TRANSCRIPT OF

FACULTY GRIEVANCE HEARING PANEL

REGARDING JAY HEGDE, PhD

HELD MARCH 4, 2016

COMMENCING AT 8:00 A.M.

INDEX OF PROCEEDINGS

<u>Pa</u>	ge
OPENING STATEMENT BY DR. HEGDE	9
WITNESSES:	
Angela Harbison Examination by Dr. Hegde	
William Reese Examination by Dr. Hegde	51 59
STATEMENT BY DR. HEGDE.	68
JAY HEGDE Examination by the Panel	31
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPTIONIST	33

PROCEEDINGS

DR. HOFFMAN: Good morning, everybody. I am Todd Hoffman. I am the grievance hearing officer for this faculty grievance hearing subcommittee. And this is Shannon Broxton from the college of nursing. This is Lori Bolgli. Did I pronounce that

DR. BOLGLA: Bolgla.

DR. HOFFMAN: Bolgla, from Allied Health. Dr. Linda Crawford from the college of science and math. Mister -- Dr. Richard Deaner from the college of education, and the chair of this grievance subcommittee panel is Dr. Ahmed El-Marakby for the college of dentistry.

We have been appointed in accordance with Georgia Regents University faculty grievance policy to hear the grievance filed by Dr. Jay Hegde, which the grievability subcommittee has determined to be grievable in accordance with the faculty grievance policy. It is a function of this committee to hear and review all pertinent facts of this case, giving both parties the opportunity to present their respective side of the issues involved.

It is not contemplated that any decision will be made today. Rather, the committee will review the record of this hearing and submit its written

recommendations to the provost.

Each party will be allowed to present documents and the testimony of witnesses, if so desired. I will authorize the production of any evidence into the record which may be of probative value to the committee in determining the issues involved. The committee's findings will be based entirely on the hearing record.

Dr. Hegde, the burden of proof is on you to sustain your allegations by appropriate evidence, and Mr. Melcher, Doctors Seth, Brand, Powell, and Rush are -- I'm sorry, Mr. Rush and Ms. Norton are not -- chose not to participate, so they will not be responding.

The committee is now in session for the hearing of this case. All persons who expect to testify will please stand and be sworn in at this time.

[All testifying witnesses are sworn]

DR. HOFFMAN: All witnesses, except the parties, should leave the room at this time until called to testify.

[Witnesses exit the room]

DR. HOFFMAN: Dr. Hegde, I understand that you are being assisted at this hearing today by Dr. Alex Hall?

DR. HEGDE: Correct.

DR. HOFFMAN: The grievance which you have registered is as follows. One, I am a member of the AU

1 faculty in good standing. I have done nothing wrong 2 whatsoever, nor has anyone accused me of any wrongdoing 3 in this entire case. AU has admitted as much on more than one occasion.

> Two, I am primarily a researcher. My job at AU and my career in general depend primarily on my research productivity and the amount of external grant funding that I bring in. For all practical purposes, my job at AU, and my career in general, live and die by research. I was a successful, well-funded, awardwinning researcher. My research work and career were progressing smoothly until the events briefly outlined herein.

> This case started with the death of a monkey named AC70, Ovetchkin, in my research program funded by the National Science Foundation, NSF, at AU on January 7, 2014. The animal's death was due to an apparent overdose of a narcotic painkiller administered by a AU veterinarian after an otherwise successful surgery.

> In the weeks following the animal's death, I found out about a series of disturbing aberrations in the handling of the aftermath of the monkey's death by AU authorities, including, but not limited to, doctoring of regulatory documents, presumably to hide

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the true cause of death so that it did not have to be reported to federal regulators.

Five. When I complained about the falsifications and other possible serious illegal activities, AU authorities unleashed a series of retaliatory actions against me over the ensuing months, including, but not limited to, shutting down my fully compliant animal research program, using a variety of ruses to deny the renewal of my animal research protocol, and successfully directing NSF to terminate my grant.

Six. The violations of the federal and state laws by AU officials that I firmly believe I have witnessed include, but are not limited to, deliberate falsification of records, forgery of regulatory documents, fraud, making false and/or misleading statements to government officials and/or conspiring to do so. Tampering with -- tampering with, destruction of, manufacturing of evidence and other forms of corruption. Knowing about serious violations of the law and failing to take action, dereliction of duty and abuse of office, intimidation of and retaliation against AU employees.

Six. During the past two years or so, I have tried every channel within AU that I was aware of to obtain a lawful redress of grievance. This resulted in

various internal investigations by one or more of the respondents. But instead of turning a fair and objective investigation of the wrongdoings, the respondents conducted, or helped conduct, inadequate, improper, and/or unduly non-transparent investigations into one or more aspects of my case, and made false, misleading assertions to the effect that no violations of any relevant policies, regulations, or laws had taken place. The said investigations, individually and collectively, amounted to a cover-up of the various serious violations of the policies of the Board of Regents and/or state and federal regulations and law. In the course of their actions, at least two of the respondents also made false and/or misleading statements to state and federal government entities.

Seven. I, therefore, contend that the actions of the respondents, individually and collectively, have violated, A, my right to academic or administrative due process; and B, my continued professional achievement. As described in the January 17, 2016 notice of hearing and the list of individual charges issued by the chair of grievance committee, Dr. Almira Vashcarvilatov(sp?).

Nine. Let it be noted that eight was skipped.

Nine. Given the serious nature of the violations I
have witnessed and the lack of authority, capacity

and/or willingness of AU to investigate these violations, I request that the panel explicitly recommend to AU, A, that AU refer the case to both federal and state prosecutors for an independent investigation; and B, that AU ask the GRU faculty senate for an external and national or international professional, such as American Association of University Professors, OR AAUP, to appoint a panel of technical experts to carry out a concurrent, independent investigation of the technical aspects of this case, and recommend specific measures to restore the integrity of the research enterprise at AU, and to help me get my research program and career back on track and make up for lost time; and C, any other measures that the panel may deem fit.

We will now begin with the examination of the case. Dr. Hegde, you may present a brief opening statement. Therefore, please proceed to present evidence in support of your case. Any evidence which will assist the committee in reaching a decision should be admitted into the record at this time. Please show your documents before submitting them. If you have witnesses, you may call them at the appropriate time.

DR. HEGDE: I have a couple of questions, a couple of things that I want to get on record. The respondent

.1	submitted a responses. Were they under oath?
2	DR. HOFFMAN: No, they were not.
3	DR. HEGDE: Did you ask them to provide them under
4	oath?
5	DR. HOFFMAN: I requested that, or I asked them is
6	they would be willing to do so, and they did not
7	respond whether they would or not. But my presumption
8	is they did not do it under oath.
9	DR. HEGDE: And so the respondents' responses are
10	none of them are under oath?
11	DR. HOFFMAN: Exactly.
12	DR. HEGDE: Okay.
13	DR. HOFFMAN: And I've made the panelists aware of
14	that.
15	DR. HEGDE: Okay. So, I'll I will briefly I
16	have 15 minutes; right?
17	DR. HOFFMAN: Twenty minutes for the opening
18	statement.
19	DR. HEGDE: Okay. Let me introduce you to the
20	summary that has been read. Let me make a couple of
21	comments. One is, I understand the university
22	administrators and officials are allowed to make
23	mistakes. This grievance is not about their making
24	mistakes. I also understand they have the right to
25	come up with making administrative decisions that I

don't like. So, this is not -- this grievance is not that they did things that I don't like. I do recognize that they have the right to do so, because if they don't have that right, [inaudible]. This is not about that.

But what the administrators do not have the right to do, or any other official or employee of the university doesn't have the right to do, is to violate the laws and the recommendations and the policies of the -- the Board of Regents and of the university. And it is about that, that this grievance is about.

That there were a series of violations of the law and the policies took place. I'm not saying they're necessarily by the respondents, although that might've been the case of a couple. In fact, some of the violations that I'm alleging, that I'm showing evidence for, is the document forging and the doctoring of the regulatory documents that are regulated documents, occurred before, as far as I know, any of the investigations kicked off.

So, I'm not saying any of the respondents did that by themselves. In fact, that issue is not before the panel. What is before the panel is that once I complained about these -- these various violations, a bunch of retaliatory actions and presumably other

additional violations took place over the course of the
-- course of the past two years, because -- starting
with the pivotal event happened on January 7, 2014.

The investigators did not -- excuse me, the respondents did not do -- did not give me any due -- afford me due process. That they did not investigate the -- my allegations thoroughly. In fact -- in fact, with our meeting with the chancellor [inaudible], their actions had the effect of covering up the various violations by whoever it was. [inaudible] In fact, some of the violations, such as the forging of the documents and the falsification of the documents, they are two separate things. I do not know who did them. I've been very clear about that up front, and that is one of the main reasons why I think an external investigation by prosecutors is called for.

I have given a detailed statement of my grievance and provided various documents, including many sworn affidavits, and I've also submitted now affidavits by other [inaudible] and by other interested parties.

Those are in Exhibit 1 through 5, various pieces of evidence. I won't rehash all of them, because there will be time for a question and answer, and I invite you to ask me questions, as many as you want, because this is a technical case and I want to make sure that I

do a good job of getting the technical aspects of it across.

I'll show now a few slides to illustrate to you some of the earliest foundational violations that took place, and because of our complaining about this that essentially got me in trouble. When I say complaining, I want to emphasize that I did not complain about the monkey staff. The -- the monkey has to be trained for a couple of years under the personnel and the various [inaudible] et cetera. So, it was [inaudible] for me, but I did not complain about it.

What I complained about, what I reported, was the fact that the documents, which the university to this day has not shared with me. I obtained them through Freedom of Information Act and Georgia Open Record Act request. To this day, they haven't shared with me. They — but when they showed the documents to me, I found them to be — to be falsified. And then I — I was worried that because it's a federal record, documents under federal regulations, I was worried that if I don't — that I would get sucked into this, although I had nothing to do with this.

So, I said you need to take care of this, you need to set this right. That's when the whole series of events started, starting from one of my monkeys being

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taken out, the other remaining monkey — the second monkey in my protocol being taken off of protocol for completely flimsy reasons and [inaudible] by Dr. David Blake, my colleague who does similar monkey work, speaks to many that he [inaudible] involve, including the fact that the reason that university has gave me for taking my monkey is completely flimsy. In other words, it was transparently a retaliation. They made up a reason and the rest of the university is [inaudible]. To this day, they have not answered any follow-up questions.

So, this progressed until the university IACUC, which is the Institution of Animal Care and Use Committee, which is internal regulatory body, federal animal regulatory body, refused to renew my grant -- excuse me, renew my animal research program, which was previously approved on, which it was my current ongoing grant was based. And there was no single violation, but they simply refused to renew it.

Vice President Sara White, who I call as -- have called as one of the witnesses, for a while acted as an intermediary between me and IACUC to basically hammer out a version that is acceptable. I did that, submitted it, and they still [inaudible] that I thought the approval process itself was being used as a

retaliatory tool

I asked them to please give me a up -- up or down vote on the proposal, which I'm entitled to. Other researchers routinely get this. I asked the institution official, Dr. Michael [inaudible], another one of the witnesses called, and I never even got a up or down vote. Eventually, the university asked, and I have this in writing, to terminate my grant. I pleaded with [inaudible]. They said the grant is to the university, not to you, and therefore, if the university asks, we have no choice but to terminate it. It's not about you. So, the grant was terminate.

So, that's essentially where things stand. In the meantime, with the involvement of the university ombudsman and the -- the university [inaudible] one of the other witnesses who has been called, I've been trying to get some due process. It was in doing so that these various investigations got started. So, in other words, it was incidental to this ongoing, long, drawn out process.

Each one of the, as I describe in greater -- much greater detail in my original grievance, they essentially all concluded without ever saying so that they didn't find any violations. Although they never asserted that no violations took place, they basically

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said in dodgy, lawyerly language, like no -- excuse me, I'm not quoting. The actual quote is in the -- in my original grievance. No evidence was offered. But in many cases -- actually, in no case did any of the investigators talk to me at all. I actually sought in one case, when -- the investigation, one of the respondents, Mr. James Rush, I sat down and talk with him, and I did have one follow-up [inaudible] that I'm aware. They asked things, but nothing to do really with my whole case. In other words, they didn't even ask me, and then they actually -- to this day, I have interviewed all of the eyewitnesses to these events:

So, that's pretty much where everything starts -where things stand. I will actually now, some of the
key pieces of evidence that have to do with criminal
misconduct, because again, I don't want to rehash every
last thing. That's from sworn affidavits [inaudible].

Okay. So, this is a surgical log. This is the log of the surgery, at the end of which, after which, the animal died on January 7, 2014. And this is the log that is supposed to enter all the events, including the various vital signs of the animal, et cetera. And this was — at this — you have a copy of this in your — with the original submission. This was one of the documents falsified. Again, this document has never

been provided to me by the university on its own. I obtained it through Freedom of Information Act, Open Record Act request.

I want to point out a couple things. One is, when I say falsification, I mean that the surgical log did not represent the facts, it made it look like something else. That's what I mean. On top of that, recently I actually submitted the [inaudible]. I hired an external independent handwriting expert, a retired FBI forensic handwriting expert, and he -- [inaudible] he says in his affidavit that the initials CV [inaudible] are forged. In other words, somebody filled it in and basically put in his initials.

Now, I emphasize Mr. Louis Snider [inaudible].

He's a veterinary tech who have to be there and I know that he -- he was responsible for taking the vital signs, et cetera. But then he was relieved while [inaudible] So, it was not all him, but it was [inaudible] him.

Another thing is that the animal, by my observations, as well as observations of a co-surgeon -- I was the one who was doing the surgery. The co-surgeon, Dr. Charles Graybill, happened to be present on that day. Also, says in his affidavit, that you have, too, the animal appeared -- appeared to have

an overdose of analgesic, or painkiller drug. The painkiller drug in question is -- as you can see, again, it is in your packet, is called Buponex, or Bupronal. That is the painkiller.

So, the four [inaudible] is actually the -- it shows on the fourth -- the correspondent Buponex is of particular interest, because the animal died, we thought, of an overdose of painkillers. But then this makes it look like it -- the Buponex was given was normal, and in fact, interestingly, it was given before the animal even woke up from anesthesia, well before anesthesia was terminated, which is -- which is bad practice. That's not the way I saw it happen.

During the surgery -- we ended the surgery, the surgery went fine, and the animal's waking up. And then -- remember, this is sterile surgery and I was the surgeon, and Dr. Gray, our chemist [inaudible]. We broke sterility, meaning we touched -- you know, we ended the surgery. It was the job of the technical veterinarian, Dr. Daniel Morlaho, who -- to administer the painkiller after the animal woke up. In fact, I know that the animal regained reflexes, which is indicative of consciousness. That is when you're taught to -- and the animal clearly had reflexes, was sitting up, was [inaudible]. So, then we did

[inaudible] like our clinical [inaudible]. So, we took a bathroom break. By the time we come back, the animal had had a [inaudible].

Doctor -- the affidavit by Dr. David Blake, who is number three, says Dr. Blake had a talk with Cedric Bouy, the veterinary technician, and he also confirmed that the Buponex was given before the animal -- animal died. But initially the university said the animal died of -- because he was [inaudible]. They constantly change the story. In fact, by the -- exhibited by Dr. David Stepp, you'll see that [inaudible] he died during or after recovery. So, that is in [inaudible]

So, getting back to this, that is one of the documents that was falsified and also forged. Those are initials. Those are not his initials. He did not initial -- you can see yourself that they are different. But then it is also confirmed by a handwriting expert.

Second, the necropsy order, which happened the next day. Necropsy is autopsy for animals [inaudible]. The necropsy report was also -- this was -- again, this is everything given to me by the university to this day. Necropsy report was also falsified, [inaudible]. It failed to show that I was actually one of the people who [inaudible] one of the [inaudible], including the

dissection of the dead animal to see what happened.

