

No. _____

**In The
Supreme Court of the United States**

— ♦ —

BRAULIO M. CASTILLO,
Petitioner,

v.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
Respondent.

— ♦ —

**ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA**

— ♦ —

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

— ♦ —

Lauren LeBourgeois
108 N. Alfred St., 2nd Floor
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 683-7070
emery.laurenk@gmail.com

Joseph King
Counsel of Record
KING, CAMPBELL
& PORETZ PLLC
108 N. Alfred St., 2nd Floor
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 683-7070
jking@kingcampbell.com

Counsel for Petitioner

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Does the Confrontation Clause allow a non-victim child witness to testify against his father via two-way closed-circuit television when the witness cannot see his father and does not know that his father is on trial for murder?
2. Given that *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36 (2004), removed the underpinnings of *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836 (1990), should *Craig* be overruled?

STATEMENT OF RELATED CASES

Castillo v. Commonwealth, Record No. 191028, Virginia Supreme Court. Petition for Appeal denied February 27, 2020; Petition for Rehearing denied August 5, 2020.

Castillo v. Commonwealth, No. 0140-17-4, Virginia Court of Appeals. Judgment entered June 4, 2019.

Commonwealth v. Castillo, CR26450-00-01-02, Loudoun County Circuit Court. Judgment entered December 30, 2016.

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner Braulio Castillo respectfully petitions for a writ of *certiorari* to the Supreme Court of Virginia to review the judgment against him in *Braulio M. Castillo v. Commonwealth*, Record No. 191028 (2020).

OPINIONS BELOW

The decision of the Virginia Supreme Court refusing the petition for appeal, No. 191028, is unpublished; it is reproduced in the Appendix at 1a. The decision of the Virginia Supreme Court refusing the petition for rehearing is unpublished; it is reproduced in the Appendix at 100a. The decision of the Virginia Court of Appeals denying the petition for appeal on the merits is published at 70 Va. App. 394, 827 S.E.2d 790 (Va. App. 2019); it is reproduced in the Appendix at 2a. The Loudoun County Circuit Court's final judgment is unpublished and reproduced in the Appendix at 90a. The Loudoun County Circuit Court's order permitting closed-circuit television testimony of a non-victim child witness during Petitioner's trial is unpublished and reproduced in the Appendix at 94a. The trial court proceedings in the Loudoun County Circuit Court are unpublished.

JURISDICTION

The Virginia Supreme Court issued its decision denying Petitioner's petition for rehearing on August 5, 2020. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

RELEVANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in relevant part: “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him [and] to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.”

Virginia Code Annotated § 18.2-67.9 permitting testimony by child victims and witnesses using two-way closed-circuit television is reproduced in the Appendix at 101a.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On March 20, 2014, Ms. Michelle Castillo was found hanging from the shower head in the bathroom basement of her home, having died from an apparent suicide in Loudoun County, Virginia. After a brief investigation, law enforcement charged her husband, Braulio Castillo, the Petitioner, with first degree murder, breaking and entering with the intent to commit murder, and violation of a protective order,¹ theorizing that he murdered his wife and staged the suicide. Petitioner and Ms. Castillo separated after Ms. Castillo had obtained a protective order barring Petitioner from the marital home and subsequently initiated divorce proceedings. Petitioner and Ms. Castillo had been separated for approximately one year prior to her death. Ms. Castillo also had primary physical

¹ Virginia Code § 18.2-32, § 18.2-90, and § 16.1-253.2, respectively.

custody of their four minor children.² Petitioner lived over one-half mile away in a home the couple had purchased prior to their separation.

More than two years later and after extensive pre-trial litigation, Petitioner was tried before a jury in the Loudoun County Circuit Court. The trial lasted six weeks from May 17, 2016 to June 21, 2016. Prosecution and defense experts testified to contradictory theories regarding the manner of Ms. Castillo's death (homicide vs. suicide). The prosecution and defense, each presenting DNA expert opinion, argued divergent opinions concerning the potential source of Petitioner's DNA found on bedding in the decedent's bedroom and the sweatshirt Ms. Castillo was wearing at the time of her death. Counsel clashed pretrial and during trial over the prosecution's use of poor quality security footage from a neighbor's residence showing a jogger turning up Ms. Castillo's driveway the night of her death and the use of novel cadaver dog evidence. The Petitioner testified that he did not commit the offenses and presented alibi evidence. The prosecution, in its rebuttal case, attempted to discredit defense evidence and Petitioner's alibi, resulting in the defense presenting surrebuttal testimony in support of the alibi. However, of the dozens of witnesses who testified at trial, only one eyewitness would place Petitioner in Ms. Castillo's home the night of her death -- the Castillo's then eight year old son, Z.C., who was six years old at the time of his mother's death.

² The children were ages 11, 9, 6, and 3 at the time of Ms. Castillo's death.

Z.C. was interviewed numerous times in the two years preceding the trial. In three separate interviews with law enforcement and Child Protective Services, each occurring shortly after Ms. Castillo's death, Z.C. said he did *not* see his father in his mother's home the night of her death.³ Six months then lapsed before Z.C. was interviewed a fourth time. The interview was conducted after David Meeker, one of Z.C.'s foster parents, reported to law enforcement that Z.C., for the first time, stated that on the night of his mother's death Petitioner gave him his "gigi" (his favorite blanket) while he slept in his brother's room inside his mother's home. Tr. 6/3/16 at 95. During the six months between his mother's death and this new revelation, Z.C. had been in the custody of David and Stephanie Meeker, both of whom fiercely believed in Petitioner's guilt. Tr. 4/6/16, 52-3. At trial, both Meekers identified Petitioner as the jogger, captured in a neighbor's nighttime security footage, turning up Ms. Castillo's driveway the night of her death. David Meeker testified his identification was solely based on his observation that the jogger's right knee bowed by one to two inches when the jogger turned left to cross the street despite acknowledging that Petitioner did not "run" like the jogger did. Stephanie Meeker's identification was based on Petitioner's "gait." Tr.

³ In his first interview, Z.C. said that his parents lived together with him in their home and had slept in their bed last night, and that his mother had driven him to school that morning. *Commonwealth v. Braulio Castillo*, Loudoun County Circuit Court CR26450-00-01-02, transcript dated 5/27/2016 at 111-14 (hereinafter "Tr."). Later, in that same interview, Z.C. contradicted his earlier statement and said no one was present in the home that night other than his mother and three siblings. Z.C. reaffirmed this in two later interviews, one on March 23 and another on March 30, 2014. *Id.* at 107-08.

6/6/2016 at 226-27, 276, 293, 298, 302-03. Both were extraordinary assertions given that the FBI agent tasked with enhancing the security footage was unable to discern at trial the jogger's height, weight, or even sex due to the video's poor quality and could only say he saw a figure moving. Tr. 5/25/2016 at 56, 72-75.

Having a statement from Z.C., albeit a shifting one, placing Petitioner at the scene of the alleged crime, the prosecution moved pre-trial to allow Z.C. to testify via two-way closed-circuit television ("CCTV"), outside of Petitioner's presence pursuant to Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9. This statute permits child witnesses up to the age of sixteen to testify via CCTV in a range of cases, including any murder prosecution, upon the trial court making certain findings.⁴ At the pre-trial hearing, Z.C.'s therapist for the past two years, a social worker, was called as an expert witness in "trauma specialization." App. 56a. She admitted that she had reviewed no research about children suffering trauma due to testifying in open court versus remotely and further admitted she had never discussed with Z.C. the possibility of testifying in open court. Tr. 4/6/16 at 57-58, 65, 77-78. She simply stated Z.C. was a sensitive boy and it would be upsetting for Z.C. (now age 8) to testify in front of his father. *Id.* at 46, 64-65,

⁴ See Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9(A) & (B) (indicating that a child victim or witness may testify via two-way closed-circuit television for the "following reasons: 1. The child's persistent refusal to testify despite judicial requests to do so; 2. The child's substantial inability to communicate about the offense; or 3. The substantial likelihood, based upon expert opinion, that the child will suffer severe emotional trauma from so testifying."). App. 101a.

81. She further stated “that it is my opinion that having to testify in open court would be significantly and severely traumatizing to [Z.C.] emotionally.” *Id.* at 4/6/16 at 82. Z.C. never actually discussed his feelings towards his father in therapy or expressed any belief that his father killed his mother. Critically, he said the opposite, stating in a therapy session that he did not see his father that night, thus casting further doubt as to the reliability of his forthcoming trial testimony. *Id.* at 63-65, 81.

In objecting to taking Z.C.’s testimony remotely, defense counsel argued that Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9 violated the Confrontation Clause because *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836 (1990), did not survive *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36 (2004), which in defense counsel’s view, required face-to-face confrontation in the courtroom. *Craig* permitted child victims to testify via CCTV upon a two-prong finding that (1) the “denial of such confrontation is necessary to further an important public policy,” and (2) “the reliability of the testimony is otherwise assured,” 497 U.S. at 850. The *Craig* decision depended on the reliability-balancing approach to the Confrontation Clause approved by *Ohio v. Roberts*, 448 U.S. 56 (1980) and subsequently overruled by *Crawford*. *Crawford* held that the Confrontation Clause is “a procedural rather than a substantive guarantee [that] commands, not that evidence be reliable, but that reliability be assessed in a particular manner: by testing in the crucible of cross-examination.” 541 U.S. at 61. Defense counsel also argued that even if *Craig* survived *Crawford*, Virginia’s remote testimony statute was impermissibly broader than the Maryland law considered in *Craig*, which only extended to child abuse victims, and thus allowing Z.C., a non-victim

child witness, to testify remotely, would violate Petitioner's rights under the Confrontation Clause. *See generally Id.* at 112-127.

Defense counsel underscored the importance of face-to-face confrontation, particularly given the child witness's shifting accounts:

So from knowing nothing at all to potentially placing his father in the house with Michelle Castillo on the night that she died. If his story at trial is that one, the Commonwealth could have no better evidence and if the jury believed that story they will likely convict. All the more reason why this child, six at the time of the death, must testify in Court, yes, in his father's presence and in the presence of the jurors so they can judge his story accurately, Judge, not filtered through a TV simply because you cannot get a feel for a person's demeanor, trustworthiness, credibility, whatever word you want to use, on a TV.

Id. at 113.

Unpersuaded, the trial court granted the prosecution's motion to permit Z.C. to testify via CCTV, squarely ruling "I don't find that *Crawford* overrules *Craig*. I find [Va. Code §18.2-67.9] constitutional." *Id.* at 131-32. The court allowed Z.C. to testify via CCTV based on his age, the fact that he was a witness in a murder case, and its conclusion, based on Z.C.'s therapist's testimony that testifying in open court in front of his father would be a general source of trauma for Z.C. *Id.* at 132-33.

At trial, Z.C. testified from a separate courtroom. David Meeker, his foster parent who strongly believed in Petitioner's guilt and who himself testified as a prosecution witness, was allowed to accompany him. Tr. 5/26/16 at 8, 14. When the trial judge asked Z.C. if he knew why he was in court, Z.C. stated that he did not. The trial court did not tell Z.C. that he was testifying at a criminal trial, let alone at his father's murder trial. Tr. 5/27/16 at 34, 38-39. Rather than have Z.C. take a formal oath to testify truthfully, the trial court had Z.C. promise to tell the truth. *Id.* Z.C.'s testimony was displayed on a television screen inside the courtroom where his father was on trial. Z.C. could not see Petitioner during his testimony. *Id.* at 33-34, 67.

On direct examination, Z.C. said that Petitioner brought him his "gigi," or blanket, while he slept in his older brother's bedroom in his mother's home the night of her death. *Id.* at 91. On cross-examination Z.C., consistent with his earlier interviews, said that he did not see his father in the home that night. *Id.* at 111-12. Yet then on re-direct, Z.C. reverted back to his position on direct. *Id.* at 120-21.

Despite his equivocating, the jury was seemingly moved by Z.C. saying his father gave him his "gigi." In 2017, the television show *Crime Watch* with Chris Hanson featured Petitioner's case. During the episode, Sheri Muilenburg, a juror at Petitioner's trial, stated: "It was the fact that [Z.C.] said his dad brought him his blanket. That was really important

for all of us. *I know he was telling the truth when he said that.*” (emphasis added).⁵

After the close of evidence and argument, the jury found Petitioner guilty of first degree murder, breaking and entering with the intent to commit murder, and violating a protective order. Petitioner was sentenced to life imprisonment plus sixteen years. App. 90-92a.

Petitioner appealed his convictions to the Virginia Court of Appeals. Among other asserted errors committed by the trial court, he argued that Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9, permitting two-way CCTV for minor witnesses, was unconstitutional because *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836 (1990) was overruled by *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36 (2004). The appellate court dismissed Petitioner’s claim based on the court’s own precedent, citing *Roadcap v. Commonwealth*, 50 Va. App. 732 (2007) (declining to find that *Crawford* overruled *Craig*).⁶ Petitioner next argued that the application of § 18.2-67.9 violated the Confrontation Clause because the statute is broader in scope than the statute considered in *Craig*, which only

⁵ “CEO Accused Of Making Wife’s Death Look Like Suicide - Crime Watch Daily With Chris Hansen (Pt 3),” March 20, 2017, starting at minute 3:50 available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5M1zFhNzzG8> (last visited December 26, 2020).

⁶ In *Roadcap*, the Virginia Court of Appeals rationalized that the statute was constitutional in part because it was less restrictive than the statute at issue in *Craig* which involved one-way CCTV for child victims in sex crime cases as opposed to two-way CCTV. *Id.* at 742. However, the Virginia statute is truly no less restrictive than the Maryland statute where the Virginia statute fails to require that the witness be able to see the defendant, impairing confrontation.

authorized CCTV testimony for child abuse victims. The appellate court acknowledged Virginia's statute was broader than the statute considered in *Craig* in allowing non-victim child witnesses to testify remotely, but interpreted *Craig* "as allowing a necessity-based exception for face-to-face, in-courtroom confrontation where the witness' inability to testify in court invokes a state's interest in protecting the witness," and not "as limiting this reasoning only to the protection of a state's interest in protecting child abuse victims." App. 62a.

Petitioner appealed to the Virginia Supreme Court, which denied his petition for appeal and his petition for rehearing. This petition follows.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I. INTERVENTION BY THIS COURT IS NECESSARY

A. Virginia Courts and Other Courts Around the Nation Are Misapplying the Narrow Holding of *Maryland v. Craig* in Reliance on Unconstitutional Statutes

1. Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9 unconstitutionally broadens the scope of *Craig v. Maryland*

Until this Court states otherwise, *Craig* remains the law. In Petitioner's view, if valid, *Craig* is a narrow decision holding that "if the State makes an adequate showing of necessity, the state interest in protecting child witnesses from the trauma of testifying in a child abuse case is sufficiently important to justify the use of a special procedure that permits a

child witness in such cases to testify against a defendant in the absence of face-to-face confrontation with the defendant.” 497 U.S. at 855.⁷ And even if this Court were to find *Craig* survives *Crawford* but is limited to its facts, Virginia, along with many other states as described below, has enacted a statute -- Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9 -- that extends far beyond *Craig*. The case at hand represents Virginia’s statute at its most extreme -- where it allowed a child witness to testify against the accused behind the shield of CCTV, without having to see the accused, with no requirement that the witness be told his own father is on trial for murder to impress upon the child the importance of telling the truth, and without giving “the parent so much as the opportunity to sit in presence of the child, and to ask, personally or through counsel, “it is really not true, is it, that I --your father (or mother) whom you see before you -- did these terrible things?” *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836, 861 (1990) (Scalia, J., dissenting).

Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9 was enacted in 1988. In relevant part, the 1988 version of the statute allowed *child victims*, age 12 and under, to testify using CCTV in a limited category of cases involving alleged offenses committed against that child. In 1999, the statute experienced its first significant expansion, allowing not just child victims to testify behind CCTV

⁷ Indeed, the critical issue in *Craig* was whether the use of the CCTV procedure “is necessary to further an important state interest. The State contends that it has a substantial interest in protecting children who are allegedly victims of child abuse from the trauma of testifying against the alleged perpetrator and that its statutory procedure for receiving testimony from such witnesses is necessary to further that interest.” *Craig*, 497 U.S. at 852.

but also permitting *any child witness*, age 14 or under at the time of trial, to testify against the accused using CCTV in cases involving enumerated alleged offenses⁸ committed against a child. Importantly, the 1999 version of the statute was limited to alleged offenses committed against children.

In 2001, three years before this Court decided *Crawford*, the statute was further broadened to erode defendants' Confrontation rights by allowing child victims, and any child witnesses up to age 16 at the time of trial, to testify via CCTV in any criminal proceeding involving an alleged murder of a person of any age. App. 101a. This version of the statute was in effect at the time of Mr. Castillo's prosecution, and formed the basis for the trial court's decision allowing Z.C., a non-victim child witness, to testify against his father via CCTV.

The Virginia Court of Appeals decision in Mr. Castillo's case appears to be the only published opinion from a Virginia appellate court addressing the constitutionality of Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9 on the grounds that it is impermissibly broader in scope than the statute authorized by *Craig* because it allows child witnesses, not just child victims, to testify behind two-way CCTV in a wide variety of cases, and not just cases involving crimes against children. App. 2a. The limited number of cases considering the con-

⁸ The 1999 amended statute allowed for alleged child victims and child witnesses to testify behind CCTV in any criminal proceeding involving an alleged offense against a child relating to laws pertaining to kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, or family offenses pursuant to Article 4 (Section 18.2-362 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 18.2.

stitutionality Virginia Code § 18.2-67.9 did so on different grounds than those raised here and notably involved child victims in sexual abuse cases.⁹

In Mr. Castillo's case, the Virginia Court of Appeals ruled that while § 18.2-67.9 is broader than the Maryland statute considered in *Craig*, it is nevertheless facially constitutional because the Court found no express language in *Craig* indicating that the decision was limited to child abuse cases. App. 62a. Rather, the Court held that *Craig* establishes "a necessity-based exception for face-to-face confrontation where the witness' inability to testify in court invokes a state's interest in protecting the witness, and do not regard its specific language as limiting this reasoning only to the protection of a state's interest in protecting child abuse victims." *Id.* (citing *Horn v. Quarterman*, 508 F.3d 306, 319-20 (5th Cir. 2007) ("*Craig's* reference to 'an important public policy' and 'an important state interest,' are reasonably read to suggest a general rule not limited to protecting child victims of sexual offenses from the trauma of testifying in a defendant's presence." (citation omitted) (quoting *Craig*, 497 U.S. at 850, 852)).

⁹ See e.g. *Parrish v. Commonwealth*, 38 Va. App. 607, 567 S.E.2d 576 (Va. App. 2002) (wherein Parrish's six year old daughter testified against him at his animate object sexual penetration case where his daughter was the victim and where the statute employed at trial was the 1999 version of 18.2-67.9); *Roadcap v. Commonwealth*, 50 Va. App. 732, 653 S.E.2d 620 (Va. App. 2007) (wherein Roadcap's daughter victim and son witness testified using CCTV against Roadcap at his trial for 12 sex crimes charges against his daughter); *Johnson v. Commonwealth*, 580 S.E.2d 486, 40 Va. App. 605 (Va. App. 2003) (wherein the child victim testified via CCTV against her alleged sexual abuser).

The approach of the Virginia Court of Appeals, sanctioned by the Virginia Supreme Court in denying Mr. Castillo’s petition for appeal, endorsing a “necessity based exception for face-to-face confrontation,” should be rejected by this Court where it creates an expansive exception to the Confrontation Clause, contravenes its literal text, and undermines *Crawford*’s principle that the Confrontation Clause creates a procedural right to be exercised in a particular way— via face-to-face Confrontation. *Crawford*, 541 U.S. at 61 (stating the Confrontation Clause creates “a procedural rather than a substantive guarantee [that] commands, not that evidence be reliable, but that reliability be assessed in a particular manner: by testing in the crucible of cross-examination.”).

2. Other States Are Misapplying the Law

In addition to Virginia’s problematic statute allowing remote testimony of non-victim children, a review of the fifty states’ laws concerning the presentation of child witness testimony remotely reveals a startling hodgepodge of differing approaches and procedural protections, or lack thereof, for those facing criminal charges. There is virtually no consistency in terms of who can testify, the age of that person, the types of offenses in which remote testimony is permitted, or the evidentiary standards that must be met to authorize such testimony, which has resulted in a wide range of statutes, some facially consistent with *Craig* and many others well beyond its facts.

