's simply a reporting error. But this is
20	not what you have. This is not a reporting error case.
21	This is this is a case in which the item doesn't
22	match. What the criminalist received was an intact bag
23	that had no damage to it.
24	JUDGE CANNATARO: It's even more, you know,
25	troublesome nettlesome than that because the

JUDGE GARCIA: No, no. I understand. My

question, though, is if you have the chain but you have the

same facts on either end, you have the officer testifying,

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the latex glove is not part of what was recovered from the defendant. The latex glove was something that Officer Lin decided needed to be used at the scene at the time she picked up the envelope because she thought, I guess, things were coming out of it.

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So with respect to this notion of reporting errors, it seems as if it's possible that someone decided to remove the latex glove because that was not part of the evidence that was collected from the defendant and either failed to report that they discarded it or didn't think that they had to do that.

MR. FERGUSON: Your Honor, but that's not what happened here. When Officer Lewis says that what he found inside the envelope was the latex glove, which had been tied shut by Officer Lin.

JUDGE CANNATARO: Yeah.

MR. FERGUSON: Officer Lewis does not say that I removed the latex glove, I untied it, took something out of that. What he says is there's a latex glove in the envelope and also this bag that is badly damaged and forty-five glassine bags. Those are two separate and distinct things. If Officer Lewis had testified, I removed the bag, I untied it, I pulled those items - - -

JUDGE CANNATARO: Counsel - - -

MR. FERGUSON: - - - out of it - - -



JUDGE CANNATARO: - - - that would - -
MR. FERGUSON: - - - but he didn't.

JUDGE CANNATARO: That would suggest to

JUDGE CANNATARO: That would suggest to me that officer - - if there's a latex glove and a bag that has another bag inside of it with forty-five smaller bags inside of that - - a lot of bags. But if - - if - - if Officer Lewis testified that he saw these two things, that suggest to me that maybe Officer Lin, when she previously had the evidence, took those things out of the latex glove. She might have left the latex gloves there, but she removed them.

MR. FERGUSON: That's not her testimony. Her testimony is she put the tied latex glove in the envelope. That is the sole thing that she did in that office. She did not testify that she removed anything from it. That she had tied it shut because the bag was so badly damaged that everything was pouring out.

JUDGE CANNATARO: And that's a serious inconsistency in the record. I'm just not sure how it goes to the chain of custody because everything is where it is supposed to be and being cataloged along the way.

MR. FERGUSON: Your Honor, but what you have is one item cannot become two items. And that's what you have here. Officer Lin put a singular item into the envelope, a latex glove that was tied shut.



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2	glove and these bags. Those are two distinct differences.
3	And those indicates that somewhere between the time that
4	Officer Lin put the latex glove into the envelope, someone
5	else put a bag into that envelope as well. It was
6	JUDGE RIVERA: I thought Officer Lewis also
7	testified that the differently about the contents at
8	different points in time.
9	MR. FERGUSON: Oh, absolutely, Your Honor. I
10	mean
11	JUDGE RIVERA: It's not just the bags.
12	MR. FERGUSON: No.
13	JUDGE RIVERA: It's also the actual criminal
14	substance.
15	MR. FERGUSON: I mean, at times, he originally -
16	in the felony complaint, the felon this case,
17	again, began through perjury. The felony complaint said
18	Officer Lewis signed, under penalty of perjury, that he
19	recovered two twist bags containing four ounces of cocaine
20	from Mr. Baez's person. That's what started this case.
21	Jurisdiction was obtained over my client through
22	perjury. At the grand jury, he again commits perjury,
23	where he says that he recovered two bags from Mr. Baez,
24	each containing nine grams of cocaine.

What Officer Lewis finds in the bag is a latex



Only until we get to the suppression hearing does

1 Officer Lin even come to the forefront, where it indicates 2 that, oh, by the way, he recovered nothing at the scene of 3 the arrest. 4 It was Officer Lin who recovered something. And 5 then he talks about - - - that his voucher doesn't match 6 up. He does - - - he says he weighed things, and then he 7 sent it to the police lab. But the problem with it is 8 there's no damaged bag at the criminalist. Osorio doesn't

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JUDGE CANNATARO: The bag was - - - was admitted into evidence at trial, right?

happened. Someone repackaged something.

find a damaged bag. She finds an intact bag. So something

MR. FERGUSON: A bag was admitted into evidence.

