

HUMAN STEM CELL RESEARCH OVERSIGHT PROGRAM POLICY AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

SECTION I: **Definitions and References**
ORIGINAL CREATION DATE: January 5, 2006
REVISION DATES: March 28, 2006; January 11, 2007; May 15, 2007, March 29, 2012, September 5, 2013, September 1, 2016, January 12, 2017; June 01, 2017; July 06, 2017

Definitions:

1. **Adult Stem Cell:** An undifferentiated cell found in a differentiated tissue that can renew itself and (with certain limitations) differentiate to yield specialized cell types of the tissue from which it originated.
2. **Blastocyst:** A very early pre-uterine implantation embryo consisting of approximately 30 to 150 cells. The blastocyst consists of a sphere made up of an outer layer of cells, a fluid-filled cavity, and a cluster of cells on the interior.
3. **Clinical Investigation:** Any experiment that involves a test article and one or more human subjects that is subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
4. **Human Stem Cell Research Oversight (hSCRO) Committee:** University appointed committee providing oversight of all issues related to the procurement and experimental use of human pluripotent stem cells and stem cell lines and to facilitate education of investigators involved in human stem cell research.
5. **Embryonic Germ Cells:** Cells found in a specific part of the embryo/fetus called the gonadal ridge that normally develops into mature gametes (i.e., sperm and egg).
6. **Fetal Stem Cells:** Stem cells taken from fetal tissue. Federal regulations treat fetal stem cells as adult stem cells.
7. **Fetus:** A developing human from usually two months after conception to birth.
8. **Human Embryo:** The developing organism from the time of fertilization until the end of the eighth week of gestation, when it becomes known as a fetus.
9. **Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESC):** Pluripotent cells that are self-replicating derived from human embryos and are capable of developing into cells and tissues of three primary germ layers. Although hESC may be derived from embryos, such stem cells are not themselves embryos.
10. **Human Subject:** A living individual about whom an investigator conducting research obtains (1) data through intervention or interaction with the individual; or (2) identifiable, private information.
11. **Human Subjects Research:** Any research or clinical investigation that involves human subjects.
12. **Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC):** Committee charged with reviewing the use of animals in research, testing, teaching and related activities.
13. **Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC):** Committee charged with reviewing research involving use of recombinant DNA molecules, infectious agents and select agents.
14. **Institutional Review Board (IRB):** A specifically constituted review body established or designated by an entity to protect the rights and welfare of human subjects recruited to participate in biomedical or behavioral/social science research and clinical investigations.
15. **In Vitro:** Literally, "in glass"; in a laboratory dish or test tube; an artificial environment.
16. **In Vitro Fertilization (IVF):** An assisted reproduction technique in which fertilization is accomplished outside the body.
17. **Non-Registered Human Embryonic Stem Cell Lines:** hESC lines excluded from the NIH registry.

18. **Permissible Expenses:** Necessary and reasonable costs directly incurred as a result of donation or participation in research activities. Permissible expenses may include but are not limited to costs associated with travel, housing, childcare, medical care, health insurance and actual lost wages.
19. **Pluripotent Stem Cell:** A single stem cell that has the capability of developing cells of all germ layers (endoderm, ectoderm, and mesoderm).
20. **Registered Human Embryonic Stem Cell Lines:** hESC lines included on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Human Embryonic Stem Cell Registry, or other acceptable registry such as the CIRM Registry.
21. **Research:** Activities undertaken to develop or contribute to generalizable (scholarly) knowledge or to devise new applications for such knowledge, including, but not limited to, preclinical and clinical trials, pilot testing, research development, product testing, evaluation of programs and services, fieldwork, and all care and use of animals.
22. **Somatic Cell:** Any cell of a plant or animal other than germ cell or germ cell precursor.
23. **Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT):** A technique in which the nucleus of any cell of the body (somatic cell) – other than sperm or egg (germ cell) – is injected into an egg that has had its nucleus removed. The newly nucleated egg is then stimulated, prompting it to take on the genetic and molecular characteristics of a fertilized ovum. The embryonic stem cell taken from the embryo in the culture dish will be genetically identical to the body cell from which the nucleus was derived.
24. **Stem Cells:** Cells with the ability to divide for indefinite periods in culture and to give rise to specialized cells.
25. **Test Article:** any drug (including a biological product for human use), medical device for human use, human food additive, color additive, electronic product, or any other article subject to regulation under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