It would appear that eighteen states’ statutes only allow CCTV testimony for child victims of sex offenses, and in some instances abuse and neglect of-

fenses, and child witnesses in trials of those same offenses.¹⁰ At the opposite end of the spectrum, fifteen states and the District of Columbia have no such limitations and allow child victims and child witnesses to testify remotely in any criminal proceeding upon the trial court making certain findings, even for offenses

¹⁰ See Ala. Code § 15-25-3 (involving physical offenses, sexual offenses and sexual exploitation offenses committed against a child age 16 or under); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-86g (2012) (allowing child victims and witnesses age 12 or under in sexual abuse against children cases); Hawaii Code 801D-7; Hawaii Rule of Evidence 616 (allowing children to testify in abuse offense or sexual offense against a child prosecutions); 725 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/106B-5 (allowing child victims in sexual abuse cases and witnesses with developmental disabilities); Ind. Code. § 35-37-4-6 (Indiana); Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 421.350 (2012) (allows child victims age 12 and witnesses to offenses against age 12; sexual offenses against children as well as other limited offenses against children); Md. Code Ann. Crim. Proc. § 11-303 (2012) (allowing only child victims in allegations of abuse); Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 278, § 16D (2012) (allows child victims and child witnesses to offenses committed against children, as well as some other discrete and seemingly archaic offenses); Mich. Comp. Laws § 712A.17b (2012) (allows child victims of sexual offenses and victims with disabilities age 16 or older); Miss. Code Ann. § 13-1-405 (2012), Miss. R. Evid. 617 (allows child victims of sexual offenses and child witnesses to sexual offenses committed against children); N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:84A-32.4 (allows child victims and witnesses of sexual and abuse offenses committed against a child); N.Y. C.P.L.R. 65.00 - 65.30 (allows “vulnerable” child witnesses to testify via life two-way CCTV in “sex crimes” cases); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1225.1; 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 5982; R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37-13.2 (2012); S.C. Code Ann. § 19-1-180 (2019); Utah R. Crim. Proc. 15.5 (2008); Vt. Rule 807 (2015); W. Va. Code Ann. § 62-6B-2 (2019).

where a child is not the victim.¹¹ Even in the latter category, variation exists. Some states permit the child to remotely testify about any offense and others only allow remote testimony if the child has an emotional relationship with the accused. In between these two extremes are a variety of other approaches. For instance, at least three states permit child victims, and four others also include child witnesses, to testify using CCTV technology in cases involving specific violent felonies and other enumerated felonies allegedly committed against the

¹¹ Alaska Stat. § 12.45.046 (allowing child witnesses in prosecution of a number of offenses committed against a child or witnessed by a child); ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 13-4251 (child witness under age 15 in criminal proceedings where acts were committed against the minor or witnessed by the minor); Ark. Code Ann. § 16-43-1001 (child witnesses age 12 or under in “any criminal proceeding”); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 16-10-402 (2012) (allowing witnesses, age 12 or younger, in any criminal proceeding); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 92.54 (allowing child victims and witnesses under age 18 in any criminal proceeding); Idaho Code Ann. §§ 9-1801; 9-1803 (“any criminal proceeding”); Iowa Code § 915.38 (allowing “minors” in any criminal proceeding); Kan. Stat. Ann. § 22-3434 (2012) (applies to child victims less than age 13 in a proceeding involving any offense); LA. Rev. Stat. § 15:283 (allowing “protected persons” including witnesses and victims and persons age 17 and under with a developmental disability in any criminal proceeding); N.M. Stat § 38-6A-1 through 38-6A-9 (allows child victims of any offense); Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 50.500 through 50.610 (child victims and witnesses in any criminal proceeding); Okla. Stat. Ann. Tit. 12, § 2611.3 (child witnesses under 13 in proceedings involving an alleged violation of a “criminal law of this state”); Wisconsin Stat. § 972.11(2m) (2012) (allowing child witness under age 12 and child witness under age 16 with additional findings by the court in any criminal prosecution); *Bush v. State*, 2008 WY 108, 193 P.3d 203 (Wyo. 2008); *In re K.S.*, 966 A.2d 871 (D.C. 2009).

child,¹² one state allows child victims only to testify remotely in any offense committed against that child,¹³ and at least six states have statutes similar to Virginia’s and allow child victims and child witnesses to testify in a specified range of cases where the victim is someone other than the child.¹⁴ North Dakota, Wyoming and the District of Columbia do not have child witness CCTV statutes, though appellate courts in each jurisdiction have addressed the issue.

Michigan allows not just child victims but also victims (age 16 and older) of sexual offenses with developmental disabilities, to testify using CCTV, and seven states allow adult witnesses with a “developmental disability” or other “disability” to testify in criminal proceedings using CCTV.¹⁵ At least five

¹² Cal. Penal Code § 1347 (2012); Ind. Code. § 35-37-4-6 (2012); Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 421.350 (2012); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.81, § 2945.49; Tenn Code § 24-7-120 (2012); S.D. Codified Laws § 26-8A-30 (2019).

¹³ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.680 (2012).

¹⁴ Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 3514; Ga. Code Ann. § 17-8-55; Minn. Stat. § 595.02; Mont. Code Ann. § 46-16-226-229 (2012); Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 38.071 (2012); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. 9A.44.150 (2013).

¹⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-4251 (allowing a witness who has developmental disabilities as defined by statute and who has a tested IQ score below 75); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 16-10-402 (2012) (allowing a person who has an intellectual and developmental disability); 725 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/106B-5 (2012) (allowing persons that are “moderately, severely, or profoundly mentally retarded or a person affected by a developmental disability); Ind. Code. § 35-37-4-6 (c)(2)-(3) (allowing adults victims with certain disabilities); Iowa Code § 915.38(c) (allowing persons, victim or witness, of any age with a mental illness, intellectual disability, or other developmental disability); LA. Rev. Stat. § 15:283 (2012) (allowing persons with disabilities, as defined by statute); Vt. Rule 807 (2015).

states either do not allow CCTV, instead using video depositions or in-camera testimony, or do not specify what means of remote testimony will be used for child witnesses.¹⁶ At least three states permit admission at trial of a child and/or child victim's taped testimony.¹⁷ New Hampshire has gone so far as to extend *Craig* to authorize prosecution witnesses, adult or otherwise, to wear masks or other disguises while testifying. *See State v. Hernandez*, 986 A.2d 480, 159 N.H. 394 (N.H. 2009). Oregon allows any person to appear by telephone or CCTV, in virtually unlimited types of proceedings, as long as all interested parties have access to the chosen method of remote testimony.¹⁸ Rhode Island has codified a rebuttable presumption that a child victim age 14 or under at the time of trial is unable to testify in a sexual assault case, placing the burden on the defense to overcome that presumption.¹⁹ West Virginia, by statute, requires a jury instruction, unless waived by the defendant, that "the use of live, two-way closed-circuit television is being used solely for the child's convenience . . . as a matter of law."²⁰

Furthermore, what constitutes a "child" for purposes of remote testimony statutes is subject to substantial variation and ranges anywhere from age 11 to age 18. Generally speaking, those states with

¹⁶ Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Idaho.

¹⁷ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.49 (allowing admission of child victim's preliminary hearing testimony); 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5984.1 (allows for admission of child witnesses recorded testimony); Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 38.071 (2012).

¹⁸ Or. Rev. Stat. § 419C.025 (2019).

¹⁹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37-13.2 (2019).

²⁰ W. Va. Code Ann. § 62-6B-4 (2019).

narrower statutes, reminiscent of the statute authorized by *Craig*, err on the side of younger child witnesses. Conversely, the opposite is true for those states with statutes reaching well beyond the bounds of *Craig*'s factual holding. In some instances, age is irrelevant and the fact that the person has a specified disability is the decisive factor. In terms of the type of CCTV (one-way or two-way), some states specifically codify that the child or person testifying *cannot* see the defendant,²¹ whereas others have done the opposite ensuring the witness *can* see the person against whom he or she is testifying,²² and at least one state projects the image of the defendant using two way CCTV but leaves the decision of whether to see the image up to the child witness.²³

While statutes have generally codified the factual findings a trial court must make before allowing a witness to testify remotely, the standard applied to those factual findings varies, as well as the factors themselves. For instance, some states apply a preponderance of the evidence standard²⁴ and others employ a clear and convincing standard.²⁵ Virginia's statute, along with other states, fails to delineate an evidentiary standard to be applied to a finding in favor of remote testimony—making the trial court the final arbiter of the manner in which an accused's Confrontation Clause rights will be limited and exercised,

²¹ 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 5982; R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37-13.2 (2019).

²² N.Y. C.P.L.R. 65.00 - 65.30 (2012); S.D. Codified Laws § 26-8A-31 (2020); Vt. Rule 807 (2015).

²³ W. Va. Code Ann. § 62-6B-4 (2019).

²⁴ See N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 517:13-a.

²⁵ See Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 2611.7.

reminiscent of the now rejected *Ohio v. Roberts* approach to the Clause. Furthermore, the findings required by trial courts themselves are subject to variation. While some require a finding that a child will suffer serious emotional harm, others require “emotional or mental strain,”²⁶ “moderate emotional or mental harm,”²⁷ “severe emotional trauma,”²⁸ or more than *de minimis* trauma.²⁹

From this, what becomes apparent is that it is not just Virginia that has strayed from the confines of *Craig*. A particularly poignant illustration, briefly referenced *infra*, is the New Hampshire Supreme Court decision of *State v. Hernandez*, 986 A.2d 480, 488, 159 N.H. 394 (N.H. 2009). *Hernandez* is not concerned with remote testimony but is demonstrative of the issue articulated here -- that the holding of *Craig* is being misinterpreted and expanded at the expense of the Confrontation right of the criminally accused. *Hernandez* held that prosecution witnesses wearing disguises, such as masks, while testifying does not violate the defendant’s confrontation rights. Following *Craig*, *Hernandez* held that trial courts must first make “specific findings that the disguise is necessary to further an important State interest and that the reliability of the evidence is otherwise assured.” In *Hernandez* the “important State interest” was that the detective testifying was, at the time of trial, an undercover narcotics detective and thus the mask was necessary to protect his “personal safety and identity.” *Hernandez*, 986 A.2d at 482. The trial court

²⁶ See N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 517:13-a.

²⁷ See Fla. Stat. Ann. § 92.54.

²⁸ See S.C. Code Ann. § 19-1-180.

²⁹ See Tenn. Code Ann. § 24-7-120 (2012).

granted the state's request to allow the detective to testify while wearing a ski mask despite the fact that the jury had already seen the detective's face in a previously recorded video. In upholding the trial court, the New Hampshire Supreme Court agreed that a ski mask obscuring the witness's face would not impede the jury's ability to assess his credibility. *Id.* at 482-83.

The *Hernandez* opinion, which illustrates a troubling extension of *Craig*, is in stark contrast to the Michigan Supreme Court's recent opinion in *People v. Jemison*, which rejected a lower court's extension of *Craig* to witnesses other than child abuse victims and went so far as to say that *Craig* should not survive *Crawford*. *People v. Jemison*, No. 157812, slip op. at 9 (Mich. June 22, 2020). The contrasting applications of *Craig* and the startling array of laws around the nation governing remote testimony, many of which bear no resemblance to *Craig*'s discrete holding, underscores the need for this Court's intervention to provide guidance as to *Craig*'s scope and determine whether it survives *Crawford*.

B. Allowing a Child Witness to Testify via Two-Way CCTV in His Father's Murder Trial When the Child Cannot See His Father Who He Does Not Know is on Trial for Murder Violates the Confrontation Clause

What transpired in this case breathes life into precisely what Justice Scalia warned against in his impassioned dissent in *Maryland v. Craig*:

Because of this subordination of explicit constitutional text to currently favored public policy, the following scene can be

played out in an American courtroom for the first time in two centuries: A father whose young daughter has been given over to the exclusive custody of his estranged wife, or a mother whose young son has been taken into custody by the State's child welfare department, is sentenced to prison for sexual abuse on the basis of testimony by a child the parent has not seen or spoken to for many months; and the guilty verdict is rendered without giving the parent so much as the opportunity to sit in presence of the child, and to ask, personally or through counsel, "it is really not true, is it, that I -- your father (or mother) whom you see before you -- did these terrible things?" Perhaps that is a procedure today's society desires; perhaps (though I doubt it) it is even a fair procedure; but it is assuredly not a procedure permitted by the Constitution.

Maryland v. Craig, 497 U.S. 836, 861 (1990) (Justice Scalia, dissenting).

Here, Petitioner's child, Z.C, testified as a witness against him during Petitioner's murder trial. Z.C. did so after having barely seen his father in the two years following his mother's death and after being in the custody of foster parents who strongly believed in Petitioner's guilt. Z.C.'s testimony, on the issue of who was in the home the night his mother died, was fraught with issues and dangerously unreliable. Yet, this critical testimony was presented to the jury without Z.C. being able to see his father. Beyond that, the

trial court failed to ensure Z.C. even knew that he was testifying at a criminal trial, let alone the murder trial of his father. Does not meaningful confrontation, even under *Craig*, presuppose that the witness be impressed with and know the significance of his or her testimony? *Craig*, 497 U.S. at 846 (“We have recognized, for example, that face-to-face confrontation enhances the accuracy of factfinding by reducing the risk that a witness will wrongfully implicate an innocent person.” (internal citation omitted)). What’s more, the presentation of Z.C. equivocating testimony through the filter of closed-circuit television no doubt bolstered his credibility as a prosecution witness by the undeniable implication that he needed to be protected from his father.

C. Conflict Amongst the States Regarding the Scope of *Craig* and Need for This Court to Address Whether *Craig* Survives *Crawford*

1. Conflict Among the States Regarding the Scope of *Craig*

The Virginia Court of Appeals, in permitting a *non-victim child* to testify by CCTV in a murder case upon a trial court’s finding that the child would suffer severe trauma from testifying in open court, expands the narrow holding of *Maryland v. Craig*, which permitted *child abuse victims* to testify via CCTV. *Craig* held that a child abuse victim could testify remotely upon finding that (1) the “denial of [in court] confrontation is necessary to further an important public policy,” and (2) “the reliability of the testimony is otherwise assured.” 497 U.S. 850. The Virginia court’s holding allowing non-victim child witnesses to testify

by CCTV conflicts with the Michigan Supreme Court decision of *People v. Jemison*, No. 157812 (Mich. June 22, 2020), which rejected a lower court’s extending the *Craig* decision to witnesses other than child abuse victims.

In *Jemison*, the Michigan Supreme Court found *Craig* was limited “only to the specific facts it decided” and the defendant’s right to face-to-face confrontation was violated by the admission of two-way, interactive video testimony of a lab analyst. *Id.* slip op. at 6. That is, the *Craig* decision applied exclusively to child victims testifying against the accused party. *Id.* Further, the Michigan Supreme Court found that *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36 (2004) requires face-to-face confrontation absent the witness’s unavailability and prior opportunity to be cross-examined by counsel, which “casts [*Craig*’s] vitality into doubt by turning away from the reliability-balancing approach” to the Confrontation Clause of *Ohio v. Roberts*, 448 U.S. 56 (1980). *Id.* slip op. at 2. Noting that *Ohio v. Roberts* was explicitly overruled by *Crawford*, the *Jemison* court went so far as to suggest that *Craig* should not survive *Crawford*. *Id.* slip op. at 9.

2. Need for This Court to Address Whether *Craig* Survives *Crawford*

The *Jemison* Court correctly identified *Craig*’s doubtful vitality in light of this Court’s decision in *Crawford*. In 1990, when *Craig* was decided, a defendant’s right to face-to-face confrontation was not absolute but rather one factor to be weighed against others to purportedly ensure reliable evidence was admitted at trial. This view of the Confrontation right stemmed from the now rejected reliability-balancing approach

of *Ohio v. Roberts*, where this Court held that the Confrontation Clause is satisfied even if a hearsay declarant is not present for cross-examination at trial, so long as the statement bears adequate “indicia of reliability,” and which allowed trial courts vast discretion in the form and method of admitting evidence. 448 U.S. 56, 66 (1980).

The *Craig* Court majority, in its 5-4 decision permitting the remote testimony of a child sex abuse victim, appears to have recognized that its ruling departed from the historical understanding and literal text of the Confrontation Clause. It observed that in *Coy v. Iowa* the Court had stated that “the Confrontation Clause guarantees the defendant a face-to-face meeting with witnesses appearing before the trier of fact” and that “[t]his interpretation derives not only from the literal text of the Clause, but also from our understanding of its historical roots.” *Craig*, 497 U.S. at 844. But *Coy* left for another day whether there could be exceptions to this mandate, and in the reliability-balancing era governed by *Roberts*, *Craig* applied a balancing test to determine whether a face-to-face meeting in open court between the accused and witnesses against the accused was required by the Clause. *See Craig*, 497 U.S. at 840 (“[O]ur precedents establish that the Confrontation Clause reflects a preference for face-to-face confrontation at trial, a preference that must occasionally give way to considerations of public policy and the necessities of the case.). Expressly relying on *Roberts*, *Craig* held that a defendant’s right to confront a child witness may be satisfied absent a face-to-face encounter when necessary to advance an important public policy and when the testimony is deemed reliable. *Id.* at 850 (citing *Roberts*, 448 U.S. at 64).

When *Crawford* was decided fourteen years later, the Court’s view of the Confrontation Clause resoundingly changed. Where *Roberts* approached the Clause through the lens of a malleable balancing framework designed to keep out “unreliable” evidence, *Crawford* sharpened its focus to “testimonial” statements necessarily implicating the accused’s right to face-to-face confrontation. *Crawford*, 541 U.S. at 68. The Court reached this conclusion after re-examining the literal text of the Clause and its historical roots, concluding that the open-ended reliability-balancing approach espoused in *Roberts* would not have “provid[ed] any meaningful protection” in the historical examples that animated inclusion of the Confrontation Clause in the United States Constitution. *Id.* Granted, *Craig* and *Crawford* address different, though related, issues. *Craig* focused predominantly on *where* the witness testifies and assumed that the witness would be under oath and subject to cross-examination. *Crawford* dealt with whether an out-of-court declarant’s statements, deemed testimonial in nature, were admissible where they were not subject to cross-examination. However, *Crawford* presumed that the declarant, if he or she testified, would testify in open court before the defendant. Recognizing the inherent flaws in approaching confrontation issues by way of a loose balancing test plagued by exceptions, *Crawford* created a bright line rule and overruled *Roberts*. It held that the Confrontation Clause is “a procedural rather than a substantive guarantee [that] commands, not that evidence be reliable, but that reliability be assessed in a particular manner: by testing in the crucible of cross-examination.” 541 U.S. at 61. *Crawford*’s requirement that re-

liability be assessed through cross-examination assumes the requirement of face-to-face confrontation in the courtroom. Thus, *Crawford*'s overruling of *Roberts* took out *Craig*'s legs. *Crawford* also explicitly obviated the second, or reliability, prong of *Craig* that left to the trial court's discretion the manner of ensuring "the reliability of the testimony." 497 U.S. 850. Leaving *Craig*'s ruling in place without the protections of the reliability prong further weakens a criminal defendant's right to confrontation in the face of a state's perceived policy interest in protecting child witnesses, a direct contradiction to the foundational principles of the *Crawford* decision.

Crawford, authored by Justice Scalia, transformed his fervent dissent in *Craig* into Supreme Court precedent. See *Jemison*, slip. op. at 7 (citing *Craig*, 497 U.S. at 862 (Scalia, J., dissenting) (rejecting the majority's reliability-balancing test "because the Confrontation Clause does not guarantee reliable evidence; it guarantees specific trial procedures that were thought to assure reliable evidence, undeniably among which was 'face-to-face' confrontation.")). Unsurprisingly, Justice O'Connor, who authored the majority opinion in *Craig*, declined to join *Crawford*'s majority opinion. The two cases approach the Confrontation clause in radically different fashions such that it is difficult to imagine a scenario in which the *Craig* ruling survives *Crawford*. How could a criminally accused's procedural right to be confronted by the witnesses against him, face-to-face, be satisfied when the witness is in another room, shielded from the person against whom the testimony is offered, and, on the present facts, does not even know that he is testifying against his father in a murder trial? *Craig*, 497 U.S. at 862 (Scalia, J., dissenting) ("[t]hat

face-to-face presence may, unfortunately, upset the truthful rape victim or abused child; but by the same token it may confound and undo the false accuser, or reveal the child coached by a malevolent adult.”); *see also Coy*, 487 U.S. at 1019-1020 (“It is always more difficult to tell a lie about a person ‘to his face’ than ‘behind his back.’”).

Two years prior to *Crawford*, a majority of the Court emphasized the centrality of face-to-face confrontation’s role in U.S. Constitutional protections. A 2002 proposed amendment to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure would have permitted a trial witness in certain circumstances to testify remotely, while that witness’s image was presented in the courtroom via a video connection. Though ordinarily the Court views itself as “merely a conduit” for proposed Rules amendments, *United States v. Abel*, 469 U.S. 45, 49 (1984), in this instance the Court, in a 7-2 vote, declined to pass the proposed amendment on to Congress. Consistent with his opinion in *Crawford*, Justice Scalia proclaimed that the majority considered the proposed amendment to be “of dubious validity under the Confrontation Clause.” Statement of Scalia, J., 535 U.S. 1159 (2002). He added that “[v]irtual confrontation might be sufficient to protect virtual constitutional rights; I doubt whether it is sufficient to protect real ones.” *Id.* at 1160. Justice O’Connor did not join the 7-2 majority.