JUDGE CANNATARO: A bag - - -

MR. FERGUSON: A bag was admitted into evidence. But what officer - - what - - what Criminalist Osorio testified to was that what she received was an intact bag that had no tears or anything in it.

So therefore, even what Officer Lin had said from the beginning, such a badly damaged bag that everything was pouring out, you couldn't have weighed it because it was so badly torn open.

JUDGE CANNATARO: You agree, though, don't you, that we have bags on bags on bags. There is a larger bag with another bag and then forty-five glassine envelopes



within that bag. So I'm - - -

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MR. FERGUSON: That's what Officer Lewis testifies to, but that's not what Officer Lin, who's the recovering officer, testifies to. She returns to a single bag that contained a white substance.

JUDGE RIVERA: And what - - - what about Ocasio's (sic) assessment of what is actually in the bag that Ocasio (sic) analyzed?

MR. FERGUSON: She says that - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: How does it differ from the testimony?

MR. FERGUSON: That it's - - - that she found 5.35 grams of cocaine, which she described as loose solid material. At different points, Officer Lewis refers to it as in rock form and sometimes it's in rock and powder form.

There were so many different versions of what has occurred in this case that there is - - - there - - - it is inconceivable to me that you - - - that someone can say that the item that was allegedly recovered at the scene is the item that officer - - - that Criminalist Osorio tested.

And because of that, there is these defects in the chain of custody as to both the identity as well as the opportunities to tamper with it. Someone put another bag into that envelope. That establishes under Connelly and under Julian that this isn't the same item that was



recovered by Officer Lin, and therefore, Mr. Baez's conviction should be overturned and the case dismissed. Thank you, Your Honors.

MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Good afternoon, Your Honors. Chris Blira-Koessler for the Office of Melinda Katz, the Queen's County DA, for respondent. Just - - - just to address the point about the glove at the precinct with the bags in it, Officer Lewis testified - - - this is on page - - - I'm - - - I'm looking at my adversary's appendix, page A-221.

He was asked by Mr. Baez on cross-examination - - Mr. Baez represented himself. And he said question: you
said you recovered two twist bags. What did you recover?
How many bags? Was it separated? Was it one? Was it
five, ten? And the answer was: when it was - - - when it
first initially fell on the southwest corner, the little
baggie was inside the big baggie. So that's how it was
vouchered.

Question: was it one bag? Answer: I took it apart. So the - - - the contact he had with that bag is back at the precinct. Lin left it at the precinct, told him where she left it, left it on his desk.

He goes to the precinct - - - and she left it in - - - in a narcotics envelope. He goes to the precinct and finds it in the exact same place. That testimony shows



1	that he took it out of the bag and separated it. He also
2	testified he photographed it, the photograph in our
3	appendix
4	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: But what about Officer Lin
5	saying she put one bag in the glove?
6	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Right.
7	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: And what about Officer Lin
8	saying the bag was damaged, and Lewis saying the bag was
9	damaged, and the criminalist saying there was no damaged
LO	bag?
L1	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Well, the criminalist said
L2	she didn't see any holes in the bag. But if you look at
L3	the prosecutor's opening and summation
L4	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: I think she says
L5	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: summation
L6	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: it was intact. I
L7	think there was a lot of examination about that.
18	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I don't recall if she used
19	the word intact. I know she said she didn't see any hole:
20	in the bag. But when the prosecutor described the bag,
21	which was in evidence during his opening and closing
22	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: A bag
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: he said it had
24	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: A bag was in evidence,
25	right?



1	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No. Both bags were in
2	evidence.
3	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Oh, we don't know how many
4	bags they were, right?
5	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Oh, we we know exactly
6	how many bags they were. Lin, when she first when -
7	when Lin testified, she explained and I can give
8	you the page cite to this. This is Lin at A308. She
9	testified, I didn't count it. I just put it inside the
10	gloves.
11	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Lin at 357
12	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: So she didn't take it apart.
13	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Lin at 357: No, the
14	envelope the plastic security envelope that I
15	received was not ripped in any way. Were there any holes
16	in the bags? Which bags? Any of the bags? No.
17	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Sorry, that's 350
18	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Were the bags ripped in any
19	way? There were no rips. I mean, 357. It's it's -
20	she's unequivocal.
21	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: This is at 357, you said?
22	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Yeah.
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: But also, let me let
24	me just go through the summation of the opening point I
25	wanted to make.