The reason is because they didn't want me -- they

didn't want [inaudible].

I also find out, again through Freedom of
Information Act and Open Record request, that there are
two versions of it. This is the one that was submitted
to federal government. Notice the cause of death
conveniently — this is an earlier version. This was
actually [inaudible] as early as the date of the
necropsy generated, which is July '14. This was
submitted to the federal government in November of
2014, several months later.

Notice that they change the cause of death is he is under anesthesia, where [inaudible] during recovery time, under, during recovery time. In other words, they — the document was changed to basically fit the story, to make the overdose go away and fit the story that somehow the animal died — never woke up from surgery, which never happened. The animal did wake up and did show consciousness.

There are a whole lot of other differences

pertaining to [inaudible] falsified -- provides false

[inaudible]. But then falsified in a meaningful way.

Again, falsified [inaudible]. Diagnosis was added and one of the things that was added in one of the

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documents is [inaudible], serious infection. In fact, the university knew that the animal was treated [inaudible] fashion. There was no -- the last [inaudible] But the university affirmatively reported to the panel there was a [inaudible].

Again, I think this is because they wanted to basically come up with all kinds of possible reasons that [inaudible], anything other than drug overdose. Let me add, again, mistakes happened that were maybe mentioned in this — in his affidavit. Mistakes happen. An overdose occasionally happens. But that is not a crime. I never [inaudible] about that, and nobody would have done anything. But the university clearly had an interest in making it look like it was not an overdose.

I presume -- this is my guess -- that was because the university already was having problems with Amari tacivists. They didn't want another incident where the animal died of overdose. This is -- if the animal died of a drug overdose, it becomes -- it's a reportable incident and would have to be reported to the federal regulators, and the federal regulators, by rule, would have to post it on a public website. The animal rights activists would find out and make a big fuss about it. That's my guess.

Okay. Next, this is going to involve some gory pictures. Is that okay?

DR. HOFFMAN: You're allowed 20 minutes, and we're getting around the 20 minute mark. So, is there --

DR. HEGDE: Yeah, just two more slides.

DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. [inaudible]

DR. HEGDE: Yeah. Yes. So, this is actually the necropsy of the animal. This was just before we started the entire animal's body, including the animal's head for [inaudible], that was excellent. The entire heart [inaudible]. I was the one as the brain expert in charge of examining the brain. My prior interest was making sure that the surgery in which we had [inaudible] approved [inaudible], we had prior to this holding this for, again, approved recordings. I wanted to make sure we had placed it correctly and I took one chip of the brain here. This is not done during the surgery, this is done during the necropsy.

I take it because this -- this is something they call [inaudible], basically a lab, brain lab or -- this is basically a 3-D model of the inside of the brain. I only [inaudible] animal's brain [inaudible]. I decided because the animal did not [inaudible], the usual procedures for preserving the brain, because the animal did die suddenly and we were [inaudible] as we were

fully expecting it to recover. In other words, the brain was [inaudible]. As you can see, little brain tissue [inaudible] just by my -- the process of my taking off the brain -- the skull fragment.

So, I decided it's simply not worth it to spend another couple of hours which it would take. So, we the key is, we discovered the brain -- the head with the brain in it, without ever taking out the brain. As I pointed out, the necropsy report said various -- mentioned various things about brain sections and hemorrhages on the right part of the brain, et cetera. They could not [inaudible] because we discarded the brain in the head with the skull, without ever taking out the brain.

So, this is just to show you that they would not have the brain, unless we discarded the brain without ever taking the brain out. So, because they kept saying they saw these various science of hemorrhage, et cetera, we asked them if we -- I said your necropsy report says brain sections, is not aware of the brain sections. Finally, from [inaudible] brain sections. And actually [inaudible]. This was provided more than once. This is the brain that, as I said, was the animals brain. We never had an MRI of the same animal. But that animal, the brain folds don't change. The

individual brain folds are those tissue — they're a species — they're a [inaudible] species. You can clearly see, it doesn't take an expert to see that these folds, even when they're lined up as close as possible, are not the same. They're obviously different brains. In other words, the — the brain section that they say the necropsy's based on, doesn't even belong to the same monkey.

My guess -- again, I don't know where this brain came from, but there's a -- they produced it in February -- on February -- excuse me. Yeah, they produced the pictures in June of 2015, more than 14 months after the animal had died, after I started asking questions as to where the brain was. Okay.

The separate incident, the -- I also asked that because the necropsy report made mentions of various histologies, I said where is histology, and they said, oh -- this, again, is February 2015, more than a year after the animal died. Oh, we somehow found the tissue. We sent it out for histology, and the histology again was inconclusive.

I called the lab, identified myself [inaudible], and that is [inaudible] and I would like to see the slides. So, here are the slides. I'm told -- I sent every last thing, including subpoenas, et cetera,

because I'm told this is physical evidence of a crime.

So, this -- this one here [inaudible]. So, this is the [inaudible]. So here's the actual slides.

But the thing is, there's a telltale brain

[inaudible] related to memory, and they don't even

belong to the species. The monkey [inaudible] species,

looks like these are the telltale signs [inaudible].

The thing is, it's as though they weren't -- they had

to come up with -- they had to produce evidence,

because they had said the necropsy report [inaudible],

and I would hope they found some tissue and it clearly

was not [inaudible] not even of that species.

But finally, I -- I only have one more slide. Dr. Hoffman told me -- he told you that the proof of -- the standard of proof in this case is preponderance of evidence. I just want to show you basically definite dictionary definitions. This is just I look up on the web. Basic dictionary definitions of preponderance of evidence.

[inaudible] the mark of evidence, it has to do with which account, mine or that of the respondents, is more likely. If one is even marginally more likely, if it is as close to 51 to 49 percent, the side that presents 51 percent of the weight of evidence should win. So, in other words, I don't think it's even that

1	close in this case, but I just wanted to show you that
2	this is the evidence that I this is the standard by
3	which I ask you to judge my evidence.
4	So, I rest. If you have any questions, and I sure
5	hope you do, I'm all yours.
6	DR. HOFFMAN: Well, according to the script I have
7	to follow, we first call the witnesses, and then we'll
8	have questioning of the witnesses, and then questioning
9	of you after.
10	DR. HEGDE; Okay. Should they also ask questions
11	of the witnesses? I hope they do.
12	DR. HOFFMAN: If they wish to do so, yes.
13	DR. HEGDE: Okay.
14	DR. HOFFMAN: So, we'll first begin with the
15	calling of the witness:
16	DR. HEGDE: Okay. So, we know that we I called
17	six witnesses and only two showed up.
18	DR. HOFFMAN: Yes, sir. I'm aware of that.
19	DR. HEGDE: Is it possible for you to enter into
20	the record the responses of other four witnesses so
21	that, number one, there's a record that [inaudible].
22	Number two, there's a record of the reason they gave
23	for saying no?
24	DR. HOFFMAN: Yes. Of the four witnesses who are
25	not here, three of them were unable to make it because

1	of other obligations, and one respectfully declined.
2	DR. HEGDE: All right. So, I call Ms. Angela
3	Harbison
4	[Ms. Harbison enters the room]
5	DR. HEGDE: Ms. Harbison, thank you very much for
6	being here. I appreciate it. You are being called as
7	a witness. You're not accused of any wrongdoing.
8	[inaudible] doing anything wrong, that is not even
9	before this panel, per se. This panel, what it's
10	looking at, is whether, I got due process.
11	MS. HARBISON: Okay.
12	DR. HEGDE: The reason why I called you is because
13	you were involved, you assisted. One of the
14	respondents, the university [inaudible] and one of the
15	key investigations. I just basically, I haven't had
16	a chance to talk with you. I want to basically get
17	your testimony on the record. That's pretty much it.
18	ANGELA HARBISON
19	Having been first duly sworn, was examined and
20	testified as follows:
21	EXAMINATION
22	BY DR. HEGDE:
23	Q. What is your title?
24	A. I'm the compliance analyst.
25	O. And you report directly to Mr. Rush?

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- Q. In what capacity did you participate in Mr. Rush's investigation?
- A. I interviewed faculty members that were involved with the case.
 - Q. Only faculty members?
- A. I also interviewed the outside -- I don't know if
 he was a veterinarian, but Dr. Gray, who was not a member of
 faculty.
- Q. Yeah. And from when to when, roughly, did you

 participate in the investigation? My impression was that

 you came on-board some time around the fall, October of 2014
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- and then I did continue to receive emails from you well through June of 2015, so I'm assuming you were involved in it all through this period?
 - A. I don't think I was involved in the initial meeting that you had with Mr. Rush --
- 20 O. Correct, You were not.
- 21 A. -- but from there on, I was involved.
- Q. Okay. And was there anybody other than you doing the investigation, this particular investigation, on Mr.
- 24 Rush's behalf?
- A. From my office?

1	Q. Yeah.
2	A. No.
3	Q. Okay. So, in other words, you were Mr. Rush's
4	point person, essentially? I didn't mean the official
5	title
6	A. I'm one of three analysts that work with him.
7	Q. But are you were you the only one who worked on
8	this particular case?
9	A. I am.
10	Q. Okay. Did during your investigation, did you
11	talk with Dr. Smith, the chair of IACUC.
12	A. I attended a meeting between Dr. Stepp and Mr.
13	Rush. It was the three of us.
14	Q. Okay. And because your notes that we obtained
15	through your handwritten notes and your report do
16	indicate that you talked with Dr. Stepp.
17	A. Uh-huh.
18	Q. And you talked with Michael Brands, who is another
19	member of IACUC?
20	A. Correct.
21	Q. One of the contentions that the respondents are
22	making is that nobody else on campus is allowed to question

anything IACUC does. If that is the case, if -- if they're

right, that means they're citing various law, federal law,

to argue that nobody really has an authority to question

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- anything that they do. If they're right, then you violated the law by questioning them. Do you think you violated the law by questioning them?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Why not?
- A. I didn't question the IACUC. I talked with

 members of the -- members of the committee that were

 involved with this case. I'm not aware -- and I'm not aware

 of any law that says we can't talk to any members of IACUC.
- Q. Is it your understanding that if individual

 members, if there's a reason to have -- one has concerns of

 our individual member's actions, they can be questioned by

 people like you, or other authorized entities?
 - A. I don't know that there isn't a member of faculty that we can't talk to if we have a compliance case.
 - Q. Okay. On a separate issue, is it your assessment of your investigation that you did a fairly thorough job of it?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you wish you did anything to [inaudible] or better?
- A. I think there's always opportunities to, you know,
 do things better. Are there things that we did not do? As
 far as my office's involvement, I don't think so. I think
 that we talked with everyone that we -- that we could have,

- that were involved with this case. I think we had very

 candid conversations. I don't see anything that I would've

 done different.
 - Q. With that last statement, it's clearly not true because you -- to this day, you've not talked with one of the eyewitnesses, Matthew Mastry, who was eyewitness, both to the surgery and to the necropsy.
 - A. That's your opinion, and I don't know who you're -- who you're referring to.
 - Q. He is -- was one of the eyewitnesses. He happened to be my research assistant at the university in 2000 -- summer of 2015. But you haven't even talked to him.
 - A. No.
 - Q. Do you recall our meeting on November 20 of 2014, in your office with the university advocate, Dr. William Reese?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And one of the expectations, Dr. Reese and I separately -- he doesn't represent me, he is an independent observer. One of the expectations we had going in was that two of records pertaining to the animal's death and necropsy that we were -- I was jumping up and down that were falsified, but the university was refusing to give any documents. My expectation was that you would give us that document on that day. But then when we walked in, you said,

we wanted to give you -- Ms. Rush and I wanted to give you, but legal called us this morning and told us not to. Do you recall that conversation?

A. I do.

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- Q. Can you recount how that went? Was it the director from legal directing you not to give me the copies of the documents we were asking for? The ones that we -- I was contending was falsified?
- A. I recall that you had made the request. We called the meeting so that we could address that request. My. response was that I personally did not have any issue with you having access to the record. However, in order for you to make copies and take copies away from my office that day, we wanted to have consensus across both ourselves and the legal department and others, that that was indeed our policy and that we would do that. If we do it for you, then we have to -- we need to do that for everyone. We wanted to make sure that that was going to be our policy. We did not have clarification on that day that that was indeed going to be our policy and our practice. So, we decided not to release the copies of the record that day, but you could absolutely have access to the record in my office, to look at, make notes on, or do whatever you wanted to, except make copies, until we had a clear understanding and consensus amongst the parties that we were going to do that. We did

1 not that day.

- Q. But other researchers had copies of their animal's records. Did you do anything to insure that I was not being not being treated in a discriminatory fashion?
 - A. I'm not aware, I was not aware that day, that any other researcher had been allowed to make copies of records. It was my understanding that it is our practice that you have access to it, but not make copies. And I'm not -- not aware --
 - Q. I understand you were just doing what you're told to do. In your case report, you talked about talking to Mr. Cedric Bowie and asking about the handwriting in -- in -- on the surgical log.
 - A. Uh-huh
 - Q. And there was an interesting phrasing on your part that said, Mr. Bowie indicated that many of the -- some of the -- many of the entries are indeed in his handwriting on the surgical --
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. That was never disputed. But the thing is, did you ask him if the things that the surgical log indicates are his handwriting? In other words, it's not sufficient to say some of the handwriting is his. The question is, if every handwriting -- piece of handwriting, every item of handwriting that purports to be his, is indeed his? Did you

1	verify that?
2	A. I'm not sure I understand the question.
3	Q. Okay. I have now obtained an affidavit from a
4	independent handwriting expert, a former FBI special agent,
5	that Mr. Bowie's initials were indeed forged on the surgical
6	log. Does that bother you if that were true?
7	A. If that were true. However, I sat down with Mr.
8	Bowie and the surgical report
9	Q. We'll get to the surgical log. We'll go over it
10	item_by item. But if it is true, does it bother you that it
11	was forged?
12	A. Absolutely it would bother me if it were forged.
13	Q. And if it was true, would it bother you that you
14	didn't find out that it was forged?
15	A. Of course.
16	Q. All right. So, this is the actual the surgical
17	log. I can actually give you copies of it for you to look
18	at if you want. This is basically it's poor quality.
19	It's basically the same surgical log
20	DR. HEGDE: I just want Ms. Harbison to have
21	DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. Let it be noted that this is
22	a physical copy of the surgical log being given to Ms

Q. [Dr. Hegde] The affidavit says that all the -- all entries of CB, which are initials of Mr. Cedric Bowie,

Harbison.

- are -- were not entered by him. Namely, it was those are forged. My question to you is, we're talking about this, this, this, and this. Did you specifically ask if those initials are his?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. And he said that they are his?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. I'm not sure that this piece of paper is the -10 can I look at my own notes?
- 11 Q. Yes Sure
- DR. HEGDE: Are you timing this?
- DR. HOFFMAN: I'll give that [inaudible]
- A. I'm just not sure that this is the same == I want to make sure this is the same --
 - Q. [Dr. Hegde] Yeah, that will be --
- 17 A. -- will be in the record.
- Q. -- another finding. I mean, I'm never surprised

 19 -- I used to be, but I'm never surprised by all of these

 20 different versions of the same document turning up.
- 21 A. I'm sorry, I always have a hard time -22 DR. HOFFMAN: Do you need a few minutes?
 23 THE WITNESS: I think I'm okay.
- A. Okay. I might need a minute. I'm not sure that this is the same --

- Q. [Dr. Hegde] Right. All I can tell you is I know
 [inaudible] that this is the --
- A. Okay. Yes. I'm good, yes.
- 4 DR. HOFFMAN: Yes?
- 5 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 6 DR. HOFFMAN: This is the same document?
- 7 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- Q. [Dr. Hegde] So, the question is, did you
 9 specifically ask him if those initials are his?
- 10 A. Yes
- 11 Q. And he said they were?
- 12 A. Yes

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- Q. And how come your handwritten notes, or either of your handwritten notes, nor your case report, specifically indicates those are his? Instead, what you say is that -- I can move that up for you if you want -- that many of the -- the handwriting, items of handwriting, are his? I'm paraphrasing of your exact statement.
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Do you want me to look that up for you?
- 21 A. I mean, if -- if you have any doubt as to -- I

 22 mean, I can tell you what I said and what I --
- 23 Q. No, no, no. I'm not -- I'm basically asking -24 so, here's a discrepancy, but your records don't say which
 25 ones you had verified as his handwriting. In other words --

- A. Because we went through every single document that was a part of the surgical aspect of Ovetchkin's care.