Other courts have also noted that *Craig*’s vitality is in doubt in the wake of *Crawford*. In December 2020, the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas noted that “[a]lthough *Crawford* was about the admission of out-of-court statements, not the dispensation of face-

to-face confrontation, some have argued that *Crawford* implicitly overruled *Craig*, or at least the reliability prong. See *Haggard v. State*, 2020 WL 7233672 (Tex. Crim. App. 2020) at *6 (reversing appellant’s sexual assault conviction where SANE nurse testified remotely; finding necessity for remote testimony did not meet *Craig* test where prosecution failed to subpoena witness). In a concurring opinion in *Haggard*, a judge of that court flatly stated that the Framers could not have imagined that the Confrontation Clause meant anything other than “[l]iteral, physical, face-to-face confrontation, live in the courtroom, [which] is the procedure the Sixth Amendment mandates—not some other procedure that might be thought by us today to secure the objectives of confrontation at least as efficaciously, if not more so.” *Id.* at *10 (citing *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. at 61 for the proposition that the Confrontation Clause “commands, not that evidence be reliable, but that reliability be assessed in a particular way.”); see also *United States v. Carter*, 907 F.3d 1199, 1206, n. 3 (9th Cir. 2018) (recognizing that “[t]he vitality of *Craig* itself is questionable in light of the Supreme Court’s later decision in *Crawford*); *State v. Thomas*, 2016 NMSC 24, 376 P3d 184, 193 (2016) (stating that “*Crawford* may call into question the prior holding in *Craig* to the extent that *Craig* relied on the reliability of the video testimony”). However, even though lower courts have doubted *Craig*, and the Michigan Supreme Court has limited *Craig* to its facts in *Jemison*, it is only this Court that can overrule its prior precedent and/or give guidance to *Craig*’s scope. *Rodriguez de Quijas v. Shearson/American Express, Inc.*, 490 U.S. 477, 484 (1989). Because that has not happened, state trial courts continue to rely on *Craig* to allow

remote testimony, and many state appellate courts have approved these practices, expanding *Craig* well beyond its narrow facts even after *Crawford*.

III. THIS CASE IS AN EXCELLENT VEHICLE FOR DETERMINATION OF THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED

This case comes on direct appeal, there is no jurisdictional issue, and the questions presented are cleanly preserved below. The Virginia Court of Appeals in its published opinion made no finding of harmless error and squarely addressed the questions presented, making clear findings that *Craig* is good law and upholding the Constitutionality of Virginia's remote testimony statute, which that court acknowledged is broader than the statute this Court considered in *Craig*. As such, this case would permit the Court to address the continued vitality of *Craig*, and if found to be valid, define its scope. In doing so, the Court could provide much needed guidance on the procedural mandates of the Confrontation Clause in light of state statutes with varying standards of proof to determine whether a witness may testify remotely and the multiplicity of procedures of how the Confrontation rights of the accused can be exercised or abridged.

This case also underscores how easily a criminal defendant's right to face-to-face confrontation can be "virtually" diminished under the *Craig* test where the opinion of a social worker that the child would suffer emotional trauma if required to testify in open court was enough to abridge the Petitioner's right to face-to-face confrontation—even though the social worker had apparently no knowledge of any scientific

literature on the subject of children testifying in court and no actual knowledge that the Z.C. could not testify in court or that Z.C had any negative feelings toward his father. Likewise, this case exemplifies how dramatically the Confrontation right can be circumscribed by remote testimony. In Virginia, like in other states, not only is the child witness not required to view the accused when testifying remotely but the child is not even required to know that he is testifying in a criminal trial, let alone against his own father on trial for murder.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of January, 2021.

Joseph King
Counsel of Record
KING, CAMPBELL & PORETZ PLLC
108 N. Alfred Street, 2nd Floor
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 683-7070
jking@kingcampbell.com

Lauren LeBourgeois
108 N. Alfred Street, 2nd Floor
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 683-7070
emery.laurenk@gmail.com

Counsel for Petitioner

APPENDIX

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ENTERED FEBRUARY 27, 2020

VIRGINIA:

*In the Supreme Court of Virginia held at
the Supreme Court Building in the City of
Richmond on Thursday the 27th day of February,
2020.*

Braulio M. Castillo, Appellant,

against Record No. 191028
Court of Appeals No. 0140-17-4

Commonwealth of Virginia, Appellee.

From the Court of Appeals of Virginia

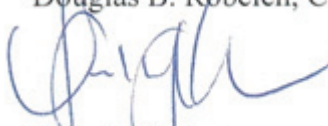
Upon review of the record in this case and
consideration of the argument submitted in
support of the granting of an appeal, the Court
refuses the petition for appeal.

Justice Chafin took no part in the resolution
of the petition.

A Copy,

Teste: Douglas B. Robelen, Clerk

By::


Deputy Clerk

ENTERED JUNE 4, 2019

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA:

Present: Chief Judge Decker*
Judge Malveaux and Senior Judge Haley
Argued at Fredericksburg, Virginia

BRAULIO MARCELO CASTILLO,
S/K/A BRAULIO MARCELLO CASTILLO

v. Record No. 0140-17-4

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

PUBLISHED OPINION BY
JUDGE MARY BENNETT MALVEAUX
JUNE 4, 2019

FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
LOUDOUN COUNTY
Stephen E. Sincavage, Judge

Thomas K. Plofchan, Jr. (Westlake Legal Group,
on briefs), for appellant.

Eugene P. Murphy, Senior Assistant Attorney
General (Mark R. Herring, Attorney General,
on brief), for appellee.

Braulio M. Castillo (“appellant”) was convicted of first-degree murder, in violation of Code § 18.2-32, burglary with the intent to commit murder, in violation of Code § 18.2-90, and violation of a protective order, in violation of Code § 16.1-253.2. On appeal, he challenges several of the trial court’s decisions: (1) the

* On January 1, 2019, Judge Decker succeeded Judge Huff as chief judge.

denial of his motion to sever the protective order violation and the admission of the protective order; (2) the refusal to strike Juror Colbert for cause and to properly examine Juror Anderson; (3) the finding that he waived attorney-client privilege concerning notes found on his iPhone; (4) the admission of “cadaver dog” evidence; (5) the denial of motions for mistrial based upon prosecutorial misconduct; (6) allowing for the testimony of a child via closed-circuit television; (7) the admission of testimony regarding his exercise of his right to remain silent; (8) the limitation of cross-examination of certain Commonwealth witnesses; (9) the denial of his motion to set aside the verdict based upon a Brady violation; and (10) the refusal to review notes from an interview *in camera*. Finding no error, we affirm.

I. BACKGROUND

Appellant and the victim, Michelle Castillo, were married and lived in a home in Ashburn, Virginia. They had four minor children, V.C., J.C., Z.C., and B.C., and an adult child, Nicholas, who lived away from home at college. The victim and appellant separated in March 2013. At that time, the victim petitioned for and was granted a protective order on behalf of herself and the minor children. The order required appellant to “refrain from committing further acts of family abuse.” The protective order also gave the victim legal custody of the children and possession of the marital residence. Appellant was allowed to see the children for dinner on Wednesday nights and on every other weekend but was prohibited from entering the residence.

Two to four weeks after entry of the protective order, the victim filed for divorce. She requested spousal support and child support. Her divorce attorney described the divorce as “hotly contested,” and testified that he believed the victim was eligible for a combined total of \$14,000 to \$20,000 a month in child support and spousal support. On March 14, 2014, the parties appeared in court for a *pendente lite* hearing, which was continued to May. The victim’s demeanor in court on March 14 was “happy,” and she was observed smiling and laughing.

The following day, the victim, who had trained as a triathlete after separating from appellant, ran a marathon and qualified for the Boston Marathon. She planned to compete in an Iron Man competition in November 2014, and her friends stated that she was excited about her plans and upcoming travel.

On the evening of March 19, 2014, the victim met several members of her triathlon team at a restaurant. She appeared happy and excited that she had qualified for the Boston Marathon. The victim left the restaurant to pick up her children from visitation with appellant.

The minor children had been visiting appellant for dinner that night at his house, which was approximately a thousand yards from the victim’s home. Lucy Fuentes, appellant’s sister, was also at the dinner, and she left appellant’s house at 8:05 p.m. and drove the children to meet the victim at a Harris Teeter grocery store a few miles away.

Security footage from a neighbor’s house showed a male jogger arriving at the victim’s home and walking up the driveway about ten minutes

before the victim arrived with the children. Although the jogger's face is unidentifiable from the video, Nicholas Castillo and David and Stephanie Meeker, friends of the Castillos, identified the jogger as appellant based on the jogger's unusual gait.

The following morning, the children woke up and discovered the victim was missing. In the victim's bedroom, J.C. noted that the bed had been made up "messily" and without the victim's usual care. Several other witnesses also testified that the bed was not made in the manner typical of the victim. J.C. had to pick the locks to enter the victim's bathroom, where he found the shower running with no one in it. J.C. called appellant and told him he could not find the victim.

A little after 7:00 a.m., appellant knocked on the door of the victim's neighbor, Ahmed Qureshi, and told him that the victim was missing. Qureshi noticed that appellant was wearing sunglasses and that it appeared there was "something around" his left eye. Because appellant was prohibited from entering the victim's home, he asked Qureshi to accompany him to the residence. There, Qureshi quickly checked the exterior before entering to find appellant upstairs examining the victim's bedroom. After appellant came downstairs and joined the children in the kitchen, Qureshi asked J.C. if anyone had searched the basement. Appellant responded that they had already searched that area. Qureshi stated that they needed to call 911, but appellant told him that he needed to get the children to school and left with them. Qureshi returned home, called 911, and reported that the victim was missing.

Law enforcement officers arrived at the residence and searched the basement, where they discovered the victim hanging from a shower head in a bathroom. The victim was wearing a sweatshirt.

Detective Mark McCaffrey with the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office and the lead investigator in the case, called appellant that morning and told him that he needed to speak with him about the victim's disappearance. Appellant stated that he was taking care of his son and would call back. McCaffrey drove to appellant's house and informed him of the victim's death. Appellant expressed no emotion when he learned this information and did not ask any questions about the circumstances of his wife's death. McCaffrey noticed that appellant had a black eye and a fresh scrape under his eye.

The medical examiner, Dr. Constance DiAngelo, testified that the manner in which the victim died was inconsistent with suicide. DiAngelo found multiple bruises and abrasions on the victim's body and stated that such bruises were "very, very unusual" in suicide cases. She also stated that it was very unusual to find a suicide victim's hair underneath the noose, as in this case. DiAngelo opined that the injuries to the victim's neck and face indicated that she died as a result of suffocation and strangulation involving elements of both manual and ligature strangulation. DiAngelo testified that she found two ligature marks on the victim's neck: a deeper, horizontal mark that was consistent with strangulation at the time of death, and a more shallow mark with a different orientation which was consistent with the victim being hung in the shower after death.

The Virginia Department of Forensic Science analyzed bloodstains found on the victim's bed linens and the sweatshirt she was wearing and identified the presence of appellant's DNA. One of the victim's friends identified the sweatshirt as belonging to the victim. The victim's housekeeper testified that she had not seen appellant in the home following the issuance of the protective order a year earlier.

Two victim recovery dogs were deployed inside the victim's home seventeen days after her death. Morse, commonly referred to as a "cadaver dog," was trained to alert to the odor of human decomposition and large quantities of dried blood; Keela, the second dog, was trained to detect the odor of smaller quantities of dried blood. Morse immediately alerted to the basement bathroom where the victim's body was found and later alerted to a carpeted area at the base of the victim's bed. Keela was "detailed" to the carpeted area where Morse had alerted, but she did not alert. She only alerted to the victim's underwear drawer.

A crime scene investigator with the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office testified that he was unable to obtain fingerprints from the walls of the basement shower despite the fact that ceramic tile similar to the ones in the shower typically made obtaining prints easy. Nicholas Castillo testified that he had visited his mother and used her basement shower the weekend before her death.

On March 21, 2014, the day after the victim's body was discovered, appellant called his orthodontist to report that he had a broken braces bracket and to schedule an appointment to repair it. The

orthodontist testified that a bracket will become loose after external pressure or force is applied to either the tooth or the bracket.

J.C., who was eleven at the time of trial, testified that in the year preceding the victim's death, appellant had asked him for the passcode to the victim's home security system. The victim had changed the code after appellant moved out. J.C. gave appellant the code, but then told the victim, who changed it again. When appellant later inquired about the passcode, J.C. refused to provide it, even after appellant told him that he would give him a gold coin in order to obtain the code. J.C. stated that his refusal to provide the code angered appellant.

Z.C., who was eight at the time of trial, testified that on the night of March 19, 2014, he returned to the victim's home after dinner at appellant's house and slept with the victim for part of the night, but then went to sleep with his brother J.C. He left his blanket in the victim's bed. Z.C. testified that appellant brought him his blanket that night while he was in J.C.'s room.

Eight days after the victim's death, appellant filed a motion to dissolve the divorce. Having survived the victim, appellant became sole owner of the marital estate, the value of which was estimated at between \$2.6 and \$3.6 million.

On June 20, 2016, the jury found appellant guilty of first-degree murder, burglary, and violation of a protective order.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Severance / Protective Order

A grand jury indicted appellant on three charges: murder in the first degree, in violation of Code § 18.2-32; burglary with the intent to commit murder, in violation of Code § 18.2-90; and violation of a protective order, in violation of Code § 16.1-253.2. Prior to trial, appellant filed a motion to sever the violation of a protective order charge. After hearing argument, the court denied the motion to sever, finding that the offenses were based on the same act or transaction and that justice did not require separate trials.

The protective order was entered into evidence at trial. The order reflected that it was in effect at the time of the victim's death. The protective order listed the victim as the petitioner for the order, which was also granted on behalf of the parties' minor children. The order stated that the court had found that the victim had "proven the allegation of family abuse by a preponderance of the evidence" and ordered appellant to "refrain from committing further acts of family abuse."¹ The order granted the victim the exclusive possession of the marital residence and ordered appellant to "stay away" from the property.²

¹ Code § 16.1-228 defines "family abuse" as "any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person against such person's family or household member."

² When the Commonwealth asked the court to admit the protective order at trial, counsel for appellant argued that the

Discussion

Appellant argues that the trial court erred by denying his motion to sever the violation of a protective order charge from the murder and burglary charges and in admitting the protective order.³

“Whether different offenses should be tried separately is a matter that rests within the sound discretion of a trial court. Thus, a trial court’s ruling on the matter will not be reversed absent a showing that the court abused its discretion.” Cheng v. Commonwealth, 240 Va. 26, 33-34 (1990).

Rule 3A:10(c) allows cases to be joined for trial if justice does not require separate trials and either “the accused and the Commonwealth’s attorney consent” or “the offenses meet the requirements of Rule 3A:6(b).” “Under Rule 3A:6(b), two or more offenses may be joined in a single indictment ‘if the offenses are based on the same act or transaction, or on two or more acts or transactions that are [a.] connected or [b.] constitute parts of a common scheme or plan.’” Scott v. Commonwealth, 274 Va. 636, 644 (2007) (quoting Rule 3A:6(b)). Therefore, if a

order itself did not need to be admitted and stated that he was “fine” with the court instructing the jury about the protective order. Counsel also asked that, if the court was going to admit the court order itself, it redact the judge’s signature on the order, because the judge that issued the protective order was the same judge presiding at trial. The court redacted the signature and entered the order, which was redacted in this manner. Counsel did not ask the court to redact the order’s “family abuse” language.

³ Appellant did not object to the court trying the murder and burglary cases together.

defendant does not consent to joinder, the Commonwealth must establish that the offenses were either part of the same act or transaction or part of a common scheme or plan and that justice does not require separate trials.

We conclude that the three charged offenses met Rule 3A:6(b)'s requirements for joinder because all three offenses were clearly "based on the same act or transaction." Appellant broke into the victim's house in violation of the protective order with the intent to murder her. He did not leave the residence until he had committed the murder. Each offense took place at the same location and at the same time.

Finding the offenses meet the "same act or transaction" requirement under Rule 3A:6(b), we must now determine whether justice required appellant to have separate trials.

"Justice requires separate trials where the evidence of one of the crimes is not admissible in the trial of the other." Godwin v. Commonwealth, 6 Va. App. 118, 123 (1988).

Generally, "[e]vidence of other independent acts of an accused is inadmissible if relevant only to show a probability that the accused committed the crime for which he is on trial because he is a person of bad or criminal character." Sutphin v. Commonwealth, 1 Va. App. 241, 245 (1985). However, such evidence is admissible when it is "relevant to an issue or element in the present case."

Id.⁴ Accordingly, evidence of an accused's prior bad acts may be properly admitted

(1) to prove motive to commit the crime charged; (2) to establish guilty knowledge or to negate good faith; (3) to negate the possibility of mistake or accident; (4) to show the conduct and feeling of the accused toward his victim, or to establish their prior relations; (5) to prove opportunity; (6) to prove identity of the accused as the one who committed the crime where the prior criminal acts are so distinctive as to indicate a *modus operandi*; or (7) to demonstrate a common scheme or plan where the other crime or crimes constitute a part of a general scheme of which the crime charged is a part.

Quinones v. Commonwealth, 35 Va. App. 634, 640 (2001) (quoting Lockhart v. Commonwealth, 18 Va. App. 254, 259, opinion withdrawn and vacated on other grounds on reh'g en banc, 19 Va. App. 436

⁴ In the instant case, while the protective order does not identify any specific act that justified the issuing court's finding that appellant committed family abuse, it permits the inference that appellant engaged in prior misconduct, and thus requires treatment as "prior bad acts" evidence. See Price v. State, 245 S.W.3d 532, 537 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 2007) ("While the protective order does not identify any specific act that justified the issuing court's finding that [defendant] committed family violence, it permits the inference that [defendant] engaged in prior misconduct that is not alleged in either indictment, and thus requires treatment as extraneous offense evidence.").

(1994), aff'd, 251 Va. 184 (1996)); see also Va. R. Evid. 2:404(b).

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive; intent, general (as opposed to guilty) knowledge, agency, premeditation and other elements of criminal acts are all subsumed within the exceptions to the general rule and may be shown by prior bad act evidence when relevant to prove a material element or issue of the crime charged.

Lafon v. Commonwealth, 17 Va. App. 411, 417 (1993). Further, we note that Virginia law “follows an ‘inclusionary approach’ to the uncharged misconduct doctrine by admitting such evidence ‘if relevant, for any purpose *other than* to show a mere propensity or disposition on the part of the defendant to commit the crime.” Thomas v. Commonwealth, 44 Va. App. 741, 757 n.8 (quoting Kent Sinclair, Joseph C. Kearfott, Paul F. Sheridan, & Edward J. Imwinkelried, Virginia Evidentiary Foundations § 6.4[A], at 165 (1998)), adopted upon reh’g en banc, 45 Va. App. 811 (2005).

Applying the principles outlined above, we conclude that the protective order itself was admissible in both the first-degree murder trial and burglary trial.

To sustain the charge of first-degree murder, the Commonwealth had to show that appellant committed a “willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing.” Code § 18.2-32. The Commonwealth’s theory of the case was that appellant willfully killed the victim by entering the marital home in violation of the

protective order and then murdering her in her bedroom. Here, the protective order was admissible to prove appellant's opportunity to commit the murder. The protective order demonstrated that appellant had been barred from entering the marital residence for the prior year. However, appellant's DNA was recovered from bloodstains found on the victim's bed linens and the sweatshirt she was wearing. The protective order shows that it was unlikely he had entered the residence prior to the night of the murder, and thus tended to prove that his DNA found in the bedroom was a result of his presence in the victim's bedroom the night of her death. Because the protective order was relevant to show that there was no reasonable explanation for the presence of appellant's DNA on the victim's clothing and bedding other than his presence in her bedroom on the night of the murder, it served a purpose "*other than* to show a mere propensity or disposition on the part of the defendant to commit the crime." Thomas, 44 Va. App. at 757 n. 8 (quoting Sinclair, *supra*, at 165).

We further find that the protective order was admissible in the trial for burglary. Code § 18.2-90 provides, in pertinent part, that "[i]f any person in the nighttime enters without breaking or in the daytime breaks and enters . . . a dwelling house . . . with intent to commit murder, rape, robbery or arson . . . he shall be deemed guilty of statutory burglary." The protective order prohibiting appellant from entering the marital residence demonstrated that appellant acted without authority in entering the home. Thus, the protective order was relevant "to establish guilty knowledge or to negate good faith." Quinones, 35 Va. App. at 640 (quoting Lockhart, 18 Va. App. at 259); see also Turner v. Commonwealth, 33 Va. App. 88, 94-

95 (2000) (rejecting defendant's argument that he could not be guilty of burglary because he and his wife jointly owned the property he was accused of breaking and entering while he was under court order to have no contact with wife).

We conclude that the protective order would have been admissible in both the murder and burglary trials as it was relevant to an issue or element in each of those cases. However, in order to meet the test for admissibility as other bad acts evidence, the evidence also must be otherwise admissible. "Admission of evidence of other crimes committed by a defendant . . . is subject to the further requirement that the legitimate probative value of the evidence must exceed the incidental prejudice to the defendant." Rose v. Commonwealth, 270 Va. 3, 11 (2005). "[T]he responsibility for balancing the competing considerations of probative value and prejudice rests in the sound discretion of the trial court. The exercise of that discretion will not be disturbed on appeal in the absence of a clear abuse." Ortiz v. Commonwealth, 276 Va. 705, 715 (2008) (quoting Spencer v. Commonwealth, 240 Va. 78, 90 (1990)).

Appellant argues that the protective order would not have been admissible in the murder and burglary trials because the evidence was unduly prejudicial. He contends that even if the parties' marital issues were relevant, the existence of those issues was genuinely uncontested given that the parties were divorcing. Thus, any probative value of the protective order was outweighed by the danger of prejudice to appellant, making the evidence inadmissible. We disagree.

As noted above, the protective order was admissible not merely as evidence of marital issues, but also to prove opportunity and establish guilty knowledge or negate good faith. Although the protective order reflected that appellant had committed a prior act of family abuse, which might have had an adverse effect on him, we cannot say that the trial court abused its discretion in finding that the substantial probative value of the evidence would have outweighed any prejudicial effect.

