

The number of research misconduct cases faced by institutions has increased substantially over recent years. The proffered explanations for this increase range from greater pressure on scientists to publish quickly to there simply being more emphasis in identifying research misconduct. This article discusses the administrative process in research misconduct cases pursuant to regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Human Services and by the National Science Foundation. It also analyzes key legal terms and discusses the burden of proof applied in research misconduct cases with a focus on those instances where HHS or NSF seek to debar the researcher from future government contracts or grants.