

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Christopher P. Girardot v. United States

92 A.3d 1107 (D.C. 2014) · No. No. 12-CO-144 · Decided June 12, 2014

SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals affirmed the defendant's convictions for two counts of misdemeanor sexual abuse. The court held that the trial judge reasonably exercised her discretion under the three-part Dyas test in excluding proposed expert testimony concerning children's suggestibility and false reports of sexual abuse. The court emphasized that the constitutional right to present a defense does not eliminate applicable evidentiary rules or the trial court's discretion.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	District of Columbia Court of Appeals
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Fisher, Associate Judge; Blackburne-Rigsby, Associate Judge; Pryor, Senior Judge
JURISDICTION	District of Columbia
DECIDED	June 12, 2014
DOCKET	No. 12-CO-144
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from the Superior Court of the District of Columbia's post-remand order excluding the defense's proffered expert testimony in a misdemeanor sexual-abuse bench trial.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The admission or exclusion of expert testimony is reviewed for abuse of discretion; an evidentiary ruling is disturbed only when manifestly erroneous. The appellate court first determines whether the trial court exercised its discretion in error and then whether any error requires reversal.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published appellate opinion
PARTIES	Christopher P. Girardot v. United States

TOPICS

- expert testimony
- evidence
- standard of review
- appellate procedure
- criminal procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal procedure

evidence

appellate procedure

constitutional law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court properly applied all three prongs of the *Dyas* test in excluding the defense expert's testimony concerning children's suggestibility and false reports of sexual abuse.
2. Whether the trial court abused its discretion by finding that the proposed testimony was not beyond the ken of the average layperson, that Dr. Robbins lacked sufficient specialized knowledge or experience, and that the pertinent scientific knowledge did not permit a reasonable opinion.
3. Whether exclusion of the expert testimony violated the defendant's constitutional right to present a complete defense.

HOLDINGS

1. The trial court properly conducted a case-specific analysis of all three *Dyas* criteria and did not err in excluding Dr. Robbins's testimony.
2. The trial court permissibly found that the basic propositions concerning leading, suggestive, repetitive, and otherwise encouraging questioning of children were matters of common sense and were not beyond the ken of the average layperson.
3. The trial court permissibly found that Dr. Robbins's education, work experience, and professional designations did not establish sufficient expertise in the fields relevant to the proposed testimony.
4. The trial court permissibly found that the pertinent scientific knowledge did not establish general acceptance of a methodology for determining the suggestibility of children ages eight to ten or of a specific methodology for questioning such children during forensic interviews.
5. Exclusion of the testimony did not violate the defendant's constitutional right to present a complete defense because the right to present evidence is not unlimited and must yield to valid, non-arbitrary evidentiary rules such as the *Dyas* test.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Despite this recent trend, we have not created a regime of per se admissibility to replace a practice of routine exclusion.” (at 1114)

*“The *Dyas* test is one of those well-established rules, and it cannot fairly be said that this test is “arbitrary or disproportionate to the purposes [it is] designed to serve.””* (at 1116)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

During Girardot's bench trial, the government relied on testimony from two child victims, ages eight and ten, and the trial court found him guilty of two counts of misdemeanor sexual abuse. Girardot sought to introduce Dr. Susan Robbins's testimony concerning children's cognitive processes and factors that could prompt false sexual-abuse complaints. On remand, Robbins testified about suggestive and repetitive questioning and related