Because the three charged offenses met the requirement of Rule 3A:6(b) and justice did not require separate trials, the joinder requirements of Rule 3A:10(c) were met. We hold, therefore, that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying appellant's motion for separate trials.⁵

⁵ Appellant further argues under this assignment of error that the admission of the protective order was error because it was granted under a civil preponderance of the evidence standard, yet was used in a criminal context. Appellant provides no support for this argument and we find it unpersuasive, as we find no reason to examine the protective order in a different manner than we do for all other prior bad acts evidence generally.

Further, in this case, the court that issued the protective order found by clear and convincing evidence that appellant had committed an act of family abuse. While we make no determination on the exact standard of proof that must be applied by a court in determining whether to admit evidence of prior bad acts, we find that any standard would be satisfied by a clear and convincing finding by a circuit court. See Pavlick v. Commonwealth, 27 Va. App. 219, 227-28 (1998) (noting that “[n]o Virginia court has directly addressed the issue of the standard of proof that must be applied by a judge in determining whether to admit evidence of prior bad acts,” but finding that if

B. Jury Issues

During *voir dire*, counsel for appellant asked the entire venire a series of questions, including whether anyone knew someone who had either attempted or committed suicide. Prospective Juror Colbert responded that he did. During individual *voir dire* conducted outside the presence of the rest of the venire, Colbert stated that his neighbors had “some history of domestic violence” and that less than two months prior to trial, his female neighbor had hanged herself in a closet. When he learned of his neighbor’s death, he immediately thought it murder rather than suicide. Although he had called the police, there “was no investigation done” and it was “swept under the rug.” Colbert was “suspicious of that.” When asked to explain his statement that there “was no investigation done,” Colbert explained that he was out of town when the death occurred, but that when he returned, no one called him or his fiancée to see if they knew anything about the incident. His fiancée had called the police and briefly talked to them, but they did not follow up with her. Colbert had immediately thought it murder rather than suicide when he learned of his neighbor’s death. Counsel for appellant asked Colbert if he was “going to be able to separate things and keep this terrible experience or in any way separate it out from any evaluation of the case here?” Colbert replied, “Yeah, I believe so,” because his neighbor “had a history of mental illness, and . . . so even though there was some suspicion . . . , I think there was [*sic*] experts that could look at these

prior bad acts evidence involves a credibility determination, that question is properly reserved for the jury).

things and advise on what actually took place, so . . .
.”

Colbert also told the court that his fiancée had been a victim of domestic violence in the past. Counsel for appellant asked Colbert whether this fact or his fiancée’s feelings about the neighbor’s death would put any pressure on him if his fiancée knew he was on the jury, and he responded, “No.”

Counsel for appellant moved to strike Colbert in light of his statement that he thought his neighbor’s death was murder rather than suicide, and because he was so closely involved with the death that “it would be extremely difficult for him to ultimately remove himself from that.” Colbert was recalled for further questioning, and the court asked him if the “entirety of the circumstances” that he had discussed would affect his ability to “judge this case solely on the evidence that is before [him].” Colbert stated that he had come to “a suspicion and a judgment” about his neighbor because he had “witnessed . . . and heard things” himself, where in contrast “[i]n a case where I know nothing, and there is stuff presented from either side, I have no . . . personal involvement, so I would listen to both sides and know that suicide is possible, murder is possible.” He further stated, “I think I can listen fairly and make a judgment based on what was presented.” The court denied appellant’s motion to strike the juror for cause, finding that the further answers given by Colbert clearly demonstrated that “he would be able to deal with this case on the evidence in this case.” Colbert served on the jury.

At the end of the sixth day of trial, the court excused the jury for the day. After the jury had left

the courtroom and entered the jury room, counsel for appellant told the court that while the door was open he could hear one of the jurors “crying to the extent of howling.” He could “hear it through the door” even after the door was closed. The court stated that court personnel were separating Juror Anderson, the juror who was crying, from the rest of the jury. Counsel for appellant asked the court to question Anderson as to her emotional display, arguing that it would be proper to inquire whether she could follow the court’s instructions to hear all the evidence before making a decision in the case. The court declined to adopt appellant’s proposed line of questioning, and instead brought Anderson back into court and asked her if she was suffering from any medical condition that would prevent her from serving as a juror. She responded in the negative.

Prior to the commencement of the next day of trial, the court announced that it would further question Juror Anderson. The court also told counsel that a bailiff had informed the court that Anderson had commented that “she was now able to breathe” and that it had seemed to Anderson “that the witness wasn’t able to breathe.” The witness who had testified immediately prior to the crying reported by appellant’s counsel was J.C., appellant’s eleven-year-old son. The court questioned Anderson about her statement to the bailiff, and she stated that she “might have held [her] breath there for a minute . . . because of the anguish” and that she thought the witness was not able to breathe because he had started to cry. She “felt very emotional towards that.” The court then asked Anderson several additional questions about her feelings and her ability to remain impartial throughout proceedings, in light of “the

noise we heard when the [c]ourt was closed.” Anderson replied that her ability to remain impartial was “positive” and that her “ability right now does not lean one way or the other.” After stating that her ability to remain impartial did not lean toward either side, Anderson made a further unprompted statement about her impartiality to the court, and the court then asked further questions of the juror.

ANDERSON: I’m still here to observe the witnesses and the evidence in the case, to determine the outcome. And so nothing that has happened so far or what happened to me --

THE COURT: Okay. Can you speak to -- ANDERSON: -- will deter me.

THE COURT: I’m sorry, I didn’t mean to cut you off.

ANDERSON: Will deter me. Will deter my impression.

THE COURT: Okay.

ANDERSON: My ability.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you speak to us about your ability to

set aside any emotions that you may have and keep an open mind -

-

ANDERSON: My ability to set aside my emotions are better. Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Is what?

ANDERSON: My abilities to set aside my emotions are better. I think I have a little bit more control.

THE COURT: Better than what? I just want to -- ANDERSON: Than Friday.

THE COURT: Okay.

ANDERSON: I'm more prepared mentally.

THE COURT: My question has to do with any emotions that you have and how they would affect your ability to fairly and impartially hear the evidence in this case.

ANDERSON: I am very -- I am very clear minded. My emotions will not cloud my decision or my -- or my ability to hear the evidence and hear the witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay. And are you at this time and throughout the trial able to withhold making any fixed or firm formed opinions about [appellant's] guilt or innocence --

ANDERSON: Absolutely.

THE COURT: -- let me finish the question -- until you [have] heard all the evidence in the case?

ANDERSON: Until I have heard all the evidence in the case, yes.

Following this exchange, counsel for appellant moved to strike Anderson for cause. The court denied the motion, noting that the juror had stated that she was able to remain impartial. The court also noted that the juror's behavior had been normal while court was in session. The court stated that while Anderson had "spoken of anguish and having to hold her breath," it could not "get behind what the cause of that anguish was."

Discussion

Appellant contends the trial court erred by denying him an impartial jury by refusing to strike Jurors Colbert and Anderson for cause.

It is well established that "the right of an accused to trial by 'an impartial jury' is a constitutional right, reinforced by legislative mandate and by the Rules of this court." Justus v. Commonwealth, 220 Va. 971, 975-76 (1980). "Code § 8.01-357 assures a defendant a right to an impartial jury drawn from 'a panel [of not less than twenty] free from exceptions.'" Id. at 975 (quoting Breeden v. Commonwealth, 217 Va. 297, 300 (1976)). To qualify as a juror, a prospective juror must "stand indifferent in the cause." Code § 8.01-358. If a juror "does not stand indifferent to the cause, he is not competent. If he has any interest in the cause, or is related to either party, or has expressed or formed any opinion, or is sensible of any bias or prejudice, he is excluded by the law." Taylor v. Commonwealth, 67 Va. App. 448, 454 (2017) (quoting Spangler v. Ashwell, 116 Va. 992, 996-97 (1914)); see Griffin v. Commonwealth, 19 Va. App.

619, 621 (1995) (explaining that “the test of impartiality is whether the venireperson can lay aside the preconceived views and render a verdict based solely on the law and evidence presented at trial”).

“Juror impartiality is a question of fact.” Huguely v. Commonwealth, 63 Va. App. 92, 121 (2014) (quoting Lovos-Rivas v. Commonwealth, 58 Va. App. 55, 61 (2011)). “Whether a venireman can lay aside a preconceived opinion and render a verdict solely on the evidence is a mixed question of law and fact. Resolution of the question rests within the sound discretion of the trial court.” Calhoun v. Commonwealth, 226 Va. 256, 258 (1983). “[T]he trial court must weigh the meaning of the answers given in light of the phrasing of the questions posed, the inflections, tone, and tenor of the dialogue, and the general demeanor of the prospective juror.” Smith v. Commonwealth, 219 Va. 455, 464-65 (1978). Further, evidence of a prospective juror’s impartiality “should come from him and not be based on his mere assent to persuasive suggestions.” Bradbury v. Commonwealth, 40 Va. App. 176, 181 (2003) (quoting McGill v. Commonwealth, 10 Va. App. 237, 242 (1990)).

Although we review the trial court’s determination deferentially, “any reasonable doubt as to a juror’s qualifications must be resolved in favor of the accused.” Breeden, 217 Va. at 298. “In conducting our review, we consider the juror’s entire *voir dire*, not merely isolated statements.” Lovitt v. Commonwealth, 260 Va. 497, 510 (2000). We will disturb the trial court’s decision regarding juror impartiality “only upon a showing of manifest error.” Weeks v. Commonwealth, 248 Va. 460, 475 (1994).

1. Juror Colbert

Appellant argues that Colbert's *voir dire* revealed his bias. Appellant specifically points to (1) Colbert's statement that he "th[ought] [he] c[ould] listen fairly and make a judgment based on what was presented," and (2) the timing and similarity of his neighbor's death in relation to the allegations presented at trial. He contends that both combined to raise a reasonable doubt as to Colbert's impartiality.

While appellant emphasizes Colbert's use of the word "think," characterizing his response as too equivocal to ensure his impartiality, we note that "the word 'think' can have different meanings depending on one's demeanor, emphasis, and tone of voice—and . . . such contextual determinations must be made by the trial court during *voir dire*." Huguely, 63 Va. App. at 125. Further, in the context of statements made during *voir dire*, "[w]here the record does not indicate inflection and tone, we view the statements in the light most favorable to the Commonwealth." Taylor, 67 Va. App. at 460 n.2. Viewed in the light most favorable to the Commonwealth, we construe Colbert's use of "think" to support a finding that his whole statement to the court—"I think I can listen fairly and make a judgment based on what was presented"—indicated that he was able to listen fairly and judge based upon the evidence. This finding is further supported by the context surrounding Colbert's statement. Colbert made his statement after he was asked whether his past experience with suicide would influence his ability to weigh the evidence in this case. His response was that unlike

his prior experience, he had no firsthand knowledge of the facts of this case and “would listen to both sides and know that suicide is possible, murder is possible.” These statements, viewed together in context, demonstrate that Colbert’s “I think” statement was not too equivocal to ensure his impartiality.

Appellant’s additional argument that Colbert was biased because of the recent timing and similarity of his neighbor’s death is likewise unsupported by the record. Colbert was specifically asked by counsel for appellant if he would be able to separate his past experience from the current case, and Colbert replied that he believed he would. He also stated that any feelings his fiancée might have about the neighbor’s death would not put pressure on him to decide the case in a certain way. Based upon these answers, viewed together with Colbert’s other statements that he would listen to both sides, knew that both suicide and murder were possible, could listen fairly, and would make a judgment based on the evidence presented, we cannot say the record as a whole demonstrates that Colbert was biased in this matter because of his neighbor’s death. Thus, we find that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in refusing to strike Colbert for cause.⁶

⁶ Appellant also argues that Colbert should have been struck for cause because of his statement that “he would rely upon expert testimony to decide the ultimate issue.” However, the record before us reveals that appellant never raised this specific issue before the trial court. “This Court has said [t]he primary function of Rule 5A:18 is to alert the trial judge to possible error so that the judge may consider the issue intelligently and take any corrective actions necessary to avoid unnecessary appeals, reversals and mistrials.” Neal v. Commonwealth, 15 Va. App. 416, 422 (1992) (alteration in

2. Juror Anderson

Appellant also argues that Anderson, in the mid-trial *voir dire*, did not provide unqualified assertions of impartiality. He alleges that Anderson did not unequivocally state that she could set aside her emotions and keep an open mind, and only informed the court that her ability was “better” than it had been the previous day at trial.

However, a full examination of Anderson’s mid-trial *voir dire* belies these contentions.⁷ Before Anderson stated that her ability to set aside her emotion was “better,” the court asked about her ability to remain impartial, and she replied that her “ability right now does not lean one way or the other.” She further stated, unprompted by the court, that she was “still here to observe the witnesses and the evidence in the case, to determine the outcome.” Following her statement that her ability to set aside her emotions was “better,” the court clarified that it was asking her about “any emotions that you have and how they would affect your ability to fairly and

original) (quoting Martin v. Commonwealth, 13 Va. App. 524, 530 (1992)). Thus, “[n]ot just any objection will do. It must be both *specific* and *timely*—so that the trial judge would know the particular point being made in time to do something about it.” Thomas, 44 Va. App. at 750. Because the requirements of Rule 5A:18 have not been met, we do not consider this argument on appeal.

⁷ When a challenge to a juror’s impartiality arises mid-trial, we “will reverse the trial court’s decision only for an abuse of discretion,’ applying the ‘same standard’ of review appropriate to appellate consideration of a decision to seat a venireperson.” Nelson v. Commonwealth, 41 Va. App. 716, 731 (2003) (quoting Green v. Commonwealth, 26 Va. App. 394, 401 (1998)).

impartially hear the evidence in this case.” Anderson replied that she was “very clear minded” and that her “emotions w[ould] not cloud [her] decision” or “ability to hear the evidence.” These statements support the conclusion that Anderson remained impartial despite her emotional response to J.C.’s testimony. Additionally, we note that many of Anderson’s statements regarding her emotions and impartiality were fully expressed by her and were not “mere assent to persuasive suggestions.” Bradbury, 40 Va. App. at 181 (quoting McGill, 10 Va. App. at 242).⁸

In denying appellant’s motion to strike Anderson from the jury panel, the trial court noted Anderson had been able to control her emotions in the courtroom. Further, Anderson unequivocally stated that she could wait to form an opinion until all the evidence was presented. The trial court observed Anderson’s demeanor, heard her responses, and determined she was capable of remaining impartial.

⁸ Appellant also takes issue with Anderson’s statement that nothing would “deter [her] impression,” which he argues suggests that she had already come to a conclusion that would not be altered. However, read in its full context, Anderson’s statement cannot be viewed as appellant suggests. Anderson’s statement that nothing would “deter [her] impression” directly followed her comment that she was “here to observe the witnesses and the evidence in the case, to determine the outcome.” Anderson then tells the court that “nothing that has happened so far or what happened to me Will deter me. Will deter my impression.” Thus, in context, Anderson’s statement that nothing would “deter [her] impression” was her informing the court that nothing would change her “impression,” meaning her ability, to hear the evidence in the case as it was presented. Read properly in its full context, it is clear from Anderson’s statement that appellant’s argument is without merit.

Nothing in the record demonstrates manifest error in the court's finding that Anderson could impartially continue her service on the jury.⁹

C. Attorney-Client Privilege Protection of Notes

On the day the victim's body was discovered, Detective McCaffrey obtained a search warrant for appellant's residence.¹⁰ McCaffrey testified that while he did not actively participate in the search, he

⁹ Appellant also asserts under this assignment of error that the trial court erred because it "harmfully foreclosed any *voir dire* by [appellant], thus limiting the record without fully exploring the issue of partiality." However, the record reveals that appellant has not preserved this argument for our review. Following Anderson's audible crying, counsel for appellant asked the court to inquire whether she could follow the court's instructions to hear all the evidence before she made a decision in the case, but the court instead only asked the juror if she was suffering from any medical condition that would prevent her from serving as a juror. Appellant then filed a motion asking the court to further question Anderson as to whether she could continue to be impartial, set aside her emotions, and fairly consider the evidence and arguments of both parties. In this motion, appellant "ask[ed] the court to make that limited inquiry and then to rule on whether or not she may continue as a juror." The following day of trial, the court did in fact make this inquiry of Anderson. Following the court's *voir dire* of the juror regarding her emotional state and impartiality, appellant moved to strike the juror based on her responses to the court's questioning. However, at no point did counsel for appellant ask the trial court for the opportunity to ask additional questions of Anderson during the court's mid-trial *voir dire*. Thus, because appellant never argued to the trial court that he should have the opportunity to conduct his own independent *voir dire*, we do not consider this argument on appeal. See Rule 5A:18.

¹⁰ McCaffrey testified that the residence was searched pursuant to a search warrant. The search warrant itself was not made a part of the record.

“grabbed ahold of . . . [and] got [appellant’s] cell phone at one point.” McCaffrey then told appellant that he “wanted to get the pass code,” and appellant replied he had “a secret clearance” and that his phone was important. McCaffrey told appellant “all right, that’s fine” and that it would “take up more time to get it forensically analyzed” or “something along that line.” At that point, appellant gave McCaffrey the passcode, stating that he was “being helpful.”

At trial, the Commonwealth moved to introduce notes found on the “Notes” application on appellant’s iPhone. The Commonwealth’s exhibit contained, among other notes,¹¹ one which listed contact information for attorneys. A second note was entitled “Attorney Client Privilege (Affair)” and detailed the victim’s activities and interactions with various individuals. That note also stated that the “document is being prepared for and in conjunction with attorneys”

Appellant objected to the admission of the notes, arguing that they were protected by the attorney-client privilege, and moved for a mistrial because “these prosecutors are tainted by this.” The court overruled the objection based on attorney-client privilege and denied the motion for a mistrial. The court found that an attorney-client relationship existed, but that appellant had waived privilege when he provided his iPhone’s passcode to police.

¹¹ The other notes included an article about divorce, Bible verses about divorce, and short items entitled “Facebook list,” “Ironman shopping list,” and “Michelle.” Counsel for appellant represented that the “Facebook list” note referenced men that the victim had been “seeing” or “was going to see.”

During appellant's case-in-chief, counsel for appellant asked appellant to explain the notes found on his iPhone. Appellant stated that the note entitled "Attorney Client Privilege (Affair)," which detailed the victim's activities, was made in order to document times at which she was busy and he, rather than the housekeeper or nanny, could have provided child care. Appellant also testified that he kept notes on the victim's possible affairs in preparation for their divorce proceedings. He stated that he obtained the information from the victim's Facebook page and also from his daughter's iPhone.

The Commonwealth did not mention the exhibit containing the iPhone notes in its initial closing argument. In appellant's closing argument, counsel mentioned the notes, arguing that while the Commonwealth was characterizing them as evidence of "stalking," appellant was merely collecting information useful to the divorce proceedings. He also argued that if appellant had been "following" the victim, he would have known that she ran on a secluded trail and that he would have had the opportunity to murder her there. The Commonwealth briefly referenced the notes in its rebuttal closing, arguing that the victim would not have committed suicide because her "old life was going to be over: [t]he fears, the control, the stalking, the snooping into her phone calls, the snooping into her Facebook account, having her followed as [appellant] admitted that he did when she went on vacation."

Discussion

Appellant argues that that trial court erred by finding that he had waived the attorney-client

privilege and in not granting a mistrial based upon the Commonwealth's use of appellant's attorney-client privileged communications which were "seized pursuant to a search warrant."

Virginia law recognizes that "[c]onfidential communications between attorney and client made because of that relationship and concerning the subject matter of the attorney's employment 'are privileged from disclosure, even for the purpose of administering justice.'" Commonwealth v. Edwards, 235 Va. 499, 508-09 (1988) (quoting Grant v. Harris, 116 Va. 642, 648 (1914)). The proponent of the privilege "has the burden to establish that the attorney-client relationship existed, that the communications under consideration are privileged, and that the privilege was not waived." Id. at 509.

Based on the record, we need not decide the more complex question of whether the trial court erred in admitting the notes because any presumed error committed because of their admission is harmless.¹²

"Virginia law requires that in all criminal cases in which the appellate court finds that error occurred in the trial court, it must consider whether the error was harmless." Graves v. Commonwealth, 65 Va. App. 702, 711 (2016); see also Code § 8.01-678. "There

¹² "As an appellate court, we seek 'the best and narrowest ground available' for our decision." Harvey v. Commonwealth, 65 Va. App. 280, 285 n.2 (2015) (quoting Armstead v. Commonwealth, 56 Va. App. 569, 576 (2010)). With respect to this assignment of error, we conclude that our determination that the error, if any, was harmless constitutes the best and narrowest ground.

are two distinct tests for determining harmless error. One applies when the claim involves constitutional error and the other when it involves non-constitutional error.” Graves, 65 Va. App. at 711. In this case, appellant’s challenge to the admission of the notes involves a constitutional claim—that the court’s finding of waiver was in error because appellant could not have consented to the search of his iPhone when the iPhone was seized pursuant to a search warrant.¹³ We acknowledge that this Court generally analyzes the admission of evidence and whether that evidence was protected by privilege under a non-constitutional harmless error standard. See Castillo v. Loudoun Cty. Dep’t of Family Servs., 68 Va. App. 547, 564 (2018). Here, however, because the admission of the notes involves both types of error, we analyze its admission under the more stringent constitutional standard, and find that any error in the admission of the notes was harmless even under this standard.