References:

1. **National Bioethics Advisory Commission**, Ethical Issues in Human Stem Cell Research Report, 1999
2. **National Academies of Science-Institute of Medicine**, Guidelines for Human Embryonic Stem Cell Research, National Academies Press: 2005
3. **Ethical codes of conduct for research involving human subjects:** Belmont Report of the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects in Behavioral and Biomedical Research; Declaration of Helsinki; Nuremberg Code
4. **California Stem Cell Research and Cures Bond Act of 2004**, CA Health and Safety Code Sections 125291.10 - 125291.85
5. **California Law Chapter 483**, approved by Governor and filed with Secretary of State September 26, 2006
6. **California Embryonic Stem Cell Guidelines**, CA Health and Safety Code Sections 125118 - 125119.5
7. **California Policy on Human Stem Cell Research**, CA Health and Safety Code Sections 125300 – 125320
8. **California Informed Consent Requirements for Oocyte Production**, CA Health and Safety Code Sections 125330 - 125355
9. **California Institute for Regenerative Medicine Medical and Ethical Standards Regulations**, Title 17 CA Code of Regulations, Sections 100010-100110
10. **California Health and Safety Code**, Sections 24170 - 24197.5, and other applicable state statutes pertaining to the protection of human subjects in research
11. **Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Regulations**, Policy for the Protection of Human Research Subjects, 45 CFR Part 46, Subparts A-D

12. **DHHS, Food and Drug Administration**, 21 CFR Part 50 Human Subjects Protections and 21 CFR Part 56 Institutional Review Boards
13. **University of California, Irvine Research Policy**, Section 484-1: Review of Human Stem Cell Activities
14. **University of California, Irvine Research Policy**, Section 485-1: Protection of Human Subjects in Research

SECTION II: **Institutional Authority and Responsibilities**
ORIGINAL CREATION DATE: January 5, 2006
REVISION DATES: March 28, 2006; January 11, 2007; May 15, 2007, March 29, 2012, September 5, 2013

Procedure:

This procedure outlines responsibilities for review and approval of human stem cell activities.

- I. Vice Chancellor for Research Responsibilities
 - A. The Vice Chancellor for Research (VCR) or designee, serving as the designated Institutional Official, has responsibility for the UCI Human Stem Cell Research Oversight (hSCRO) Program.
 - B. The VCR has designated the Associate Vice Chancellor for Research (AVCR) as the Institutional Official responsible for the UCI hSCRO program.
 - C. The AVCR ensures institutional compliance with applicable federal regulations, state statutes and regulations, and University policies and procedures relating to human stem cell activities.
 - D. The AVCR selects and appoints members of the Human Stem Cell Research Oversight (hSCRO) Committee.
 - E. The AVCR may recommend suspension or termination of hSCRO protocols, subject to the overriding responsibilities of the IRB.
 - F. The AVCR provides adequate resources in support of the hSCRO and communicates regularly with the hSCRO Chair on issues related to human stem cell activities.
 - G. The AVCR ensures proper internal reporting to the Vice Chancellor for Research, the Chancellor and other campus officials.

