



with the responsibility of acting as “gatekeepers” to shield unreliable or irrelevant expert testimony and evidence from the jury. In Kumho the Court made clear that the gatekeeper function applies to all expert testimony, not just scientifically-based testimony. Rule 702 therefore provides that if the Court finds that scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge “will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue,” and if the Court finds that the witness is qualified as an expert “by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education,” then the Court may permit the witness to testify – so long as the witness’ testimony is based on “sufficient facts or data,” the testimony “is the product of reliable principles and methods,” and the witness has “applied the principles and methodology reliably to the facts of the case.” FED. R. EVID. 702.

As the D.C. Circuit has explained, the twin requirements for the admissibility of expert testimony are evidentiary reliability and relevance. See Ambrosini v. LaBarraque, 101 F.3d 129, 133 (D.C. Cir. 1996); see also United States v. Libby, 461 F. Supp. 2d 3, 5-6 (D.D.C. 2006); McReynolds v. Sodexho, 349 F. Supp. 2d 30, 34-35 (D.D.C. 2004); Groobert v. Georgetown College, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6 (D.D.C. 2002). With respect to evidentiary reliability, the Court’s focus must be on the methodology or reasoning employed by application of the factors in Rule 702 and the non-exhaustive lists of factors set forth in Daubert and Kumho. See Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. at 595 (the “focus, of course, must be solely on principles and methodology, not on the conclusions they generate”); Ambrosini v. LaBarraque, 101 F.3d 129, 140 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (“the admissibility inquiry focuses not on conclusions but on approaches”). With respect to relevance, the Court must determine whether the proffered testimony is sufficiently tied to the facts of the case and whether it will aid the

factfinder in resolving a factual dispute. Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. at 592-93.

Normally in response to a Daubert motion, the Court would convene a Daubert hearing to permit the proponent of the proposed expert to have that expert explain to the Court why his or her methodology is sufficiently reliable – that is, based on reliable principles and methods – and why the proposed expert testimony (including any conclusions and opinions) is both reliable and relevant. The hearing would permit the party challenging the expert’s methodology or conclusions to cross-examine the expert in an effort to persuade the Court that the expert’s report and proffered testimony ought not to be accepted and that his or her testimony ought to be excluded from the trial. Under Daubert, the Court is to act as a “gatekeeper” with respect to the issue of admissibility, primarily so that the trier of fact will not be exposed to unreliable or irrelevant testimony about scientific, technical or other esoteric matters. While plaintiff’s motion and Dr. Van Liere’s rebuttal report raise serious questions that deserve exploration, the real question is for whom the Court is supposed to be keeping the gate in a matter that is to be decided by the Court itself as factfinder rather than by a jury. As the Seventh Circuit has said, where “the gatekeeper and the factfinder are one and the same,” the Court may “hear the evidence and make its reliability determination during, rather than in advance of, the trial.” In re Salem, 465 F.3d 767, 776-77 (7th Cir. 2006); see also Seaboard Lumber Co. v. United States, 308 F.3d 1283, 1302 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (these concerns are of lesser import in a bench trial “where no screening of the factfinder can take place,” though the Daubert standards of relevance and reliability must still be met); Gibbs v. Gibbs, 210 F.3d 491, 500 (5th Cir. 2000) (“Most of the safeguards provided for in Daubert are not as essential in a case such as this where