The standard for constitutional harmless error is well settled. “When a federal constitutional error is involved, a reversal is required unless the reviewing court determines that the error is harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.” Pitt v. Commonwealth, 260 Va. 692, 695 (2000); see also Commonwealth v. White, 293 Va. 411, 420 (2017). In order to determine whether the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, we must ask “whether there is a reasonable possibility

¹³ We assume without deciding that appellant properly preserved a constitutional challenge on appeal, but note that appellant never filed a motion to suppress in relation to the iPhone, and the trial court stated that it was not making the finding regarding waiver on a “constitutional level” because that issue was not before it.

that the evidence complained of might have contributed to the conviction.” Pitt, 260 Va. at 695 (quoting Chapman v. California, 386 U.S. 18, 23 (1967)). Further, in making the determination of whether constitutional error existed, the court must consider, among other factors, “the importance of the tainted evidence in the prosecution’s case, whether that evidence was cumulative, the presence or absence of evidence corroborating or contradicting the tainted evidence on material points, and the overall strength of the prosecution’s case.” Lilly v. Commonwealth, 258 Va. 548, 551 (1999).

Here, we find that the notes had minimal, if any, importance to the Commonwealth’s case. Appellant himself testified to the activity set forth in the notes, admitting that he created the note detailing the victim’s activities in preparation for their divorce proceedings. Further, it was counsel for appellant who first raised the notes in closing argument, contending that if appellant truly had been stalking the victim, it would not have made sense for him to have killed her at her home rather than in the woods where she often ran alone. The Commonwealth mentioned the notes only in passing during its rebuttal closing, arguing that the victim was not likely to have committed suicide because her “old life”—including appellant’s “stalking” and “snooping into her Facebook account”—would soon be over once her divorce was final.

Moreover, overwhelming evidence established appellant’s guilt, demonstrating the overall strength of the Commonwealth’s case. Three individuals—two friends of appellant and appellant’s adult son—identified appellant from security footage as the

person who approached the victim's home on the night of her death. Z.C., another of appellant's sons, testified that he had seen his father in the victim's home the night of the killing. Also, appellant's DNA was identified from bloodstains found in the victim's bedroom and on the victim's sweatshirt, after appellant had been barred from the residence pursuant to a protective order for over a year. Further, several points of evidence refuted appellant's theory that the victim committed suicide: the medical examiner testified that the victim was strangled and suffocated and that the manner in which the victim died was inconsistent with suicide; the victim had plans to travel and to engage in athletic activities; and a cadaver dog trained to alert to the odor of human decomposition and dried blood alerted to an area in the victim's bedroom, as well to the bathroom where her body was found. Thus, based upon the record before us, we conclude that any error in admitting the notes found on appellant's iPhone did not create a reasonable possibility that the evidence complained of might have contributed to appellant's conviction. Consequently, we hold that even if the trial court erred in admitting this evidence, that error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

D. Introduction of Cadaver Dog Evidence

Appellant filed a pretrial motion to bar evidence of blood and cadaver dog searches and alerts, and the court heard the motion at a pretrial motions hearing.

At this hearing, Rex Stockham, a special agent with the Evidence Response Team within the FBI's Laboratory Division, was recognized as an expert in

forensic K-9 operations. Stockham had written a number of papers on human scent evidence that had been peer reviewed and published. He was one of two supervisors of the division's forensic K-9 program. He testified that victim recovery dogs, or "cadaver dogs," were developed to address the FBI's need to locate missing individuals. Stockham stated that cadaver dogs are trained to alert to the odor of decomposing human material and that they can alert to trace amounts and residual odors rather than physical substances.¹⁴ Stockham testified that the odor of human decomposition is "[v]ery" persistent over time.

Stockham testified that he developed a cadaver dog program for the FBI starting in 2005.¹⁵ While developing this program, he met Martin Grime, a National Homicide Search Advisor in the United Kingdom who worked with cadaver dogs. In 2010 or 2011, Grime started to work with the FBI to help develop its program. The program started seeing improved results after Grime's involvement. Since the program's establishment in 2005, Stockham had directed hundreds of crime scenes using cadaver dogs.

Stockham testified that the FBI had established a scientific working group, consisting of members of the academic community, the canine industry, and various international partners, to develop cadaver dog best practice certification assessment guidelines. He stated that all of the dogs

¹⁴ Stockham acknowledged on cross-examination that scientists do not know what specific chemicals comprise the odor of decomposition to which the dogs alert.

¹⁵ Stockham had previously worked with human scent evidence dogs, typically known as "tracking dogs."

in the FBI program met these guidelines and were required to pass an annual proficiency certification assessment. They were also given routine maintenance training to ensure that they maintained their skills. Stockham testified that some cadaver dogs failed out of the program because they were not proficient.

Stockham explained that the first dog used in this case, Morse, was part of the FBI program and had come to the program already trained. He assessed Morse as “[v]ery proficient” prior to the search of the victim’s home. Morse, he noted, did not “make a lot of mistakes.” Keela, the second dog used in the search, was a human blood detection dog that was trained to detect the odor of human blood, but not its residual odor. Stockham testified that her proficiency was “exceptional.” Stockham had never witnessed a situation involving Morse or Keela in which their handler, Grime, was able to cue them to alert to something that was not there.

Martin Grime also testified at the hearing, stating that he worked as a consultant with the Evidence Response Team. Previously, Grime had worked in British law enforcement for thirty years, including as an instructor at a regional police dog training school. He began cadaver dog detection work in 2000, and soon initiated a victim recovery dog training program for British law enforcement. Grime was qualified as an expert in human remains detection and training victim recovery dogs.

Grime brought Morse and Keela with him when he started his consulting work with the FBI. Both were adult dogs at the time. Grime had trained

Morse from a puppy to certification and continued to train him regularly. He explained that Morse was first trained using scent pads which had been applied to corpses. Morse was then trained in “operational” scenarios, including training using known graves. At the time of the search of the victim’s home, Morse was certified by the FBI as a proficient cadaver dog. Grime testified that while proficiency certifications occurred annually, Stockham also conducted occasional “surprise proficiency test[s].” Morse had never failed a proficiency test conducted by the FBI at the time the victim’s home was searched.

The Commonwealth introduced into evidence Morse’s training records and his 2014 FBI certification. The records reflected that Morse participated in several training exercises from February 2014 through April 2014, all with “excellent” or “[v][ery] good” proficiency ratings. The search in this case was conducted on April 4, 2014. His yearly assessment, conducted on January 23, 2014, reflected that Morse was “very experienced” and “trusted.”

Regarding the search of the victim’s residence, which occurred on April 4, 2014, Stockham testified that he directed the search with Morse and Keela. Grime was the dogs’ handler. Stockham was told that the victim had been found hanging in a bathroom, but that investigators thought that the body previously had been “stashed” somewhere else in the house. The investigators did not tell Stockham where the body had been previously in the house. Stockham only told Grime that they had been asked to assist in a homicide case, and simply instructed him to “come in and run your dog.”

When Morse entered the house, he was given a command to search. Without being directed toward the basement, Morse “broke” and went to that part of the home and alerted to the bathroom in the basement. This conduct indicated to Stockham that there was “enough odor [there] that it drew [Morse] in from that distance.” While searching the rest of the home, Morse alerted to the area at the foot of the victim’s bed. Stockham testified that Morse would alert where he smelled the highest concentration of odor.¹⁶

Both Stockham and Grime were questioned about the possibility of odor transference—meaning whether the odor of human decomposition could be transferred from its source to another object by contact, and then further transferred to additional objects by contact. Stockham testified that the odor of human decomposition can be transferred from a cadaver to clothing or to a person handling a body. He acknowledged that he wrote in his incident report from the search that human decomposition odor may be present in or on items associated with daily living, and as such, the dog’s positive final responses may or may not have significance. When asked whether it was possible that Morse’s alert at the foot of the victim’s bed “came from activities of daily living,” Stockham stated, “I don’t know what the alert was from.” He later clarified on re-direct that he did not know what combination of chemicals the dog was relying on to give the alert, but that the dog was

¹⁶ Keela only alerted to the victim’s underwear drawer. Stockham noted that if there was menstrual blood on the underwear, Keela would alert to that, so he concluded that the alert on the drawer was “inconsequential.”

trained to find the odor of human decomposition. Grime testified that transference of human decomposition odor, either directly or indirectly, happens “quite easily and readily.” He opined that such transference was unlikely in this case because Morse only alerted in two locations; if the transference of odor had been caused by individuals moving through the house, the dog would have responded in more places.

Following the hearing on the matter, the trial court issued an order denying appellant’s motion to bar evidence of blood and cadaver dog searches and alerts.¹⁷

Both Stockham and Grime testified at trial in the same manner as they did at the pretrial motion hearing. In addition, both opined that “to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty,” Morse alerted to human decomposition at the foot of the victim’s bed.

Discussion

On appeal, appellant alleges that the trial court erred by admitting cadaver dog evidence because the evidence was not based on reliable scientific evidence or methods.¹⁸ Appellant argues that

¹⁷ Appellant filed a motion to reconsider the admissibility of the cadaver dog evidence, and the court by order denied the motion to reconsider.

¹⁸ In addition, appellant argues under this assignment of error that the court applied an incorrect legal standard by placing the burden of proving the reliability of proffered scientific evidence on appellant. However, appellant did not

the science underlying cadaver dog evidence is not reliable, and thus the trial court erred in admitting testimony relating to this evidence.

We recognize that the admission of cadaver dog evidence is an issue of first impression in Virginia. However, relying on prior Virginia case law involving dog scent evidence, we conclude that we need not consider whether the science underlying the expert testimony concerning the cadaver dog evidence was reliable. Instead, we need only determine whether a proper foundation was laid for the admission of the evidence.

In Spencer v. Commonwealth, 240 Va. 78, 97 (1990), our Supreme Court held that “[w]hen scientific evidence is offered, the [trial] court must make a threshold finding of fact with respect to the reliability of the scientific method offered, unless it is of a kind so familiar and accepted as to require no foundation to establish the fundamental reliability of the system.” Appellant argues that, pursuant to Spencer, the science underlying the expert cadaver dog testimony was not sufficiently reliable to be admissible. This same argument was made and rejected by this Court in the context of dog trailing evidence in Pelletier v. Commonwealth, 42 Va. App. 406 (2004). In Pelletier, defendant argued that the Commonwealth failed to lay a proper foundation for the admission of dog trailing evidence because the detective, called as an expert witness, could not scientifically explain the dog’s ability to discern the age of the trail and the direction in which the suspect

raise this argument before the trial court; thus, we do not address it on appeal. See Rule 5A:18.

traveled. Id. at 417. This Court, rejecting this contention, explained that a prior dog trailing case from our Supreme Court, Epperly v. Commonwealth, 224 Va. 214 (1982), did not “hold that dog tracking evidence must be explained scientifically before it can be admitted.” Pelletier, 42 Va. App. at 419. We further stated as follows:

Nevertheless, [defendant] contends that all expert testimony, whether it involves a scientific field, such as DNA analysis, or a highly specialized one, such as dog trailing or tracking, must be preceded by adequate scientific explanation that establishes its reliability. The courts of the Commonwealth, however, routinely allow expert testimony without a scientific foundation where “‘the jury . . . is confronted with issues’ that ‘cannot be determined intelligently merely from the deductions made and inferences drawn on the basis of ordinary knowledge, common sense, and practical experience.’” Schooler [v. Commonwealth], 14 Va. App. [418,] 420 [(1992)] (quoting Compton [v. Commonwealth], 219 Va. [716,] 726 [(1979)]). . . . Likewise, a clear majority of states allows dog tracking evidence despite the fact that the dog’s ability cannot be scientifically explained.

Many courts have ruled that . . . evidence of tracking a defendant is admissible, subject to establishment of a proper

foundation. Even though the precise scientific basis for dog tracking remains uncertain, it is clear that such dogs can be trained to almost unerringly follow a trail left by particular persons even after some time has passed, and even though the trail has crossed the scent left by other persons.

Jay M. Zitter, Annotation, Evidence of Trailing by Dogs in Criminal Cases, 81 A.L.R. 5th 563 (2003).

Epperly does not require that a scientific foundation be laid for the admission of dog trailing evidence. Rather, it holds that dog trailing evidence must be empirically shown to be reliable from experience. The showing of reliability is met by testimony from the handler establishing that he “was qualified to work with the dog and to interpret its responses” and that “the dog was a sufficiently trained and proven tracker of human scent.” Epperly, 224 Va. at 233.

Id. at 419-20.

We conclude that this same analysis applies to the admission of cadaver dog evidence. Cadaver dog evidence does not require a scientific foundation for its admission; rather, the cadaver dog evidence must be shown to be reliable from experience, which can be met through the testimony of the cadaver dog

handler. Thus, as with dog trailing evidence in Pelletier, cadaver dog evidence may be admitted without a showing of its precise scientific basis.¹⁹

Appellant also argues that, due to its lack of scientific reliability, the cadaver dog evidence did not constitute proper expert opinion testimony.

“It is well established that the admissibility of expert testimony is within the sound discretion of the trial court, and that court’s decision will not be disturbed absent an abuse of discretion.” Schmuhl v. Commonwealth, 69 Va. App. 281, 299 (2018) (quoting Patterson v. Commonwealth, 3 Va. App. 1, 11 (1986)). “The sole purpose of permitting expert testimony is to assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence presented or to determine a fact in issue.” Velazquez v. Commonwealth, 263 Va. 95, 103 (2002). In a

¹⁹ The Michigan Court of Appeals came to a similar conclusion in People v. Lane, 862 N.W.2d 446 (Mich. Ct. App. 2014). In Lane, a case which involved the same cadaver dog, Morse, the Court of Appeals rejected defendant’s argument that cadaver dog evidence could not be admitted because chemical evidence could not corroborate whether there was human decomposition at the locations identified by the dog. Id. at 457. In analyzing this argument under MRE 702, Michigan’s rule of evidence regarding the admission of expert opinion testimony on areas of specialized knowledge, the Court of Appeals held that a lack of scientific verification of the presence of a specific scent was not reason to exclude cadaver dog evidence in every case. Id. at 457-48. Instead, the Michigan Court of Appeals found that the evidence could be admitted after a sufficient foundation was established that: “(1) the handler was qualified to use the dog, (2) the dog was trained and accurate in identifying human remains, (3) circumstantial evidence corroborates the dog’s identification, and (4) the evidence was not so stale or contaminated as to make it beyond the dog’s competency to identify it.” Id. at 457.

Virginia criminal proceeding, a qualified expert witness is allowed to testify if “the subject matter is beyond the knowledge and experience of ordinary persons, such that the jury needs expert opinion in order to comprehend the subject matter, form an intelligent opinion, and draw its conclusions.” Va. R. Evid. 2:702(a)(ii). “[T]he trial judge must determine whether the subject matter of the testimony is beyond a lay person’s common knowledge and whether it will assist the trier of fact in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue.” Utz v. Commonwealth, 28 Va. App. 411, 423 (1998). A challenge to an “expert’s measurements, methods and determinations . . . does not render inadmissible expert opinion based on those measurements, methods and computations” but goes to the “weight of the evidence,” raising “factual questions to be determined by the jury.” Hubbard v. Commonwealth, 12 Va. App. 250, 255 (1991).

Provided that certain foundational requirements are met, Virginia courts have allowed the admission of expert testimony regarding dog tracking and narcotics detection dog evidence. As noted above, in Epperly, the Supreme Court examined tracking dog evidence. In permitting the admission of dog tracking evidence, the Court stated as follows:

We hold that dog-tracking evidence is admissible in a criminal case after a proper foundation has been laid to show that the handler was qualified to work with the dog and to interpret its responses, that the dog was a sufficiently trained and proven tracker

of human scent, that the dog was placed on the trail where circumstances indicated that the guilty party had been, and that the trail had not become so stale or contaminated as to be beyond the dog's tracking capabilities.

224 Va. at 233.

In Hetmeyer v. Commonwealth, 19 Va. App. 103 (1994), defendant challenged the admission of testimony relating to a drug dog's reaction to the odor of narcotics. The dog had been presented with a "lineup" of five envelopes and alerted to one which contained cash that had been taken from defendant. Id. at 107-08. This Court, utilizing Epperly in its analysis, found that the trial court did not err in the admission of this evidence:

Just as the dog's "alert" on Epperly's scent and the related pursuit of it to his residence were admissible as substantive evidence in that prosecution, we hold that expert testimony with respect to a dog's reaction to the odor of narcotics is admissible when supported by a proper foundation. Such foundation must establish the appropriate training and reliability of the dog in the detection of specific drugs by odor and the witness handler's expertise in interpreting the dog's behavior, together with circumstances conducive to a dependable scent identification by the

animal and a credible evaluation of its related behavior.

Id. at 109-10.

Epperly and Hetmeyer guide our analysis, establishing that expert testimony regarding cadaver dog evidence is admissible, as long as a proper foundation has been laid. In the context of cadaver dog evidence, we hold that expert testimony relating to a dog's reaction to the odor of human decomposition is admissible after a proper foundation has been laid to show that the handler was qualified to work with the dog and to interpret its responses, that the dog was sufficiently trained in the detection of human decomposition odor, and that the circumstances surrounding the identification were conducive to a dependable scent identification by the animal.

In the instant case, we conclude that these foundational requirements for the admission of the cadaver dog evidence were met.

First, we find that the record contains evidence that Grime was qualified to work with Morse and to interpret his responses. Grime was qualified at trial as an expert in human remains detection and the training of victim recovery dogs. He described his past experience, including his creation of a cadaver dog training program in the United Kingdom. Grime had trained Morse from a puppy to certification and regularly conducted training with him. Stockham had never witnessed a situation involving Morse where Grime was able to cue the dog to alert to something that was not there.

The record also includes evidence that Morse was sufficiently trained in detecting the odor of human decomposition. Grime explained that Morse was first trained using scent pads which had been applied to corpses, and then trained in “operational” scenarios, including training with known graves. Morse’s training records reflect that the dog participated in several training exercises from February 2014 through April 2014, the month of the search of the victim’s residence, and that Morse received all “excellent” or “[v][ery] good” proficiency ratings. His yearly assessment reflected that Morse was “very experienced” and “trusted.” In addition, Stockham opined that Morse, in the period leading up to the search at issue, was “[v]ery proficient.”

Finally, the record includes evidence showing that the circumstances surrounding the identification were conducive to a dependable scent identification by Morse. The search of the victim’s residence with Morse was conducted fourteen days after the discovery of the victim’s body, and Stockham testified that the odor of human decomposition is “very persistent” over time. Prior to the search, Stockham was told that the victim had been found hanging in a bathroom, but that investigators thought that her body had been previously “stashed” elsewhere in the house. Stockham did not know where the investigators thought the body had been, and he only told Grime that they were assisting with a homicide case before instructing him to “run his dog.”

The trial court heard evidence as to the qualifications and training of the cadaver dog handler, the training of the dog itself, and the circumstances surrounding the search and the dog’s

scent identification. This evidence established a proper foundation for the admission of the cadaver dog evidence. Therefore, we hold that the court did not err in admitting the expert testimony regarding the cadaver dog evidence.²⁰

²⁰ Appellant further argues that the admission of the cadaver dog evidence violated Rule 2:703(b) and Rule 2:403. We find no merit in either argument.

Rule 2:703(b) provides that “the opinion of an expert is generally admissible if it is based upon facts personally known or observed by the expert, or based upon facts in evidence.” Appellant argues the admission of the cadaver dog evidence violated this evidentiary rule because Stockham and Grime “did not establish that the dogs were sufficiently reliable for identifying scent from a specific person, or determining that a specific person was ever in an exact location” and “could not identify what the dogs were alerting to.” Here, Grime personally conducted the search of the victim’s house with Morse and observed him alert in the basement bathroom and master bedroom. He opined that “to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty,” Morse alerted to human decomposition. His opinion was derived from his personal observation of Morse the day of the search and from his prior training with Morse. Thus, the evidence did not violate Rule 2:703(b). Rule 2:403(a) provides that relevant evidence may be excluded if “the probative value of the evidence is substantially outweighed by . . . its likelihood of confusing or misleading the trier of fact.” Appellant argues that the cadaver dog evidence improperly permitted the jury to speculate that there was an odor of human decomposition in the bedroom and that its source was the victim, and because there was no foundation for these conclusions, the jury was likely confused or misled. However, as noted above, the Commonwealth had provided a proper foundation for the expert testimony given by Stockham and Grime. They both opined that Morse alerted to the odor of human decomposition, and the jury was free to draw the reasonable inference that this odor derived from the victim.

E. Prosecutorial Misconduct

During closing argument, the Commonwealth's attorney told the jury, "Please remember as you listen to them. You have to hold us to a standard, and that's right. But hold them to a standard, too." Counsel for appellant objected and moved for a mistrial, stating, "Judge, this is three times. It's strike three; they're out. We ask . . . [for] a mistrial. The Commonwealth has gone on this rant about high-priced attorneys and hired-gun attorneys, and whatever she said the first two times I objected. And now she tells this jury that we have a burden." Counsel had previously objected to the Commonwealth's attorney's statements in closing that (1) the "greatest part" of the judicial system was the jury's ability to decide the case according to the law, "no matter how many lawyers you have, no matter how many lawyers you pay to sit and --" and (2) "[n]o matter what you do to try to divert the jury's attention away from the truth, no matter what lies you tell when you testify, no matter who comes in here, whether they're high-priced hand-picked --." After appellant's objection to the first statement, the court directed the Commonwealth to

Appellant further contends that the admission of the cadaver dog evidence invited jury confusion and speculation because it was just as likely, if not more likely, that the dog falsely alerted, alerted due to the presence of menstrual blood, alerted to an odor transferred from the basement, or alerted to a source existing prior to March 19 or to a source created after March 20. However, appellant was given the opportunity to cross-examine, and did cross-examine, both experts on the variables that could produce a cadaver dog's alert. The arguments relating to the likelihood that the dog falsely alerted or alerted to a presence other than the victim's body went only to the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility.