1	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Well, summation is not
2	evidence as far as I was taught.
3	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No, no. But the summation
4	is discussing evidence that is in evidence. And without
5	objection, the prosecutor said there's scuff
6	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: There isn't
7	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: marks on it
8	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: I'm sorry.
9	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: tears, rips. Mr. Bae
10	didn't object and Mr. Baez had a lot to say during trial.
11	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: You and I have a very
12	different you and I have a very different view of
13	evidence, I guess, which is that if the prosecutor says
14	something that is not in evidence and there's not an
15	objection, that makes it in evidence.
16	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I I don't think we
17	have a different view of evidence. What I'm saying is tha
18	the prosecutor's remarks were not objected to.
19	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: So what?
20	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: If that bag was not
21	described
22	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: So what?
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: that way if the
24	bag didn't look
25	CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: So what?



1 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: - - - like that, somebody 2 would have objected. His silence speaks volumes about it. 3 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: He's a pro se litigant and 4 you're saying that we should then treat this as evidence. 5 This is really beyond the pale. 6 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: This is - - - this is a pro 7 se litigant - - - this is a pro se litigant who, if he went 8 to law school, probably would make a great lawyer because 9 he had a lot to say, right? He was never silent. 10 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: But we still have - - -11 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: He objected to everything. 12 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: So - - - so why don't you 13 get back to my question, which is we have sworn testimony 14 from the officers, both of them, that the bags were torn. 15 That material was falling out of them. They had to be put 16 in a latex glove to secure the evidence. And what gets to 17 the criminalist, there are no torn bags, no rips, no 18 nothing. Isn't that troubling? 19 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: The criminalist said that 20 she didn't - - - no, no, it's not a problem because all the 21 voucher numbers matched up. It's the same voucher number. 22 So what about that? That - - - that means nothing that it 23 had the same narcotics number, the same voucher number - -24

That means -

CHIEF JUDGE WILSON:

1 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: - - - same bag number. Ιt 2 was sealed when it got there. Maybe she just made a 3 mistake. Maybe she didn't see it. All the numbers match 4 up. You can't discount that evidence based on - - -5 JUDGE RIVERA: I'm sorry. What are all the 6 numbers that match up? Let's do the little breadcrumbs. 7 What are all - -8 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Okay. 9 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - the numbers that match up? 10 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: The first is the invoice 11 number that's on the voucher that lists the evidence. The 12 second number is what's called the Pitts narcotics number. 13 That's on the narcotics envelope. Then the voucher and the 14 envelope and the evidence are put inside another bag that's 15 got a third number on it. All three of those numbers match 16 up. 17 Everything was sealed and signed when Osorio 18 received it. She testified to that. And she said she 19 resealed it. At trial they both testified that, yeah, 20 these are the same numbers. That's my name. She testified 21 to her name on the report. 2.2 JUDGE RIVERA: So then you - - -23 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: So - - -24 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - you - - - you understand 25 that to mean, they both made mistakes in their



descriptions? 1 2 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Osorio made a mistake. 3 JUDGE RIVERA: Because whatever is in - - -4 whatever went through despite the fact that each of them 5 are saying - - - all three of them are saying something 6 different, the numbers match up regardless of the fact that 7 at some point in time, the prosecutor failed to put into 8 evidence - - - there's a point in time when it appears no 9 one is supervising the envelope. 10 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Well, I - - - I mean, a - -11 - I don't think we have to put in that person. You know, I 12 mean, look at Hawkins. The evidence was not - - -13 JUDGE RIVERA: What do you do with all these 14 discrepancies? 15 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: With the - - -16 JUDGE RIVERA: It doesn't trouble - - -17 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I - - - I - - -18 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - your office that you have 19 these officers who don't even know what - - - what they're 20 picking up, when they picked it up, how it gets in - - - in 21 one place and ends up looking completely different in the 22 other place? 23 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No, no. I'm not saying our office doesn't encourage accuracy in police paperwork. 24



