

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	CRIMINAL NO. 22-cr-15 (APM)
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
ELMER STEWART RHODES III,	:	
	:	
KELLY MEGGS,	:	
	:	
KENNETH HARRELSON,	:	
	:	
JESSICA WATKINS, and	:	
	:	
THOMAS CALDWELL,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

**GOVERNMENT’S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT CALDWELL’S MOTION IN LIMINE TO ADMIT CERTAIN INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT**

Defendant Thomas Caldwell has moved to admit with “appropriate redactions” hundreds of pages of pleadings, court transcripts, earlier indictments, and a television interview made by the former US Attorney for the District of Columbia. ECF 299. The government does not object to admitting, *in toto*, the pleadings and statements made by the government during the course of this litigation.<sup>1</sup> However, without further information about which precise statements Caldwell seeks to redact or admit, his motion should be denied.<sup>2</sup>

**ARGUMENT**

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<sup>1</sup> Under the rule of completeness, the government would seek to admit the current indictment, as well.

<sup>2</sup> In passing, Defendant Caldwell notes that he may call former US Attorney Michael Sherwin as a witness at trial. ECF 299 at 2. If so, the defendant must comply with the Department of Justice’s *Touhy* regulations and provide an “affidavit, or, if that is not feasible, a statement . . . setting forth a summary of the testimony sought.” 28 CFR 16.23 (c). See generally *United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen*, 340 U.S. 462 (1951). *Touhy* regulations include former Department of Justice employees questioned about their duties while employed with the Department. See 28 CFR 16.21(a) (covering “any information acquired by any person while such person was an employee of the Department as a part of the performance of that person’s official duties or because of that person’s official status”).

In certain circumstances, the defense may introduce sworn statements and signed documents made by the government as statements of a party opponent. *United States v. Morgan*, 581 F.2d 933, 938 (D.C. Cir. 1978)). Unsworn statements made during the course of an investigation are not automatically entitled to the same treatment. *United States v. Warren*, 42 F.3d 647 (D.C. Cir. 1994). “The D.C. Circuit appears to be motivated by the principle that holding the government to the assertions of a public official who is unrelated to the prosecution is unfair, unless the government manifestly adopts the statement before the court.” *United States v. Bagcho*, 151 F. Supp. 3d 60, 69 (D.D.C. 2015). Admissions by the government that would mislead or confuse the jury are not admissible. *See United States v. Brown*, 503 F. Supp. 2d 226, 229 (D.D.C. 2007) (holding that certain prior government pleadings sought to be admitted by the defense would “mislead the jury”). As with any statement, the court may admit additional documents as necessary under the rule of completeness. *Id.* As always, a trial court may prevent the introduction of evidence “if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury, or by considerations of undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.” *United States v. Watson*, 409 F.3d 458, 463 (D.C. Cir. 2005).

Without further information about what exactly the defense seeks to admit, the government opposes the motion. Far from the defendant’s claim that the government engages in “Jedi mind trick[s]” (ECF 299 at 2), the government’s various pleadings and superseding indictments have added charges and defendants consistent with the evidence that the government obtained in the course of hundreds of interviews, subpoenas, and search warrants. Generally, the government’s chief concern regarding the defendant’s proposal is that the documents would prejudice the



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