psychological research, but the trial court found deficiencies in her qualifications, the applicability of her research to children ages eight and ten, and the scientific consensus supporting the proposed opinions.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Girardot was convicted after a 2006 bench trial of two counts of misdemeanor sexual abuse. In a prior appeal, the court remanded for the trial court to conduct a more thorough, three-pronged Dyas analysis of the admissibility of Dr. Susan Robbins's proposed expert testimony. After an evidentiary hearing and a detailed order again excluding the testimony, the defendant appealed. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals affirmed.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Girardot v. United States, 996 A.2d 341, 343-349 (D.C. 2010)
- Dyas v. United States, 376 A.2d 827, 832 (D.C. 1977)
- Benn v. United States, 978 A.2d 1257, 1261, 1267, 1269, 1273, 1276-1278 (D.C. 2009)
- Ibn-Tamas v. United States, 407 A.2d 626, 632, 635, 638 (D.C. 1979)
- Jones v. United States, 990 A.2d 970, 977-978 & n.17 (D.C. 2010)
- Mindombe v. United States, 795 A.2d 39, 42, 47 (D.C. 2002)
- Oliver v. United States, 711 A.2d 70, 73 (D.C. 1998)
- Russell v. United States, 17 A.3d 581, 588 (D.C. 2011)
- Minor v. United States, 57 A.3d 406, 409 (D.C. 2012)
- In re Melton, 597 A.2d 892, 901 (D.C. 1991) (en banc)
- (James) Johnson v. United States, 398 A.2d 354, 361-362, 367 (D.C. 1979)
- (William) Johnson v. United States, 683 A.2d 1087, 1099 (D.C. 1996) (en banc)
- Holmes v. South Carolina, 547 U.S. 319, 324, 326 (2006)
- United States v. Scheffer, 523 U.S. 303, 308 (1998)

OPINION

FISHER, J.

Notice: This opinion is subject to formal revision before publication in the Atlantic and Maryland Reporters. Users are requested to notify the Clerk of the Court of any formal errors so that corrections may be made before the bound volumes go to press. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS No. 12-CO-144 CHRISTOPHER P. GIRARDOT, APPELLANT, V. UNITED STATES, APPELLEE.

Appeal from the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (CF2-3822-06) (Hon. Zinora Mitchell-Rankin, Trial Judge) (Argued November 19, 2013 Decided June 12, 2014) Alice Wang, Public

Defender Service, with whom James Klein and Jaclyn Frankfurt, Public Defender Service, were on the brief, for appellant. Stephen F. Rickard, Assistant United States Attorney, with whom Ronald C. Machen Jr., United States Attorney, and Elizabeth Trosman, Amy Zubrensky, and Ann K. H. Simon, Assistant United States Attorneys, were on the brief, for appellee.

Before FISHER and BLACKBURNE-RIGSBY, Associate Judges, and PRYOR, Senior Judge. FISHER, Associate Judge: Appellant Christopher Girardot argues, for the second time before this court, that he is entitled to a new trial because the trial 2 court excluded expert testimony.

We hold that the trial judge did not exercise her discretion erroneously and therefore affirm. I. Factual Background During Mr. Girardot's bench trial in 2006, the government relied upon the testimony of two victims, eight-year-old J.B. and ten-year-old C.N.¹ After hearing the evidence, the trial court found appellant guilty of two counts of misdemeanor sexual abuse, in violation of D.C.

Code § 22-3006 (2001). Prior to trial, appellant had sought to introduce the testimony of Dr. Susan Robbins, "an expert in children's cognitive processes, and the pressures and factors that can prompt a child to make false complaints of sexual abuse." Girardot I, 996 A.2d at 343.

We remanded appellant's case for a more thorough inquiry, instructing the trial court to consider all three prongs of the Dyas test for evaluating the admissibility of expert testimony.² Girardot I, 996 A.2d at 349. ¹ For a description of their testimony, see *Girardot v. United States*, 996 A.2d 341, 344-45 (D.C. 2010) (*Girardot I*). ² *Dyas v. United States*, 376 A.2d 827, 832 (D.C.

1977). ³ At an evidentiary hearing held on June 22 and June 23, 2011, Judge Mitchell-Rankin heard more than six hours of testimony and argument concerning Dr. Robbins' qualifications. Dr. Robbins returned to court and gave her substantive testimony on September 26, 2011.

The trial court explained: "We're going to proceed as if the issue of qualifications has been resolved to get to the substantive... testimony." That testimony, which included direct examination, cross-examination, and redirect, spans 150 pages of transcript.

On February 2, 2012, Judge Mitchell-Rankin issued a twenty-three page order, comprehensively addressing the Dyas factors and again ruling that the testimony would be excluded. The court also stated that "Dr. Robbins" testimony did not provide any information that was helpful in evaluating the statements made by J.B. and C.N." Judge Mitchell-Rankin therefore found, in an alternative ruling, that "the testimony would not lead [her] to reach a different conclusion as to whether the Defendant was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." II.

