Legal Aspects of Investigations & International Cooperation

Christine C. Boesz, Dr.PH
Inspector General
National Science Foundation
United States

Context: Accountability

- Who is accountable?
- To whom are they accountable?
- For what are they accountable?
- What are the consequences of failing to meet expectations?

Answer to each question has a legal aspect and frames the response to allegations



Accountability Responsibility in Responsible Conduct of Research

- Prevention and Education
 - Explain expectations
 - Explain accountability process
 - Explain consequences of failure
- Detection and Resolution
 - Conduct fair process (fact finding)
 - Respect confidentiality
 - Impose balanced sanctions

Subtitle: When Researchers Go Wrong



Legal Aspects

- Definitions
- Framework
 - Allegation
 - Inquiry
 - Investigation
 - Adjudication

Based on Federal Register/Vol.65, NO.235 December 6, 2000, Research Misconduct Policy



Plagiarism

- Appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results or words without giving credit
- Falsification of data
 - Manipulating materials, equipment or processes, or changing or omitting data or results
- Fabrication of data
 - Making up data or results and recording or reporting them

Framework Principles

- Focus on addressing misconduct related to the conduct and reporting of research
- Includes misrepresentation of credentials or research capabilities
- Excludes mishandling of funds, safety violations, discrimination, harassment, authorship disputes, etc.
- Excludes ethical treatment of human or animal subjects

Investigative Process: Phases of Response to Allegation

- Allegation
- Inquiry
- Investigation
 - Develop factual record
 - Assessment
 - Significant Departure from professional norm
 - State of Mind
 - Burden of Proof

Allegation

- Decide on investigating body
 - Government agency or research institution
- Important: Confidentiality for all informants and subjects
 - Consistent with a fair process
 - Consistent with applicable laws
 - Privacy acts
 - Public accessibility acts

Inquiry

 An assessment of whether an allegation has substance so that an investigation is necessary

Investigation

- Development of a factual record
- Assessment of the record leading to:
 - Finding of misconduct in research;
 - Dismissal; or
 - Other action (e.g., criminal prosecution)

Assessment

- Significant Departure from Professional Norm
 - Based on community standards
- State of Mind: Intent
 - Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly
- Burden of Proof
 - Preponderance of Evidence

U.S. Burden of Proof

- Reasonable doubt
- Clear & convincing
- Preponderance of the evidence*
 [The balance of probabilities]

*The standard is satisfied if greater than 50% chance that the proposition is true

Adjudication Criteria

Focus on Seriousness of the Misconduct

- Degree of Intent knowing, intentional, reckless
- Pattern of Occurrence single event or pattern
- Impact on research record, research subjects, other researchers, institutions, or the public welfare

Range of Actions

- Correct the research record
- Letter of reprimand
- Special certifications to assure compliance
- Suspension or termination of current funding
- Debarment from all federal funding up to 5 years



Appeal

- Decisions separated from inquiry, investigation, and adjudication
- Based on rules
 - Timeliness criteria
 - To request an appeal
 - To make the final decision
 - Permissible reasons, e.g., factual errors



Separation of Phases

- Inquiry/ Investigation
- Adjudication
 - Corrective actions/sanctions decided
- Appeal

Reconsideration of adjudication decision



Case Example Plagiarism: Theft of Idea

Allegation

A reviewer of an NSF proposal noticed that the principal investigator (PI), an established scientist, copied ideas and text from her proposal that had previously been submitted to a funding agency in another country (UK).



Development of Factual Record

- Complainant contacted to firmly establish substance of the allegation
- UK funding agency then contacted and provided official information
- Subject claimed a collaborative relationship (not confirmed by complainant)

Case Example Facts

- NSF PI was a reviewer of the UK agency proposal
- Plagiarism was extensive and confirmed on proposal comparison
- University committee established that a central unique idea was stolen

Case Example Conclusions

- Subject knowingly committed plagiarism
- University terminated the subject's contract, among other sanctions
- NSF made a finding of research misconduct
- NSF imposed two years debarment
- Subject location unknown

Case Example Challenges

- Investigation difficult because the source document was a confidential proposal in UK
- UK funding agency had no internal process to pursue the violation
 - Initial reluctance to share source document
- Subject intercepted OIG initial inquiry letter to the Co-PI
 - Interception of letter was subject's self-protection
 - Investigation relied on non-secure communications



- No agreed upon legal framework to handle inquiries and investigations (e.g., common definitions, processes, standards)
- No structure for fact finding across international boundaries
- Currently dependent upon personal relationships, ad hoc knowledge, informal agreements

International Challenges

- Plagiarism (theft of idea) by referees/peer reviewers
- Diverse community standards

Across scientific/engineering disciplines Across borders

Diverse collaborations

Across scientific/engineering disciplines Across borders

International Challenges

- Differing explanations
 - Culture vs. Corruption
- Different systems of law
 - Controlling
- Different languages
 - Scientific vs. local

Contact Information

- E-mail: <u>cboesz@nsf.gov</u>
- Telephone: 001-703-292-7100
- Address:

Christine C. Boesz, Inspector General National Science Foundation Office of Inspector General, Suite 1135 4201 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22230 USA