Sometimes it doesn't happen. Then this -

1	JUDGE RIVERA: And so discouraging
2	inaccuracy
3	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: This paperwork is not a
4	model of clarity admittedly, but again, that goes to
5	weight. It doesn't go to the chain of custody. It doesn't
6	go to admissibility. Just to go back for a minute, Officer
7	Lin testified it was one bag.
8	Then we have the testimony from Officer Lewis
9	about finding the glove that Lin said that she left in the
LO	office in the exact place where she said she left it.
L1	That's why he says he took it apart. He photographed it.
L2	It's clearly two bags, right?
L3	So any discrepancy there is explainable. Lin
L4	didn't look at it when she first recovered it. Why? It
L5	was spilling out. She she isn't going to take it
L6	apart there in the street, but he
L7	JUDGE CANNATARO: Does the record also have
L8	JUDGE RIVERA: And he was also wrong that he
L 9	thought he had recovered it from Mr. Baez? Just to
20	clarify.
21	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No. I they they
22	they call that perjury. I I think that's just
23	
24	JUDGE RIVERA: No, no, no. You you



understand and recognize that's a discrepancy?

1	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No.
2	JUDGE RIVERA: You're trying to
3	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No, that's not a discrepance
4	at all.
5	JUDGE RIVERA: It's not a discrepancy, but he
6	thought he recovered it.
7	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Right.
8	JUDGE RIVERA: And you have another officer who
9	says I recovered it.
10	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: She picked it up off the
11	floor, but they're partners recovering the same evidence.
12	He vouchered it. If anything, his role in the process is
13	more important than hers. Just picking it up off the floo
14	is not how evidence is recovered.
15	JUDGE RIVERA: So it's a misunderstanding in
16	_
17	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: You got to voucher it too.
18	JUDGE RIVERA: It's a misunderstanding in
19	terminology?
20	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Yeah. Yeah. I I'd
21	just say maybe he spoke in a broad fashion about the fact
22	that he recovered it along with his partner.
23	JUDGE CANNATARO: What about twist bags tw
24	twist bags with four ounces of cocaine. And I checked on



Google, four ounces of cocaine is about 120 grand.

1	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: It's a difference, yeah.
2	The
3	JUDGE CANNATARO: It's a lot.
4	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: The the common way
5	criminal complaints are written up in the five boroughs is
6	that the ADA or the paralegal writes them up. Officers
7	don't write them up. I I don't know how it's done is
8	other counties. He obviously didn't read through this
9	carefully enough before he signed it.
10	JUDGE CANNATARO: So that's just bad record
11	keeping on his part?
12	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That's that's bad
13	record keeping on everybody's part. It was a mistake that
14	shouldn't have been made.
15	JUDGE RIVERA: He just doesn't know what it is?
16	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Excuse me?
17	JUDGE RIVERA: He doesn't know what it is?
18	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I'm I'm not
19	JUDGE RIVERA: He doesn't know what it is on the
20	record keeping, and and this discrepancy doesn't know
21	what it is he's identifying in the record?
22	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No. He he did
23	identify it on the record by his name and by the numbers
24	that he assigned to it. There, I think he just didn't read
25	the complaint accurately and that led to the discrepancy.



1	I think what's more important here is that this evidence
2	was kept in police custody at all times. It wasn't like
3	the evidence in Hawkins that was left just left alon
4	in a room
5	JUDGE HALLIGAN: So so to go to Judge
6	Garcia's question to your adversary, is it your view that
7	if the chain is established, really, very cleanly, that no
8	discrepancy would be problematic no matter how severe?
9	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I mean, that's that's
10	basically what this court said in Connelly. I mean,
11	reporting errors in paperwork don't change the essential
12	nature of what's recovered. There's nothing on this recor
13	that the actual evidence itself changed in any way.
14	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Okay. Well, what if it was a
15	different substance?
16	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Such as?
17	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Instead of of, you know -
18	instead of what was recovered, it was a different type
19	of drug altogether?
20	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: A different type of drug,
21	like
22	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Yes.
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: from cocaine to
24	heroin? Then that's that's that's a problem.
25	Yeah.