 Every place that was indicated a CB, we went through and I asked him, are these your initials. I asked him to review the record in front of me. If there's anything in here that does not look authentic, that does not look like it is your initials where it is indicated that it is your initials, please point anything out to me that does not look like your initials, or something that you wrote, or things that look inaccurate about what happened on that day. Mister --
- Q. By the way, did your -- either your handwritten notes, nor --
 - A. Because I don't write --
 - Q. -- [inaudible]
- A. I don't write verbatim what I say. I paraphrase, I make notes, but there's not a tape recorder or anything. That is why I transcribe, you know, my notes on the -- on the day that I do the handwritten notes, and why sometimes I keep both. But no, I did not write down every single sentence that I -- that I stated. I know that my process was, I sat down with him with the record, we went through the record and talked about Ovetchkin just in general, about his overall, you know, relationship with Ovetchkin, about how the records are documented, who does what documentation, during a surgical procedure who does the documentation, what

did he indicate he documented. He indicated that he is not the only person that makes documentation in the record during the procedure. Other folks make notes and document things, as well.

O. Yeah.

A. So, we talked about that, and I asked him several times, are there any places in this record where it is indicated with your initials that you wrote that are in question or don't look like your writing or is not accurate to you. He indicated that everything looked fine.

Q. But let the record show that your handwritten notes -- neither your handwritten notes nor your case report mentions specifically whether those -- that you verified those to be his handwriting.

Now, it is also -- how do you explain this -- this discrepancy? I see several possibilities. So these are actual his initials from the record, and anybody can see it looks different, in that essentially the independent handwriting expert testified to. But one of the possibilities is that Mr. Bowie, as I mentioned to you in Dr. Reese's presence, was himself afraid of retaliation. He did not want to get into any kind of trouble. Is it possible that he felt pressured to say yes?

A. I don't believe so. We had a very candid conversation. He was very comfortable, didn't at all

10 64.

express any -- that was my second conversation with Mr.

Bowie. He did not indicate at all that he felt in the least bit pressured. He understood that, you know, there was no wrongdoing, you know, being alleged or anything. We simply wanted to find out as much as we could about the procedure that had occurred on that day. We wanted to find -- you know, in reading the records, we wanted to get as -- for our own understanding, try to understand exactly what happened.

Q. But what I'm saying is that if -- your records only mention the facts that are convenient to you, your -- your case. I was jumping up and down, they're falsified, they're falsified. I did not have our copy. She had a different version. But then when you -- Mr. Bowie said that is his handwriting, how come you didn't double check with me? In other words --

A. What --

- Q. -- a due process into this. Really, if you wanted to get to the truth as a part of due process, wouldn't you want to resolve this key difference, where people have questions about whether something was falsified or not? How come you [inaudible to me?
- A. If you recall, Dr. Hegde, you and I had a meeting where I called you to come to my office to sit down with the record. I asked you to point out for me the things that you felt were inaccurate, the things that you felt were forged

1	or not correct. You and I sat down ==
2	Q. And I did not have our copy
3	DR. HOFFMAN: Let me just interrupt. We have to
4	wrap this up. If you can finish this in the next
5	minutes so she respond to questions
6	Q. [Dr. Hegde] With that in mind, so but you]
7	understand you interviewed other members of the IACUC and it
8	was essentially about my character, whether Jay Hegde lies
9	or he is truthful or not. How come that is not in in
10	your records?
11	A. I did not have any conversations with anybody to
12	discuss your character. The meetings that I have, and the
13	interviews that I conducted, were simply about this case.
14	Q. Okay. So, you know you're under oath. You're
15	saying you did not talk to any members of IACUC regarding my
16	character?
17	A. I did not.
18	DR. HEGDE: All right. That's it.
19	DR. HOFFMAN: Why don't we take a five minute
20	break before we start the questioning?
21	DR. HEGDE: Okay
22	[Off the record]
23	DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. We will begin with some if
24	the panelists have any questions for the witness, go
25	ahead and ask.

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2		EXAMINATION
3		BY PANEL:
4		Q. I guess the only thing I'm wondering about is,
5		one, are you confident that that is the log that you looked
6		at?
7		A. Absolutely.
8		Q. Okay. And was there anything you looked at the
9		CB. What about any other writing, where maybe the the
.10	4.7%	entry itself, was that handwriting compared? Was it just
11		the CB that was looked at? Just wondering about that.
12		Because when it says that many of the entries were his, so
13		many any of the ones that said CB, or just many of the
14		entries on the log itself?
15		A. When you look at the log, up top, where it talks
16		about the drugs and let me just we spoke with
17		DR. HEGDE: I'm sorry. [inaudible] the document.
18		DR. HOFFMAN: Yes.
19		FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Is there a way that like,
20		don't put it on screen shot, but the regular and then
21		just blow it up?
22		DR. HEGDE: I can.
23		FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Is that how people
24		DR. HEGDE: Which one which one do you want?
25		All of the panel, or one of them? This is the known

1	nandwriting, these initials, and this is the
2	questioned.
3	DR. HOFFMAN: Right. She's saying asking if
4	you can blow it up? If you cannot
5	DR. HEGDE: I can. But I'm asking which one?
6	FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Which one, yeah. Would it
7	help to have the medication order?
8	FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Maybe. So, is there any
9	question about anything other than the CB, the
10	handwriting there? Are there any irregularities in
11	there in the entry?
12	DR. HEGDE: Are you asking me?
13	FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Yes.
14	DR. HEGDE: There are many handwriting other
15	discrepancies. But remember, I have paid for this
16	handwriting expert out of my pocket. Basically, I
17	would wait until the I got paid on the first of the
18	month and then do this. So, I only had done what I
19	could afford. There were many other this is like a
20	Christmas morning. [inaudible]
21	DR. HOFFMAN: Doctor, could you finish with your
22	questions?
23	A. When I spoke with Dr. Hegde and we talked about
24	his allegation that there were discrepancies in the chart,
25	things that were forged, he specifically indicated to me

that there were things that were indicated as Cedric Bowie's signature, that were not, in fact, his. And I spoke with Mr. Bowie specifically, because that is what Dr. Hegde had requested, and what he had indicated were his concerns. So, if you look at the report, you see all of the areas that he marked CB. I asked him were -- did he, in fact, write that, and he affirmed that he had. There are other entries here on the bottom half where it's not initialed. He indicated to me that during the course of the procedure he's not the only one that might make an indication there. So, I didn't -- you know, I asked him, you know, did he have any concerns about that. But, of course, those aren't initialed, so I didn't -- you know, I didn't know that there was any 100 percent certainty that we could verify that, you know, he did each and every one of those entries. But we didn't -we did not just look at this piece of paper. I had him to go through the entire chart and look at -- you know, the other entries that he made. Just to be sure, just to be thorough, and just to make sure that there weren't any concern that the record had been falsified. Our office took possession of this record fairly soon after Dr. Hegde, you know, had concerns. It was locked in our office, no one else had access to it. So, the things that were in the record we felt confident were the things that were documented on the -- at least at the point where we got

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- 1 involved with the investigation. Keeping in mind that this 2 happened in January and our office did not get involved 3 until August. So, with that, you know, in mind, we had 4 possession of this record for the period of time that we 5 conducted our investigation. So, we asked him to verify all 6 the places that were indicated by his initials that he 7 wrote, and he affirmed those.
 - [Male Panel Member] I think the question right 0. now is that we can assume, of course, that since you already asked him, and you feel confident that's all his initials, you can assume, with all respect to Dr. Hegde, that's his initials?
 - Α. Uh-huh.
 - 0. We cannot say anything about that But my main question right now, which is kind of more clearly [inaudible], that Dr. Hegde in his statement --
 - Α. Uh-huh.
 - 0. -- clearly specified important ones, which is that the analgesic drug was given before the end of surgery. That's why itself could [inaudible] or could be the main reasons of the death.
 - A. Uh-huh.
- 23 0. I'm doing, of course, basic science research. Of course, I didn't get to the monkey, and I know to the best of my knowledge Dr. Hegde did this case correctly, that we

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can give some analgesic with anesthesia; right? So, this is our main technical point. Did you ask Mr. Cedric --

A. Uh-huh.

Q. -- and did he specify that that analgesic drug was given before the surgery terminated, or during the surgery, not after the surgery? If I'm not mistaken, that's a major issue here.

DR. HEGDE: The issue is the cause of death, and I believe in my co-researcher and Mr. Bowie's [inaudible, including [inaudible] that the animal woke up from surgery and then died. That is consistent with our my [inaudible] of that [inaudible] that the monkey died of an overdose after he had regained consciousness.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: So like I was saying, the monkey was given the analgesic drugs during and after?

DR. HEGDE: No. In fact, I -- I was -- until the animal woke up, I was there. I was the surgeon. I think he was not given the analgesic until after, I believe. In other words, this is basically rewritten to come up with a completely different account of what exactly happened.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: But I thought maybe you mentioned clearly that the animal was given the analgesic drug and that's where we --

DR. HEGDE: That's what the entry says. In other

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words, we are basically saying even by their [inaudible] that was something that should not have been done. I mean, in general you can get away with a little bit of --

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MALE PANEL MEMBER: That's what I'm saying.

DR. HEGDE: Right. But that is not the practice

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7 in the monkeys. You wait the animal -- wait for the

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animal to regain reflexia, reflexes, indicative of consciousness, and then give analgesics because --

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analgesics, because they're harmful narcotics, they can

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basically knock the monkey back out if the animal is not fully up. I'm saying even the way this has been

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doctored, they didn't do a good, professional job of

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doctoring it. I'm very firm about this. I've said

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this in my sworn affidavit. This is falsified on top

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[inaudible] counter for heparin. You can read Dr.

of forgery, in the sense it did not provide an

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Reyes' affidavit, as well.

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DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. So, the purpose at this point is to cross-examine, or have you examine the witness.

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FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: I did not ask that question.

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I did not ask when the analgesic was given.

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DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. We have many [inaudible] Is there any other questions for this witness?

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Q. [Male Panel Member] The use of the word many, was

- 1 it because of what you just explained about you did
 2 [inaudible] about some of the notations?
 - A. Correct.
- 4 Q. Okay.

- A. Correct. And that -- you know, I didn't -- when I write the notes, I never think about the fact that other people have to interpret what I'm writing. Yes, that's exactly what I meant. Many meant that down in that second portion down there, he did say that he -- he did note many of those vital signs down there. He could not be 100 percent sure which -- who did the ones that he didn't do. But many of those were, in fact, where he had written down vital signs.
 - Q. [Female Panel Member] And he specifically stated that those initials, everywhere that he initialed on that record, were his initials?
 - A. Yes. We went through it more than one time. We went through -- he sat in my office, we sat at my desk, we went through that record many, many, many times, especially when it came to this document. I just kind of wanted to get a feel for how animal charts are documented. I had never seen an animal chart before. I'm used to looking at people charts. So, we went through it many, many times, asked many, many questions, and asked him were there -- did he have any concern at all about any place in the record where

- it was indicated with his signature or his initials, that he did, in fact, write it, did it look like, you know, something was wrong with it. These were all original documents in the charts. They weren't copies like this one. He affirmed that they were his, and that he didn't have any concerns about anything.
 - Q. [Male Panel Member] Did he -- was this -- I'm assuming he would've done the document, and then you guys had the document. He came in to verify his signature?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Did he have a copy of that document before, or is he seeing this for the -- like the first time?
 - A. This was the first time that he saw it since he had documented it, and I gave him the chart. He sat down and went through it for a while. So, I asked him just review it, see if there was anything in there that he had concerns about. He sat there and went through the record himself. I wanted him to point out to me, are there any is there anything in there that you feel, you know, insecure about, things that you weren't sure about. Because again, I'm talking to him because Dr. Hegde asked me to. He had he had given me the impression that he had some concerns about areas that Mr., you know, Bowie it was indicated that Mr. Bowie signed off on it, when it wasn't, in fact, his signature. So, I wanted him to have time to go through

- and find any of those himself. I didn't want to lead him to anything. I wanted him to go through and just look at it, and have time to look at it, and see if he had any concerns about anything. And he didn't express any to me.
 - Q. [Female Panel Member] Did you [inaudible] Dr. Hegde's concern about the differences in the way those initials on the left are written and the ones on the right and --
 - A. No.
 - Q. -- did you specifically -- so, were you aware that there -- that Dr. Hegde was concerned about some differences, and did you -- and if so, did you specifically say, these are different, can you tell me why they're different?
 - A. No, at this -- we did not -- when I talked with Dr. Hegde to discuss what his concerns were about what was falsified in the record, we mostly focused on the necropsy report, and things in the necropsy report that were inaccurate from his standpoint. Then we -- he did bring this up. But he didn't -- we didn't look at this sheet, and then he didn't point out to me, I think, these two were separate.

DR. HEGDE: I didn't have them.

THE WITNESS: But you had access to them there in the room. You had the chart in front of you. We were

going through the chart

DR. HEGDE: Literally the second time in my life I had seen --

DR. HOFFMAN: Dr. Hegde, we can ask you those questions at your time. But for right now, let's confine it --

You know, we did compare those CBs to those CBs, and quite honestly, I didn't think about it because my signature doesn't look the same every single day. You know, that's why I asked him to look at it. I didn't say this one and this one, you know, do any of these not look like yours, or why are they different. I mean, I just -- I didn't -- I didn't ask him that. He didn't have any concerns when he went through and looked at it. We did go through the record, because I did want to get a better understanding as to how things are documented in a animal record. Like I said, they're a little bit different than we look at people records. They're not timed, they're not as, you know, detailed, and I just wanted to ask some questions to find out, you know, is this typically how an animal record is documented. So, we kinda went through all that. So, he --I mean, he looked at all of that. He looked at all those notes and he didn't express to me that he had any concerns, and I didn't immediately like, you know, say, you know, why are these CBs different from those because if he can look at

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1	it, he is clearly writing in print on one side, and then he
2	was kind of like in cursive or something in the other. I
3	just didn't think to ask him that. He didn't express any
4	concern.
5	Q. [Female Panel Member] Based on the signed report
6	these are different reports; is that right?
7	A. Those are different reports, yeah
8	Q different reports?
9	A. Those are from November when he was just when
10	they were just doing, I guess, general health assessments.
11	and kind of documenting. That other one on the this one
12	was during the surgery.
13	Q. [Dr. Hoffman] The one on the left is in the
14	surgery and the one on the right is in November?
15	A. Right. They're just kind it looks like
16	observations, like weekly observations, of his general
17	health. They're at two different times.
18	DR. HOFFMAN: Any other questions? Okay. You're
19	excused.
20	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
21	DR. HOFFMAN: Would you like the call the second
22	witness?
23	DR. HEGDE: William Reese.
24	[Off the record]

DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. Let's resume Dr. Bill Reese

1		is here as your witness, if you want to proceed.
2		WILLIAM REESE,
3		Having been first duly sworn, was examined and
4		testified as follows:
5		EXAMINATION
6		BY DR. HEGDE:
7		Q. Dr. Reese, thank you for being here. Could you
8		tell the panel in what capacity you're involved in the case?
9		A. I was contacted, I believe, initially by Joan Rush
10	Market 1	some 20 months or so ago, about a potential whistle-blower
11		case in which I might be involved as an objective third
12		party. Forgive me for catching my breath, walking up the
13		steps. That went on back and forth for a while. I also
14		originally sat in on some meetings where Matt Bossio, an
15		ombudsman at the time, was involved in it. Then fairly
16		early on it became clear, I think, to Matt and I both that
17		this was more of a policy issue than a personality issue.
18		Therefore, I continued on with the case.
19		Q. I want to specifically ask about three different
20		meetings I have you and I you participated in as an
21		independent observer. One is my August 22, 2014 meeting, in
22		which I for the first time described my case to Mr. Jim Rush
23		in his office, with you and [inaudible] observing. Could

A. Fifteen minutes.

you briefly describe it, how much time we had?

