

# Handling Multi-Faceted Investigations Related to Research

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### Presenter



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**Attorney** 2002 - 2015

Helped secure **the largest jury verdict in the U.S.** in 2013 In Re: Urethane Antitrust Litigation, U.S. District Court, District of Kansas, 04-md-01616

Consultant and Executive engagements since 2015

**Adjunct Law Professor** at UNM School of Law since 2005 taught: International Law, Intellectual Property Law, & Immigration Law courses

Legal areas: international law,

antitrust (competition) law, contract law,

intellectual property law,



scientific research & commercialization rules 2

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UNM & Its Research at a Glance **Public** \* Carnegie Classification => R1 \* New Mexico's flagship university **POPULATION** (2021): TOTAL BUDGET (2021): > \$ 3 billion RESEARCH BUDGET (2021): => \$ 308.5 million 22,000 students 3,000 faculty 4,300 staff • Incredible diversity: => Leeds R1 universities in Native American student enrollment => The only flagship state university that is also a Hispanic Serving Institution => One of four R1 universities that are also Minority Institutions • Trauma 1 teaching hospital & an NCI-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center • Proximity to 2 National Labs (DOE), AFRL, and a spaceport

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## Handling Multi-Faceted Investigations Related to Research

### Agenda

- 1. Slippery slopes and tips for dealing with them
- 2. How to anticipate/expect the unexpected
- 3. Preparing for public scrutiny caused by the investigation

[Intermediate level session]



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### Complexities of Research Investigations



- 1. Legally and procedurally rich;
- 2. Misconduct usually spans over years and involves multiple regulatory and policy regimes, invoking different investigatory processes;
- 3. Extraordinarily smart respondents, most versed in an uber sub-specialty under scrutiny, who can afford excellent legal counsel;
- **4. Avoiding claims** of breach of privacy/confidentiality, defamation, interference with business relations ...while **correcting scientific literature** or providing mandatory **reports**;
- 5. Findings can lead to **criminal penalties**, permanent **disbarment**, **treble damages** up to 3x actual or compensatory damages...;
  - Verdicts and settlements against an institution can be > 100 million / investigation
    Example: Duke University settled with federal government for 112.5 million for research data fraud in 2019 (the case involved \$ 200M in federal research funding)



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### **Complexities of Research Investigations**



6. Investigations can involve many sponsors and many subject matter areas; Hypothetical Example:

#### 1 set of allegations =

6 federal agencies,

federal contractors with energy and defense agencies,

 ${\bf 6}$  different investigatory regimes for just one issue (falsification and

fabrication of research results),

+ other issues: hostile behavior, physical attacks, authorship disputes, intellectual property ownership, intellectual property licensing, undue foreign influence, conflict of interest...

### => One area of allegations alone

[for example, conflict of interest (COI)]

### can invoke multiple compliance areas and investigatory processes

[based on purchasing & procurement laws, contractual obligations, COI in research, COI in academics, COI in start ups... ].



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### **Complexities of Research Investigations**



- 7. Multiple institutions may be investigating,
- respondents may hold **joint appointments** among the institutions with **competing jurisdictions**, and
- spaces to **sequester** may be dispersed **across institutions** with **mutually exclusive investigation teams and competing missions** (internal-facing vs. public-facing).
- 8. **Multiple decision makers** within each institution which may include **committees and panels as decision makers**.



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### 1. Legal and procedural complexity





#### > YOU ARE NOT ALONE!

- ➤ Ensure **support by and access to** in-house legal counsel as well as all appropriate coinvestigators within the institution
  - ➢ If legal expertise is lacking in-house, advocate for acquisition &/or development of legal expertise specific to research-related issues
  - ➤ Build relationships with all relevant legal counsel (in-house and outside if have designated outside counsel for research)
  - > Help with retention of legal counsel who is working out well and has expertise in research since training is long and practice an artform rather than science
- > Engage your attorney in discussions with attorneys representing parties in the investigation
- > Ensure ongoing and timely access, both verbal and in-writing, to your in-house counsel



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### 1. Legal and procedural complexity





- > DO NOT LET PARTIES WANDER (ALONE), SEARCHING FOR PROCEDURAL RULES OF YOUR INSTITUTION!
- Make sure your institutional policies and procedures provide for adequate opportunities for respondent/s to defend and appeal, as procedure (lack thereof, failure to follow, etc.) is the common ground for legal challenges
- > Ensure that rules governing procedures are clearly stated and easily accessible
  - > At the minimum, provide copies (in PDFs or another program that will resist the test of time and technological upgrades) of applicable rules and procedures to the respondent (and the complainant/s, if your policies so require) and save those communications on the record
- Check all applicable institutional policies for notice requirements as institutional policies may mandate them and make their enforcement part of your internal office procedures and SOPs
- Do not forget notice requirements applicable to complainants and perhaps others (sponsors, officials within your institution, etc.) as applicable



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### 1. Legal and procedural complexity