1	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Okay.
2	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Well, that is a problem.
3	JUDGE HALLIGAN: So there's some change
4	some discrepancies that would give rise?
5	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: But but not in
6	paperwork. I'm talking about the actual substance.
7	JUDGE HALLIGAN: No. I'm talking about the
8	paperwork.
9	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No.
10	JUDGE HALLIGAN: There's so no matter what
11	it is, no matter how varying the descriptions are, that's
12	irrelevant to a chain of custody inquiry period?
13	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Well, it's not irrelevant.
14	It does go to weight. It doesn't go
15	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Yeah. I understand.
16	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: to admissibility. So
17	and that's and that's where it begins and ends.
18	That's Connelly.
19	JUDGE GARCIA: But you've got a problem.
20	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That's blackletter law.
21	JUDGE GARCIA: You've got a problem in testimony.
22	You've established what went in the bag here went through
23	the process and ended up here. Well, I don't understand
24	the drugs because you don't know what it is they tested.
25	But you have something that goes on here, comes out the end



1 here. You think it's the same thing, it just doesn't match 2 the description of the person who put it in the inputs. 3 me, that seems like a testimonial problem, not a chain of 4 custody problem, right? There's a problem with the 5 testimony. 6 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I mean, it was described - -7 - I mean, look, it - - - it was cocaine. That's how it was 8 recovered. That's how it was tested. In the voucher, it 9 was described as rock. Powder was left out. They made a 10 big deal about that at trial.

But the criminalist testified that, yeah, it was a loose solid material, which would include rock and powder. You know, just because he left out the powder description doesn't mean it's a different substance.

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Again, these are reporting errors. There was no claim ever made that what was entered into evidence that it changed in any way, that it went from a solid to a liquid or to a different matter.

JUDGE TROUTMAN: So do you agree with Judge

Garcia, it's a - - it's not a chain of custody issue but

it's a weight consideration?

MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Basically, it's a weight consideration. And all the discrepancies - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: And what does that mean? What does that mean? That the court has to decide I just don't



1	believe you?		
2	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No, I mean the		
3	JUDGE RIVERA: When when the court is		
4	hearing the testimony, it's deciding, I think that's		
5	incredible. I don't believe you.		
6	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: If the court just doesn't		
7	believe		
8	JUDGE RIVERA: Is that what you mean by I		
9	just want		
10	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: No, no, no. It goes		
11	it it it becomes a jury question at that point		
12	JUDGE RIVERA: But again the weight is		
13	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: And it's something for the		
14	jury.		
15	JUDGE RIVERA: the is the issue of		
16	the weight.		
17	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Right.		
18	JUDGE RIVERA: Is a credibility determination, o		
19	something else. That's what I'm asking.		
20	JUDGE HALLIGAN: Right.		
21	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Yeah. I mean		
22	JUDGE RIVERA: You say it goes to the weight.		
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: it's not so much the		
24	credibility of only the testimony but also the		
25	inconsistencies, how to resolve them, and finally deciding		



1	the case. As far as admissibility goes, I $ -$ I $ -$ I			
2	don't know if your question is, do you take those into			
3	consideration in terms of the weight			
4	JUDGE TROUTMAN: What's the value of the			
5	JUDGE RIVERA: I'm trying to			
6	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: analysis and			
7	admissibility.			
8	JUDGE RIVERA: I'm trying to appreciate the			
9	acquittal of the other counts.			
10	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Right. The it			
11	was			
12	JUDGE RIVERA: So that's why I'm asking is it a			
13	credibility issue or it's something else, because perhaps			
14	that might explain the actual verdict.			
15	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Yeah. I mean, I think it's			
16	something else that goes to the verdict. For example, he			
17	was acquitted of the possession charge. So			
18	JUDGE RIVERA: Yeah.			
19	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: maybe the judge			
20	accounted for the fact that the forty-five glassines			
21	weren't reported. That would go to the third-degree			
22	possession			
23	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.			
24	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: count because, you			
25	know, intent to sell. He was acquitted of the tampering			



charge, you know. So maybe the fact that that wasn't recorded in the voucher - - - I - - - I don't know for a fact, maybe that entered into the judge's logic. Maybe, you know, you throw him a freebie and said, okay, here, It wasn't recorded. I'll give you the acquittal on that. JUDGE CANNATARO: You're talking about the judge's fact finder, not the judge's - - -JUDGE GARCIA: Yeah. This is a bench trial, right? MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Right. Right. It's a bench

MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Right. Right. It's a bench trial. I mean, as far as admissibility goes, you know, this is - - - this is actually more than enough. This is - - - this is more than you had in Hawkins, you know.