- II. Human Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee Responsibilities
 - A. hSCRO assures human stem cell activities are:
 1. In accord with National Academies and California DHS guidelines and ethical guidelines (e.g., Belmont Report, Declaration of Helsinki), and
 2. In compliance with California statute and California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) regulations and applicable campus policies and procedures for human stem cell activities.
 - B. hSCRO considers the ethical and social issues presented by human stem cell activities.
 - C. hSCRO reviews the scientific/scholarly merit of human stem cell activities to assure procedures are consistent with sound research design, the study design can be reasonably expected to answer the proposed questions(s), and the importance of the knowledge expected to result is known.
 - D. hSCRO assures that the provenance (origin) of gametes, blastocysts, fetal tissue and the derivation of human stem cells are documented. Documentation should sufficiently establish that procurement of the cell lines complies with standard clinical care consenting procedures and/or human stem cell and research regulations, as applicable.
 - E. hSCRO assures documentation of compliance with the required regulatory reviews (e.g., IRB, IACUC and IBC).
 - F. hSCRO can approve, require modifications to, or disapprove protocols involving human gametes, embryos and human stem cell activities, subject to the overriding responsibilities of the IRB and IACUC.

1. hSCRO review and approval precedes IRB review and approval, and IACUC review and approval where applicable.
2. hSCRO review and approval runs concurrent with IBC review and approval.

III. Institutional Review Board (IRB) Committee Responsibilities

- A. The IRB reviews and approves, requires modifications in, or disapproves human stem cell activities that meet the federal definitions of human subject research and/or clinical investigation.
- B. The IRB reviews and approves, requires modifications in, or disapproves the procurement of gametes, blastocysts (embryos), fetal tissue or somatic cells for the purpose of deriving new stem cell lines, including the procurement of blastocysts in excess of clinical need from infertility clinics, blastocysts made through in vitro fertilization specifically for research purposes, and oocytes, sperm and somatic cells donated for development of human embryonic cell lines through nuclear transfer.
- C. The IRB reviews, approves, requires modifications in, or disapproves human stem cell activities to ensure proper consent from the donors of sperm, oocytes, or somatic cells used to generate blastocysts or pluripotent cell lines for research.
- D. The IRB reviews, approves, requires modifications in, or disapproves human stem cells activities to assure the privacy of donors in accordance with HIPAA and CMIA regulations for use of personal health information for research purposes.
- E. The IRB requests periodic progress reports and oversees the conduct of ongoing human subject protocols involving human stem cell research.
- F. The IRB reviews and approves, requires modifications in, or disapproves proposed modifications to approved human stem cell research under its jurisdiction.
- G. The IRB may suspend or terminate approved human stem cell research under its jurisdiction.
- H. The IRB reviews and reports human stem cell research noncompliance in accordance with campus policy for resolving allegations of regulatory noncompliance.

IV. Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) Responsibilities

- A. The IACUC is a committee responsible for reviewing all animal use protocols, ensuring compliance with federal regulations, inspecting animal facilities and laboratories, and overseeing training and education programs.
- B. The IACUC is charged to ensure the ethical and humane care and use of animals in research, testing, and teaching.
- C. The IACUC must review and approve all human stem cell activities that involve animals prior to initiation of the study.
- D. The IACUC may suspend or terminate approved human stem cell research under its jurisdiction.

V. Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) Responsibilities

- A. The IBC is a committee responsible for potentially hazardous biological agents including but not limited to infectious agents, human and non-human primate materials (including established cell lines), CDC select agents, recombinant DNA and studies involving human gene transfer.

- B. The IBC assures that research involving these agents is conducted in a manner that does not endanger the researcher, laboratory worker, human research subjects, the public or the environment.
- C. The IBC must review and approve all human stem cell activities prior to initiation of the study.