- ➤ PROCEDURALLY, EACH INVESTIGATION SHOULD NOT BE A LONE INCIDENT!
- ➤ Apply procedural rules as consistently as possible with proper factoring in of individualized aspects
- Maintain proper documentation and ensure adequate retention and disposal for each investigation
- Normally it is a bad idea to change or re-publish rules or SOPs amid an investigation
- ➤ Do not assume that more prescription is always a better choice when drafting procedural (portions of) policies: flexibility is sometimes needed (especially for catch-all procedural policies)



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### 2. Multiple regulatory and policy regimes, invoking different investigatory processes





- > FOR A SMOOTHER FLIGHT, HAVE THE RELEVANT CREWS BRING AND CONSOLIDATE THEIR TOOLS AND PUT THEM ALL IN THE SAME BASKET!
- > For Intra-institutional situations, it helps to have an institutional catch-all investigatory policy that proscribes procedure for when different investigatory mechanisms are involved or when there is not any procedure under violated policies
  - > BUT ensure process (under the catch-all policy or one otherwise selected to harmonize across violated policies) is **sufficiently flexible and general** 
    - > Example: sufficient level of leadership be put in charge of deputizing investigators under the catch-all investigatory policy (Provost or above normally in university nomenclature)
- > Do not forget to factor in applicable aspects of specialty titles that come with your role
  - > Example: Research Integrity Officer



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### 2. Multiple regulatory and policy regimes, invoking different investigatory processes





#### > IF THERE IS NOT ANOTHER PILOT ON BOARD, START THE FLIGHT FOR THAT CREW!

- If no one else more appropriate is taking the lead, identify various pertinent enforcers of rules and policies at issue and convene the initial meeting in a timely manner (if there is not anyone else better-suited)
- > Ensure everyone is in the room [BUT limit to the need-to-know]:
  - > Definitely your legal counsel and other co-investigators/policy enforcers
  - Public relations
  - Subject matter experts if needed (preferably one with an administrative/executive appointment in an office that enforces one of the polices alleged to have been violated)
  - Other institutional attorneys with specific subspecialities needed for matter at hand
  - ➤ ..



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### 2. Multiple regulatory and policy regimes, invoking different investigatory processes





- > REMEMBER TO LET THE CREW ILLUMINATE THE PATH FORWARD TOGETHER, IN THE EARLY STAGES BEFORE THE SUNRISE!
- Once those relevant parties are "in the room":
  - > Jointly identify which investigators need to proceed and determine how (or at least who needs to decide how) to proceed, under what process/es, etc.
  - > Allot sufficient time for initial redress of allegations as well as various assignments/deputization
  - > Carve out the path for clear and proper redress of allegations and any *prima face* or preliminary assessments
- > Reach consensus on who shall lead overall and for different things (decisions, coordination, scheduling, etc.)
- ightarrow Determine how best to demark and handle confidential material and communications
- Discuss, at least conceptually, different needs of different investigation teams to access confidential information
- > Meet early and then meet as needed



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# **3. Extraordinarily smart respondents**, most versed **in an uber sub-specialty** under scrutiny, who can afford **excellent legal counsel**





- FIND YOUR OWN FOUNTAIN/S OF KNOWLEDGE! AND CLOAK THE SCENE WITH YOUR LEGAL COUNSEL'S ADVICE AS LONG AS IT WILL NOT CAUSE YOU TO WEEP LATER!
- Engage formally experts in the relevant science or scientific evidence interpretation, when needed (consider carefully external vs. internal)
- Develop a strategy with your institutional counsel on the best method to communicate with the opposing counsel (and stick to that strategy to the extent possible)
- If your in-house counsel lacks in skill, resources, or time to adequately advise you, engage outside counsel if the stakes merit additional legal support



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### **4. Avoiding lawsuits** while **correcting scientific literature** or providing mandatory **reports**





- > IT'S A BALANCING ACT ON A STEEP HILL FILLED WITH OBSTACLES!
- > Challenges unique to corrective actions in research investigations:
  - > Correcting scientific literature can lead to either overt or inadvertent revelation of who is at fault
  - Thesis and degree rescissions directly impact livelihood which makes it imperative to give proper due process under institutional investigatory procedure throughout the research-related investigation
- Common pitfalls while correcting scientific literature or providing mandatory reports:
  - breach of privacy/confidentiality,
  - defamation,
  - > interference with business and/or contractual relations, etc.



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### **4. Avoiding lawsuits** while **correcting scientific literature** or providing mandatory **reports**





#### > BUT REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN STILL CONTROL THAT BIKE!

- Do not notice or report to any external institutions until your language and approach has been vetted by capable institutional counsel
- Then run language by public relations
- ➤ Notify the relevant leadership of the impending notices and consult them about the plan and the impending notice and report actions
- Do not let anyone interfere with your ability to carry out your unequivocal duty in implementing the mandatory portion of notices and reports that are within your purview
  - Refrain from using external email addresses to reach respondents
    - If a respondent does not have an email account issued by your institution, use external emails as the last resort only, after establishing absence of better alternative



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### 5. Findings can lead to **criminal penalties**, permanent **disbarment**, **treble damages** up to 3x actual or compensatory damages





- > ENGAGE A SPECIAL MEMBER OF THE CREW TO LEAD YOU THROUGH PROPER LANDING OF THE BALLOON!
- Same messages as in slide no. 9 on Legal and Procedural Complexities, re: attorney engagement and access...