JUDGE RIVERA: What you had in?

MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Hawkins at - - at 11

N.Y.3d. It - - - you know, the evidence wasn't even left alone for a long period of time. The arrest or the incident occurred at 11:21 or so on February 4th of 2014.

It's brought to the precinct. It's not clear when the exact time Lin drops it off at the precinct, but - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: Let me - - - it's a similar question to Judge Halligan's, but I think slightly different. What if the testimony is consistent that what went in to - - - let's stay with the glove that then goes



1	in the envelope is in rock form, not not in a powder	
2	smooth just rock form. But when the criminalist	
3	opens it, there are no rocks. Would that	
4	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: And	
5	JUDGE RIVERA: Do you say that goes also to the	
6	weight?	
7	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: You mean, it's in powder	
8	form instead of	
9	JUDGE RIVERA: Yes, yes.	
10	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: rock form?	
11	JUDGE RIVERA: As opposed to the crystals, the	
12	rocks, yes.	
13	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I mean, it probably would g	
14	into weight because it could be crushed during the	
15	transportation process. I mean, you know, there's some	
16	explanation for it. I think it'll be okay. But, you kno	
17	again, we're talking about the form of the actual substan	
18	now. We're not talking about reporting errors, which	
19	consistently courts have held only to the weight not	
20	JUDGE RIVERA: And if the criminalist said, if i	
21	was a rock, it would not, in transport, have ended up with	
22	this kind of of powdery residue?	
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: If if the criminalist	
24	said?	



JUDGE RIVERA: Said that - - - what you just

described as the explanation was not possible, will you 1 2 still say that still all goes to the weight? 3 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I - - - I think it would go 4 into the weight because that - - - that would be pretty 5 strange testimony that - - - that a rock could not go into 6 powder. I mean, cocaine can easily crumble. I mean, 7 that's - - - you know, you could have rocks - - -8 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Well, let's say - - -9 JUDGE RIVERA: So my - - - my - - - my - - - my -10 11 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Let's say it starts as 12 powder and ends up as rock? 13 JUDGE RIVERA: Or the other way, yeah. 14 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Yeah. I mean, I - - - I 15 think what goes to admissibility would be more of a more 16 drastic change than that, like in color or real change, 17 like, from say, a solid to a liquid or something, where 18 it's clearly - - - it can't be the same thing. But for 19 rock cocaine to go to powder and then you say it's not the 20 same thing - - -21 Some change condition - - -JUDGE HALLIGAN: 22 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That's - - - that's just not 23 the way it is. 24 JUDGE HALLIGAN: So some change conditions,



you're saying, can go to admissibility and not weight?

1	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Some change conditions, but			
2	I'd say it has to be pretty drastic. I I don't think			
3	it's just rock to powder. I mean, I I think that can			
4	be discounted. And if the criminal said that fine, but,			
5	you know, it's up to the judge to make that ultimate			
6	determination			
7	JUDGE RIVERA: So then			
8	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: as to admissibility.			
9	JUDGE RIVERA: Yes. So then you when you			
10	are talking about weight, you say it's not about			
11	admissibility, it goes to the weight, it's about a			
12	credibility determination.			
13	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I I			
14	JUDGE RIVERA: I believe you, I don't believe			
15	you. I believe that the criminalist says that's what they			
16	found or I don't.			
17	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I think weight is that			
18	goes to more of what the jury does the the fact			
19	finder does not in the process of determining whether			
20	JUDGE RIVERA: But again that's			
21	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: something is			
22	admissible.			
23	JUDGE RIVERA: that's what I was trying to			
24	get to, what what you mean by weight. I mean, left			
25	with			