“concentrate on the evidence.” The court then overruled appellant’s objection to the Commonwealth’s second statement.

In response to appellant’s motion for mistrial, the Commonwealth’s attorney said that she was not suggesting that appellant had a burden to carry. Instead, she meant that when he put on evidence, “it’s fair for the Commonwealth to suggest that this jury be suspect of this evidence, consider the source of the evidence, consider the price that was paid for the experts. That’s all I’m doing.” The court denied the motion for mistrial, telling counsel for appellant that

[w]hen you first objected earlier, the [c]ourt redirected . . . [the Commonwealth’s attorney] to discuss the evidence. She has been discussing the evidence. Then the next time you objected, her whole statement hadn’t come out. And you said that she was talking about attorneys and she was referring to experts, which is fair argument. I am denying the motion for a mistrial.

The court then instructed the jury that the Commonwealth must prove each element of the charges beyond a reasonable doubt and that there was no burden on appellant to produce any evidence.

Later in closing argument, the Commonwealth’s attorney mentioned the alibi notice filed by appellant, noting that, “It . . . gives notice that he ‘may’ introduce evidence of an alibi. ‘May?’ Or may not?” Counsel for appellant objected and moved for a mistrial, arguing that the Commonwealth was

improperly commenting on the alibi notice when “[i]t’s not a requirement that he presents an alibi defense” and that the comment “put a burden onto [appellant], to invoke his right to counsel and his right to interact with his counsel.” The court sustained the objection but denied the motion for mistrial, stating that there could be other “legitimate reasons, other than the ones that the Commonwealth would be suggesting, why an alibi defense would not be put on.” The court then directed the jury to disregard the Commonwealth’s attorney’s comment.

Discussion

Appellant argues that the trial court erred in denying his motions for mistrial because the Commonwealth’s assertions during closing argument invited mistrial, caused questioning of the verdict’s validity, invited speculation, and improperly raised the ire and emotion of the jury.²¹

²¹ In addition, appellant challenges the trial court’s denial of his motion notwithstanding the verdict in which he argued that several additional statements made by the Commonwealth’s attorney during closing argument constituted prosecutorial misconduct. However, while appellant objected to many of these allegedly improper statements, he did not ask for a cautionary instruction on any and moved for a mistrial only twice during closing argument. Thus, the only statements before this Court are the statements challenged by appellant in his motions for mistrial. See Cheng v. Commonwealth, 240 Va. 26, 38 (1990) (“It is well-settled that errors assigned because of a prosecutor’s alleged improper comments or conduct during argument will not be considered on appeal unless an accused timely moves for a cautionary instruction or for a mistrial.”).

Further, we reject appellant’s contention, made in his reply brief, that he preserved his argument regarding the other statements by challenging them in his motion for judgment

“The decision whether to grant a mistrial motion is a matter submitted to the circuit court’s sound discretion.” Lewis v. Commonwealth, 269 Va. 209, 213 (2005).

The trial court must make an initial factual determination, in the light of all the circumstances of the case, whether the defendant’s rights had been so indelibly prejudiced as to require a new trial. Unless we can say as a matter of law that this determination was wrong, it will not be disturbed on appeal. Unless the record shows the contrary, it is to be presumed that the jury followed an explicit cautionary instruction promptly given.

LeVasseur v. Commonwealth, 225 Va. 564, 589 (1983).

Appellant’s first mistrial motion was in response to the Commonwealth’s attorney’s statement, “Please remember as you listen to them. You have to hold us to a standard, and that’s right. But hold them to a standard, too.” When objecting to

notwithstanding the verdict. Virginia case law is clear that a party preserves a mistrial argument for appeal as long as the objection’s timing and the request for a mistrial do not significantly impair the trial court’s ability to take corrective action. See Angel v. Commonwealth, 281 Va. 248, 271-72 (2011). Here, appellant’s further arguments in support of a mistrial were made in a post-trial motion after the jury was dismissed. Because appellant failed to raise these issues until after his motion to set aside the verdict, the trial court’s ability to take corrective action was significantly impaired.

this statement, counsel for appellant also referenced his objections to the Commonwealth's remarks about the number of attorneys representing appellant and his "high-priced" experts. We find that none of the three challenged statements warranted a mistrial.

Regarding the burden statement, the Commonwealth asked the jury to hold the defense "to a standard, too." After denying the motion for mistrial, the court instructed the jury that the Commonwealth must prove each element of the charges beyond a reasonable doubt and that there is no burden on appellant to produce any evidence. Even if the Commonwealth's attorney's statement could be construed as an improper comment indicating there was a burden on appellant to produce evidence, the jury was given a prompt cautionary instruction, and there is no indication that this comment was so impressive that it caused prejudice warranting a new trial.

As for the comments on appellant's "high-priced hand-picked" experts, appellant argues that this statement was meant to indicate that his experts only provided the answers they were paid to provide and thus only served to inflame the jury's passions against appellant. However, the trial court found that the statement regarding the experts was "fair argument," and we agree. The Commonwealth's attorney may properly "refer to the evidence and fair inferences from it" during closing argument to a jury. Martinez v. Commonwealth, 10 Va. App. 664, 672 (1990) (quoting Timmons v. Commonwealth, 204 Va. 205, 217 (1963)), aff'd as modified, 241 Va. 557 (1991). "Whether the words used were prejudicial must be judged by a review of the totality of the evidence."

Fain v. Commonwealth, 7 Va. App. 626, 629 (1989). On cross-examination, the Commonwealth's attorney had elicited testimony from appellant's experts on how much they had been paid for their involvement in the case. This line of questioning was proper because the Commonwealth was entitled to attempt to persuade the jury that bias existed on the part of the experts. "The bias of a witness, like prejudice and relationship, is not a collateral matter. The bias of a witness is always a relevant subject of inquiry when confined to ascertaining previous relationship, feeling and conduct of the witness." Henson v. Commonwealth, 165 Va. 821, 825-26 (1936); see also Henning v. Thomas, 235 Va. 181, 187 (1988) (finding error in a medical negligence case when the trial court refused defendants' counsel's request to cross-examine plaintiff's expert witness about how he became involved in the case and allowed only the question of whether the witness was being paid to give his testimony). Therefore, the fact that the experts that testified in appellant's defense were paid was a fact in evidence and constituted a proper subject for closing argument.

Appellant also challenges the Commonwealth's attorney's comment that the "greatest part" of the judicial system was the jury's ability to decide the case according to the law, "no matter how many lawyers you have, no matter how many lawyers you pay to sit . . .," arguing that this statement was meant to denigrate his counsel and inflame the jury's passions against him. Here, we find that the Commonwealth's singular reference to the fact that appellant had a number of attorneys representing him, while not a proper subject for closing argument as it did not refer to the evidence or fair inferences to

be drawn from the evidence, was not so prejudicial as to likely inflame the passions of the jury. In addition, the trial court noted that the Commonwealth's attorney refrained from discussing appellant's counsel after being so directed by the court. Under such circumstances, we cannot say that the Commonwealth's isolated reference to appellant's team of attorneys during closing argument "so indelibly prejudiced" him that it necessitated a mistrial. LeVasseur, 225 Va. at 589. Thus, we find that the trial court did not err in denying appellant's first motion for mistrial based upon the Commonwealth's statements regarding a burden, appellant's experts, and appellant's attorneys.

We also find that the court did not err in denying appellant's second mistrial motion which challenged the Commonwealth's attorney's statement regarding his alibi notice. Appellant challenged the Commonwealth's statement to the jury that appellant's alibi notice "gives notice that he 'may' introduce evidence of an alibi. 'May?' Or may not?" The court sustained appellant's objection to the statement but denied his motion for mistrial, and then directed the jury to disregard the challenged statement. Although the Commonwealth's statement was an attempt to indicate that appellant was unsure if he was going to introduce an alibi defense because he did not have one, the court promptly instructed the jury to disregard the Commonwealth's statement. We find that any implication from the Commonwealth's statement regarding the alibi notice was not so

prejudicial that it could not be cured by the cautionary instruction.²²

Because we find that the challenged statements in both mistrial motions did not create indelible prejudice against appellant as to require a new trial, we conclude that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying both motions for mistrial.

F. Testimony via Two-Way Closed-Circuit
Television

Prior to trial, the Commonwealth filed a motion for the use of two-way closed-circuit television for the testimony of Z.C., pursuant to Code § 18.2-67.9. At a hearing on the motion, Mary Spooner, a licensed clinical social worker, was qualified as an expert in the field of trauma specialization. She testified that she had been treating Z.C. since April 2014, the month after the victim's death. Her therapy with Z.C. was focused on helping him resolve the grief and loss surrounding the traumatic nature of his mother's death. It was reported to Spooner that Z.C. had displayed aggressive behaviors and experienced bed wetting episodes before and after visitation with appellant. She testified that Z.C. found it difficult to communicate about the events surrounding the victim's death and opined that this difficulty was because Z.C. was sensitive and it was hard for him to tolerate uncomfortable feelings. She further opined

²² We acknowledge that in this case, appellant's notice of alibi was admitted into evidence. Despite being in evidence, the Commonwealth's statement regarding the alibi notice was not a proper subject for closing argument because it suggested that appellant had a burden to produce evidence on his behalf.

that Z.C. would suffer “severe emotional trauma” from testifying in open court. Spooner based this opinion on her

experience with him about tolerating his difficult emotions. He is a very sensitive little boy. He will be sensitive to the emotions of everyone. Court is a difficult place to be testifying for adults let alone a little boy who is incredibly sensitive and he doesn’t tolerate emotional discomfort well and he’s been through a lot already. He still misses his mother a lot.

She also stated that in her opinion, the likelihood that Z.C. would experience severe emotional trauma would be lessened if he were allowed to testify via closed-circuit television.

On cross-examination, Spooner was asked if the court limiting the courtroom to only the attorneys, jurors, and appellant would “help” Z.C. in testifying. She replied that “it would be hard for [Z.C.] to testify in front of a parent because he’s very sensitive.” Counsel for appellant then asked Spooner, “if [Z.C.] was told that he had to come in and testify and that his dad was going to be on the other side of the courtroom and he was going to be asked questions and to listen carefully and to answer the questions, he could do that, couldn’t he?” Spooner replied, “I don’t know that he could.” On rebuttal, the Commonwealth’s attorney asked Spooner what was the basis of her opinion that “there is a substantial likelihood that testifying in open court especially in front of [appellant], his father, would cause [Z.C.]

severe emotional trauma?” Spooner replied that she had met with Z.C. on a regular basis for two years and “gotten to know him[,] which is my job to understand children and their treatment process[,] and based on my experience with [Z.C.] it is my opinion that having to testify in open court would be significantly and severely traumatizing to him emotionally.”

After hearing argument, the court granted the Commonwealth’s motion.

Discussion

Appellant contends that the trial court erred in allowing Z.C. to testify via two-way closed-circuit television. He argues that Code § 18.2–67.9 is unconstitutional and that the trial court erred in applying the requirements of Maryland v. Craig, 497 U.S. 836 (1990).

1. The Constitutionality of Code § 18.2-67.9

“In assessing the constitutionality of a statute, we must presume that the legislative action is valid. The burden is on the challenger to prove the alleged constitutional defect.” Woolfolk v. Commonwealth, 18 Va. App. 840, 848 (1994) (quoting Perkins v. Commonwealth, 12 Va. App. 7, 14 (1991)). “Every act of the legislature is presumed to be constitutional, and the Constitution is to be given a liberal construction so as to sustain the enactment in question, if practicable.” Moses v. Commonwealth, 27 Va. App. 293, 298 (1998) (quoting Bosang v. Iron Belt Bldg. & Loan Ass’n, 96 Va. 119, 123 (1898)). “When the trial court rules on the constitutionality of a statute, we review such decisions *de novo*.” Johnson v. Commonwealth, 56 Va. App. 244, 248 (2010).

Appellant first argues that Code § 18.2-67.9 is unconstitutional because the United States Supreme Court decision allowing the use of closed-circuit television, Maryland v. Craig, 497 U.S. 836 (1990), was overruled by Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36 (2004). Our Court rejected this same argument in Roadcap v. Commonwealth, 50 Va. App. 732 (2007). In Roadcap, we stated as follows:

[Appellant] nonetheless suggests we “make new law” (his expression) by reexamining the underlying logic of Craig in light of newer, but distinguishable, decisions like Crawford . . . which he claims recognizes a more robust application of confrontation clause rights. We decline the invitation. As nearly all courts and commentators have agreed, Crawford did not overrule Craig. Whether it could have or should have, we do not say, and it is not our place to predict whether any of Crawford’s progeny will do so. “When a precedent of the Supreme Court has direct application in a case, we are not at liberty to ignore that precedent in favor of other Supreme Court decisions employing a similar analysis in a different factual and legal context.” Johnson v. Commonwealth, 267 Va. 53, 76 (2004) (citation omitted). Lower courts must “follow the case which directly controls,” leaving to the Supreme Court the sole “prerogative of overruling its own decisions.” Id. (citation omitted); see also United States

v. Hatter, 532 U.S. 557, 567 (2001); State Oil Co. v. Khan, 522 U.S. 3, 20 (1997) (stating “it is this Court’s prerogative alone to overrule one of its precedents”). The holding as well as the *ratio decidendi* of Craig, therefore, stands as binding authority.

Id. at 742-43 (footnote omitted).

This panel is bound by the holding in Roadcap. See Startin v. Commonwealth, 56 Va. App. 26, 39 n.3 (2010) (*en banc*) (noting that a holding by one panel of this Court “bind[s] all other three-judge panels under the interpanel accord doctrine”). Thus, appellant’s argument that Code § 18.2-67.9 is unconstitutional due to the holding of Crawford fails.

Appellant further argues that Code § 18.2-67.9 is unconstitutional because the statute is broader in scope than the statute examined in Craig and therefore its application in this case violated his confrontation right under the Sixth Amendment.

In Craig, the Supreme Court upheld a Maryland statute permitting child abuse victims to testify from outside the courtroom through the use of one-way closed-circuit television. 497 U.S. at 841. The Supreme Court declared that, while “the Confrontation Clause reflects a *preference* for face-to-face confrontation,” defendants do not have an “*absolute* right to a face-to-face meeting with witnesses against them at trial.” Id. at 844, 849 (quoting Ohio v. Roberts, 448 U.S. 56, 63 (1980)). However, the Court cautioned that while not absolute, “the face-to-face confrontation requirement” may not “easily be dispensed with.” Id. at 850. The

Court held that “a defendant’s right to confront accusatory witnesses may be satisfied absent a physical, face-to-face confrontation at trial only where” (1) the “denial of such confrontation is necessary to further an important public policy,” and (2) “the reliability of the testimony is otherwise assured.” Id.

We acknowledge that the statute at issue, Code § 18.2-67.9, is broader in scope than the Maryland statute found constitutional in Craig. The Maryland statute permitted the use of closed-circuit television for a child victim’s testimony in a child abuse case. Id. at 840 n.1. In contrast, Code § 18.2-67.9 permits the use of closed-circuit television for an “alleged victim or a child witness” in criminal proceedings “involving an alleged offense against a child, relating to a violation of the laws pertaining to kidnapping . . . , criminal sexual assault . . . , or family offenses pursuant to Article 4 . . . of Chapter 8 of Title 18.2, or involving an alleged murder of a person of any age.” Noting the differences between the statutes, appellant argues that Craig only allowed for closed-circuit television testimony for victims of child abuse and that the state had a unique and compelling interest in protecting children under those specific circumstances. Thus, Craig’s reasoning may not be extended to protect other interests.

We are unpersuaded by this argument. While the Virginia statute is broader than the specific statute addressed in Craig, we do not find that the language of Craig itself limits its holding to child abuse cases. At no point in Craig did the Supreme Court indicate that it was establishing a definite limitation as to when the Confrontation Clause

permits testimony by closed-circuit television. Rather, we view Craig as allowing a necessity-based exception for face-to-face, in-courtroom confrontation where the witness' inability to testify in court invokes a state's interest in protecting the witness, and do not regard its specific language as limiting this reasoning only to the protection of a state's interest in protecting child abuse victims. See Horn v. Quarterman, 508 F.3d 306, 319-20 (5th Cir. 2007) ("Craig's references to 'an important public policy' and 'an important state interest,' are reasonably read to suggest a general rule not limited to protecting child victims of sexual offenses from the trauma of testifying in a defendant's presence." (citation omitted) (quoting Craig, 497 U.S. at 850, 852)).

Here, the General Assembly has indicated by its enactment of Code § 18.2-67.9 its public policy interest in reducing trauma for child witnesses involved not only in child abuse, but in a range of serious crimes. This statute represents the legislature's judgment as to the circumstances that best accommodate both the public's interest in protecting child witnesses and a defendant's right to confront adverse witnesses. Although this statute is broader in scope than the statute examined in Craig, nothing in the language of Craig itself indicates that Code § 18.2-67.9 is unconstitutional because of its broader provisions. Therefore, we reject appellant's challenge to the constitutionality of Code § 18.2-67.9.

2. The Specific Requirements of Craig

Appellant also argues that the trial court erred in allowing the use of two-way closed-circuit television because the requirements for the use of

closed-circuit television mandated by Craig were not present in this case.

In Craig, the Supreme Court held that a trial court's finding that an alternate method of taking testimony must be case-specific, based upon specific factual findings that: (1) the alternate method "is necessary to protect the welfare of the particular child witness who seeks to testify"; (2) the "child witness would be traumatized, not by the courtroom generally, but by the presence of the defendant"; and (3) "the emotional distress suffered by the child witness in the presence of the defendant is more than *de minimis*, *i.e.*, more than 'mere nervousness or excitement or some reluctance to testify.'" 497 U.S. at 855-56 (quoting Wildermuth v. State, 530 A.2d 275, 289 (Md. 1987)).

In the instant case, appellant alleges that the trial court erred by not making the specific findings that Z.C. would be "traumatized, not by the courtroom generally, but by the presence of the defendant" and that his emotional distress would be more than "mere nervousness or excitement or reluctance to testify."

However, it is clear from the record that the trial court did in fact make these specific findings, as is mandated under Code § 18.2-67.9. See Code § 18.2-67.9 (testimony may be taken by closed-circuit television if the court "finds that the child is unavailable to testify in open court in the presence of the defendant, the jury, the judge, and the public for any of the following reasons," including that "the child will suffer severe emotional trauma from so testifying"). In granting the Commonwealth's motion at the pretrial hearing, the court explained that it did

so because Spooner's testimony demonstrated that there was a "substantial likelihood" that Z.C. would "suffer severe emotional trauma from testifying in open court due to the presence of [appellant]." In addition, the court found that the potential "severe emotional trauma is clearly more than *de minimis*," and "more than on the level of nervousness or excitement."

Moreover, we find no error in the court's determinations. "When reviewing the decisions of a trial court, we give great weight to the court's factual findings, which will not be disturbed on appeal unless plainly wrong or without evidence to support them." Parrish v. Commonwealth, 38 Va. App. 607, 613 (2002). In addition, "we consider all the evidence, and any reasonable inferences fairly deducible therefrom, in the light most favorable to the party that prevailed at trial, which is the Commonwealth in this case." Toliver v. Commonwealth, 38 Va. App. 27, 31 (2002) (quoting Byers v. Commonwealth, 37 Va. App. 174, 179 (2001)).

In this case, evidence adduced at trial supported the finding that Z.C. would be traumatized, not by the courtroom generally, but by the courtroom presence of appellant. A month after the victim's death, Spooner began treating Z.C., helping him to resolve grief he experienced due to the traumatic nature of his mother's death. Spooner was informed that Z.C. had displayed aggressive behaviors and experienced bed wetting episodes before and after visitation with appellant. She was asked if limiting the courtroom to only the attorneys, jurors, and appellant would "help" Z.C. in testifying, and she replied that "it would be hard for him to testify in

front of a parent because he's very sensitive." Clearly, the only parent Spooner could have been referencing regarding Z.C.'s inability to testify was appellant. Further, when asked whether Z.C., if he "was told that he had to come in and testify and that [appellant] was going to be on the other side of the courtroom and he was going to be asked questions and [had] to listen carefully and to answer the questions, . . . [he] could do that," Spooner replied, "I don't know that he could." Z.C.'s behavior surrounding his visitations with appellant and Spooner's testimony about Z.C.'s ability to testify in front of appellant provided sufficient support for the trial court's finding that the child would be traumatized, not by the courtroom generally, but by the presence of appellant.

Spooner's testimony also established that the trial court did not err in its finding that Z.C.'s emotional distress would rise to more than mere nervousness or excitement or some reluctance to testify. She opined that there was a substantial likelihood that Z.C. would suffer severe emotional trauma from testifying in open court. Spooner based her opinion on Z.C.'s "incredibly sensitive" nature and his inability to tolerate his "difficult emotions." She also pointed to the emotional discomfort he had already experienced due to the victim's death and the difficulty he had in discussing the events surrounding her death. This testimony provided a sufficient basis for the trial court to determine that Z.C.'s emotional distress was more than mere nervousness or reluctance to testify, and thus we cannot say that this finding was plainly wrong or without evidence.