VI. Office of Research Administration Responsibilities

- A. The Office of Research (OR) serves as the office of record for the UCI Human Stem Cell Research Oversight Program. It maintains the official records of approved hSCRO activities and a database of investigators conducting human stem cell activities.
- B. The OR supports and coordinates all of the activities of the program and serves as the liaison between the hSCRO, other regulatory oversight committees, and the UCI research community, specifically:
 - 1. Facilitates the protocol review process.
 - 2. Communicates to investigators in writing, on behalf of hSCRO, all Committee actions.
 - 3. Provides training, education, and consultative services on human stem cell research review requirements.
 - 4. Communicates to the Institutional Official (IO) any study-related issues that are likely to present risks or other concerns for the institution.
 - 5. Communicates with other UCI administrative units and regulatory committees conducting administrative audits of alleged occurrences of regulatory noncompliance in collaboration with the IRBs in accordance with campus policy.
 - 6. Assists with the conduct of regulatory committee reviews in accordance with campus policy.
 - 7. Reports to the IO and governmental agencies any significant problems or violations of federal regulations, hSCRO or IRB requirements, or suspension or termination of IRB approval.
- C. The OR coordinates the regulatory committee approval process and assures hSCRO review has been completed before human stem cell research is allowed to commence.
- D. The OR develops policies (or revisions of policies) for the conduct of human stem cell research in consultation with the IRBs.

SECTION III: **Review and Oversight of Human Stem Cell Research**
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Policy:

In order to undertake appropriate oversight and to comply with all applicable federal and state statutes, regulations, ethical guidelines; and University policies and procedures, all activities, including research or clinical investigations, that involve the use or derivation of human pluripotent stem cells shall be reviewed and approved by the UCI hSCRO before such activities are initiated by or for UCI. This requirement specifically applies to the use of human gametes and blastocysts (embryos), the derivation and/or use of human embryonic stem cells (hESC), human embryonic or fetal germ cells, human adult and fetal stem cells and any other human pluripotent stem cells.

I. Activities that Require UCI hSCRO Review

- A. Generation of new lines of human pluripotent stem cells from whatever source and by whatever means.
- B. Use of human gametes or embryos or human adult pluripotent, human fetal stem cells or human embryonic stem cells.
- C. Activities involving the introduction of human adult pluripotent, human fetal stem cells or human embryonic stem cells or their neural or other derivatives into nonhuman animals at any stage of embryonic, fetal, or postnatal development; provided that investigators evaluate the probable pattern and effects of differentiation and integration of the human cells into the nonhuman animal tissues.
- D. Activities in which the identity of the donors of blastocysts, gametes, or somatic cells from which human stem cells were derived is readily ascertainable or might become known to the investigator.

II. Other Regulatory Committee Reviews

Activities that are reviewed and approved by UCI hSCRO may require additional review by UCI IRB, IACUC, IBC and/or COI committees.

III. Activities Not Permitted

Activities that are not permitted at this time include and will not be approved by the UCI hSCRO include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. In vitro culture of any intact human embryo, regardless of derivation method, after the appearance of the primitive streak or after 12 days whichever is earlier. The 12-day prohibition does not count any time during which the blastocysts and/or cells have been stored frozen.
- B. Introduction of hESC into nonhuman primate blastocysts and/or the introduction of any embryonic stem cells into human blastocysts.
- C. Introduction of hESC into a human uterus or equivalent, or any experiments attempting human reproductive cloning.
- D. Breeding of an animal into which hESC have been introduced at any stage of development.

IV. Protocol Submission Requirements

The hSCRO New Protocol Application is used for protocol submissions to the UCI hSCRO. Additional documents provided with the application include the Protocol Narrative, Informed Consent Document(s) (if applicable), and Provenance Documentation according to the UCI Provenance Policy (if applicable).