1	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That's			
2	JUDGE RIVERA: it must be			
3	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That's run by			
4	JUDGE RIVERA: a credibility determination			
5	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: You know			
6	JUDGE RIVERA: unless the criminalist said			
7	no, there's an explanation. This change is certainly			
8	possible.			
9	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: In in terms of your			
10	example with the rock into powder or			
11	JUDGE RIVERA: Or the powder to rock, either way			
12	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I mean, she she could			
13	say that. I I don't think that's the kind of change			
14	that cases talk about where it becomes inadmissible, you			
15	know, something going from rock just rock to powder			
16	form. If there's, like, a change in color, I mean, that -			
17	that would be quite odd. If there was a change, again			
18	from solid to liquid or something like that.			
19	JUDGE RIVERA: And you would			
20	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: you know.			
21	JUDGE RIVERA: say, then that doesn't go to			
22	the weight?			
23	MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That that will go more			
24	to admissibility, like like, a drastic			
25	JUDGE RIVERA: Because it's simply impossible?			



1 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: - - - change in what the 2 substance is. 3 JUDGE RIVERA: Because it's simply impossible? 4 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: Because it just wouldn't 5 make sense unless explained. If - - - if it can be 6 explained, that's another thing. You know, if it changes color because of the testing process, let's say, and the 7 8 criminalist testifies to that. 9 JUDGE RIVERA: And you say here there is an 10 explanation in your view? 11 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: With all the 12 inconsistencies, yeah. 13 JUDGE RIVERA: Yeah. 14 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: I mean, Lin says one bag. 15 He took it apart and saw two. Criminalist says, yeah, I 16 saw the forty-five bags in there, which is what he saw at 17 the precinct. In the arrest report, he's charged with 18 sale. That's another thing they brought up. But he was 19 never formally charged with sale. 20 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: And if - - -2.1 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: He's only charged with 2.2 possession. CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: If what Lin got was - - -23 24 everything is the same except what Lin got was some white 25 material that turned out to be cocaine in a pickle jar.



1 That's weight? Place a label on it? 2 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That'll be quite - - - that 3 -- that'll be extremely odd, Judge. And, you know --4 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Yeah. 5 MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: It would deserve a very 6 thorough inquiry. It's not what happened here. I have 7 never heard of that happening. And I hope that never 8 Because that - - - that - - - that will be pretty 9 But yeah, I mean, they - - - you know, a case like that kind of arose in - - - I think the case was Dunham v. 10 11 Mellie, where somebody brought blood to a lab, right? Gave 12 it to somebody they didn't identify or couldn't identify. 13 And then the person at the lab put a label on it. 14 And then the person that tested said, well, the vial 15 doesn't have the label. The label was on the box instead. 16 And the Third Department - - - it was a 1961 case - - - the 17 Third Department ruled that there wasn't enough to meet the 18 chain of custody because of this mislabeling. So, you know, that predates Connelly. I don't 19 20 know anymore if that might go to more of a weight question 21 or an admissibility question because it's still the same -2.2 - - because the log is the same vial of blood, you know. 23 Your question of the - - - of a pickle jar, it's - - - that 24 --- I hope that never happens. That's ---



CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Me too.

MR. BLIRA-KOESSLER: That's - - - that's how I'll answer that. I - - - I - - - I hope we never get a case like that, because that's a much more difficult argument.

But this case, it's pretty simple. It was always in police custody. You have the voucher numbers. You have three witnesses, not just Officer Lewis, testifying to the chain. There is no evidence of tampering. There's speculation of tampering.

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But what he's saying about the bags, nobody planted the bag. That's explainable by the testimony and the fact that Lewis took everything apart at the precinct. So for all those reasons, the chain was made out.

Everything else goes to weight. And we ask you affirm the Appellate Division's decision.

CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Thank you.

MR. FERGUSON: Your Honors, it's not simply paperwork errors. Look at Officer Lewis' grand jury testimony. When he says - - - there's no mention of Officer Lin at all. He says he personally recovered the two items from the ground. Each one contains multiple Ziploc bags and crack cocaine in the form of small rocks, a white substance and powder.

And what - - - and what - - - no one - - - and my adversary has not been able to dispute is, there were two items in the envelope. Officer Lin only put one item in



the envelope. She put in the envelope a tied latex glove. She did not put in a tied latex glove and a bunch of other bags.

