

FILED  
Clerk  
District Court

APR 22 2021

for the Northern Mariana Islands  
By   
(Deputy Clerk)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SERVILLANA SORIANO and HALIM KHAN,

Defendants.

Criminal Case No. 1:20-cr-00007

**MEMORANDUM DECISION  
DENYING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION IN LIMINE**

On March 2, 2021, Defendants Servillana Soriano and Halim Khan (collectively “Defendants”) filed their motions in limine to exclude testimony of the Government’s proposed expert witness. (ECF Nos. 72, 73.) The Government filed its Opposition (ECF Nos. 79, 80), to which Defendants replied (ECF Nos. 83, 84). The Court held a hearing on the matter on March 30, 2021 (ECF No. 89). Having reviewed the filings, considered the applicable law, and hearing arguments from counsel, the Court denied Defendants’ motions in limine. The Court sets forth its reasoning below.

**I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

Each Defendant is charged by a Second Superseding Indictment with one count of Conspiracy to Defraud the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371. (ECF Nos. 85, 87.) The indictment alleges that between August 1, 2018 and February 11, 2019, the two Defendants conspired with at least two other known individuals to defraud the United States by obstructing the functions of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) “in the fair and objective evaluation of petitions to classify aliens as CW-1 workers.” (Second Superseding Indictment, ECF Nos. 85 at 2, 87 at 2.) To do this, the

1 Government alleges that a company, RES International, LLC, would submit CW-1 classification  
2 petitions “that would falsely and fraudulently represent that an employer-employee relationship would  
3 exist between RES and its beneficiaries under the employment terms set forth in the petition.” (ECF  
4 Nos. 85 at 2, 87 at 2.) Defendants pleaded not guilty to the charged offense and a jury trial is scheduled  
5 for June 29, 2021 for both. (Mins., ECF No. 89, 100.)

6 In December 2020, the Government sent its notice to Defendants that it would be calling  
7 USCIS Immigration Services Officer III Monica Verma (“Officer Verma”) as an expert witness.  
8 (Gov’t Notice, ECF Nos. 72-1, 73-1.) The Government’s notice revealed that Officer Verma “is  
9 expected to provide testimony regarding the procedures and requirements for CW-1 visas.” (ECF Nos.  
10 72-1 at 1, 73-1 at 1.) Specifically, Officer Verma was expected to testify as to the “paperwork involved  
11 in submitting” a CW-1 visa application, the importance of supporting employment documentation in  
12 the “CW-1 approval process,” “the meaning of various terms and acronyms associated with” the  
13 process, “the criteria in analyzing eligibility for a “CW-1 visa,” the “proof requirements” to qualify  
14 for a “CW-1 visa,” and the “circumstances” USCIS adjudicators may request additional evidence from  
15 applicants. (ECF Nos. 72-1 at 1, 73-1 at 1.) The Government also stated that Officer Verma’s expert  
16 testimony would be based on her training and experience (ECF Nos. 72-1 at 2, 72-3 at 2); Officer  
17 Verma’s *curriculum vitae* was provided (ECF Nos. 72-2, 72-3) as well as a transcript of proceedings  
18 from a previous trial at which Officer Verma testified on similar matters. (ECF Nos. 72-3, 73-3.)  
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20 Defendants filed their motions in limine to exclude or limit the expert testimony based on  
21 inadequate notice as required by Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and based on the  
22 Federal Rules of Evidence.  
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The Government filed its Opposition (ECF Nos. 79, 80), supported by a supplemental notice to Defendants. (ECF Nos. 79-1, 80-1.) The notice read: “As you are aware, the Government initially provided notice identifying [Officer] Verma as a proposed expert witness” in December 2020. (ECF Nos. 79-1 at 1, 80-1 at 1.) “At that time, the Government identified the general topics that would be the subject of her expert testimony[.]” (ECF Nos. 79-1 at 1, 80-1 at 1.) “The purpose of this letter is to augment the Government’s disclosure by providing a summary of Ms. Verma’s factual testimony, her expert testimony, and additional details regarding the bases and reasons for her opinions.” (ECF Nos. 79-1 at 1, 80-1 at 1.) An email exchange between Officer Verma and the Government was also included as an attachment. (ECF Nos. 79-2, 80-2.) Both Defendants filed their reply arguing that the additional notice and information do not cure the deficiencies. (ECF Nos. 83, 84.)

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

Although courts may preliminarily rule on the admissibility of evidence before trial, “evidence shall be excluded in limine only when it is shown that the evidence is ‘inadmissible on all potential grounds.’” *Speaks v. Mazda Motor Corp.*, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1212, 1217 (D. Mont. 2015) (citation omitted). If the moving party is unable to meet this “high standard,” courts should defer ruling on the matter “so that questions of foundation, relevancy and potential prejudice” are “resolved in proper context.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). “This is because although rulings on motions in limine may save time, costs, effort and preparation, a court is almost always better situated during the actual trial to assess the value and utility of evidence.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Nevertheless, where a court submits a provisional ruling, it may “always change [its] mind during the course of trial.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

1 Rule 16(a)(1)(G) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides that where a defendant  
2 so requests, “the government must give to the defendant a written summary of any testimony that the  
3 government intends to use under Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence during its  
4 case-in-chief at trial. . . . The summary provided . . . must describe the witness’s opinions, the bases  
5 and reasons for those opinions, and the witness’s qualifications.” This aids in ““minimiz[ing] surprise  
6 from the unexpected expert testimony and to provide Defendant with a fair opportunity to test the  
7 merits of the expert’s testimony through focused cross-examination.”” *United States v. Babichenko*,  
8 2021 WL 780902, at \*2 (D. Idaho Mar. 1, 2021) (quoting *United States v. Baras*, 2014 WL 129606,  
9 at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2014)). Where the Government fails to comply with Rule 16, ““the district  
10 court may order disclosure, grant a continuance, prohibit the government from offering the evidence  
11 at trial, or grant whatever relief the district court deems just under the circumstances.”” *Id.* (quoting  
12 *United States v. Mendoza*, 244 F.3d 1037, 1046 (9th Cir. 2001)). But, it is recommended that courts  
13 not impose ““a sanction harsher than necessary to accomplish the goals of Rule 16.”” *Id.* (quoting  
14 *United States v. Gee*, 695 F.2d 1165, 1169 (9th Cir. 1983)).

