

McCoy & Woodard v. US, No. 03-CF-722 (DC 1/12/06): The DCCA held that the admission of defendants' confessions compelled reversal as to Woodard but was harmless constitutional error as to McCoy, under *Missouri v. Seibert*, 542 U.S. 600 (2004). The court also rejected McCoy's arguments as to sufficiency and severance. However, a number of counts merged (ADW, PFCV's).

Butler v. US, No. 02-CF-1268 (DC 1/12/06): The DCCA affirmed defendant's UUV conviction, rejecting his contentions that the trial court erred by (a) allowing an exculpatory witness (passenger) to claim blanket 5th Amendment privilege, and (b) declining to sanction government for its refusal to grant immunity to the same witness.

Robinson v. US, No. 97-CF-1096 (DC 1/19/06): The DCCA affirmed convictions for a double homicide, holding that defendant's Batson claim, based on his peremptory challenge of a young black male, did not amount to a prima facie case of unconstitutional discrimination based on race and gender; appeal remanded for resentencing (Apprendi and merger).

Matthews v. US, No. 03-CF-432 (DC 1/19/06): In carjacking and armed robbery case, the DCCA held that with allegedly improper cross-examination of alibi witness, the error, if any, was harmless; but defendant's PFCV convictions merged, though their predicate felonies did not.

Hines v. US, No. 03-CF-265 (DC 1/19/06): The DCCA held (reaffirmed!) that evidence of failure to return to halfway house was sufficient to support escape conviction.

Baker v. US, No. 04-CF-260 (DC 1/26/06): In stalking/threats case, the DCCA affirmed the only counts challenged on appeal: (1) criminal contempt: affirmed on a variety of grounds; (2) destruction of property: evidence sufficient because graffiti & their removal satisfied element of value.