V. Oversight and Monitoring of stem cell lines

- A. Once stem cell lines have been generated or obtained from outside source(s), the UCI hSCRO and other relevant UC entities, such other regulatory oversight committees, and other authorized UCI officials, shall monitor the use and distribution of the lines.
- B. hSCRO shall require documentation of the provenance of all stem cell lines, whether the cells were obtained from outside sources or generated locally. Notice to hSCRO may include evidence of written IRB-approval of the procurement process, evidence of and adherence to basic ethical and legal principles of procurement, and any other supporting documents. UCI hSCRO approval of provenance will be determined on a case by case basis.
- C. hSCRO shall maintain a registry of its investigators who are conducting stem cell research activities and ensure that all registered users are kept up to date with changes in guidelines and regulations regarding the use of stem cells.
- D. All protocols involving the combination of stem cells with nonhuman embryos, fetuses, or adult animals require IACUC review of animal welfare issues and require hSCRO review for consideration of the consequences of the human contributions to the resulting chimeras.
- E. Experiments in which stem cells are introduced into nonhuman fetuses and allowed to develop into adult chimeras shall be carefully reviewed, including consideration of any major functional contributions to the brain.
- F. Introduction of hESC into nonhuman nonprimate mammalian blastocysts will be subject to serious scrutiny and stringent review.

SECTION IV: **Committee Composition, Member Responsibilities and Training**
ORIGINAL CREATION DATE: January 5, 2006
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Procedure:

This procedure provides guidance in forming the UCI Human Stem Cell Research Oversight (hSCRO) Committee and defines its responsibilities.

I. Composition of the hSCRO Committee

- A. The hSCRO is an appointed University Committee. hSCRO provides an additional level of oversight to ensure that the issues raised by human stem cell research are addressed. The hSCRO Committee shall be composed of:
1. A minimum of five voting members with varying backgrounds and expertise to promote complete and adequate review of human stem cell research activities at UCI, and fulfill the membership requirements of the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine (CIRM).
 2. Members who are experts in developmental biology, stem cell research, molecular biology, assisted reproductive technologies, and ethical issues in human stem cell research. In addition, hSCRO should include at least one non-scientist member of the public who is not employed by the UCI and who is not part of the immediate family of a person who is affiliated with UCI, and shall include at least one patient advocate.
 - (a) When stem cell activities involve the procurement or use of human oocytes, a member of the committee with expertise in assisted reproduction shall be present at the meeting.
 - (b) The patient advocate may be affiliated with UCI.
 3. Alternate members serve the same function as other hSCRO members. Alternate members participate in the review, discussion and vote of protocols when a primary hSCRO member cannot attend a convened meeting. Alternate members may also attend a meeting when their unique expertise is required.
- B. hSCRO will have one hSCRO Chair who is appointed by the VCR or designee. The hSCRO Chair serves as the official representative of the hSCRO and is responsible for leading hSCRO meetings.

II. hSCRO Member Appointment

- A. hSCRO members are sought based on expertise and availability through recommendation from Department Chairs, School Deans, from recommendation of other hSCRO members, or on a volunteer basis. The VCR or designee appoints the hSCRO Chair and members.
- B. The VCR or designee appoints hSCRO members to a three-year renewable term and appoints hSCRO Chairs to a two-year renewable term.
- C. If a member is unable to fulfill the responsibilities of hSCRO membership, s/he may resign before the conclusion of his/her term.

III. Compensation

- A. hSCRO members serve as volunteers (without compensation).

IV. Specific Duties

A. Duties of hSCRO Members:

1. hSCRO members are expected to make every effort to attend hSCRO meetings so that protocols may be reviewed. Members are asked to attend at least 75% of Committee meetings.
2. In the event that a member is unable to attend, sufficient advance notice must be provided to the hSCRO Administrator so that alternate arrangements can be made as necessary.
3. Members serve as primary or secondary reviewers on protocols based upon expertise.
4. Members must disclose any potential conflict of interest to the hSCRO Administrator or Chair as soon as it is recognized.
5. Members must maintain confidentiality of hSCRO meeting proceedings and any information contained in protocol reviews.
6. Members must have knowledge of the regulations regarding human stem cell research and an understanding of UCI policy and procedures.