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Officer Lewis does not testify, I removed the latex glove. I cut it open. I removed it and then weighed those items. His testimony is, what I received was on that desk in that envelope was two items: one, a latex glove, which disappears and is never seen again. He does not testify he opened it or did anything to it. He did not photograph it.

But what he also says is he recovered a second item, which is the bags that are in question. That showed up between the time Officer Lin put the stuff in the envelope, the latex glove. And when hours later, Officer Lewis came to the precinct, he finds two items in that. That establishes that what Officer Lin recovered is not what was sent to Criminalist Osorio for testing.

JUDGE GARCIA: Let's say - - - let's say - -
I'm sorry to go back - - - and I hate to do this more - -
but same facts here. Officer Lin takes the envelope, seals

it. We don't see that, but she comes in, she puts it on

the desk. There's a video camera there, and it's watching

this 24/7. The next officer comes in, takes it on video

camera, brings it to the lab on video camera. The lab

opens it, dumps it out, and it's different things than what

she says she put in the envelope.

MR. FERGUSON: Then her - - -

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JUDGE GARCIA: What's the end result of that?

MR. FERGUSON: Her testimony would not - - - would have been false at that point because it's on - - - $\!\!\!$

JUDGE GARCIA: What if she misremembered it or she made a mistake, and isn't that what you mean by weight?

Because - - -

MR. FERGUSON: No

JUDGE GARCIA: - - - depending on how strong the chain of custody is depends on what happened here, right?

So if your chain of custody is bullet proof, that it's this thing that was put in the envelope that got to the lab, then a mistake has to be made at this end in terms of what she thinks she put in that envelope, what she remembers she put in that envelope, what she wrote down she put in that envelope. So isn't that what we're really getting at here? How firm is the chain of custody? So how much does that indicate that she made a mistake versus there was tampering somewhere along the way?

MR. FERGUSON: She did not make a mistake. Her testimony was crystal clear throughout her testimony, that she recovered a single bag that was torn from the ground that was so badly damaged that she needed to put it into a latex glove.



1	JUDGE GARCIA: How long after that event was she			
2	testifying? How long after she recovered the drugs did she			
3	testify in court?			
4	MR. FERGUSON: It was you know, it was a			
5	long period of time afterwards. But the she has			
6	- and Officer Lewis also testifies that she put the bag			
7	into the latex glove. So it's not simply Officer Lin			
8	testifying that she put the bag into the latex glove.			
9	Officer Lewis also testify that she put the bag into the			
10	latex glove. So therefore so when when she			
11	then testifies that she put that into the envelope and then			
12	Officer Lewis comes hours later and finds two items in that			
13				
14	JUDGE GARCIA: But under my			
15	MR. FERGUSON: that came from somewhere			
16	else.			
17	JUDGE GARCIA: scenario's same testimony,			
18	we'd have to assume they made a mistake, right?			
19	MR. FERGUSON: I don't believe she they			
20	made a mistake.			
21	JUDGE GARCIA: No, no, in mine where the whole			
22	thing is on video after?			
23	MR. FERGUSON: If it was on if it was on			
24	video, then you would have the proof that she			
25	misremembered. Here, you have both officers testify what			



1 Officer Lin did at the arrest scene, and that was to put 2 the bag into the latex glove and to tie it shut. 3 what's in the envelope is two separate and distinct items. If he had testified that he removed the latex 4 5 glove, opened it, we'd be in a different situation, but he 6 doesn't. The latex glove disappears, never photographed. 7 And by the way, Criminalist Osorio does not identify the -8 - - they had the photograph that Officer Lewis took. 9 The People never asked Criminalist Osorio, is 10 this what you received. They didn't ask her that question. 11 There is a gap - - - there are gaps in the chain of custody. 12 This evidence was tampered with, and Mr. Baez's conviction 13 should be overturned. Thank you, Your Honors. 14 CHIEF JUDGE WILSON: Thank you. 15 MR. FERGUSON: And I'll see you next month on 16 search and seizure day. 17 (Court is adjourned) 18 19 20 2.1 2.2 23 24



1		CERTIFICATION		
2				
3	I, Brandon Deshawn, certify that the foregoing			
4	transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of People			
5	v. Melvin Baez, No. 33 was prepared using the required			
6	transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record			
7	of the proceedings.			
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