

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, APPELLATE DIVISION,
SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

People v. Garcia

Garcia, 2026 NY Slip Op 00386 (Supreme Court of the State of New York Appellate Division Second Judicial Department 2026) · No. 2018-15102 · Decided January 28, 2026

SUMMARY

The Appellate Division, Second Department affirmed Luis Garcia's judgment of conviction for burglary in the first degree and robbery in the first degree. The court held that challenges to the grand jury proceeding and accomplice-as-a-matter-of-law jury instruction were unpreserved, and alternatively found no reversible error. It also upheld the denial of suppression motions, concluding that the vehicle stop and subsequent arrest were supported by reasonable suspicion and probable cause.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Francesca E. Connolly, J.P.; William G. Ford, J.; Helen Voutsinas, J.; Laurence L. Love, J.
JURISDICTION	Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department
DECIDED	January 28, 2026
DOCKET	2018-15102
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendant appealed from a judgment of the Suffolk County Court convicting him, after a jury trial, of burglary in the first degree and robbery in the first degree and imposing sentence. The appeal also brought up for review the denial, after a hearing, of defendant's omnibus-motion requests to suppress physical evidence and statements.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court reviewed preservation issues for whether the claims were properly raised below; reviewed the suppression ruling under the applicable reasonable-suspicion and probable-cause standards; reviewed the jury-instruction error for harmlessness; and reviewed the sentence for excessiveness.

PRECEDENTIAL VALUE

Published New York Appellate Division opinion

PARTIES

Luis Garcia v. The People of the State of New York

TOPICS

criminal procedure

search and seizure

probable cause

suppression of evidence

jury instructions

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal law

criminal procedure

appellate procedure

evidence

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether alleged improper grand-jury testimony impaired the integrity of the grand-jury proceeding so that the indictment should be dismissed.
2. Whether police had reasonable suspicion to stop the red Ford Focus based on the recent burglary and real-time GPS location of a stolen phone, and whether the ensuing arrest was supported by probable cause.
3. Whether the defendant preserved his claim that the court should have charged a witness as an accomplice as a matter of law under CPL 60.22, and, if so, whether the omission required reversal.
4. Whether the sentence imposed was excessive.

HOLDINGS

1. The claim that a detective's grand-jury testimony impaired the integrity of the grand-jury proceeding was unpreserved because defendant did not move to dismiss the indictment on that specific ground; his motion to reinspect the grand-jury minutes was insufficient to preserve the claim. In any event, the testimony did not warrant dismissal because independent admissible proof supported the indictment and the alleged error did not impair the proceeding to the required degree.
2. The police had reasonable suspicion to stop the red Ford Focus because a recently stolen cell phone was being tracked in close to real time, the vehicle was the only moving nonpolice vehicle at the relevant location, and the circumstances reasonably suggested that the phone and persons involved in the burglary were inside the vehicle.
3. The lawful stop, together with the ringtone heard from the passenger side after police sent an alert to the tracked phone, ripened into probable cause to arrest defendant. Because the stop and arrest were lawful, suppression of the physical evidence and custodial statements as fruits of the poisonous tree was properly denied.
4. Defendant's claim that the County Court should have charged a witness as an accomplice as a matter of law was unpreserved. Although the court should have given the instruction, the error was harmless because the evidence of guilt was overwhelming and there was no significant probability that the error affected the verdict.
5. The sentence imposed was not excessive.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“In any event, the “exceptional” remedy of dismissal of an indictment is warranted only where prosecutorial misconduct, fraudulent conduct, or errors created a possibility of prejudice” ([*1])

“Reasonable suspicion is the quantum of knowledge sufficient to induce an ordinarily prudent and cautious person under the circumstances to believe criminal activity is at hand” ([*2])

“Accordingly, the record supports the County Court’s determination that the People established that the officers had reasonable suspicion to stop the vehicle” ([*2])

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Police received radio transmissions concerning a burglary and GPS information locating a stolen cell phone. The GPS location was updating close to real time, and at approximately 3:53 a.m. officers observed a red Ford Focus as the only moving nonpolice vehicle at that location, leading them to stop it. After officers sent an alert to the phone, they heard a ringtone from the passenger side; the defendant was driving the vehicle, and the ensuing arrest produced physical evidence and custodial statements that defendant sought to suppress.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Suffolk County Court denied defendant’s suppression requests, and a jury convicted him of burglary in the first degree and robbery in the first degree. The County Court rendered judgment and imposed sentence on November 19, 2018. The Appellate Division affirmed, holding that several claims were unpreserved and rejecting the preserved suppression, grand-jury, accomplice-instruction, and excessive-sentence claims.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- People v. Edwards, 230 AD3d 1250, 1253
- People v. Sicilianonunez, 172 AD3d 912, 913
- People v. Forde, 140 AD3d 1085, 1087
- People v. Brown, 81 NY2d 798, 799
- People v. Agee, 57 AD3d 1486, 1486-1487
- People v. Huston, 88 NY2d 400, 409
- People v. Addimando, 197 AD3d 106, 121
- People v. Carncross, 59 AD3d 1112, affd 14 NY3d 319
- People v. Smith, 289 AD2d 597
- People v. Kappen, 142 AD3d 1106
- People v. Aguilera, 158 AD3d 638, 638
- People v. Mortel, 197 AD3d 196, 206, 208

- People v. Watkins, 221 AD3d 620, 621
- People v. Bowers, 148 AD3d 1042
- People v. Bianchi, 208 AD2d 551, 551-552, affd 85 NY2d 1022
- People v. Mena, 172 AD3d 1235, 1236
- People v. Alvarez, 100 NY2d 549, 550
- People v. Mais, 71 AD3d 1163, 1165
- People v. Crimmins, 38 NY2d 407
- People v. Chestnut, 24 AD3d 463, 464
- People v. Suitte, 90 AD2d 80

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