#### **PLUS**

- Strategize with your in-house attorney/s
  - ➢ If they cannot provide business or strategic advice, read rules of professional conduct by the cognizant Bar Association/licensing authority with jurisdiction over your institution to verify whether your legal counsel is so restricted
    - ➤ [Note: attorneys could be ignorant of the fact that the relevant licensing authority's rules encourage or even mandate that strategic and/or business counsel be a part of legal advice (this can be especially true of attorneys who are licensed in multiple jurisdictions).]



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### 6. Many sponsors and many subject matter areas



> ALTHOUGH ALL OFFICE SPACES OF THE BUILDING SEEM EQUALLY PRIORITIZED AND COMFORTABLE, THERE ARE ALSO COMMON SPACES THAT CAN USE MORE ATTENTION!

#### PROBLEM:

Investigations can involve many sponsors and many subject matter areas;

Hypothetical Example:

1 set of allegations can invoke

6 different investigatory regimes for just one issue (falsification and

fabrication of research results),

**PLUS** there are usually additional issues such as:

hostile behavior, physical attacks, authorship disputes, intellectual property ownership, intellectual property licensing, undue foreign influence, conflict of interest...

ON TOP OF WHICH

=> One area of allegations alone

[for example, conflict of interest (COI)]

can invoke multiple compliance areas and investigatory processes

[based on purchasing & procurement laws, contractual obligations,

COI in research, COI in academics, COI in start ups...].

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### 6. Many sponsors and many subject matter areas





THIS PHOTO SPEAKS FOR ITSELF AND I AM INCLUDING IT FOR ITS LITERAL/PLAIN **TEXT MEANING!!** 

### SOLUTIONs to slippery slope no. 6:

Same messages as in slides on Legal and Procedural Complexities **PLUS** 

Following conclusion of the investigation and appropriate institutional determinations, there is additional need for some coordination in addressing

corrective measures,

sanction implementation,

literature correction,

notices, etc.,

to preclude diffusion of responsibility or other detrimental assumptions, among other things.

> For inter-institutional situations: Although exchange or vetting of language is likely a stretch, there should be at least discussions about the timing to preclude surprises and inform appropriate parties within your institution and under your investigation process, and to properly coordinate where needed.



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### 7. Complications associated multiple independent institutions doing simultaneous investigations





> WAIVE YOUR (INSTITUTION'S) BANNER LIKE IT IS FOR THE PROUD, NOT THE SHROUD!

- > Common PROBLEMS:
  - > joint appointments among the institutions with competing jurisdictions and policies,
  - > spaces to sequester across institutions with mutually exclusive investigation processes
  - > competing missions...

#### **SOLUTIONS:**

Same tips as in previous slides

### **PLUS**

- When possible, evaluate the best approach: simultaneous investigations vs. consolidated investigation that accounts for unique institutional factors at appropriate trajectories (an important consideration to mention albeit an advanced one that needs much more time)
- Factor in implications of public transparency laws such as FOIA or IPRAs



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### 8. **Multiple decision makers** within each intuition which may include **committees and panels as decision makers**





- > EVEN WHEN ALL EYES ARE SEEMINGLY ON YOU AND YOU ARE IN THE MAIN FOCUS, YOU CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT DO IT ALONE!
- If supporting the decision makers and/or committees, ensure they understand adequately at the minimum: their charge, elements and defenses, mitigating factors, availability and appropriateness of sanctions, and timelines for decisions and appeals
- > Standardize via templates but always review through the prism of the specific situation prior to deploying each correspondence that you are responsible for
- Although committees are hard to convene and run, they play a super important role by objectifying the decision-making process if managed correctly, they infuse additional integrity into the research-related investigation
- > If dealing with different decision-making panels across institutions, consider (upon your legal counsel's approval) cross-appointing members as appropriate



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### 2. How to anticipate/expect the unexpected







#### DISPERSED ACROSS COMMON THEMES, REFRAMED AND SUMMARIZED below:

- > Collaborate with appropriate parties and with your legal counsel (vital)
- > Apply rules consistently to the extent possible
- > Bring co-investigators into the picture if you must and share their expertise on their policies and processes
- > Take charge if you must in order to properly coordinate and avoid pitfalls, within and across institutions
- > But don't substitute for expertise of others
- > Coordination is pivotal in early stages
- Don't let lawyered-up parties shake you up be concerned with your own work and proper engagement of various stakeholders instead
- > Keep in close contact with your attorney and extract adequate counsel if you must
- > Find common denominators to simplify procedure, both intra- and inter-institutionally
- > Coordinate and communicate and don't be afraid to take charge where appropriate!



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Any Follow-up Questions?

Contact me!



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