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- Q. Fifteen minutes. Briefly describe that, with specific emphasis on whether -- over the course of this, whether I was accorded due process or not [inaudible] transparent treatment?
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Thank you.
- A. The initial meeting that you're referring to is one where your counsel was present at the suggestion of the state AUP conference, to not proceed with any of this without legal representation. So, I had informed you of that information, you'd gotten private counsel. We then notified Jim Rush's office -- I quess you notified Jim Rush's office, that you had retained counsel. So, when we had that initial meeting, the general counsel of the university was present, as they put it, to keep the floor level, or something like that. It was a very cordial meeting. It was a rather lengthy meeting. General counsel took notes. I -- Matt Bossio was present at that meeting. I left the meeting thinking that this was fairly straightforward, and that it would be something that would be resolved in the short term, because it seemed pretty clear cut to me what had happened, and continued to be shocked -- still shocked -- that this has gone on as long as it has. I thought from that opening meeting where everybody was professional and concerned, that it would be pretty

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1 quickly disposed of.

- Q. Do you remember me making a request for the documents pertaining to the animals at the meeting?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Do you also remember me telling him that there might be some of the peripheral details that I might get wrong, and there -- there are things I don't know about the case because -- especially because I didn't have any documents, access to the documents, none of the documents.
 - A. I remember you saying that, not only that day, but many times that you didn't claim to have all the answers, but that you were giving what your experience, seeing what you'd observed and knew to be factual. I mean, you have a way about yourself to say please forgive me if I have misspoken on any of this. I don't claim to know everything.
 - Q. The reason why I wanted the panel to hear is because I'm basically -- this is not -- well, if somebody has an agenda to get people into trouble or make accusations would say anything like that. My interests [inaudible] the facts, and after the facts come out. I'm fast forwarding to the meeting with Ms. Angela Harbison and being in her office with you, in your presence. Do you remember we went there with the expectation of getting copies, hard copies, of their documents?
 - A. I even had even greater expectations than that I

actually thought we were going to get a preliminary finding that day. I thought Jim Rush was going to be in the meeting, which he wasn't. I remember the meeting started out where we showed up on time, and then were left to cool our heels in someone's office for quite some time before we were even called in, and then Jim Rush wasn't present. Which is not to say anything bad about the way the meeting was conducted, but it certainly wasn't what I expected. On several occasions, the discussion focused on the fact that you wanted a copy of the surgical log, and you wanted a copy of the necropsy report. As I recall it, we were told, I had planned to, and had already made copies for you, but I was told by legal that I could not allow you to leave the -leave with them. You may look at them in our presence, which we did at some length, but you couldn't take a copy of them with you. We were specifically told that legal had made that directive that morning. This was pretty early in the morning meeting, so the fact that they had done that even earlier in the morning meant that pretty early in the morning.

- Q. Now, fast forwarding to a meeting several months later, in February -- on February 13 or thereabout, 2015, in Dr. Diamond's office.
- A. That's the most -- this is the only meeting that has occurred in the 20 months, and I don't know how many

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meetings that I haven't been party to, because at -- as I recall it, at my suggestion I thought we resolved the case. There had been general discussion of the meeting that had been called primarily for what I termed to be Jim Rush to say we reached a conclusion to our investigation. So, I was expecting to get that report that day. We didn't get that We got a verbal report saying that the investigations had been concluded, et cetera, et cetera. In the course of the conversation, it became clear to me that the university has had no wrongdoing on your part. So, at some point I interrupted, because normally I'm the third party to all this, and I said, is it possible that the university could put in writing that Jay has -- the investigations have been concluded and that Jay -- they found no wrongdoing on the part of Jay. And Vice President Diamond said yes. I turned to Rush and I said, are you comfortable with such a statement in writing? Yes. And I turned to Jay and I said, if such a statement came in writing, that they found no wrongdoing on your part, would you be comfortable in executing a release of liability, et cetera, and we go about our lives. And Jay said yes, and so we left that meeting, which I told Jay, well, it's been a long time coming. I don't expect the university to accept any blame on this, because that would create legal liability. So, maybe the best that we can do is that they said that you did nothing

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- wrong -- I don't know whether this has been entered in testimony or not, but Matt and I discovered early on that GRU didn't have a whistle-blower policy. So, we had notified -- I think I notified Gretchen directly with the fact that we didn't have a whistle-blower policy. I wanted to --
 - Q. [inaudible] the provost?
 - A. What?
 - Q. After raising [inaudible]
- That's right. That's who I report to directly. I Α. meet with her once a month. So, there would've been on drafted. In fact, the meeting that we had -- the previous meeting that we had was at [inaudible]. She had given us a copy of the whistle-blower policy and explicitly said it would be ex post facto in your case. So, I told Jay that morning, I said -- or that afternoon. I said, they're going to put in writing that you did nothing wrong, and we got a whistle-blower policy not to protect anyone that ever finds himself in this situation going forward. That really is best we can expect. I assumed I would see a written statement to that effect at some future point, but I thought the case was over. Such a document never came. When I asked -- a couple months later when I asked where was such a document, I was told that legal said no.
 - Q. Do you have anything else to share with the --

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with the panel about your take on how I've been treated?

Α. Well, I was held into account within the last week, in which I was accused of being biased myself, and I corrected the person making that accusation. I said, I don't think you understand. I said, I was called into this case in my official capacity as advocate. And I said the primary client I have as an advocate is the university. If there are two parties that are in disagreement, my job is, as best I can, to try to reach some sort of agreement between those two parties that will make both of them shake hands and walk away from the table, that they both say I didn't get everything I wanted, but they got as much as they could get. Then ultimately I try to protect and represent the interests of the university. In that capacity in this case, it became increasingly obvious to me -- and I'm sorry if this makes me sound biased -- that the evidence was highly weighted in favor of Jay's position. I am on the record several times telling the university, you do not want this case to go to trial because we will lose. I remain convinced from the evidence that I've seen and the discussions that I've heard, that there was a wrongful death of the animal that had nothing to do with Jay's performance of the surgery. It happened in recovery. I don't think it was intentional; I think it was accidental. I think there was a cover-up by the -- Matt, that was in charge of the

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recovery. It's just gathered moss as it's rolled down the hill. As recently as earlier this week, I made an emergency appointment with Gretchen and said I want to say one more time, I just want to make sure everybody understands, we need to end this issue informally, if we possibly can. So, if that makes me biased, that I looked at the evidence and decided that Jay was telling the truth, I'm sorry. I'm biased then, I guess.

DR. HEGDE: Do I have any more time?

DR. HOFFMAN: You have two minutes left.

DR. HEGDE: The panel can ask some questions.

DR. HOFFMAN: You're finished?

DR. HEGDE: Yes. Wait. Couple things

- Q. [Dr. Hegde] Can you -- do you have any conversations with Professor Bossio as to what has taken the case [inaudible] as the university ombudsman person?
- A. Well, he was only in on it relatively early. We didn't realize it was relatively early at the time. He -- he basically had a conversation with me to the effect -- and Jay's is not the only case where we would attend the original meetings with the principals, not knowing whether it was a personality problem, or whether it was a policy problem. We just simply didn't know. So, the fact that both of us went to that original meeting in Jim Rush's office was not all that unusual. What we would do, is

1	eventually, once we got a feel for our case, then we would
2	meet together individually and decide which one of us it was
3	more appropriate to continue on. The conversation I had
4	with Matt was that in this case it seemed to be more an
5	issue of policy and process, which meant that it was an
6	advocate issue and not a personality clash. Yes, he
7	indicated early on that he sensed the same thing I did
8	[inaudible]. So, he felt very strongly that we needed to be
9	there for an employee that had not been dealt with
10 mester 1	professionally, maybe is the wrong word, but properly.
11	DR. HOFFMAN: I just want to make it clear for the

DR. HOFFMAN: I just want to make it clear for the record that when you're saying Matt Bossio earlier, you meant Matt Basissio?

14 THE WITNESS: Yes.

DR. HOFFMAN: Do the panelists have any questions?

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: I have a question

17 EXAMINATION

18 BY THE PANEL:

- Q. You mentioned that as early, or as late as this week, earlier this week, you'd been approached about details with the case.
- 22 A. Can you be more -- I've had more than one meeting 23 on this case this week.
 - Q. Let me put it this way. Do you feel that anyone, outside of anyone present here today, was trying to persuade

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- you one way or the other to change your opinion or statements that you would give today?
 - A. Yes. Professionally, tactfully, but yes. In fact, if you want me to amplify that just a little bit, in effect I was told what the university's position was, in such a way that it appeared to me that what they were trying to do was convince me that I was wrong and the university was right.

DR. HOFFMAN: Do you have a question?

- Q. [Female Panel Member] When was the last meeting that you really felt like, okay, we've made a decision,

 Jay's going to get a statement saying --
- A. You're talking about the last meeting that Jay asked me about?
- Q. Yes. Yes. You were thinking it was a done deal, that the document would come forward that Jay had done no nothing wrong, but you also felt like even if the university had, they probably never admit wrongdoing.
- A. I did not request that the university admit any wrongdoing.
- Q. Right. Right. But you were thinking, okay, this is going away at this point?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. But the document never came forward?
- 25 A. That's right.

Q. So, I guess I'm -- and this may just be naive on my part. Had that document come forward -- why would it not come forward? I mean, that seems like such a win-win for everybody. So, I guess I'm just confused. In your opinion, why would it not go forward? Why would it not come forward?

That's not the only time I resolved this case. I resolved it again much later, much after that day where that agreement was reached verbally, and then never took place. Much later, I had a conversation with Jay -- I assume I can share this -- in which I said, Jay, have you ever thought ... about negotiating, or having your attorney negotiate, a cash settlement over this case; have the university simply write you a check, shake hands, and you go on your merry way. Sign a release of liability and go on? And Jay said, well, of course, I've thought about it, et cetera. I said, would you be willing to do such a thing if I could broker such an agreement, and he said that he would at least consider it. And I said, I'm not talking about money here. I'm talking about a gentleman's agreement. So we're not talking about damages or anything like that. Just a token payment indicating that, you know, your monkey died, your research was jeopardized, your career was hurt, and the university at least was sorry about that. He said I would consider it. So, I brought that to the university's attention, that Jay was at least willing to do that, and that I thought that as

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much as had happened in this case, that might be the best that we could do. I'll share a confidence of Jay's that perhaps he wouldn't want me to share, but I knew Jay -- DR. HEGDE: You can share anything I told you.

- Α. I knew -- I knew Jay was in the market to try to move somewhere else because he wasn't feeling like he was getting treated fairly here. So, I knew that was part of the deal, and I made that clear to -- when I approached the university and said why don't we have Jay's attorney and Jay, and our legal counsel, sit down and see if we can't reach a gentleman's agreement of a payment. I said explicitly excluding any damages or any exorbitant amounts of money, and then we'll part ways and Jay will go on with his career somewhere else. And Gretchen, who is who I approached the solution to -- with, said that sounds like a good solution at this point. She contacted me not much later, a couple of weeks later, and said legal won't go for it. So, twice I thought I had reached a solution that didn't happen.
- Q. [Male Panel Member] Again, I want to make sure that from your experience and point of view reviewing the case, you believe that this is [inaudible] university [inaudible]?
- A. I think the evidence is overwhelming. I've tried the emergency meeting that I had this week was prompted

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Friday about this case. He basically told me what the university's legal position was, which was the first time anyone had told me in any detail what the university's position was. It drove me into a panic. Therefore, I requested an emergency meeting with Gretchen this week, because I said my ultimate responsibility is to the university, in this case and in every case. And I said, if you go forward with the case that was laid out to me, not only will we lose in a court of law, we're extending our liability even further. I tried to make that abundantly clear to Gretchen earlier in the week.

- Q. My second question, when you talked to Dr. Kaufmann and she said the legal office will not go for it, did she define why -- what's the justification? Did they believe there was solid evidence?
- A. No. But she -- I had read in her report at the meeting, that she was disappointed as well, because we both thought that that was an easy solution.
- Q. So, my question, do you think that Dr. Kaufmann [inaudible] support this settlement?
- A. I can't answer that. That would be conjecture on my part. I think she just saw it as we can solve the case.
- Q. [Female Panel Member] This is just something really compelling that he had -- kind of going back in the

past. I just want a clarification. You said that at the end it sounded like Dr. Hegde had not — he had done what he was supposed to do, there was no question at all. Then the university had acknowledged that, but in the end they would not give you a statement saying that?

A. That's right. Earlier -- you have to understand that in the context, earlier in the case there was an allegation made that the monkey died because there had been mistakes made either during the surgical procedure or the fact that the monkey was -- was put under anesthetic once, then revived, and then put under anesthetic again. The early defense of the university was it was totally Jay's fault.

Q. Right

- A. But we moved beyond that. But nonetheless, once you've told an employee something like that, that's still something you want to get cleared up. So, the reason I had asked for that in writing was so that Jay could walk away, knowing that it wasn't going to haunt him if he tried to get in the job market, or he wanted to try to get another grant down the road, that the university was going to come back and say oh, no, he killed this monkey.
- Q. Yes. So, basically -- and I'm not a lawyer, nor do I appear to be one. Basically, there was that general answer, that verbal thing, that said he's in the clear. I'm

not questioning any of that. But at the end they would not specifically say in writing that they said that they would've done, and in the end they said we're not going to put that in writing now? Am I missing --

Well, they never communicated that response to me. That was the response that was relayed to me quite some time The relationship that I've had over many cases now, as advocate over the last four years, is that I usually try to make an assessment, what I think is a fair solution, if I can forge a solution among the principals. Then because I report to Gretchen, she obviously has the authority to resolve just about anything that she chooses to get involved So, in cases that are somewhat retractable, I will then report to the provost what the situation is, what the entrenched sides are, either what I propose or what I think can be proposed. Then I walk away from it. I don't get involved in it any more. I don't think it's my business to call the provost into account, did you do what I asked. It's not my business. But in this particular case, since I thought that agreement had been reached verbally -- no think to it. It was reached verbally in the room. When I did the hearing thing for -- I think I waited maybe -- I meet with Gretchen once a month. I think I may have waited until the second meeting with her subsequent to that, where I said we walked away from this meeting thinking there was a memo or a

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- letter forthcoming, what happened.
- Q. Okay.
- A. She said legal said no. There was no further discussion. I didn't ask why.
- Q. Right.
- A. Understand, that puts me in a bad situation, where

 I'm holding the provost accountable. So I'm careful to do

 that.
- Q. Oh, no, no. Actually, I just wanted to -- that's

 what I thought had happened. I just wanted to make sure. I

 would not want your job.
- 12 A. I don't think anybody wants it.
- DR. HOFFMAN: Any other questions?
 - Q. [Male Panel Member] I'm sorry. Please forgive my ignorance, but aren't a professor of psychology?
 - A. Sociology.
 - Q. Oh, sociology. Isn't there significant training in that field, like an objective observer?
 - A. Well, it actually -- if you look at the -- the job description, both the ombudsperson and [inaudible] are supposed to go through all training. Matt did go through formal training, and it was offered to me, but it kind of conflicted with my summer teaching schedule. So, I didn't get formal training, except that I'm a lot older than Matt and I've been around the block a few times more.