Here, the trial court found Z.C. would be traumatized, not by the courtroom generally, but by

the presence of the defendant and that his emotional distress would be more than mere nervousness or excitement or reluctance to testify. The record supports these findings; therefore, we reject appellant's argument that the trial court erred in its application of Craig in the instant case.

G. Testimony Regarding Appellant's Silence

Prior to trial, appellant filed a motion to bar the Commonwealth from eliciting testimony from Detective McCaffrey that appellant had no response when McCaffrey informed him of the victim's death. Appellant argued that any evidence of his lack of response to McCaffrey's questioning violated his Fifth Amendment right under the United States Constitution and Article I, § 8 of the Virginia Constitution. Appellant also alleged that the evidence was inadmissible because it was ambiguous and would result in improper speculation by the jury.

The court denied the motion to bar the Commonwealth's introduction of testimony that appellant displayed no emotion when he was told his wife had died.

At trial, Detective McCaffrey testified that he arrived at the victim's residence at about 9:55 a.m. the morning of the victim's death. He stated that one of his duties as lead detective was to provide death notices to the victim's family. Someone provided McCaffrey with appellant's phone number, and he called appellant and informed him that he wanted to speak with him about the victim's "disappearance." Appellant stated that he had his youngest son with him and that he would arrange for someone to care for the child before speaking with the detective.

McCaffrey told appellant that he wanted to speak with him immediately because it was important, and appellant replied that he would “get back to” McCaffrey and hung up. At that point, McCaffrey went to appellant’s home and gave him a “death notification” regarding the victim. McCaffrey testified that appellant displayed no emotion in response to this information. McCaffrey also testified that appellant did not ask questions as to how the victim had died.

Discussion

Appellant argues that the trial court erred by permitting testimony regarding appellant’s silence and lack of emotion when McCaffrey informed him of the victim’s death. Appellant contends that this testimony had no probative value and only invited jury speculation and that admitting evidence of appellant’s lack of response violated his Fifth Amendment right to remain silent.

In the instant case, we need not decide whether the trial court erred in admitting the testimony regarding appellant’s response to being informed of the victim’s death because we conclude that any potential error was harmless.²³

²³ We do not address the issues of whether evidence of appellant’s pre-custodial silence was too speculative to be admitted or violated his Fifth Amendment rights because “[a]s an appellate court, we seek ‘the best and narrowest ground available’ for our decision.” Harvey, 65 Va. App. at 285 n.2 (quoting Armstead, 56 Va. App. at 576). With respect to this assignment of error, we conclude that our determination that the error, if any, was harmless constitutes the best and narrowest ground.

Appellant challenges the admission of McCaffrey's testimony on the evidentiary basis that it had no probative value and on the constitutional basis that it violated his Fifth Amendment right to silence. Because appellant's challenge to the admission of the testimony involves both constitutional and non-constitutional harmless error, we analyze its admission under the more stringent constitutional standard, finding that any error in the testimony's admission was harmless even under this standard.

“When a federal constitutional error is involved, a reversal is required unless the reviewing court determines that the error is harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.” Pitt, 260 Va. at 695. In order to determine whether the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, we must ask “whether there is a reasonable possibility that the evidence complained of *might* have contributed to the conviction.” Id. (quoting Chapman, 386 U.S. at 23). Further, in making the determination of whether constitutional error existed, the court must consider, among other factors, “the importance of the tainted evidence in the prosecution's case, whether that evidence was cumulative, the presence or absence of evidence corroborating or contradicting the tainted evidence on material points, and the overall strength of the prosecution's case.” Lilly, 258 Va. at 551.

Examining these factors in the present case, we first emphasize the relative lack of importance of McCaffrey's testimony to the Commonwealth's case. Here, McCaffrey testified that, after providing appellant with the information that the victim had died, appellant displayed no emotion in response and did not ask any questions as to how the victim had

died. Any inference the jury could have drawn from these facts would have been inherently ambiguous. Based on McCaffrey's testimony, the jury reasonably could have inferred that appellant's reaction indicated he was not surprised to hear that the victim was dead, and further inferred that this was because he had in fact murdered her. However, the jury just as reasonably could have inferred that appellant's reaction was motivated by other factors. Some individuals might display no emotion when they experience extreme shock or surprise.²⁴ McCaffrey did not testify as to how other individuals to whom he gave death notifications in the past had reacted, and therefore the jury did not have a rational basis for concluding whether appellant's reaction was typical or atypical. Thus, because any inference the jury might have drawn from McCaffrey's testimony would have been inherently ambiguous, the evidence had little probative value.²⁵

Further, as discussed *supra* in Part II.C, the record contains substantial evidence supporting appellant's conviction. Two of appellant's friends and his adult son identified appellant from security footage as the person who approached the victim's home on the night of her death. Z.C., another of appellant's sons, testified that he had seen appellant

²⁴ This assertion is supported by appellant's own testimony. In testifying on his behalf, appellant stated that when he received the information that the victim had died, he was "shocked," "floored," and "paralyzed."

²⁵ This assertion is supported by appellant's own testimony. In testifying on his behalf, appellant stated that when he received the information that the victim had died, he was "shocked," "floored," and "paralyzed."

in the victim's home the night of the killing. Additionally, appellant's DNA was identified from bloodstains found in the victim's bedroom and on the victim's sweatshirt after appellant had been barred from the residence pursuant to a protective order for over a year. Further, the medical examiner opined that the victim was strangled and suffocated and that her death was inconsistent with suicide.

In light of the testimony's lack of importance and the overall strength of the Commonwealth's case, we conclude that any error potentially resulting from the admission of the testimony regarding appellant's reaction after being notified of the victim's death was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.²⁶

H. Cross-Examination of Z.C. and Limitation of Questioning of McCaffrey

Z.C. testified at trial. On direct examination, he testified that he left his blanket in the victim's bed the night she was killed. He testified that appellant brought him his blanket that night while he was in his brother J.C.'s room. He testified that he knew it was appellant because he could see his face.

On cross-examination, counsel for appellant asked Z.C. if he sometimes threw things at people,

²⁶ While we acknowledge that the evidence of appellant's reaction was not cumulative or corroborated by other evidence, we find that these factors are not dispositive to the question of whether its admission constituted constitutional error in the present case because of the overwhelming evidence of appellant's guilt and the lack of probative value of the testimony itself.

and he replied no.²⁷ Counsel then asked Z.C. if the Commonwealth's attorney had "talked to you a lot about whether or not you threw something at [appellant] two years ago?" and Z.C. replied yes. Z.C. stated that he did not know how many times he had talked about the matter with the Commonwealth's attorney, but that it was more than once. Counsel then asked whether the Commonwealth's attorney had "practiced talking to you about whether or not you threw a flashlight or threw something towards your dad," and Z.C. said no. Counsel asked Z.C. when he had last "practiced going over this" with the Commonwealth's attorney, and Z.C. stated it had been "a couple [of] weeks ago." He stated that he did not know if he had previously talked to the Commonwealth's attorney about his testimony. Counsel asked Z.C. if the Commonwealth's attorney had talked about Z.C.'s blanket when they "practiced being here," and at that point the Commonwealth objected, arguing that the question would confuse Z.C. and mislead the jury because it suggested that Z.C. had rehearsed his testimony with her. The court sustained the objection as to the use of the word "practice," but allowed counsel to ask the question. Counsel asked Z.C. further questions about his previous conversations with the Commonwealth's attorney.

Prior to trial, the Commonwealth filed a motion to exclude testimony regarding Detective McCaffrey's employment history with the Loudoun County

²⁷ This line of questioning was related to appellant's assertion that Z.C. threw a flashlight at him the afternoon prior to the victim's death and that was why he had a black eye the morning after her death.

Sheriff's Office. The Commonwealth moved the court to order appellant to refrain from referencing at trial the fact that McCaffrey was not re-sworn by the sheriff following the sheriff's re-election and that his last day of employment with the office was December 31, 2015, prior to the trial's commencement. During a hearing on the motion, the Commonwealth's attorney stated that she had reviewed the files and spoken with the sheriff and was told that there were no past performance issues with McCaffrey. The Commonwealth's attorney also noted that she had requested McCaffrey's personnel evaluations and any internal investigation files and that all of these records reflected that McCaffrey had received high performance assessments. She represented that the sheriff had no issues with respect to McCaffrey's truthfulness, veracity, or integrity. The Commonwealth's attorney informed the court that McCaffrey was not re-sworn by the sheriff due to McCaffrey's support for another candidate during the primary campaign for sheriff.

The court granted the Commonwealth's motion, finding that the fact that McCaffrey was not re-sworn was not relevant or probative to an issue at trial.

Discussion

Appellant argues that the trial court erred by denying him effective cross-examination when it did not allow him to question Z.C. about practicing his

testimony and did not allow questioning about Detective McCaffrey's employment history.²⁸

“[L]imitation of cross-examination is within the trial court’s discretion.” Jackson v. Commonwealth, 266 Va. 423, 438 (2003). When a trial court limits a defendant’s cross-examination, the accused must proffer the excluded testimony for the record on appeal. Stewart v. Commonwealth, 10 Va. App. 563, 568 (1990). “The purpose for the proffer ‘is to assure that the record will be complete.’” Evans v. Commonwealth, 39 Va. App. 229, 236 (2002) (quoting Lowery v. Commonwealth, 9 Va. App. 304, 308 (1990)).

Appellant argues that the trial court improperly limited his cross-examination when he was prevented from questioning Z.C. about practicing or rehearsing his testimony with the Commonwealth. However, contrary to appellant’s argument, the record makes clear that he was able to properly cross-examine Z.C. about his prior interactions with the Commonwealth’s attorney. Here, the trial court did not limit cross-examination on whether Z.C. had prepared for trial with the Commonwealth’s attorney,

²⁸ Appellant also argues that the trial court erred in limiting cross-examination of J.C. As with Z.C., appellant contends that he was not allowed to examine the issue of J.C. practicing his testimony with the Commonwealth’s attorney. J.C. also testified at trial. On cross-examination, counsel for appellant asked J.C. if he had discussed the timeline of the afternoon prior to his mother’s death with the Commonwealth’s attorney. However, counsel did not ask J.C. any questions about “practicing” or preparing his testimony with the Commonwealth’s attorney. Because counsel did not pursue this line of questioning with J.C., this issue is not before us on appeal.

but rather only prohibited the use of the word “practice” during questioning. Appellant was allowed to ask and did ask Z.C. several questions about what he discussed with the Commonwealth’s attorney in preparation for trial. We find no error in the court’s limited restriction on appellant’s cross-examination. Further, even if counsel was prevented from eliciting information by not being able to use the word “practice” during cross-examination, counsel did not proffer what this testimony would have been. Therefore, on appeal, we cannot examine any alleged error because appellant did not proffer what Z.C.’s expected testimony would have been in response to questions involving the word “practice.”

Appellant also argues that the court erred in denying him the opportunity to question McCaffrey regarding his work history and performance records. Appellant sought to cross-examine McCaffrey on his employment performance history based on the fact that he had not been re-sworn by the sheriff.

“Evidence is admissible if it is both relevant and material.” Patterson v. Commonwealth, 62 Va. App. 488, 493 (2013) (quoting Evans-Smith v. Commonwealth, 5 Va. App. 188, 196 (1987)). “Evidence is relevant if it has any logical tendency, however slight, to establish a fact at issue in the case’ [and] . . . ‘material if it relates to a matter properly at issue’ in the case.” Cousins v. Commonwealth, 56 Va. App. 257, 271 (2010) (first quoting Ragland v. Commonwealth, 16 Va. App. 913, 918 (1993); then quoting Evans-Smith, 5 Va. App. at 196).

At the time the court granted the Commonwealth’s motion prohibiting any questioning

regarding McCaffrey's work history, there was no evidence before it that his employment history, or the fact that he was not re-sworn, was relevant to a material issue at trial. Thus, the court did not abuse its discretion by denying appellant the opportunity to cross-examine McCaffrey about his employment history.²⁹

I. Brady Claim

Appellant raises a Brady claim regarding Detective McCaffrey's actions in an unrelated case. The facts relating to this claim are as follows. In June 2015, Alejandra Rueda, one of the two Commonwealth's attorneys prosecuting appellant, was assigned to prosecute a DUI offense against James Napier.³⁰ On June 21, 2015, three days prior to Napier's DUI arrest, Napier's friend, A.H., had died at his home. Detective McCaffrey was assigned to

²⁹ After trial, appellant learned that there was an issue regarding McCaffrey's truthfulness in relation to an investigatory report. We address appellant's argument regarding this issue in his next assignment of error. However, appellant argues under this assignment of error that the trial court erred in not allowing questioning on McCaffrey's employment history because "[h]ad [appellant] been able to show that McCaffrey had a history of making false reports that contributed to his not being re[-]sworn as a deputy, the jury would have been able to consider this in the evaluation of his credibility." This argument is without merit because, as we explain *infra*, the evidence relating to the investigatory report was not proper impeachment evidence and was therefore inadmissible.

³⁰ At this time, Rueda was also prosecuting appellant for the offenses currently on appeal. Appellant was indicted for these offenses in May 2014, and his trial for these charges took place during May and June 2016.

investigate A.H.'s death. He consulted with Rueda regarding this investigation approximately one week after A.H.'s death to determine if any charges should be filed against Napier. Rueda instructed McCaffrey that there were no charges to file at that time because the cause of A.H.'s death was still unknown. She instructed McCaffrey to wait until the results of A.H.'s autopsy were known and to then inform her of the results. In October 2015, McCaffrey received the results of the autopsy report showing that A.H. had died of GHB poisoning.³¹ McCaffrey wrote in an investigatory report dated October 23, 2015 that he had consulted with Rueda and that "she advised that there was no applicable criminal charge to be filed" against Napier.

In late October 2015, Napier's attorney for his DUI charge informed Rueda that Napier would be pleading guilty to the offense. Rueda prepared a guilty plea memorandum that stated that the Commonwealth agreed to not prosecute Napier for further offenses regarding the events described in the police report related to the DUI offense.

In January 2016, McCaffrey left the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office and A.H.'s death investigation was reassigned to Detective Wayne Promisel. Promisel met with Rueda on January 12, 2016 and showed Rueda a copy of the autopsy report. After additional investigation by Promisel, Rueda

³¹ Gamma Hydroxybutyrate, commonly known as "GHB," is a central nervous system depressant. The drug "has not approved use in the U.S., where it is sometimes abused as an illicit drug or used in date rape." Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary 988 (23d ed. 2017).

suggested that he obtain a warrant charging Napier with distribution of GHB.³²

After Promisel obtained the arrest warrant on February 11, 2016, he provided Rueda with all of the investigatory reports in the Napier case. In a written stipulation filed with the trial court in Napier's distribution case,³³ Rueda stated that this was the time at which she first saw that McCaffrey had written that he had consulted with her and that she had declined prosecution.³⁴ Rueda also represented that she had never met with McCaffrey about the death investigation after the initial meeting that occurred one week after A.H.'s death and that McCaffrey did not provide her with a copy of the autopsy report nor discuss the cause of A.H.'s death with her. She stipulated that her testimony regarding the matter would be that McCaffrey's report was "incorrect in its statement that he met with [her] and she declined prosecution."

³² The distribution of GHB charge was suggested to Rueda by Promisel; Rueda was unaware of the relevant code section until Promisel suggested it during their January 12 meeting.

³³ Napier had filed a motion to dismiss his distribution of GHB charge, arguing that because A.H.'s death was mentioned in the police report concerning his DUI offense, any prosecution related to her death should be barred pursuant to the terms of the DUI plea agreement.

³⁴ Rueda's admission makes it clear that she was aware of her disagreement with McCaffrey's statement in his investigatory report in February 2016, prior to trial in appellant's case.

On November 7, 2016, following his trial for the offenses on appeal, appellant filed a supplemental motion to set aside the verdict and to dismiss due to government misconduct,³⁵ alleging that the Commonwealth had violated Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), by withholding the evidence that Detective McCaffrey had falsified a police report in A.H.'s death investigation.

Following the filing of this motion, on December 1, 2016, Nicole Wittmann, the other Commonwealth's attorney prosecuting appellant, wrote a letter to appellant's counsel that was filed with the trial court. The letter stated that she had met with McCaffrey and that he had advised her that in addition to the initial meeting following A.H.'s death, he had met Rueda "in passing in the hallway or as a pop-in in her office" after he had received the autopsy report. McCaffrey stated that the meeting had been very brief and that he did not show Rueda the autopsy report, and merely informed her that the victim had died of an overdose. Wittmann wrote that although Rueda did not recall this meeting, she did "not doubt [McCaffrey's] recollection or veracity."

On December 6, 2016, the court held a hearing on appellant's motion. Wittmann stated that the Commonwealth did not take, and had never taken, the position that McCaffrey or Rueda had "in any way asserted anything that was a lie or a falsehood to the [c]ourt." Wittmann stated that the letter detailed

³⁵ Appellant had filed an initial motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict and in the alternative for a new trial based on several different grounds on September 29, 2016.

McCaffrey's own recollection of the incident, which Rueda never asserted was false.

The trial court denied appellant's motion to set aside the verdict and dismiss due to government misconduct. The court, assuming without deciding that the first two prongs of Brady were met, found that appellant had not demonstrated prejudice.

Discussion

Appellant argues that the trial court erred by not granting the motion to set aside the verdict based upon the Commonwealth's Brady violation.

"A Brady violation occurs when the government fails to disclose evidence materially favorable to the accused." Youngblood v. West Virginia, 547 U.S. 867, 869 (2006). "Brady obligations extend not only to exculpatory evidence, but also to impeachment evidence[.]" Coley v. Commonwealth, 55 Va. App. 624, 630 (2010).

To establish a Brady violation, a defendant must establish that:

- a) The evidence not disclosed to the accused must be favorable to the accused, either because it is exculpatory, or because it may be used for impeachment;
- b) the evidence not disclosed must have been withheld by the Commonwealth either willfully or inadvertently;
- and c) the accused must have been prejudiced.

Hicks v. Dir., Dep't of Corr., 289 Va. 288, 299 (2015) (quoting Workman v. Commonwealth, 272 Va. 633, 644-45 (2006)). “The first two Brady components require the evidence to be favorable to the defendant and to have been suppressed by the prosecution. The third Brady component is that the defendant must prove prejudice.” Mercer v. Commonwealth, 66 Va. App. 139, 146 (2016).

“In making a Brady challenge, [a] defendant cannot simply allege the presence of favorable material and win reversal of his conviction. Rather, [he] must *prove* the favorable character of evidence he claims has been improperly suppressed. Speculative allegations are not adequate.” Coley, 55 Va. App. at 630 (alterations in original) (quoting Currie v. Commonwealth, 30 Va. App. 58, 67 (1999)). “We review the trial court’s findings of historical fact only for ‘clear error,’ but we review *de novo* the trial court’s application of defined legal standards to the particular facts of a case [. . .].” Doss v. Commonwealth, 59 Va. App. 435, 455 (2012) (alteration in original) (quoting Blue v. Commonwealth, 49 Va. App. 704, 710 (2007)).

In this case, appellant argues that a Brady violation occurred because the evidence of McCaffrey’s false police report was favorable to appellant in that it could be used for impeachment, it was withheld by the Commonwealth, and this caused prejudice because appellant could not use it to impeach the lead detective who was heavily involved in the case. Contrary to appellant’s argument, we find that the facts fail to establish that a Brady violation occurred because appellant did not establish that the evidence at issue was favorable to him, a finding

requisite for this Court to conclude that the Commonwealth violated its obligations under Brady.³⁶

As noted above, for evidence to be considered favorable to the accused, it must be either exculpatory or able to be used for impeachment. See Hicks, 289 Va. at 299. Appellant argues that the evidence that McCaffrey had made a false statement on a police report would have damaged McCaffrey's credibility in his trial and thus could have been used as impeachment evidence under Rule 2:607(a)(viii).³⁷ Rule 2:607(a)(viii) allows impeachment to be proved by "any other evidence which is probative on the issue of credibility because of a logical tendency to convince the trier of fact that the witness's perception, memory, or narration is defective or impaired, or that the sincerity or veracity of the witness is questionable." Appellant relies on the part of the rule that allows impeachment evidence showing "that the sincerity or veracity of the witness is questionable." In other words, appellant alleges that McCaffrey's false statement on a police report was proper impeachment evidence because it demonstrated that

³⁶ As we determine that appellant failed to satisfy the first prong of Brady, we need not discuss Brady's other two requirements, that the evidence not disclosed was withheld by the Commonwealth either willfully or inadvertently and that the accused suffered prejudice.

³⁷ While we use the term "false report" in our analysis, we note that the trial court "assumed but [did] not decide[]" that "[t]he nature of the evidence . . . was false, misleading, or otherwise of impeachment value." Because it is not necessary for the resolution of this issue, we express no opinion on whether the facts actually established that McCaffrey had made a false statement in the investigatory report in light of his and Rueda's recollections of the matter.

his veracity was questionable due to the false statement.