The Dyas Analysis "Although the admission of expert testimony falls within the discretion of the trial judge,... because the right to confront witnesses and to present a defense ⁴ are constitutionally

protected,... „the defense should be free to introduce appropriate expert testimony.”⁶ *Benn v. United States*, 978 A.2d 1257, 1269 (D.C. 2009) (citations omitted).

We will, however, “defer to the trial court’s exclusion of expert testimony when it is based on a reasoned and reasonable exercise of discretion[.]” *Id.* at 1276. “[T]here is an important tradeoff for giving the trial court such latitude: that court must take no shortcuts; it must exercise its discretion with reference to all the necessary criteria.” *Ibn-Tamas v. United States*, 407 A.2d 626, 635 (D.C.

1979) (emphasis in original) (citations omitted). Thus, “the court’s determination must be case-specific, based on the proffered expert testimony,” and “upon a consideration of each of the three separate criteria identified in *Dyas*.”³ *Benn*, 978 A.2d at 1278. ³ There are “two levels of analysis to a trial court’s ruling on expert testimony.” *Ibn-Tamas*, 407 A.2d at 632.

First, expert testimony must meet the following criteria: (1) the subject matter “must be so distinctively related to some science, profession, business or occupation as to be beyond the ken of the average layman;” (2) “the witness must have sufficient skill, knowledge, or experience in that field or calling as to make it appear that his opinion or interference will probably aid the trier in his search for truth;” and (3) expert testimony is inadmissible if “the state of the pertinent art or scientific knowledge does not permit a reasonable opinion to be asserted even by an expert. (continued...) 5 A. “Beyond the Ken” In *Girardot I*, “we remand[ed]... so that the trial court may re-visit the first *Dyas* prong and, as it ha[d] not yet done, apply the second and third *Dyas* prongs to the defense proffer of Dr. Robbins’s proposed testimony.” 996 A.2d at 349.

The first *Dyas* factor is whether the subject matter to be addressed by the expert testimony is “beyond the ken of the average layman.” *Dyas*, 376 A.2d at 832 (emphasis omitted). Simply put, an expert “cannot testify to matters which „the jury itself is just as competent” to consider.” *Ibn-Tamas*, 407 A.2d at 632.

In our previous examination of this case, we held that the “beyond the ken of a layman [or lay person]” standard applies to bench trials. *Girardot I*, 996 A.2d at 348. (...continued) *Dyas*, 376 A.2d at 832 (emphasis in original) (quoting E. Cleary, *McCormick on Evidence* § 13, at 29-31 (2d ed. 1972)).

Second, “[e]xpert testimony admissible under the criteria of *Dyas*... is still subject to exclusion if the danger of unfair prejudice substantially outweighs its probative value.” *Jones v. United States*, 990 A.2d 970, 977 (D.C. 2010); see (William) *Johnson v. United States*, 683 A.2d 1087, 1099 (D.C. 1996) (en banc) (adopting “the policy set forth in Federal Rule of Evidence 403—„evidence [otherwise relevant] may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice”).

6 On remand, *Girardot* argued that “Dr. Robbins” proposed testimony is beyond the ken of the average layperson because it is simply the defense corollary of the expert testimony that the Court

of Appeals [has previously] concluded was beyond the ken of the average lay person” when offered by the government. Appellant was referring to our cases holding “that the behavioral characteristics and psychological dynamics of child molestation victims are beyond the ken of the average juror.” *Jones v. United States*, 990 A.2d 970, 978 n.17 (D.C.

2010) (citing *Mindombe v. United States*, 795 A.2d 39, 42 (D.C. 2002), and *Oliver v. United States*, 711 A.2d 70, 73 (D.C. 1998)). In *Mindombe*, we held that a child victim’s response to sexual abuse could be misperceived by the jury and, therefore, an expert’s explanation “serves a useful and necessary purpose at trial.” 795 A.2d at 47. Similarly, in *Oliver*, we held that an expert’s “testimony was relevant because it assisted jurors in understanding the psychology of an abused child’s recantation.” 711 A.2d at 73.