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1	Q. I just was thinking it was part of your training,
2	education, and
3	A. That's after I
4	Q general background?
5	A. Yeah, it was a social science. Plus, I've been a
6	department chair. So, I've done a lot of
7	Q. I did a sociology case. I have a psychology
8	minor.
9	A. I didn't take it personally.
.10 ***	DR. HOFFMAN: Any other questions? Okay, Dr.
11	Reese, you're excused.
12	DR. HEGDE: Thank you.
13	THE WITNESS: For the day?
14	DR. HOFFMAN: For the day
15	DR. HEGDE: Thank you
16	DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. Normally at this time would
17	be the respondent's turn to provide their statements
18	and witnesses. But as I've noted, the respondents have
19	opted not to participate in the hearing. You've all
20	received written statements as to why they've opted for
21	that decision. I also want to make it clear that Dr.
22	Hegde has had a chance to look at those statements.
23	DR. HEGDE: Since yesterday, yes.
24	DR. HOFFMAN: Since yesterday. So, before we
25	proceed with questions of Dr. Hegde, I want to ask you

if you believe you've had enough time to go over those 2 documents or -- because I promised that if you thought you didn't have sufficient time, you would be able to look them over, maybe address them.

> DR. HEGDE: So, I was going to answer it this way. That is, if the committee -- the panel feels that you have -- if you're -- you know, I've heard [inaudible], then no, because I don't want to pull out this. But on the other hand, if you are in any way inclined to rule against me, I would like to respond in this case. But then even now, can I say a couple things about it?

> > DR. HOFFMAN: About the written statements?

DR. HEGDE: Yeah, of the response

DR. HOFFMAN: Yes. Go ahead.

DR. HEGDE: One is, as a couple mentioned, they were asked to be -- they were asked to be -- asked to be here in person. They chose not to. They were told that if they are here, I get to ask them questions and they would have to speak under oath and they -- you get to ask some questions. It's obvious to me why they wouldn't want to talk under oath and lend themselves to questions and follow-ups, et cetera, and that's been the pattern. But either way, it's unfortunate that they won't speak for the record. They still want to have it both ways. They want to influence your

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opinion, but they don't want to be held responsible for what they say.

My question -- the question that I can't answer for myself is if they're speaking the truth, if they're telling the truth, why are they -- why won't they say it under oath? Why won't they offer themselves for questions and follow-ups, et cetera?

Second, why wouldn't they provide reasons or excuses for not being here? They -- as far as I know -- again, I didn't get a whole lot of chance to read it -- they never offered any rationale for why they refuse to even provide their statements under oath. You know, they could've provided sworn affidavits. To the best of my scanning or reading of these, they never offered rationale as to why even the written statements were not under oath. In other words, essentially they want to influence your opinion, but they don't want to be held accountable to their own statements or be responsible for any of the -- answering of the questions. In other words, they basically want to have it both ways.

Mr. Melcher mentioned four different points, as I recall, and each one of them I'll go through briefly.

The first one, he basically said external agencies have looked at it and all have affirmed that there is no

basis for [inaudible]. That it's untrue on many, many levels. So, again, I'm not surprised he wouldn't say that under oath.

First of all, as I mentioned, the university has, for lack of a better word -- I'm not a lawyer -- has lied to government agencies, regulators. In other words, the -- the government agencies, out of -- out of necessity, have taken the university at their word. So, of course, if a government agency has to take university at its word, and the university doesn't tell the truth, of course they're going to say okay, you're cleared. So, all that means is that they bought the university's truths, but that doesn't make it any more truthful than it is.

Number two, many of the items that are mentioned, such as the falsifications, the brain slices, and based off the slides, et cetera, has not been presented to government agencies or has been looked at it -- looked at. That's because, again, I had to try hard to squeeze any information out of the university, and I'm getting it slowly. I have had to spend thousands of dollars of my own money paying for the charges of all the records requested. In other words, I've spent several thousand dollars in lawyer's fees and open records fees paid to the university, just to get these

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documents. So, it's been slow, but I -- none of the major pieces of evidence that I mentioned, the government agencies haven't looked at.

The second was his contention that the university, by law, nobody's asked to allow questions -- ask questions of our IACUC contact, and that is mentioned, I think, also in Vice President Artman's response, and also Dr. Stepp's response. That is patently not true. Again, it's interesting they don't -- they don't say that under oath.

The reason why that is not true is because personal conduct of an official is not protected by the privileges that he or she holds as an office holder. In other words, if -- to give you a hypothetical example, if I took a member -- say I took bribes to approve somebody's protocol, wouldn't that be acceptable? Wouldn't that be -- would it be that nobody's actually allowed -- allowed to ask questions about it? That is definitely -- certainly not the case. Misconduct by individual IACUC members is subject to review. In fact, committee members can ask questions about it. So, it is a grossly wrong and misleading statement.

In fact, they say that -- the faculty [inaudible] he makes up -- puts words in my mouth and then makes up

this straw man and then shoots it down. He basically said to the extent -- I'm paraphrasing. To the extent Dr. Hegde is trying to overturn the IACUC rulings, your panel doesn't have the authority to do that. I'm not asking you to overturn anything that IACUC does. I'm just saying here's evidence that there's been wrongdoing, and it's serious, and there are authorities who -- who have the legal authority to ask questions about it. I'm not saying you should ask the questions. You simply recommend to the university that it be looked at by somebody who has authority to do it, and who doesn't have conflict of interest, because it's very clear that the university officials have big conflict of interest investigating themselves for anything even close to wrongdoing.

The third thing, he says it -- actually, second thing. False allegations in complaint regarding [inaudible]. He mentions two. One is that I called his inquiry as an allega -- excuse me, investigation. The other is that he -- item two B is that I -- university has not provided me documents. I submitted a bunch of -- I will submit a bunch of Freedom of Information Act requests for a different set of documents. They would provide one document and they say, oh, it's covered by everything, it covers

everything. So, it's as if they simply ignore my requests. In fact, I complained to the Georgia attorney general, and they talked to them, to Mr. Melcher and others, and they also told me they talked to Mr. Melcher and others. Then things got a little easier.

The same request when I submit, they would essentially say it's covered by others, covered by previous requests, has been already released. But then the same thing when my attorney submits, he'll get a little bit more. So, that's what it was referring to. Basically, the assertion that my requests are not fully complied with are wrong, and he takes umbrage at the fact that I said that.

In fact, the second thing is about the investigation. He seems to take issue with the fact that he called -- I called his inquiry an investigation. [inaudible] but she doesn't go over this, asking you essentially -- so, this is the [inaudible] from Vice President Norman, December -- excuse me, April 24, 2014, after I had written her.

Number two, your concerns about your monkey being over [inaudible], et cetera, for a thorough medical exam, Mr. Melcher and I are reviewing this. That's what I referred to when I -- when she said. I simply

rephrased it as the investigation, and Mr. Melcher makes it out to be big falsification, and therefore I should be censured.

I think that there's something bigger going on here. He essentially doesn't want anybody asking questions or holding him to account, and he basically is trying to bully me into silence. He's basically putting me and others by putting me on notice that if you question me, hell hath no fury.

destroyed my career, but although I'm -- I'll try to defend this [inaudible], where the kids would be much less [inaudible]. There'll be much more of a career. Do you want this kind of atmosphere, of bullying and intimidation, where people are even afraid to say anything because they know they're going to be accused of making false allegations and subject to censure for complaining.

The last thing, he talks about the fourth point, is that essentially that you as a panel, this is not grievable under your panel's authority. The others upcoming, the grievances upcoming, he also has already looked at it twice. So, he is basically beating a dead horse. So, others are -- essentially are making various persons [inaudible] the same argument.

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One thing about it is that Vice President Norman, in her letter, included letters by Mr. Powell and Dr. Stepp. Essentially, she's speaking for them, which is not allowed under the rules. There's a practical consequence of that, mainly that I've got to call six witnesses because Dr. Kaufman had told me that three of the respondents will participate. But then all of them ended up participating, but then I didn't get to call any of the witnesses, additional witnesses, to rebut those.

In other words, they are playing the game every which way. They have had my -- access to my [inaudible] before Thanksgiving. It wasn't until yesterday at noon that I even got a response. So, in other words, they are taking advantage of every -- every technicality and then gaming the system, basically, to defeat somebody like me. I'm just a [inaudible] I'm not a faculty member. I don't have anything going for me except the truth.

But the -- it is very clear that he wants to send a message that if you question the administrators, especially legal, there will be hell to pay.

DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. So, I wanted to say something about what you had begun this with, which is if the panel were inclined to rule against you, then you would

want to write a written statement. That's obviously something that we can't do. First of all, because you wouldn't --

DR. HEGDE: No, no, no, no. No, no, no. I'm saying then I've got an opportunity, that they can ask me some questions. It's -- I mean, I'm saying put yourself in my shoes. Basically, it wasn't until yesterday -- I had four months to respond. It wasn't until yesterday that I responded, and I'm supposed to rebut it.

DR. HOFFMAN: That's why I'm asking you if you're going to want time to have a written response to their

DR. HEGDE: No, I'm formally requesting the panel to essentially rule their entire rebuttal, their responses, inadmissible, because it was not submitted under oath and they don't provide the reason for not appearing. They did not appear in person. They don't provide a reason for that. They did not submit their written statements under oath. So, they are playing, trying to have it both ways, and I [inaudible] ask the panel to rule that they can't have it both ways.

Otherwise, how is it fair to me? I went through everything, I'm subjected to everything. I'm happy to [inaudible] I help them play this game.

DR. HOFFMAN: Obviously, Dr. Hegde's feelings 1 2 about the issue of the written statement are clear. 3 So, now I'll open the questions for the panelists, and then you can continue with this line of inquiry, or do 4 you want to ask something else? 5 DR. HEGDE: Can I ask you a question? Whoever 6 7 knows this? How long did the respondents know that we 8 had a hearing today? DR. HOFFMAN: I believe it was in late January or 9 10 early February that we had set a date for the --DR. HEGDE: It was January 7, 2016 --11 12 DR. HOFFMAN: For the --13 DR. HEGDE: January 17th, January 1-7 14 DR. HOFFMAN: Well, we had to initially schedule for January 29th, simply to be able to get the ball 15 rolling between Jim getting officially the grievance 16 17 and Melcher and the other respondents were unable to 18 try to find a response [inaudible]. 19 DR. HEGDE: Then you got more time. DR. HOFFMAN: So, we set it for the 29th merely as 20 a kind of formal matter so that we get the ball 21 22 rolling. I thought it was somehow a little later than 23 that, that we decided on the 4th. It was temporarily changed to the 11th until that turned out to be a 24

logistical problem, moved it back to the 4th. So,

1		roughly a month and a half or so.
2		MALE PANEL MEMBER: Then we received these when?
3		DR. HOFFMAN: This was received
4		MALE PANEL MEMBER: When were they received by
5		MALE PANEL MEMBER: When did the respondents see
6	f	the
7		MALE PANEL MEMBER: Well, no, no. What I was
8	ć	asking
9		FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: [Inaudible]
10	Na Na	MALE PANEL MEMBER: I know we got them
11	1	recently. I just
12		DR. HOFFMAN: The written statements?
13		MALE PANEL MEMBER: Yes.
14		DR. HOFFMAN: Everybody got them yesterday
15		MALE PANEL MEMBER: So, you guys got them, too,
16	У	vesterday?
17		DR. HOFFMAN: I received them, and then I
18	d	distributed as quickly as I could. I was in the middle
19		of classes. I didn't do it between classes. Now
20		DR. HEGDE: Let me just add. [inaudible] came on
21	b	oard, my grievance, and with all supporting documents,
22	е	vidence [inaudible] October 29, 2015. So, that's been
23	i	n place for a long time.
24		DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. Now, I have written a lengthy
2.5	е	mail explaining the reasons why I chose to allow the

written statements, but I indicated that these were not written under oath so that you, as panelists, can decide what you will with that fact. I said that there were plausible reasons for why they partici -- the respondents were not participating. That does not mean -- designed in any way to indicate my belief that what they're saying is true or not. It's simply I think it's compelling and plausible enough for you to be able to at least hear their position. Then to compensate for the fact, as you have pointed out, that it seems unfair to you since you were not going to be able to cross-examine them, I have given you time to be able to write a written response, and we can put into abeyance the decision until you've written a response.

DR. HEGDE: No, I --

DR. HOFFMAN: Let me finish. So, it sounds to me what you're saying is, that you are deciding that you don't need the answer time to write a written response, and the hearing is enough?

DR. HEGDE: Yes, I'm basically saying -- I'm asking the panel to not allow it, or please explain to me why, because they were held to a lesser standard than I was. And make the -- make it part of the record that they were held to a lesser standard. Remember, these are officials with a whole sluice of assistants

1 and -- and I just -- good old me, I came up with it, 2 and I think they were playing games. They are very good at coming up with plausible explanations for 3 4 everything under the sun, but plausible doesn't make it 5 true. 6 DR. HOFFMAN: Which is, in fact, what I just said. 7 So, it's up to you to decide whether Dr. Hegde 8 essentially is correct, or whether you believe it 9 should be simply dismissed, shouldn't be accounted for, 10 or if you think that these things should be weighed in. 11 DR. HEGDE: Again my --12 DR. HOFFMAN: Just wanted to give you that 13 opportunity. 14 DR. HEGDE: Yeah, the standard of proof is 15 preponderance of evidence. Once I --DR. HOFFMAN: Dr. Hegde, I made that clear. 16 17 DR. HEGDE: I know. But I just want to make 18 DR. HOFFMAN: You're trying to take over this 19 hearing, so please let me conduct the hearing. All 20 right. So, we are now at a point where we can -- you 21 can go ahead and ask these questions. If you want to 22 now respond to some of those things, you can. Does 23 anyone have questions? 24 // 25 11

JAY HEGDE,

2 Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

4 EXAMINATION

BY THE PANEL:

Q. Actually, I'm going to start. My first question, actually, about the [inaudible] your service, which is, of course, being a busy science -- we totally understand that [inaudible] I think that's -- that's a visual issue. We believe that things happen. Mistakes have happen, and you clearly specify that. So I know you are not questioning that the monkey died. You are questioning that the basically handling, the process was not appropriate.

So, of course, at that stage you had the opportunity, right, over -- that [inaudible] is supposed to do as a faculty member. With the tight grant funding situation that we all have, I don't believe that they would not do their best to keep the money in, and to help you to renew your grant.

So, the first thing will come to me, when I write a letter to [inaudible] submit it to the letter [inaudible] service, usually it will come back, you need to revise this, revise this, do this, change this. Luckily -- I don't want to mention names, but there's a couple people

that are really extremely helpful who offer their support.

I cannot give their [inaudible]. [inaudible] renewed every

year. I feel very supportive.

So, you did mention that basically they
[inaudible] protocol. Of course, if you have a grant, you
don't have [inaudible] is a grant. How do you justify that?

- A. How do I justify that?
- Q. Yeah. What's the reason? I have never seen somebody [inaudible] we disapprove. You need to do one, two, three, to get it.
- A. [inaudible] I've explained this in detail in my letter. The -- so I -- basically, the time line was, the animal died. I didn't complain about it, but they wouldn't give me the documents. Then -- and once they assured me that I was going to be given a hard copy, I found out they were falsified, and I basically told them they were falsified. That clearly made [inaudible] the chief veterinarian, very upset. And she took my other main monkey named Proxy off of protocol, saying he didn't measure [inaudible].

Basically, the animal had been -- the animal is they go by weight. They basically measure weight, monitor weight, to make sure the animal is a healthy animal. Ross Eddie [inaudible] but he's at 9.4 kilos of body weight. He one day out of the blue said, this animal has to weigh 12.3

kilos, because there's another animal in this -- in this same room that weighs 12 pound, 3 kilos. And I said, first of all, this is an adult animal. You're not going to be able to make this animal gain weight. So you have to -- this is kind of like saying, Jay, you are -- you live next to a football player who's 300 pounds, and therefore, you should weigh 250 pounds, or 300 pounds. Different animals, different people, have their healthy, different stable [inaudible].