### 16 III. DISCUSSION

17 Defendants maintain that the Government’s second Rule 16 notice of Officer Verma’s  
18 proposed expert testimony is inadequate, especially given the complexity of immigration law. The  
19 Government argues that Officer Verma’s testimony is really, for all intents and purposes, a means for  
20 the jury to have a better understanding on the CW-1 application process. In other words, the notice  
21 functions as a precautionary measure in the event her testimony needed to be converted to expert  
22 testimony. At the hearing, the Government conceded it would be willing to amend its notice. It also  
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1 informed the Court that if Officer Verma did not have a basis for particular opinions, the Government  
2 would withdraw its intent to elicit testimony on those subjects.

3 With the advent of technology and increased dependency on expert testimony, the Advisory  
4 Committee for the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure acknowledged the developing need for access  
5 to discovery for a proposed expert's testimony. *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 16 advisory committee's note to  
6 1993 amendment ("With increased use of both scientific and nonscientific expert testimony, one of  
7 counsel's most basic discovery needs is to learn that an expert is expected to testify."). As a result,  
8 amendments were implemented in 1993, and although these did not extend to lay witness testimony  
9 under Federal Rule of Evidence 701, Rule 16 was amended for parties' greater access to expert witness  
10 discovery.  
11

12 Today, Rule 16 mandates the Government to provide a summary of the proposed expert  
13 witness's testimony. That summary must include at least three critical components : (1) the witness's  
14 opinions, (2) the bases and reasons for those opinions, and (3) the witness's qualifications. Fed. R.  
15 Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(G). The expert's opinion must be explicit—not a list of general topics or subject  
16 matters. *See United States v. Duvall*, 272 F.3d 825, 828-29 (7th Cir. 2001) (describing that "the manner  
17 in which meth is distributed" in a Government notice "does not in any way identify the particular  
18 opinion that [the expert] offered at trial"); *United States v. Francis*, 2009 WL 1444930, at \*2 (C.D.  
19 Cal. May 20, 2009) (finding that the Government's notice sufficiently stated the expert witness's  
20 opinions). Supporting documents may supplement an expert's "bases and reasons" for their opinion.  
21 *See United States v. Naegele*, 468 F. Supp. 2d 175, 176-77 (D.D.C. 2007) (failing to provide any  
22 documents supporting a laboratory report does not establish the "bases and reasons" for the expert's  
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1 opinion). Nevertheless, while providing detailed information is judicious, “[t]he Ninth Circuit has  
2 observed that ‘*minimal* notice’ is required under Rule 16.” *Babichenko*, 2021 WL 780902, at \*2 (citing  
3 *United States v. Jimenez*, 525 Fed. App’x 565, 567 (9th Cir. 2013)) (emphasis added). Thus, “Rule  
4 16(a)(1)(G) does not require a chapter-and-verse recitation of the expert’s opinion, bases, and  
5 reasons.” *Id.* at \*5.

6 In some circumstances, the information required in a Rule 16 notice need not be re-introduced  
7 if earlier or other filings have already included such information. In *United States v. Illegbameh*, the  
8 defendant argued that he did not receive adequate notice of the expert witness’s proposed testimony  
9 per Rule 16. 2013 WL 12171602, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2013). Similar to here, the proposed expert  
10 would testify as a USCIS immigration officer on background related to processing immigration  
11 applications. At the initiation of *Illegbameh*, the immigration officer provided a description of the  
12 immigration system and his opinions in the Government’s Complaint. *Id.* The Government also  
13 provided defendant with the officer’s previous testimony in a case involving similar charges, and his  
14 resume. *Id.* Thus, the court disagreed with the defendant and instead concluded that the Government  
15 provided sufficient notice of the officer’s anticipated testimony pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1)(G). *Id.*

17 Here, the Government’s disclosure of its proposed questions to the expert witness, taken  
18 together with the previously provided transcript of her testimony from the prior criminal trial, cures  
19 only part of the problem. At the March 30 hearing, the Government conceded it was willing to produce  
20 a copy of relevant documents informing Defendants on the instructions in effect at the time the relevant  
21 CW-1 petitions were submitted. These, in conjunction with the exhibits provided at the March 30  
22 hearing bolsters the Government’s Rule 16 notice. (*See* ECF Nos. 89-1.) Absent these documents, the  
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1 Government would need to provide more specificity on Officer Verma's opinion and include her bases  
2 and reasons for determining so. Given the Government's willingness to remedy the deficiencies by  
3 providing a more particularized notice with additional supporting information, the Court will deny  
4 Defendants' motions in limine. This ruling shall be provisional, and the parties are reminded that the  
5 Court may modify its decision at trial.

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES Defendants' motions in limine, and the  
8 Government is ORDERED to amend and supplement its notices with more sufficient detail on Officer  
9 Verma's expert opinion to meet the standards of Rule 16(a)(1)(G) of the Federal Rules of Criminal  
10 Procedure.  
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12 IT IS SO ORDERED this 22nd day of April, 2021.

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RAMONA V. MANGLONA  
15 Chief Judge  
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