Appellant asserts that, to level the playing field, the defense should “be permitted in appropriate cases to present expert testimony on psychological factors that can lead children to make false reports of sexual abuse.” Finding the “defense corollary” argument to be unsound, Judge Mitchell-Rankin distinguished *Mindombe* and *Oliver*, pointing out that Dr. Robbins’ 7 testimony would “not address the psychological and behavioral characteristics of sexually abused children.” This was not the end of her analysis, however.

The trial judge identified the premises underlying Dr. Robbins’ opinions and analyzed “„the extent to which the [proffered] testimony will provide information that is not likely to be known by lay jurors.”” Quoting *Benn*, 978 A.2d at 1267.

The witness had described the problems inherent in “leading or suggestive questioning, repetitive questioning, multiple choice questioning, and encouraging certain responses through praise and attention.” The court concluded that “there is simply nothing counter-intuitive, inherently unique or scientific about the proposition that children can be misled and confused by the[se] types of questions”—“it is a matter of common sense[.]” Moreover, “[a]ny perceived bias on the part of the interviewer or in the format of the questioning can be fully explored by counsel through the presentation of evidence and effective cross examination.

Well developed litigation skills and not expert testimony are required under these circumstances.” In sum, Judge Mitchell-Rankin was “satisfied that the average layperson is „just as competent” as the proffered expert to address the issues presented in this case because the criteria... are no different than those which the average 8 layperson commonly uses to determine credibility, reliability and accuracy of information, and truth and falsity of a claim[.]” Appellant argues that because Dr. Robbins’ testimony involved summarizing the methods and results of psychological studies, it was necessarily beyond the ken of an average layperson.

See *Benn*, 978 A.2d at 1277 (“[I]t cannot be said that psychological studies regarding the accuracy of an identification are within the ken of the typical juror.” (citation omitted)). However, there can

be no categorical rule requiring admission simply because academic studies will be discussed. Instead, the trial court must examine the basic principles on which the witness will rely.

In this case, having listened at length to Dr. Robbins, the court concluded that “[t]he operative principles are a matter of common knowledge and are not difficult to understand. Couching these principles in technical terms does not render them otherwise.” B. “Sufficient Skill, Knowledge, or Experience” The second Dyas factor requires that the witness have “sufficient skill, knowledge, or experience in that field or calling as to make it appear that his opinion or inference will probably aid the trier in his search for truth.” Dyas, 376 9 A.2d at 832 (emphasis omitted).

Judge Mitchell-Rankin found, however, that “Dr. Robbins” educational experience, work experience, and professional designations do not, individually or in the aggregate, demonstrate that she has sufficient skill, knowledge or experience in the field relevant to this case.” During the first appeal, Dr. Robbins was described as “an expert in children’s cognitive processes, and the pressures and factors that can prompt a child to make false complaints of sexual abuse.” Girardot I, 996 A.2d at 343.

The defense sought to demonstrate “that (1) for psychological reasons related to a child’s cognition, children may make false allegations about child abuse, and (2) scientific studies, which have delineated these cognitive factors and psychological dynamics, will be helpful to the trial court in resolving this case[.]” Id. at 347.

However, the testimony which materialized on remand varied significantly from this proffer. Appellant argued below and again before this court that Dr. Robbins, a tenured professor of social work with more than thirty years of experience, was qualified to identify and discuss problematic questioning that occurred during the forensic interviews of J.B. and C.N.

In eleven pages of its order, the trial court carefully identified the gaps in Dr. Robbins’ background and experience. In particular, Judge Mitchell-Rankin 10 explained that Dr. Robbins had not diagnosed or treated children who have been victims of sexual abuse. She had not completed any coursework in cognitive psychology or forensic interviewing.