So -- but he would not budge from that. And then
that's a ridiculous statement. This is also backed up by
the affidavit of [inaudible] a significant number in our
case. I basically said, adult monkeys fit the national
posted average of -- actually, by that -- actually, under
[inaudible]. So, my monkey was actually over that and
holding steady for at least four years by that time.

So, in other words, it was very clear he took my monkey out of protocol out of spite, simply because he could. But the university, both the institutional official after Mark Hambrick at the time, and my co-chair, Dr. Stepp at the time, who both have since departed, as has Dr. [inaudible]. They have stood by it.

So when I -- my protocol was coming up for three-year renewal, regular three-year [inaudible] that July, that August. That was the deadline that I submitted

early, and Dr. Stepp simply tabled it, because what they were doing is, was because remember, they had created a back story that the animal died -- the animal that did die, died because -- not because of a triple overdose, but because he was old and [inaudible]. He wasn't either. So, therefore, they were working on a -- a different standard by which basically, a food regulation template.

The weird part is, they came up with the new food regulation template and tabled that protocol while they were doing it, which under the law they're not allowed to table the protocol. They have to vote it up or down. But they tabled my protocol [inaudible]. They would not allow me to deviate from it. But I kept saying my -- I haven't had a chance to offer -- I have legal right under the law to offer a scientific justification for continuing my research under the protocol that was approved by the self same [inaudible]. They simply wouldn't do that.

So, we -- but while, again [inaudible]. He was allowed to modify his. So, I was treated in a clearly discriminatory fashion. They had [inaudible] they said no modifications allowed to me. Whereas Dr. Blake was allowed to modify his. In fact, he was allowed opportunity to contribute to the development of the new template, food regulation template, and I was shut out. Again, I'm not saying Dr. Blake did anything wrong at all. [inaudible]

about that.

So, this was -- this was a situation in September 2015. So we are right at standoff, saying I said -- I couldn't continue to mess up my existing data in this ongoing study. You just suddenly change the game protocol in the middle of this, and it's not scientifically justified. And IACUC wouldn't hear me. I showed up twice in person to make my case before IACUC. I was not allowed to speak. Not only was I not -- while I was not allowed to 10 speak, I was allowed to speak when invited to speak and this [inaudible] before IACUC.

So, at around that time in November, there was an internal [inaudible] and an internal accreditation agency called ELAC, and I met with them and explained my concerns. Then the day after the -- they left, Vice President Sara White basically called me up and said we had known each other professionally before through my human studies. And she said I want to be the go-between, the intermediary.

So, working with her, I came up with the version that I could live with. So we -- we submitted -- first of all, there was no reason for changing it to begin with, because my original protocol was completely -- completely well within the national standards, complying with the national standard. But nonetheless, I basically said I'll go the extra mile, I'll change it, and so she did that.

That was just before Christmas of 2014. Yeah, 2000 -- yeah, 2014. But then all of a sudden they said, this is not acceptable, no modifications whatsoever from the food template. So, you have to go back to the -- basically, no modifications allowed. Again, that itself was discriminatory, because they're allowing others to modify.

So, I said the process of protocol review itself has become a tool of retribution, and therefore I wanted --basically, I -- this was the meeting that Dr. Reese was mentioning in Eebruary, where he said he thought he had an agreement. I basically said what I want is a finding of -- of rule of law where you -- you basically do things by the book and you simply don't not change -- you're not allowed to change the rules and do as you want to get back at me.

That's what I thought we had agreed, but that didn't go through. They kept saying the same thing, and then I asked Dr. Diamond in writing, please give me a -- either a chance to [inaudible] justify my protocol, which I'm allowed to do, or please give me up or down vote on the protocol that I have submitted. I never heard back.

- Q. [Female Panel Member] In listening to your statement and reading over some of the things that were submitted, it looks like if I understand, the primate that you originally operated -- I can't pronounce --
 - A. Ovetchkin.

- 1 Q. Ovetchkin. He was under 10 kilograms, as well;
- 2 right?

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- 3 A. Yes
- 4 Q. Okay And --
- A. He was actually not. On the day of the surgery he was under that because he was castrated, as is required.
- 7 Q. Right.
 - A. But his normal weight was closer to 10 kilos.
- 9 Q. Okay.
- 10 * A. That day he was maintaining [inaudible]
- 11 Q. Right. Necropsy wasn't too far off from that?
- 12 A. Yeah.
 - Q. Okay. So, I'm not aware of how many primate studies are ongoing or concurrent at any time, because I'm not -- I don't participate in that kind of research. In the time that they halted your research with Crosby, did they halt anyone else's research on primates that were below weight, or did they allow --
- A. Good question. So, that was on -- they halted
 mine February 19, 2014. They basically -- this is, again,
 in the thing I submitted. They basically said we're looking
 at other's monkeys. But I said why are you -- have you
 taken mine off protocol, only looking at others. They never
 responded to that. So, I, in connection with my clinical
 chair, pressed on to make sure that the rule applies to

everybody, that I'm not discriminated against.

I was initially afraid that by doing that I would spread the misery and other monkeys [inaudible] investigators would be taken off protocol, and they would be mad at me because I, you know, basically pressed for equity and they also got stuck with it. But my clinical chair said you can't worry about that. You merely have to ask for what is fair.

And so I started pressing for it, and I think it was in part because of it that Dr. Blake's monkey -- his monkeys were taken off in -- I think it was summer, June of 2014. Okay. Again, you can read his affidavit. This is -- he appeared before IACUC and actually was able to show that the veterinarian got -- had gotten his numbers wrong, didn't know what he was talking about, and [inaudible] in a few days all his monkeys -- his monkeys are off of protocol.

So, I think -- I think it was retaliatory. But then it happened late. But then something else happened. The university, on its own accord, at its own expense, hired an external veterinarian from Urkey's National Primate Research Center in Atlanta. She came in, took a look at Dr. Blake's monkeys, and she took one look at them and said these are all healthy, put them back on protocol. They went back on protocol. Mine, obviously to this day, have not. Did that answer your question?

1	Q. Yes. Yes
2	[inaudible conversation]
3	Q. Did they look [inaudible]
4	A. No.
5	Q. They had to have just looked at Doctor [inaudible]
6	A. Correct.
7	Q. [Male Panel Member] They [inaudible] them.
8	A. Yeah. Yes. And again, they wouldn't even answer
9	why that is. And yeah. Again, the the university is
10	playing this game of denying me information, and then
11	basically saying we've provided all the information, we did
12	everything, we did everything good, on good faith, you are
13	not cooperating. Then they say nobody can look at how we
14	operate, because it's all it's all secret and nobody's
15	allowed to ask questions.
16	Q. [Female Panel Member] I thought Dr. Ahmed, I
17	am having a hard time understanding why the university would
18	benefit from trying to block you from getting your grant.
19	But at the same time
20	A. Can I
21	Q. You can address that further
22	A. Yeah. I don't think they were out to block my

grant, per se. I think what had happened was, they -- the

veterinarian had made a decision that it was clearly

indefensible that they're on record defending it. The

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veterinarian and IACUC are not getting along. Dr. Blake, my colleague, once told me Dr. Stepp told him that he was basically -- Dr. Stepp was basically holding our protocol so as to get back at Dr. Monteroso, whom he [inaudible] like I wanted him to go away. Basically, I became a tool. But then I think once I started insisting that -- it was after that February meeting -- that there has to be some rule of law, because if I then start, you know, getting my protocols approved, then who's to say another vet simply wouldn't take my [inaudible] and all the additional money and manpower, grant money, to get the protocol going. Who's the say I want some guarantees and somebody would've come in and asked to be -- take my monkey out of protocol again just for spite.

So, that meant they would have their -- meant that the actions of the vet were wrong in some part. However, it wasn't me. Legal, I think, was afraid that the moment -- remember, they have never said they did anything at all wrong in this case. The moment they said, oh, the vet was wrong using that protocol, then they basically -- legal must've thought that they basically are on the hook for that.

So, they basically didn't want to do anything like that. But on the other hand, my [inaudible] come on, I said, where do I get the money to make up for lost time and

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get going. I mean, this is so ridiculous, getting in our 12th month of kilo monkey, was that I, in fact, would have to get a whole set of new monkeys, do everything, because 12 kilo monkeys are very rare, and in fact, hard to get. So ==

- Q. [Dr. Hoffman] You're saying there's no way they would bring that monkey up to 12 kilos, even if --
- A. Oh, that's the other part. So, they -- so, just to prove yourself right, once he said, you know, [inaudible], this monkey has to weigh 12 kilos, they fed this monkey. They took him -- they had this monkey, his monkey [inaudible] was 20 biscuits, determined by previous veterinary member, [inaudible]. All of them had approved that this monkey should get 20 biscuits. They tried to -- just to vindicate themselves, they tried to fatten him up by feeding him 60 biscuits a day, plus all kinds of fat, peanut butter, all kinds of fatty thing. The poor monkey didn't get any exercise and he didn't even have all the food. You know monkeys, how [inaudible] they are. If you are leaving food [inaudible], because they like eating. You know, if it's there, they'll eat it. But this monkey was simply not eating that food.

And then they change the story. So, the -- at the same time of the weighing, I say no, you can't do this, you have to physiological blood markers before [inaudible], which is a requirement. You can't simply feed -- overfeed

this monkey to vindicate yourself. It's cruel to do to a monkey, especially when he's not being taken off the doesn't get any enrichment. They wouldn't do any of that, so [inaudible] feeding them. His weight went up to about 10 kilos, 10.2 et cetera, and never budged from that.

Then they changed the story. Oh, it's okay now for him to go back on protocol, and they introduced additional criteria, a so-called body condition score, basically. It is a observer's number, going from two to five, as to how -- one to five, as to how plump the monkey is. Laboratory animals, if it is like two, it was acceptable.

By the way, even by the new criteria, and by any other criteria including new food restriction, new food template, et cetera, my monkey would've been fine. In other words, there was no reason to take him off to begin with.

Even by their new template, he would've -- should've gone back on protocol. They would not have [inaudible].

So, to summarize my answer, the reason why the grant cancellation was basically the pathological conclusion of their [inaudible]. In other words, they either had to basically get this [inaudible] at the same time they were getting pressure from elab, external [inaudible] agency and USDA, the federal regulators. This was even in the local papers as to why there are monkeys on our protocol. This

was even in the local paper. They got briefed -- they got
written up by USDA about that.

So, that meant they basically had to clear the deck. So I think what happened was, something akin to -- you've heard what happened at VA. That is, there's a backlog. Backlog, it looks very bad, so you simply wipe it clean, make it all go away. I think that something akin to that happened here.

So, this cancellation was essentially a [inaudible] of that, I don't think they want to lose money, but then in the scheme of things it's not that much money. If one investigator goes up in smoke, the university will survive. So, as long as being fear [inaudible] to an individual faculty member, and then giving him the due process is not the priority, then all losses are tolerable.

So, you know, you're paying basically -- weighing one dollar figure against another.

- Q. [Male Panel Member] My second question also, I keep asking figurative questions, which is [inaudible] really important part. You were there when they basically did the necropsy?
 - A. Right.
- Q. You show us some pictures when they do the surgery, and you say they did not get the brain out, so we decided to [inaudible]. Were you there when the

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[inaudible]?

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- A. No, I was not there.
- Q. Were you sure -- how do you know that they didn't take the brain?
 - A. Again --
 - Q. That's really very important, because you show some CT section and that's [inaudible]
 - A. That's an excellent question. Number one, look at the brain they said they took out. I showed you [inaudible]; okay? That's number one. Number two, this brain was not fixed. In other words, it did not go through the federation(?) process. To take this brain intact like that would not be possible because it would fall apart.

Also, if you're -- if you're expert enough, you can actually say -- see that that's actually fresh brain and not a brain of a monkey that's been dead for more than 24 hours. Again, I think I can -- I know I'm under oath. I'm saying in my professional opinion, having more than two and a half decades of experience, that is including many, many, many necropsies, that is not the brain of the monkey that had been dead for more than 24 hours.

More importantly, it doesn't even match the MRI of -- the known MRI of the animal. So, they never said how they came across it. They came across it in a very curious way, as I was mentioning. More than a year later in

February 2015, when I started asking questions as to you say brain sections, where are the brain sections. That's -- and Dr. [inaudible] the chief veterinarian, had been let go by that time. His last day was going to be the last day of February. I submitted my request for these brain -- for the brain section I think on February 19th.

Lo and behold, a week later somehow they were magically found, these things that were there. The brain that they did find, does match. So, remember, they never said who extracted or whether they -- how they extracted and whether it was [inaudible] et cetera. So, in other words, this is one of the many reasons why I'm saying there has to be an external inquiry so that people can be deposed under oath and university can't simply shift the explanations every time somebody has questions and they don't say anything under oath.

- Q. [Female Panel Member] In regards to the necropsy.

 I know that it was your primate from your protocol. Why
 would it have only been your say? Was it your duty to
 perform the brain autopsy or necropsy or
 - A. Well --
- Q. Why would they call someone else in after the fact to take a look at it?
- A. I was there throughout. I was there from the beginning to the end. Part of it is that as an animal

researcher, it's my monkey, I'm responsible for it, so it was my duty to be present throughout. Also, as a research scientist, I have interest in finding out what happened.

The other [inaudible] Dr. [inaudible] and Ms. Alsado(sp) didn't know how to deal with the brain. As an expert, I was the one, and only one, who dealt with the brain.

- Q. So, they're asserting then, based on their histology report, their necropsy report, that they came in after the fact, after you, because clearly the pictures that you showed us are intact, with the surgical markers?
 - A. Yes
 - Q. So, they're saying they came in after --
 - A. They never said anything. They haven't said
 - Q. They haven't alluded as to how they got the --
- A. That's what I'm saying, because they have taken advantage of their ability not to have to answer questions. Unless somebody forces them to answer these questions, they simply won't answer the questions, which is one of the many, many reasons why I'm saying you have this has to be looked into by somebody who makes them who can make everybody answer questions.
- Q. So you are implying that, in fact, that if it indeed happened, somebody would've had to come in after the group already came in and did the necropsy? Just out of

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- curiosity, were all the folks that performed the necropsy in
 the same laboratory ==
 - A. Correct; in the
 - Q. -- taking sections or --
- 5 A. They're in the same room.
 - Q. Right. Just tending to their own --
 - A. Correct. Basically, it's like a -- a stainless steel table with a sink on the other side to basically wash out any blood and gunk and that. I don't want to be gory, but you decapitate the head so that you can [inaudible] and you can work on it. That's what I did. They work on the rest of the body parts, the trunk and the rest of it.
 - Q. Then after it was complete, it was disposed of?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. As far as you knew?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. But according to this, if this is true, then after that point someone was appointed to come in and actually do a further dissection, open the skull, remove the brain, take slices and --
 - A. Yeah. Remember, the two versions are different.