However, in this case, appellant is attempting to attack McCaffrey's credibility based upon one specific act of conduct. Thus, we find the admission of this evidence is properly analyzed under Rule 2:608, the evidentiary rule regarding impeachment which discusses specific instances of conduct.³⁸ Rule 2:607(a)(i) does allow for impeachment through "introduction of evidence of the witness's bad general reputation for the traits of truth and veracity," but only "as provided in Rule 2:608(a) and (b)." Rule 2:608(b) explicitly limits the application of Rule 2:607(a)(i) by providing that "specific instances of the conduct of a witness" may neither be "used to attack or support credibility" nor "proved by extrinsic evidence." In this case, evidence that McCaffrey had once made a false statement in a police report in an

³⁸ Although it is true, as noted by appellant, that Rule 2:607(a)(viii) allows impeachment to be proved by evidence "that the sincerity or veracity of the witness is questionable," we find nothing in this language that changes or limits the long-standing principle in Virginia prohibiting impeachment of a witness' character by showing specific acts of untruthfulness. See Lambert v. Commonwealth, 9 Va. App. 67, 71 (1989); Clark v. Commonwealth, 202 Va. 787 (1961); Bradley v. Commonwealth, 196 Va. 1126 (1955). Further, we also find it appropriate to seek guidance in Rule 2:608 as opposed to Rule 2:607(a)(viii) because Rule 2:608 is the more specific rule involving impeachment evidence and specific instances of conduct, where Rule 2:607(a)(viii) concerns the admission of impeachment evidence generally. See Commonwealth v. Brown, 259 Va. 697, 706 (2000) ("[W]hen one statute speaks to a subject generally and another deals with an element of that subject specifically, the statutes will be harmonized, if possible, and if they conflict, the more specific statute prevails.").

unrelated matter was evidence of a specific act which addressed a collateral issue. The alleged false statement in the police report was inadmissible to prove McCaffrey's general untruthfulness because even if his statement that he had consulted with Rueda was untrue, it was only a specific act of untruthfulness regarding an extrinsic matter. See Massey v. Commonwealth, 67 Va. App. 108, 127 (2016) (concluding that defendant failed to establish that the Commonwealth violated its obligations under Brady because the statements alleged to be Brady material were collateral and thus could not be used for impeachment).

Appellant failed to satisfy the first prong of Brady because he did not establish that the evidence would have been favorable to him. Therefore, no Brady violation occurred by virtue of the Commonwealth's failure to disclose McCaffrey's alleged false statement on the report prior to trial. Accordingly, we find that the trial court did not err in denying appellant's motion to set aside the verdict and to dismiss due to government misconduct.

J. In Camera Review of Notes

On April 18, 2016, about a month prior to trial, one of the Commonwealth's attorneys prosecuting appellant's case emailed his counsel to inform him that the Commonwealth's attorneys had met with three of the Castillo children, J.C., Z.C., and V.C., for the first time that day. The email stated that "[t]here are some statements we feel we need to turn over": first, that "[J.C.] indicated that [Z.C.] came in[]to his bedroom at 11pm. Then clarified it may have been between 9-11pm;" and second, that "[J.C.] stated that

on the evening of March 19th, [appellant] said he had somewhere he needed to go. His Aunt Lucy took them to Harris Teeter and his father got into a different vehicle. He did not see him drive away, just get into another vehicle.” These statements were inconsistent with statements J.C. had previously made. Counsel for appellant asked the Commonwealth’s attorney to forward any notes from this meeting, and she replied that neither she nor any law enforcement officer had taken notes and that the meeting had not been recorded. The Commonwealth’s attorney stated that she had “turned over that which the rules and law requires.”

After this exchange, but prior to trial, the Commonwealth’s attorney informed counsel for appellant that Dr. Judy Hanley, director of the Children’s Advocacy Center, where the interviews had taken place, had taken notes during the meeting. Counsel for appellant subsequently contacted Dr. Hanley, who informed counsel that she had taken notes but had given them to the Commonwealth and did not keep a copy.

On April 28, 2016, during a scheduling hearing, counsel for appellant informed the court about the meeting and noted that after interviewing the children, the Commonwealth had turned over new statements made by J.C. that contradicted earlier statements the child had made. Counsel stated that Z.C. had also been making inconsistent statements to other interviewers, “[s]o there has got to be discrepancies there as far as [Z.C.] is concerned.” Counsel also stated that V.C.’s account had been consistent and that he did not know if the child had said something different in the meeting, but that he

was “sure that the Commonwealth would have given us that discrepancy statement if that’s the case.”

Counsel for appellant asked the court to compel the Commonwealth to turn over the notes, or, in the alternative, to review the notes *in camera*, arguing that the notes could contain Brady material and that it was important for the defense to have the “context” surrounding the statements. The Commonwealth’s attorney responded that the meeting was for witness preparation, not for investigation, and that the notes were attorney-work product. She stated that she had provided appellant’s counsel with the inconsistent statements, which was all the information she was required to turn over. The court ordered the Commonwealth to review the notes in its possession and “comply with Brady consistent with everything you’ve been put on notice to do today,” but did not order that the notes be provided to appellant’s counsel. The court also declined to review the notes *in camera*.

At trial, after the conclusion of the Commonwealth’s direct examination of J.C., counsel for appellant informed the court that he had not been aware of some new statements J.C. had made during his testimony. He noted that this was the reason he was seeking the notes from Dr. Hanley and again asked the court to compel the Commonwealth to turn the notes over to counsel. The Commonwealth responded that J.C.’s statements were a result of new questions and were not inconsistent with his prior statements.

The court denied appellant’s motion. Counsel for appellant asked the court to make Dr. Hanley’s

notes a part of the record. The court took appellant's motion under advisement.

Following trial, the court granted appellant's motion to make Dr. Hanley's notes regarding J.C. a part of the record. Appellant filed a further motion to also include in the record Dr. Hanley's notes regarding Z.C. and V.C. The court granted the motion as to Z.C. but denied it as to V.C.³⁹

Discussion

Appellant argues that the trial court erred by not reviewing Dr. Hanley's notes *in camera* to determine whether they contained exculpatory evidence.⁴⁰

"Where the Commonwealth and the defendant dispute the exculpatory nature of . . . evidentiary materials, the trial court may conduct an *in camera* review of the material to resolve the dispute." Currie, 30 Va. App. at 68. "The trial court's determination of the question whether it should undertake the review of the disputed material is a discretionary matter.

³⁹ The court's reasoning for denying the motion related to V.C. was that appellant had made motions for the production of Hanley's notes of the interviews of "the children," but had not specifically requested production of the notes of V.C.'s interview.

⁴⁰ Appellant also argues that the court erred in not ordering Hanley's notes pertaining to V.C. to be made a part of the record. However, the notes from V.C.'s interview are included in the sealed document containing the notes from J.C.'s and Z.C.'s interviews. Assuming *arguendo* that the court erred in not ordering the notes pertaining to V.C. to be made a part of the record, those notes have in fact been included in the record, and thus there remains no error to be addressed by this Court.

Whether that discretion was properly exercised will depend on the specific factors of each case.” Bowman v. Commonwealth, 248 Va. 130, 135 (1994). Among such factors are “the reasons given by the defense in justifying access to the disputed material, the time of the request, or the amount of material involved.” Id. at 135-36. Mere possibility or speculation that the evidence sought “might contain ‘potentially exculpatory evidence’ imposes neither a duty of disclosure upon the Commonwealth, nor a duty of inspection *in camera* by the court.” Ramdass v. Commonwealth, 246 Va. 413, 420 (1993) (citation omitted), vacated and remanded on other grounds, 512 U.S. 1217, original judgment adhered to on remand, 248 Va. 518, 521 (1994).

Appellant contends that the inconsistent statements summarized by the Commonwealth’s disclosure provided a legitimate basis for his belief that Dr. Hanley’s notes contained additional exculpatory evidence under Brady. We disagree and find that the trial court properly exercised its discretion in declining to review Dr. Hanley’s notes *in camera*.

Here, appellant presented the trial court with no evidence beyond mere speculation that the notes contained any additional inconsistent statements made by either J.C. or Z.C.⁴¹ The speculative nature

⁴¹ Further, having reviewed Dr. Hanley’s notes included in the record on appeal, it is evident that these notes do not include any potentially exculpatory information regarding the testimony of J.C. and Z.C. The notes themselves are Dr. Hanley’s account of the children’s conversations with the Commonwealth’s attorneys. The notes do not reveal any further

of appellant's argument is especially evident in light of the fact that the Commonwealth promptly complied with its Brady obligations by providing counsel with the inconsistent statements made by J.C. during the child's interview. Appellant's argument that the notes might have contained additional inconsistencies simply because the Commonwealth disclosed other specific inconsistencies does not rise to a level above mere speculation, therefore we find that the court had no duty to review the notes *in camera*.⁴² See United States v. Savage, 885 F.3d 212, 222 (4th Cir. 2018) (concluding that *in camera* review was not required where the defendant's only assertion was that further inconsistent statements "might exist" in a prosecutor's personal notes from the prosecution's meetings with a witness who had made prior inconsistent statements).

inconsistent statements made by J.C. or Z.C. and include nothing else that could be considered potentially exculpatory.

⁴² Appellant also argues that the trial court abused its discretion by not reviewing the notes *in camera* because the notes themselves were less than ten pages in length, and therefore the review by the court would not have been burdensome. As stated in Bowman, one of the factors to consider in determining whether a court properly exercised its discretion in deciding whether to review disputed material is "the amount of material involved." 248 Va. at 136. However, this is simply one factor to consider and is not dispositive of the question of whether a court has abused its discretion in declining to review disputed material *in camera*. While the notes at issue here are short in length, appellant could not provide any basis beyond mere speculation for the court to review the material, and its length alone cannot transform the material into evidence requiring review by the court.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we affirm appellant's convictions.

Affirmed.

ENTERED DECEMBER 30, 2016

SENTENCING ORDER

**VIRGINIA: IN THE CIRCUIT
COURT OF LOUDOUN COUNTY**

**FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING
STANDARDS CODE: 197**

Hearing Date: **December 9, 2016**
Judge: STEPHEN E. SINCAVAGE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

v. Criminal No. 26450-00, -01 & -02

BRAULIO MARCELO CASTILLO

This case came before the Court for sentencing of the defendant, who was present in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff, and also came his attorney, **Peter Greenspun, Muhammad Elsayed and Allison Noll**. The Commonwealth was represented by **Nicole Wittman**, Chief Deputy Commonwealth Attorney and **Alejandra Rueda**, a Deputy Commonwealth Attorney's.

Consistent with the jury finding that was returned against the defendant in this case on June 20, 2016, the Court finds the defendant guilty of the following offenses:

CASE NUMBER	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION AND INDICATOR (F/M)	OFFENSE DATE	VA. CODE SECTION
26450-00	first degree murder (felony)	03/19/2014	§18.2-32
26450-01	break and enter with intent To commit murder (felony)	03/19/2014	§18.2-90
26450-02	violation of protective order (misdemeanor)	03/19/2014	§16.1-253.2

The pre-sentence report was considered and is ordered filed as a part of the record in this case in accordance with the provisions of Code§ 19.2-299.

Pursuant to the provisions of Code § 19.2-298.01, the Court has considered and reviewed the applicable discretionary sentencing guidelines and the guidelines worksheets. The sentencing guidelines worksheets and the written explanation of any departure from the guidelines are ordered filed as a part of the record in this case.

Before pronouncing the sentence, the Court inquired if the defendant desired to make a statement and if the defendant desired to advance any reason why judgment should not be pronounced.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Jury, the Court **SENTENCES** the defendant to:

Incarceration in the Department of Corrections for a period of Imprisonment for Life for the conviction of First Degree Murder.

Incarceration in the Department of Corrections for a period of fifteen (15) years for the conviction of break and enter with intent to commit murder.

Confinement in Jail for 12 months for the conviction of violation of a protective order.

Said sentences shall run consecutively with each other.

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED: The defendant shall be given credit for time spent in confinement while awaiting trial pursuant to Virginia Code § 53.1-187.

In addition, Pursuant to section § 19.2-310.2 and § 19.2-310.3 the Defendant is **ORDERED** to cooperate fully and promptly in providing information and permitting fingerprinting and/or sampling of blood, saliva and/or tissue as required by this Order; Thereupon, the Court entered and the Defendant endorsed the Order for DNA Analysis to be taken, and the Clerk provided a copy of the Order to the Loudoun County Adult Detention Center.

It is further **ORDERED** that the defendant shall pay the costs of these proceedings and understands that Court costs and fines shall bear interest from the date of the conviction at the legal rate of interest applicable to judgments.

The Court advised the Defendant of his right to appeal from this case, including the right to have an attorney appointed for him.

And the defendant is remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

30 December 2016

DATE

ENTER: _____ /s/
STEPHEN E. SINCAVAGE, JUDGE

DEFENDANT IDENTIFICATION:

Alias: **None Known**

SSN: **XXX-XX-0244** DOB: **XX/XX/1966** Sex: **M**

SENTENCING SUMMARY:

TOTAL SENTENCE IMPOSED: Life in Prison, fifteen (15) years and twelve (12) months

TOTAL TIME TO SERVE: Life in Prison, fifteen (15) years and twelve (12) months

ENTERED: APRIL 8, 2016

**VIRGINIA: IN THE CIRCUIT
COURT OF LOUDOUN COUNTY**

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

v. CRIMINAL NO. 26450-00, -01 & -02

BRAULIO MARCELO CASTILLO

Social Security Number: XXX-XX-0244

Date of Birth: XX/XX/1966

Hearing Date: 6 APRIL, 2016

Judge: STEPHEN E. SINCAVAGE

Attorney for the Commonwealth: Nicole Wittmann,
Chief Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney and
Alejandra Rueda, a Deputy Commonwealth's
Attorney

Attorney for Defendant: Peter Greenspun and
Jonathan Shapiro - Retained

Original Charge Description: Count One (1) - First
Degree Murder (felony), Count Two (2) - Breaking and
Entering with Intent to Commit Murder (felony) and
Count Three (3)- Violation of Protective Order
(misdemeanor)

Statute/Ordinance Violation Charged: Count One (1)-
§18.2-32 of the Code of Virginia, Count Two (2) -
§18.2-90 of the Code of Virginia and Count Three (3) -
§16.1-253.2 of the Code of Virginia

Alleged Offense Date: March 19, 2014 to March 20,
2014

ORDER

On the above date came **Nicole Wittmann**, Chief Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney and **Alejandra Rueda**, a Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney and **Peter Greenspun and Jonathan Shapiro**, counsels for the Defendant. The Defendant, **BRAULIO MARCELO CASTILLO**, who stands charged in an indictment with the felonies and misdemeanor described above, was present as a condition of his bond.

This case on this day for the following Commonwealth's Motion to Preclude the Defense from Mentioning The Defendant's Pre-Trial Status, Motion For Use of Two-Way Closed Circuit Television, and Motion in Limine, which motions are opposed by the Defendant.

In regards to the Defendant's Motion for Order Allowing Jury Questionnaire and Individual or Small Panel Voir Dire, which the Court had previously taken under advisement the Court, gave the following ruling: The Commonwealth and defense agreed and the Court ruled that four (4) alternate jurors will be selected, necessitating that twenty-eight (28) jurors free from exception be selected, and that each side will exercise six (6) peremptory strikes for a panel of sixteen (16) which will sit to hear the trial. The motion allowing the mailing of questionnaires to prospective jurors is denied. The Court ruled that there will be a limited questionnaire to be given in Court about pre-trial publicity and outlined the procedure for that process. See attachment A for the form of the Questionnaire. The Court ruled that voir

dire will be conducted initially in panels often (10), but may be decreased or increased in the Court's discretion. The Court will continue the Voir Dire process until there are twenty-eight (28) jurors or more free from exception.

Upon conclusion of all evidence and argument in regards to the Defendant's Motion to Preclude the Defense from Mentioning The Defendant's Pre-Trial Status the Court Orders that there is to be no mention of such information in Voir Dire and opening statements and that if the Defendant intends to elicit such information counsel are directed to approach the Court outside the presence of the jury to allow the Court to rule on its admissibility.

Upon conclusion of all evidence and argument in regards to the Defendant's Motion For Use of Two-Way Closed Circuit Television, the Court determined that the Commonwealth has met the standard under the § 18 .2-67. 9 but the Court defers further ruling until the Commonwealth demonstrates to the Court how the procedure to use two-way closed circuit television will work.

Upon conclusion of all evidence and argument in regards to the Commonwealth's Motion in Limine, in regards to precluding the defense from questioning the jury panel during voir dire about the range of punishment that may be imposed upon the Defendant the Court ***grants*** the Motion. In regards to permitting Stephanie and David Meeker, as well as Nicholas Castillo, to sit through the entire trial pursuant to the provisions of Virginia Code Sections 19.2-11.01 and 19.2-265.01 the Court grants the

motion in part and denies the motion in part. The Court ruled that during the guilt phase of the trial neither Stephanie Meeker nor David Meeker, nor Nicholas Castillo may remain in the Courtroom until he or she is released as a witness in the guilt phase of the trial. If there is a necessity for a punishment phase then neither Stephanie Meeker nor David Meeker, nor Nicholas Castillo would be disqualified from testifying in the punishment phase of the trial solely for the reason of electing to be present in the Courtroom after being released as a witness in the guilt phase.

It is **ORDERED** that this case is continued to **April 12, 2016 at 10:00 a.m.** for the Defendant's Ex-Parte Motion and the Defendant is Ordered to be present at that time.

It is further **ORDERED** that this case is set to **April 28, 2016 at 2:00 p.m.** for the Commonwealth's demonstration of the procedure for the two-way closed circuit television and the Defendant is Ordered to be present at that time.

And the Defendant is continued at liberty on bond.

The Clerk is directed to forward a copy of this Order, forthwith, to the Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney and to Peter Greenspun.

8 April 2016

DATE

ENTER: _____ /s/
STEPHEN E. SINCAVAGE, JUDGE

Attachment A to
Order of / /16.
Com v. Castillo 25450

PANEL MEMBER (LAST NAME) _____
(FIRST NAME) _____

YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA HAS ALLEGED THAT THE DEFENDANT, BRAULIO CASTILLO, ON OR ABOUT MARCH 19 TO MARCH 20, 2014 COMMITTED THE CRIMES OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER OF MICHELLE CASTILLO, HIS WIFE; BREAKING AND ENTERING WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER, AND VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER. YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED THAT MR. CASTILLO HAS PLED NOT GUILTY TO THE CHARGES.

THE BODY OF MICHELLE CASTILLO WAS FOUND IN HER HOME IN ASHBURN, VIRGINIA ON MARCH 20, 2014.

A. HAVE YOU READ, SEEN, OR HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT THIS CASE? _____

B. IF SO, WHAT DO YOU RECALL HAVING READ, SEEN, OR HEARD? _____

C. WHERE DID YOU LEARN THIS INFORMATION?

99a

RADIO _____

TELEVISION _____

NEWSPAPERS _____

INTERNET _____

SOCIAL MEDIA _____

ANOTHER PERSON (E.G. FRIEND, FAMILY
MEMBER, CO-WORKER) _____

OTHER {PLEASE DESCRIBE) _____

ENTERED AUGUST 5, 2020

VIRGINIA:

*In the Supreme Court of Virginia held at
the Supreme Court Building in the City of
Richmond on Wednesday the 5th day of August,
2020.*

Braulio M. Castillo, Appellant,

against Record No. 191028
Court of Appeals No. 0140-17-4

Commonwealth of Virginia, Appellee.

Upon a Petition for Rehearing

On consideration of the petition of the
appellant to set aside the judgment rendered herein
on February 27, 2020 and grant a rehearing thereof,
the prayer of the said petition is denied.

Justice Chafin took no part in the resolution of
the petition.

A Copy,

Teste:

Douglas B. Robelen, Clerk

By::


Deputy Clerk

§ 18.2-67.9. Testimony by child victims and witnesses using two-way closed-circuit television.

A. The provisions of this section shall apply to an alleged victim who was fourteen years of age or under at the time of the alleged offense and is sixteen or under at the time of the trial and to a witness who is fourteen years of age or under at the time of the trial. In any criminal proceeding, including preliminary hearings, involving an alleged offense against a child, relating to a violation of the laws pertaining to kidnapping (§ 18.2-47 et seq.), criminal sexual assault (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) or family offenses pursuant to Article 4 (§ 18.2-362 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 18.2, or involving an alleged murder of a person of any age, the attorney for the Commonwealth or the defendant may apply for an order from the court that the testimony of the alleged victim or a child witness be taken in a room outside the courtroom and be televised by two-way closed-circuit television. The party seeking such order shall apply for the order at least seven days before the trial date or at least seven days before such other preliminary proceeding to which the order is to apply.

B. The court may order that the testimony of the child be taken by closed-circuit television as provided in subsection A if it finds that the child is unavailable to testify in open court in the presence of the defendant, the jury, the judge, and the public, for any of the following reasons:

1. The child's persistent refusal to testify despite judicial requests to do so;

2. The child's substantial inability to communicate about the offense; or

3. The substantial likelihood, based upon expert opinion testimony, that the child will suffer severe emotional trauma from so testifying.

Any ruling on the child's unavailability under this subsection shall be supported by the court with findings on the record or with written findings in a court not of record.

C. In any proceeding in which closed-circuit television is used to receive testimony, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the defendant's attorney shall be present in the room with the child, and the child shall be subject to direct and cross-examination. The only other persons allowed to be present in the room with the child during his testimony shall be those persons necessary to operate the closed-circuit equipment, and any other person whose presence is determined by the court to be necessary to the welfare and well-being of the child.

D. The child's testimony shall be transmitted by closed-circuit television into the courtroom for the defendant, jury, judge and public to view. The defendant shall be provided with a means of private, contemporaneous communication with his attorney during the testimony.

E. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the cost of the two-way closed-circuit television shall be assessed against the defendant.