Although her work experience includes training forensic interviewers in more than fifty workshops and watching over one hundred recorded forensic interviews, she has never “conducted or directly observed a forensic interview of a child.” “In fact,” the trial court noted, “Dr. Robbins testified that she has no clinical experience with child patients other than in the context of providing family therapy that was unrelated to the issue of child sexual abuse.” As an academic, Dr. Robbins had published “approximately fifty articles and book chapters on topics such as substance abuse, club drugs, recovered memory, satanic ritual abuse, social work pedagogy, and issues facing the Native American community.” Despite addressing this wide range of topics, “she has not authored a single article or applied for any research grants on the subjects of child sexual

abuse, false allegations of child sexual abuse, forensic interview techniques, or the suggestibility of child witnesses.” Although she acknowledged that reading alone may provide expertise, Judge Mitchell-Rankin was concerned that Dr. Robbins had not read the latest 11 editions of some of the sources she cited and was unaware that an article on which she relied had been withdrawn.

When pressed to explain how the studies she listed, which focused primarily on preschool children, demonstrated the suggestibility of older children, Dr. Robbins claimed that there was newer research on that subject which she had failed to cite. Dr. Robbins confirmed, however, that “there are not enough studies [on the suggestibility of older children] to have a true consensus.” The trial court found that this testimony failed “to demonstrate (or even attempt to explain) how any of [the] research is applicable to children between the ages of eight and ten, the pertinent age range in the subject case.” Judge Mitchell-Rankin explained that “the conceded lack of consensus in the academic community is relevant to the second Dyas prong because it suggests that Dr. Robbins does not have sufficient knowledge, based upon „reading alone,” to render an opinion that would likely assist in the search for truth.” C. The State of the Scientific Knowledge Under the third prong of Dyas, “expert testimony is inadmissible if „the state of the pertinent art or scientific knowledge does not permit a reasonable opinion to be asserted even by an expert.”” 376 A.2d at 832.

This inquiry “begins—and ends—with a determination of whether there is general acceptance of a particular 12 scientific methodology, not an acceptance, beyond that, of particular study results based on that methodology.” Ibn-Tamas, 407 A.2d at 638. During her testimony, Dr. Robbins failed to connect her opinion to specific studies that were relevant to the suggestibility of eight and ten year olds.

The articles on the list that she provided to the court pertain to children of preschool age. When challenged on this discrepancy, Dr. Robbins explained that in “certain situations... adults are even more suggestible than children. It depends on the methodology, it depends on the study.... [T]he newer research is suggesting that what we thought before, that the older children and adults are not suggestible, that’s simply not the case.” When asked whether any of this newer research was on the list of sources on which she had relied, Dr. Robbins replied, “[n]o, it is not.” After glancing at her list, she then said, “I need to change my answer because I just found that one of these sources does have it.” Dr. Robbins indicated a source on the list, saying, “I don’t have that article with me.

And I don’t have any other references on this list about adult suggestivity because this workshop [for which the list was originally prepared] was never about adults.” The government’s attorney produced the 13 indicated study and showed it to Dr. Robbins.

After looking at it, Dr. Robbins said, “[o]kay, this is not the article I was thinking of.” As Judge Mitchell-Rankin explained, Dr. Robbins’ claim that the studies are “coming to a consensus” is insufficient to justify a conclusion that there is general acceptance in the relevant scientific

community concerning the methodology for identifying the extent to which children between the age of eight and ten are suggestible, nor does it justify a conclusion that there is general acceptance of a specific methodology of questioning eight- and ten-year-old children during forensic interviews.

Appellant “argu[ed] that because the methodology involving preschool-aged children is generally accepted, so too is the methodology used in the... studies involving children between the ages of eight and ten.” The trial court found that “[t]his argument... is unsupported by Dr. Robbins” testimony and the literature cited in her reference list.” III. Reviewing for Abuse of Discretion 14 In recent years we have remanded several cases for further proceedings where the trial court had excluded expert testimony proffered by the defense.

In some instances, the evidence had been excluded almost as a categorical matter. See *Russell v. United States*, 17 A.3d 581, 588 (D.C. 2011) (remanding “to allow the trial court to give individualized consideration to the defense’s proffer in the context of the facts in this case”); *Benn*, 978 A.2d at 1261 (observing that the trial court “came dangerously close to employing a per se rule of exclusion”).

In other cases, the trial court applied incorrect legal principles. See *Minor v. United States*, 57 A.3d 406, 409 (D.C. 2012) (agreeing that “the trial court abused its discretion because the underpinnings for its exclusion of the testimony go solely to the weight of the expert testimony and not to its admissibility under *Dyas*”). Despite this recent trend, we have not created a regime of per se admissibility to replace a practice of routine exclusion.