 So, referring to one of the versions, something like that would've had to happen. And evidently, again, there are a lot of other things that don't figure. That is how all of this other -- why a year later it suddenly appeared and then

- they say, oh -- this is in Ms. Harbison's report as well.
- Oh, look, here's the hemorrhage on this side. In other
- 3 words, they essentially are basically expecting to be taken
- for granted. If anybody asks them follow-up questions, they
- 5 simply won't answer.
- Q. [Dr. Hoffman] First of all, you're saying that
- 7 after you did the necropsy, you discarded it in the red
- 8 bags?
- 9 A. Correct
- Q. Hazard bags?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Presumably, did you see anything put into --
- 13 A. Yes, I saw Cedric Bowie taking it to the -- the
- 14 cooler room, which is where it -- others, who are
- 15 responsible for insulating it, take it.
- 16 Q. Locked in the room, but you didn't see anybody put
- it in there?
- 18 A. No, and we all left.
- 19 Q. Presumably, if [inaudible] someone went back into
- 20 that room, brought -- took the head out of the bag and did
- it again without telling you about it?
- A. Without telling me about it, and in fact, my
- conversations with Dr. [inaudible] when I questioned him
- about it, he once said, oh, I was there, in fact after
- 25 [inaudible] he -- he implied to Dr. Blade, Dr. Monterosa,

- the veterinarian, implied he was there. But then he was not there. He offered it to Ms. Harbison's record, he says he was not there. So, there are all these
 - Q. [Female Panel Member] The necropsy?
 - A. Yeah. So, in other words, by their versions of events, a whole lot of coincidences and other weird things would have had to happen. They have not had to say any of those things happened. They all said they simply said, oh, here it is, and somehow it magically —
 - Q. [Dr. Hoffman] Would it be possible, in your estimation, that it was just complete incompetence? Like they're writing out the report was just total incompetence
 - A. I don't --
 - O. -- pursuing the proper information?
 - A. How do you -- this is like saying is it possible somebody forged a check out of incompetence.
 - Q. Right. No, I'm not [inaudible]. I'm talking like, for instance, indicate all the people that were in the room; right?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. This didn't show up for a year?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Hypothetically, that is --
- 25 A. Yes, that's what I'm saying. If it's one thing

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[inaudible] it's possible. Like I said, that's why I'm
saying [inaudible]. So, if every step of the way things
don't add up, and if you ask question, they simply time out
In fact, here's the other thing. Dr. Blake's affidavit, he
talked a little separate about it, and separate initially
said, oh, yeah, narcotic was given to this monkey shortly
before he's died. But then when you try to talk to him
again, he clammed up. In other words, somebody had gotten
to him.

- Q. [Female Panel Member] Do you have a -- do you log animals into the cold room and out --
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. -- check them in and out? There's no record of that with --
 - A. Is there? Not that [inaudible]. Not that I know of.

[inaudible]

- Q. [Male Panel Member] So there's no paperwork that would be involved? If you were to go back into the room and retrieve the bag and come back out?
- A. Yeah. See, that's what I'm saying. All these questions are excellent questions. If somebody had given me good faith answers, I would have no reason to go on. Why would I waste my time going after this? All I wanted to make sure was that the record had to be truthful, because I

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didn't want to get involved in -- in this where a federally regulated record of my monkey was falsified, and I knew about it and -- and didn't report it.

In fact, I -- when I found out it was falsified, I -- I talked to my colleagues and superiors and all of them said don't say anything about it, let the -- let the sleeping dogs lie, because it would be suicidal to pursue this. That's what I wanted to do. That's what I tried to do. But then accidentally I talked to a family member and he basically said, no, no, no -- he had heard of cases where people had knew about falsification, they didn't report it, and they went to jail. Although they weren't the ones falsifying, they went to jail for simply not reporting it.

So, I had this long conversation with various family members. My choice was, do I simply keep quiet about the falsifications that I knew of, not report it, to save my career, or report it, hope that the university does the right thing, and in the process make sure I wouldn't have to go to jail because I did my due diligence. So, it was with great reluctance that I actually reported it.

When I say reported it, I mean internally.

Q. [Dr. Hoffman] So, I have got two, I guess, questions or ask you to comment on these I think for the sake of the panelists, for clarification. One is, if you could explain exactly what it is that you hope this body

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could recommend? You said you wanted [inaudible] a third party.

A Yeah.

- Q. So, if you could explain that? The second thing is, because I think we're kind of focused so much on that the events of the death of the monkey, I want to kind of take a broader scope so everybody knows what each person, each respondent you've named, kind of role is. So, maybe summarize briefly, individually, each respondent and why you believe they should be kind of held to task.
- A. Let me just say this. That is, I believe a whole lot of violations --

DR. HOFFMAN: Can you hold off on that? Just leave it -- we need to do another break for the rest room.

[Off the record]

DR. HOFFMAN: Just to clarify, the two questions are to -- for you to elaborate what specifically you would like this body to do, what would it entail to have a third party investigation led by faculty. And second of all, how each individual respondent you believe participated and should be held to account.

If you could, maybe do it chronologically with the members of the respondents, and then maybe pause after each one, so that if there's questions concerning that

particular respondent, we can address that.

DR. HEGDE: Yes. Let me say first of all, I'm not asking you to find any of the respondents violated any -- any laws or anything like that. It is for the internal investigations to find. All I'm asking you to find is that I didn't get a fair shake. I didn't get the due process. In the course of this, I'm getting the due process. My rights for professional achievement were violated.

So, I'm basically -- first of all, you're exercising the right I give you, I have certain requests. One is, I want this to be referred to prosecutors for possible investigation, possible criminal investigation. They will decide whether one is [inaudible] after making a preliminary. I understand that's how it goes. The reason is, it's pretty obvious and simple, and that is, that it is clear to me as an eyewitness that there are -- have been multiple criminal violations of federal laws, including [inaudible] laws and state laws, including our [inaudible] laws. Remember, the state also controls narcotics. Many, many other violations, discrimination [inaudible] and whole lot of other things, falsification of records, et cetera. The university is not coming in. It hasn't said a word to

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account for this.

So, I want there to be some atmosphere of accountability, because as I'm saying, this will happen again and it'll be -- it'll be with less [inaudible] and then the precedent would have been established that you speak at your peril if you want to point -- point out any wrongdoing.

What I'm asking for is not all that unusual. I mean, you've heard of cases, like the university will have varsity football teams and — varsity teams, and one of the players saw somebody, you know, do some criminal thing. The athletic department investigated itself and basically made the thing go away. But then the victim has to fight hard to be heard. The university also has an interest in making things go away, and you have seen here that the university clearly has an interest in the case being not any wrongdoing.

So, all the things ought to happen, all the things in cases like this, faculty and other conscientious people basically say this has to be looked at, somebody who doesn't have a conflict of interest, and interest in clearing -- investigating one's self, giving one's self a clean bill -- clean bill of health.

[inaudible]:

So, this is why I want an external [inaudible] state and federal prosecutors, take a look at the case. So, that's not -- what I'm asking you to do is simply to say that there's enough here that has not received a fair and due process within the university, but it's serious enough that it really needs somebody -- somebody with authority to do this, deposing people under oath, running forensic tests, et cetera, have the authority to look into it, and that way we achieve some kind of accountability.

So, all I'm asking you to do is simply recommend to the president, the provost, that this case be referred to external investigators. Universities do this all the time, and you have probably heard of a case where Georgia State [inaudible] that there was question about whether the star quarterback sexually assaulted somebody. The university initially made it go away, but then there was enough pressure that it was referred to the prosecutors. [inaudible]. Going forward, a faculty member saying he has assaulted in a similar way, a similar thing would apply. [inaudible] overall the technicalities.

One monkey died and we -- the reasons were covered up, meaning the reasons, real reasons, why he died were never corrected and other animals were subject to the

same kind of error. I know that this particular -- a least a couple of other investigators, [inaudible] animal investigators, have told me that this veterinarian has made [inaudible] errors [inaudible]. In other words, we have an interest in animal veterinary interest, where the right cause of death is documented and corrected. Otherwise, the poor animals will pay for it, too, not just me.

So, those are the reasons for asking you to recommend to the president that this case be referred to prosecutors, state and federal.

Then a third thing that I would ask is that -- I do desperately -- my career has been destroyed. I do desperately want to get back on track. I did nothing wrong, and I want to get back on track. But then all these technicalities, such as the various things about the IACUC did and the -- the various shenanigans there. These are all technical matters. An expert body needs to look into it.

In my cover letter submitting this, [inaudible] I cited a similar comparable technical case from the University of Minnesota, where the faculty center basically took the lead and had their case technically investigated. Because the prosecutors are not qualified to the technical aspects of it. Remember,

whatever prosecutors do is a time consuming process. I

don't want my career to be in -- in the [inaudible]

until the criminal cases, or whatever cases, get

resolved.

I want an external set of experts to look into this [inaudible] and say these are the things that needed to be done right and fixed, so that the animals are treated better and cared for better, and the IACUC process is defensible and transparent, and equitable to everybody, all researchers.

So, those are the three different kinds of investigations or inquiries that I would like you to recommend to the president. On top of that, you're free to recommend anything else that you deem fit. In other words, whatever other actions that you deem fit.

Did that answer that part of the question?

DR. HOFFMAN: Yes

MALE PANEL MEMBER: Can I ask --

DR. HOFFMAN: Go ahead. [inaudible]

MALE PANEL MEMBER: Of course, my question's going back to what Bill said. Will you consider plan B?

DR. HEGDE: Would I consider what?

MALE PANEL MEMBER: Solution B, which is -- again,
I'm talking right now about personal opinion. Instead
of going that far outside the university, is try to

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solve these issues inside the university. In-house, let's put it that way. I believe in this case -- again, I'm talking about personal opinion -- is let's suppose that we believe this is something going on here, and we ask in a better way that the IACUC policy and procedure have to be reviewed by external review, making sure that we are meet all the requirement of different organization. We believe that what happened, let's say to Dr. Hegde, and we need to reach settlement.

DR. HEGDE: Okay.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: Certain way. Of course, I will leave that to the provost and maybe the president, as an accommodation. But I still believe that -- like what Bill said, really, I don't know why they did do that, that that can be settled in-house. But now, at that point, when you get to that far, will you consider that?

DR. HEGDE: That's a great question. I've always said, contrary to what Mr. Melcher said, the affidavit -- [inaudible] planning to sue the university, et cetera. I've -- I don't know where he gets that from. I've always been open to something like this. But I learned -- for two years when I've heard from many, many different people the -- essentially the same --

same scenario, that would it be okay for you to -- for you to settle this in-house. I've been open to it.

But then I learn from experience that -- that this is a temporizing mechanism. In other words, they're using this to run out various statute of limitations, et cetera.

Then, basically, somehow, if you start [inaudible] maybe one day you'll die, professionally speaking, and the problem will go away. So, in other words, they it costs them nothing to wait me out. So, I'm very jumpy about this at this time, because I have learned from bitter experience the past two years that that will be a temporizing [inaudible].

Second, is that it will let those people off the hook. Where's the accountability? Let's say it was woman who was raped and -- and the university -- just like the football, for example. Oh, we don't want publicity, we want to sort it out in-house. Where is the accountability for the person or persons who committed the crime? Should there be an accountability? In other words, if there isn't one, isn't it likely to happen again, because look what I had to go through just to basically be allowed to survive?

In other words, my view is they have destroyed me.

They can pat themselves on the back for that. But, I
have an interest in making sure that this doesn't
happen to other faculty members.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: [Inaudible] understand that we had some issues with the [inaudible] service and basically my understanding, Dr. [inaudible] is gone, the other guy's gone. Revisit everything. I'm not saying they are better, but to me it is little bit better than what it used to be. So, we're really considering all this.

DR. HEGDE: I'm saying it's clearly not better enough for me. Basically -- that's the other thing. They are treating different people differently. I'm the one who made the mistake of saying you can't falsify federal records, and I'm taking it on the chin. So, I don't have an expectation that it will get better, because I'm the one -- I took it to this level of filing a grievance, et cetera, so there'll be a lot of people who are looking to do me in.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: But going back to my question, we still -- is settlement option on the table?

DR. HEGDE: It is on the table as long as, number one --

MALE PANEL MEMBER: I'm sorry, let me -DR. HEGDE: -- there's accountability and full

accountability for the crimes committed. Somebody
needs to look into this. So, in other words, I'm not
going -- no longer going to agree to basically
[inaudible] or temporizing [inaudible] run the clock
out on all the statute of limitations.
Again, remember, I hope you heard Dr. Reese say,
I've been very open to this. I mean, if I was

Again, remember, I hope you heard Dr. Reese say,
I've been very open to this. I mean, if I was
agreeable to basically nothing if they could assure me
that a sense of -- I could be assured of a sense of
rule of law and they wouldn't be [inaudible] of that.
So, we did not because somehow I'm being intractable or
difficult, because I've learned from bitter experience
that -- that -- not to trust some of these people as
far as I can throw them.

DR. HOFFMAN: Dr. Hegde, just to be clear, when you say they, you actually mean legal, who has recommended to the other, so --

DR. HEGDE: Oh, let me say, I don't know who recommended what to what. All I know is I'm on the receiving end of ==

DR. HOFFMAN: According to ==

DR. HEGDE: -- testimony. But I'm just saying, I have no way of knowing that. I'm not -- I did not say that. I --

DR. HOFFMAN: Okay

1 DR. HEGDE: -- don't know who said that. But all 2 I know is I'm on the receiving end. In other words, 3 all of these things -- [inaudible] it's going to all 4 take shape and get sorted out, and I'm going, oh, it 5 gets -- it either goes away and I don't even get an 6 explanation as to what any other people are doing, the 7 courtesy of actually explaining to me what happened. 8 I basically have to find out through Dr. Reese, 9 who has been kind enough to do that. But then he's 10 retiring this May. Then I -- I mean, you know, he 11 doesn't -- he's not my advocate, but he for some reason 12 has tried to resolve this case, working with the 13 administration, working with me, et cetera. He's going 14 to retire and I have to start over again. In the 15 meantime, all my other -- last ditch options. Again, 16 they are very last ditch. I've always made it clear, 17 you know, about taking my own legal action. The time 18 will run out. 19 So, do you feel confident [inaudible] that hadn't 20 occurred [inaudible] that I won't be separate again. 21 DR. HOFFMAN: Go ahead and answer that question. 22 DR. HEGDE: No, no, I mean --23 DR. HOFFMAN: Richard, would you like to ask a

DR. DEANER: Well, I was curious about your

question?

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1 opinion. You told us a lot -- a lot of information, 2 very complex information, in talking about the 3 responses of data, and some of the responses we have 4 gotten. I think in some ways that not having the 5 respondents in here to respond to the items would 6 symbolize or embody what you're saying about the 7 treatment you've been receiving. 8 DR. HEGDE: I'm sorry, I'm not sure -- some of the 9 -- [inaudible] 10 DR. DEANER: [Inaudible] what you've been or not 11 been getting, in terms of --12 DR. HEGDE: Yeah. Yeah, yeah, yeah. 13 DR. HOFFMAN: Another point I do like the 14 panelists to hear [inaudible] is I'd asked you why you 15 didn't just go to the DA. 16 DR. HEGDE: Just what? 17 DR. HOFFMAN: Why didn't you just go to the DA for 18 incidental materials and you -- I think the panelists 19 should hear that. 20 DR. HEGDE: Yeah. Again, because of this, because 21 I wanted to go the extra mile and get it resolve 22 in-house, and work it out. And I might not like some 23 of the administrators, but I love my colleagues, and I 24 love my university. I want to continue. So, I had no

interest in making a brouhaha about it. I really did

want to get it resolved. It was only after it was

clear that people were willing to look the other way of

all these things, and that's -- I mean, that to say

[inaudible] would raise one's eyebrows. People were

not even willing to acknowledge, much less look into it

and actually fix it.

DR. HOFFMAN: Any other questions on this front?

Okay. So, maybe we'll move to that second question,

which is to kind of detail each specific respondent.

DR. HEGDE: Yeah. The -- the respondents are

listed in their capacity of their various

investigations that ended up taking time. But

essentially ended up denying me due process and as

[inaudible] my right to professional achievement.

I am -- if the investigations -- there are two investigations that I've been told IACUC did. I have never gotten any records, nobody told me -- in fact, they didn't even talk to me. IACUC conducted two investigations, at least two of them according to their own records, about this matter. They never talked to me. They never talked to my research assistant. So, is that due process? I don't think so.

So, the -- the [inaudible] of the chair of the IACUC, Dr. Stepp, who was the chair until recently, is listed in his capacity as chair of IACUC, and IACUC

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conducted its investigations. And Dr. Michael Brand, who was a member of the chair -- excuse me, member of IACUC, and was part of its select committee, which was called an executive committee, which has since been abolished, because I charged that that was illegal. In other words, the decisions had to be made by the entire IACUC. They were not allowed to make it the little clique that they're in, to make the decisions, but they did it anyway. But then they got cited by the federal regulators for that. They have now abandoned it.

But when it was in existence, Dr. Brand was a member of this, and he took part in -- in some of these investigations. Let me make clear -- once again, I repeat, I'm not saying that they, themselves, did anything wrong. Like I said, they conducted these investigations that were clearly violations of my due process. What kind of due process is it when they investigate a matter that directly involves me, where you don't even talk to me.

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: So, you're saying that you really did not participate in those investigations --

DR. HEGDE: Correct

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: -- because one of the respondents said that you participated personally in each and every one of these investigations.

DR. HEGDE: Yeah. So, which ones -- yeah. Again, this is the beauty of not having to speak under oath. You get to say anything you want. I talked to Dr. Stepp about this exactly once, which was on January 24th, about three weeks after -- less than three weeks after the animal had died. I ran into the coordinator of the IACUC, Jenny Whitlock, and I very simply asked, you know, is all the paperwork in place. This was supposed to be reported to the veterinarian -- by the veterinarian to IACUC monkey staff. I said, is all the paperwork okay, because, you know, I was keen about, you know, having the paperwork in order.

She said, what animal's died? So, apparently so, then she said, oh, Victor [inaudible] chief veterinarian and Dr. Stepp have not been getting along very well, so that might've been it. So, she clearly told Dr. Stepp, who came looking for me, and he wanted to talk with me. Then we basically phone tagged for a while, and the following Monday I had talked with him in his office about this. In fact, he volunteered when I told him how this happened, he said, oh, that looks like a clear case of OD'ing overdose [inaudible].

I think that's when somebody else convinced him that it's expedient to do so. But that's the only time I talked with him. So, if you call that inquiry, when

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I went to his office, told him about it one time, then yes, I was -- that one time I did talk with him. But that was the only time. There was no follow-up and I

MALE PANEL MEMBER: But the six investigation that he claimed were done, you were not even involved with any of them?

DR. HEGDE: After that conversation, no, I never talked with them.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: So we don't know if that's one of the investigations or not?

DR. HEGDE: Well, again -- but, again, with Mr. [inaudible] the other -- the third investigation, I guess, Mr. [inaudible]'s investigation, started when I went to talk with him. The only other time when I talked with him about the case, was in a November 20th meeting, when both Ms. Harbison and Reese testified that we went in expecting to get a copy of the record that were promised. Then, instead, they basically [inaudible] -- basically, they said we will show you, but tell us what you mean by falsification.

I had a reason to believe that this was actually a fishing expedition, because I had -- by that time, one of the federal regulators, OLA, Office of Laboratory Animals, [inaudible], had sent written interrogatories

about this animal's death. Then they basically wanted to find out, I think, that this is my connector, how much I had. They knew that I didn't have the documents, so they basically said this is — that was the second time I saw the necropsy report. The third time I saw the surgical history. Third time I saw the necropsy report, second time I saw the surgical.

In other words -- in other words I have previously seen them for about five, ten minutes each time. Once on February 24, 2014, and another on March the 14, 2014 for, again, a few minutes each. Then on October 20, 2014, several months later, she shows me this and say what are the -- what are the falsifications? I made it clear to her that I'm not saying these are all the falsifications, because I -- I haven't had a chance to take long enough look at it to come up with the full list of it. I told her I can give you a partial list, showing you a few of the things.

So, that was the only other time when I talked about the case itself. They had many reasons to follow-up with me, because they're -- you know, you heard one, the instance where I was contradicted. If they were doing their due process investigation and you have something you want to double check with the complainant -- there were any number of times and she

my character. One of the IACUC members specifically did say that's all she talked about, she didn't want to talk about anything else. But then that IACUC member is afraid to come forward because there's a -- that is an illegal mechanism. But they made him sign a non-disclosure agreement where he won't talk to anybody about it.

In terms of that itself is illegal, the university is no longer making people -- IACUC members sign non-disclosure agreements. But he has signed it. Therefore, he's afraid to, you know, come forward and testify. But it was clear, talking with him, that basically they wanted to find out -- dig up dirt about me, but were not interested in anything else.

So, that was the second -- excuse me, the third investigation and the one conducted by Mr. Rush. So, there were two active investigations. The third investigation conducted by Mr. Rush, which was, I guess [inaudible]. The first three are the most consequential ones. The other two were the ones that I was referred to, that Mr. Melcher took such umbrage at for me having referred to them as investigations.

They basic -- what happened was, in February of 2015, they said they moved the monkey to our veterinary

campus near the airport, Gracewood campus. They said they initially do it for basically to take an x-ray of the necropsy's head, that was my remaining monkey. But then in terms of it was a ruse, they actually wanted to permanently transfer the monkey and they didn't want me to put up any -- any fight about moving the monkey.

But the problem with moving the monkey there is because I have other research on this campus, so I couldn't do my grant funded research if they move the monkey where it is, you know, 20 minutes by car one way, at least, if you speed. Then you are responsible for the welfare of these animals. If something happens, it's, you know, your rear-end that's on the line. But then how am I supposed to do that work on that campus and this work on this campus? I would've never agreed to that, any of that. I told them it wouldn't work. I told them I was a successful researcher, they're destroying my entire career, because they'd be jeopardizing my work on both campuses if you split my lab into two different campus.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: Did they move only yours?

DR. HEGDE: What?

MALE PANEL MEMBER: Did they move only your animal, or anybody else?

DR. HEGDE: They moved another -- a person's

animal, but that person was no longer actively working
on the monkey. In fact, he's leaving the university
all together.

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: So, let's --

DR. HEGDE: But then --

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: -- research on one campus or the other?

DR. HEGDE: Correct. Then the -- but the other person whose monkey they moved, he only does monkey research. So, he can [inaudible] and do it, although it is -- it's hard, because his office is here, et cetera. It's convenient. The general approach is really talk with the investigator, work things out, rather than, you know, pull something surreptitious like that.

So, when they did that, I basically said I'm going to write an open letter to President Azziz, who was president at the time, and copy everybody, the governor and attorney general, everybody, and I basically -- I had told them that this is clear retaliation. I will no longer have -- and I cc'ed to Vice President Norman and the general counsel. In fact, initially I didn't know Mr. Melcher was the general counsel, so I ended up erroneously cc'ing to the general counsel of the medical center, and she promptly directed me and Mr.

Melcher came on board.

They said we'll look into it, give us time. That was right around Masters. I think they wanted to avoid any publicity right around that time. So, they -- this is -- they said we'll look into it. That's why I rephrased it as investigation. So, I don't know what they did or did not do. They wouldn't tell me. They never told me, except they kept, again, buying time. It wasn't until July they said essentially -- they sent me this email saying -- July 10, 2015, that after several reminders, this is from [inaudible] they basically said we've done our due diligence, and that's the end of our case.

So, they basically said hold off your open letter, we'll look into it. Then a few months later, they [inaudible]. You have to work with what you've been given. So, that was -- that's what I mean by investigations. Because -- because a real [inaudible] basically -- basically, I was under the impression that this -- Dr. Reese was cc'ed on this. That they were looking into this. Call it whatever you will, investigation or whatever, they were looking into this. That's what I mean by investigation. They never shared the results of the investigation.

In fact, any of these investigations when they

I asked them to share the result, they wouldn't even respond to my letters -- respond to my emails. So, eventually I had to file open records request to get the results of the investigations. Then, you know, they would charge me through the nose and, then, you know, it would take time. Then they would claim various exceptions. You're not allowed to see this, we have to redact this, black out that and so forth.

So, this is where my incomplete picture comes from. So, when I say investigations by Mr. Melcher and Ms. [inaudible], I took them at their word. When they said they'd look into it, they were looking into it, which I took to mean they were doing some investigation. Again, as I said, Mr. Melcher seems to be very upset. This is one of the things he wants me to be censured for. That's what I mean.

So, these all -- the various investigations had the effect of buying time, and then basically at my expense, and producing nothing. I was not -- certainly [inaudible] Mr. Melcher never talked to me about any of this. They basically after three months, they told me there was nothing, I think you should move on. They never talked with me about it.

So, if -- that's why I said, these are the people who said they would look into it, and it was not a fair

process. It produced nothing and it was demonstrably unfair to me, in the sense they didn't involve me, they didn't give me the results, and didn't explain the results.

So, I basically — in asking for an external investigation, I am basically citing these as internal investigations that I've done, going out of my way to participate in [inaudible] and subject myself, too.

So, in other words, these are not things I [inaudible]. These are the things that end up costing me time and precious emotional energy. Then Dr. Reese has been involved in it throughout.

So, I cited five of them as respondents because of their roles in this investigation that really ended up being simply cover-ups, in the sense they admitted nothing, corrected nothing, fixed nothing, and basically status quo remains.

Did I answer that question as to why I --

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: I don't know if this is an appropriate question. I'm not [inaudible]. When they put it on hold, does that mean it can never be restarted, or how does it work?

DR. HEGDE: You mean put -- when they took the monkey off protocol, you mean?

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Uh-huh.

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DR. HEGDE: They basically -- it can be restored, but they are basically -- initially, when they took my monkey off, the condition for restoring it was the monkey -- nine kilo monkey now has to weigh 12 kilos.

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Right.

DR. HEGDE: And you're not going to be able to do anything until that. Then somewhere in between, I started asking can I get another new monkey, and does this new monkey have to weigh 12 kilos, because as I mentioned, getting 12 kilo monkeys is like getting, you know, 300 pound lineman, tight end. It's not easy. They said yes. But then that meant I had to get everything, you know, all the [inaudible] monkey share and all the hardware for doing the study.

In other words, they're essentially holding me, and me alone, to a different standard. So, I basically said this doesn't make any sense, because a healthy monkey doesn't -- there's no weight target. In fact, Dr. Blake in his affidavit says weight targeting is wrong and a non-partisan practice.

But then the -- the goal post kept moving as to what I had -- needed to do to get back on track. So, this is what I'm saying, that after a while it became crystal clear that every step of the way, the procedure itself was being -- was [inaudible] operation, where I

would comply with it and then they move the goal post again. Then -- it was clear now that it was being used to basically stick it to me. That's when we had that meeting with the -- all the important parties to try to work something out. Did that answer your question?

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Yes.

DR. HEGDE: Okay.

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: I'm just curious. Where is Crosby?

DR. HEGDE: I have no idea.

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: So you have no access to him?

DR. HEGDE: No. Again, other investigators have access to, you know, records, et cetera. The reason why they -- what they have given to me, this monkey we're taking is a monkey out of protocol. Therefore, you're not the principal investigator, and therefore you have no access. In other words, I have no way of determining whether he is dead or alive. In fact, they didn't -- when he was here, you know, he was moved to the other campus in March of 2015. When [inaudible] they changed the locks on me, I wasn't able -- allowed to go in, even while they're playing the game of, you know, getting the monkey back on protocol.

Again, all respondent explanations have every step

of the way and every one of these you can say, oh, yeah, there's an honest explanation. But to account for all this, a whole host of plausible things and unanswered questions would have to be answered. All I'm saying is that unless somebody makes people answer these questions, [inaudible] has some accountability, this is not going to get resolved, because remember, the institution clearly has an interest in basically sweeping this under the rug.

I'm not saying everybody, and you heard Dr. Reese say Dr. Kaufman was receptive, et cetera. So, I don't want to paint with a strong brush. But some powers that be who clearly have great pull are calling the shots. I'll leave it to your imagination as to who that person and entity is.

DR. HOFFMAN: Any other questions from the panelists? All right. Dr. Hegde, you're allowed a 10 minute closing statement, unless you feel that the question and answer period has been sufficient.

DR. HEGDE: You're sure you have no other questions?

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: Are you able to do research?

Are you still doing research at all or --

DR. HEGDE: My monkey research has been completely shutdown. I have been able to do human research,

because I -- I happen to be -- before this, I happened to be a successful brain researcher, so I also did human research, which not everybody does. So, you know, because it takes different kinds of techniques and different set of expertise. I'm funded through that, so I'm surviving through that.

But the deceptions take a big hit. Yeah. But — and I got into monkey research, and I spent two decades training for it. I made a personal investment, and personal love, for it, because the kind of things you can understand about how the brain works by working on monkeys, it simply cannot be done in a human. That is the reason why we do animal research to begin with. In our case, we do it in monkeys because monkey brains are so close to human brains.

So, both because I'm an [inaudible] and because I understand the scientific and clinical value of doing this research, as morally -- as far as animal research is, I see the value of doing it. That's why I want to continue. I've been successful at this. In other words, I was fairly versatile in my research portfolio, successful in every one of them, and I've tried to get external funds.

DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. Would you like to take the opportunity to do the closing statements?

DR. HEGDE: I will only say that -- again, I come back to the preponderance of evidence. Can you think [inaudible] whether my account is more trustworthy or worthy of credit than the respondents' account. Again, I'm not asking you to find them at fault or anything. I'm only basically saying the respondents didn't do a good job of investigating it.

So, I ask you to look at it. Has this matter been investigated properly or not? All these outstanding questions have been very, very troubling, and why [inaudible] activity, have they been accounted for. If your answer is they've been accounted for, so be it. But I would also like you to consider that this will set a precedent, where as a university [inaudible] so every field [inaudible] validated, everything that the respondents have done, the investigations they did or did not do, and the way they've treated me, and the way they presented themselves, or haven't presented themselves, before the panel, et cetera.

Do you [inaudible] everything I've said to you, oh, there's nothing to look here, then you can -- the consequence of that is that there will be other faculty members this will happen to, other animal researchers this will happen to, other researchers, other faculty who are not researchers, who are in another capacity.

where a case will be [inaudible]. That's compelling. They will be -- they will -- this will -- I will have been basically the example, the kind of example they would want to avoid. In other words, if somebody assaulted somebody, somebody gets raped, they would know that if they know what's good for them, they should keep their mouth shut.

In fact, I got told this many times. Not in so many words, but I got this message that I was -- I didn't want to go to jail, so I made the mistake of blowing the whistle, and look where it got me.

FEMALE PANEL MEMBER: It is pausing to me that and I know we're a new university, but there's some whistle blowing policies. So, even when it was MCG, there was not one?

DR. HEGDE: Correct. The way it was -- it came about, the current whistle-blower policy is the one that Ms. Harbison showed me, was signed by -- on an emergency basis on October 30, 2014, by Kaufman, Dr. Kaufman, and not President Azziz, because he was out of town. Why was it done on such a hurried basis and didn't go through the usual faculty-centered vetting process? Because in terms of [inaudible] the federal regulator [inaudible] specifically asked [inaudible] in their letter of October 29, asking the university, how

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 come you don't have the whistle-blower policy. Before they responded to that, they wanted to have something in place, so they basically rammed this through and passed it. As best as I know, that is still in effect today. It is an emergency policy that was instituted.

DR. HOFFMAN: Anything else?

MALE PANEL MEMBER: I have a question for you.

This may not be necessary, but what's the protocol if for some reason a question comes to me for him or respondents, something like that, what happens?

DR. HOFFMAN: I suppose you could send the question to me, then I'll forward it to Dr. Hegde.

MALE PANEL MEMBER: I just was curious.

DR. HEGDE: Yes, and if I may say so, please ask me anything you want, any question you want. I mean, if you ask me things like what is the meaning of life [inaudible], I may not answer that.

DR. HOFFMAN: Okay. No more questions? The record is now closed and no further evidence will be received. No other type of contact should be made with the committee members or the provost by either party during deliberation. I guess that answers that question. The committee is adjourned so that they may review the evidence in closed session. The committee will submit its findings and recommendations to the

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