We still recognize that “[w]hether to admit expert testimony is committed to the discretion of the trial court; a ruling either admitting or excluding such evidence will not be disturbed unless manifestly erroneous—i.e., for abuse of discretion.” *Benn*, 978 A.2d at 1273 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); see *In re Melton*, 597 A.2d 892, 901 (D.C.

1991) (en banc) (“The admission or exclusion of expert testimony... is committed to the trial court’s broad discretion.”). 15 “The concept of „exercise of discretion” is a review-restraining one.” (James) *Johnson v. United States*, 398 A.2d 354, 362 (D.C. 1979).

We make “two distinct classes of inquiries when reviewing a trial court’s exercise of discretion.” *Id.* at 367. First, we ask “whether the exercise of discretion was in error[.]” *Id.* If we conclude that it was, we then must determine “whether the impact of that error requires reversal. It is when both these inquiries are answered in the affirmative that we hold that the trial court „abused” its discretion.” *Id.* Judge Mitchell-Rankin did not err in exercising her discretion.

She diligently applied all three prongs of the *Dyas* test after carefully eliciting the witness’s qualifications and her substantive testimony. The judge was aware of her discretionary authority

and exercised it in a case-specific inquiry. This was just the sort of “reasoned and reasonable exercise of discretion” to which we will defer. *Benn*, 978 A.2d at 1276.

4 Appellant insists, however, that there was only one permissible outcome based on this record. We disagree. “[T]he core of „discretion“ as a jurisprudential concept is the absence of a hard and fast rule that 4 The reader will have noted that the trial judge spent an extraordinary amount of time complying with our remand order.

We applaud her diligence, but we are not suggesting that such a time-consuming inquiry will be required in all cases in order to pass appellate muster. 16 fixes the results produced under varying sets of facts.” (James) *Johnson*, 398 A.2d at 361.

In other words, “[d]iscretion signifies choice.” *Id.* The record in this case does not mandate that Dr. Robbins’ testimony be admitted. Nor does the Constitution require it. “[T]he Constitution guarantees criminal defendants „a meaningful opportunity to present a complete defense[,]”” *Holmes v. South Carolina*, 547 U.S. 319, 324 (2006), and this includes the right to present appropriate expert testimony.

Benn, 978 A.2d at 1269. But invocation of that right does not displace the rules of evidence, nor does it rob a trial judge of discretion. “[W]ell-established rules of evidence permit trial judges to exclude evidence if its probative value is outweighed by certain other factors such as unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or potential to mislead the jury.” *Holmes*, 547 U.S. at 326.

The *Dyas* test is one of those well-established rules, and it cannot fairly be said that this test is “arbitrary or disproportionate to the purposes [it is] designed to serve.” *Id.* at 324 (citation omitted) (describing rules of evidence which abridge the right to present a defense).

In other words, the right to present evidence “is not unlimited” and may “bow to accommodate other legitimate interests in the criminal trial process.” *United States v. Scheffer*, 523 U.S. 303, 308 (1998) (citations omitted). One such 17 legitimate concern, embodied in the *Dyas* test, is that expert testimony serve its proper function and not usurp the role of the jury. “[B]ecause expert or scientific testimony possesses an „aura of special reliability and trustworthiness,” the proffer of such testimony must be carefully scrutinized.” *Ibn-Tamas*, 407 A.2d at 632 (citation omitted); see 1 Kenneth S. Broun et al., *McCormick on Evidence* § 13, at 90 (7th ed.

2013) (“In the past three decades, the use of expert witnesses has skyrocketed.... Some commentators claim that the American judicial hearing is becoming a trial by expert.”). After such careful scrutiny, Judge Mitchell-Rankin determined that Dr. Robbins’ testimony did not meet the *Dyas* test.

Because we uphold this exercise of discretion, we need not address her alternative ruling assessing the impact Dr. Robbins’ testimony would have had on the verdict. IV. Conclusion The judgment of

the Superior Court is hereby Affirmed.

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