B. Duties of hSCRO Members with Non-Scientific Status:

1. Non-scientific status members provide insight to the legal, ethical, and social issues related to human stem cell research.
2. Non-scientific status members review informed consent documents to ensure that the information provided to the subject or their legally authorized representative shall be in language understandable to the subject or the representative.
3. Members of the public provide unique insight to possible community response to human stem cell research and serve as patient advocates.
4. Non-scientific status members are not assigned as primary or secondary reviewers.

C. Duties of the hSCRO Members with Patient Advocate Status:

1. Patient advocate members should effectively represent the interest of the patient community and foster clinical equipoise.
2. Patient advocate members should review informed consent documents to ensure that the information provided to the subject or their legally authorized representative shall be in language understandable to the subject or the representative.
3. Patient advocate members are not assigned as primary or secondary reviewers.

D. Duties of the hSCRO Chair:

1. hSCRO Chair convenes hSCRO meetings.
2. hSCRO Chair relays concerns of the hSCRO member to OR administration regarding issues in review procedures.
3. hSCRO Chair facilitates communications and dissemination of information from the IO and OR staff to the hSCRO members and to researchers.
4. hSCRO Chair calls special meetings when necessary.
5. hSCRO Chair acts as an advisor in the institution's research community.
6. hSCRO Chair may delegate any of his/her responsibilities as appropriate to other qualified and duly appointed members of hSCRO.

V. Orientation and Training

A. New hSCRO Member Orientation: All new members will receive a packet that includes the following materials prior to their first meeting:

1. hSCRO Committee member appointment letter

2. Member standards document for signature
 3. Schedule of Committee meetings and submission deadlines
 4. hSCRO Standard Operating Policies and Procedures
 5. Guidelines and Regulations: NAS hESC Guidelines, CIRM Regulations
 6. Ethical Guidelines: Belmont Report Principles and Declaration of Helsinki
 7. Information on stem cell basics - the science of stem cells (for non-scientific members)
- B. Ongoing Training will consist of relevant articles forwarded to members via email and discussions conducted at regular hSCRO meeting regarding new issues as they become relevant.

SECTION V:

Informed Consent Requirements for Gamete or Blastocyst Donors

ORIGINAL CREATION DATE:

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Policy:

Any individual who elects to donate gametes or blastocysts (embryos) to be used to derive human pluripotent stem cells for research shall provide written informed consent.

I. Approaching Donors From In Vitro Fertilization Clinics

- A. A physician and surgeon or other health care provider delivering fertility treatment shall provide his or her patient with timely, relevant, and appropriate information to allow the individual to make an informed and voluntary choice regarding the disposition of any human gametes or embryos remaining following the fertility treatment.
- B. IVF Providers must assure the individual to whom information is provided shall be presented with the following options:
 - 1. Storing any unused gametes or embryos;
 - 2. Donating the unused gametes or embryos to another individual;
 - 3. Discarding the unused gametes or embryos; or
 - 4. Donating the remaining gametes or embryos for research.
- C. When providing fertility treatment, a physician and surgeon or other health care provider shall provide a form to the male and female partner, or the individual without a partner, as applicable, that sets forth advanced written directives regarding the disposition of gametes or embryos. This form shall indicate the time limit on storage of the gametes or embryos at the clinic or storage facility and shall provide, at a minimum, the choices for disposition of the gametes or embryos per State statute.

III. Procuring Gametes, Blastocysts or Cells for New hESC Generation

- A. The IRB must review the procurement of all gametes, blastocysts, or somatic cells that meet the definition of human subject research, including the procurement of blastocysts in excess of clinical need from infertility clinics, blastocysts made through IVF specifically for research purposes, and oocytes, sperm, and somatic cells donated for development of hESC lines derived through NT or by parthenogenesis or androgenesis.
- B. Consent for donation shall be obtained from each donor, including individuals who have given prior indication of their intent to donate to research any blastocysts that remain after clinical care, at the time of donation.
- C. Donors shall be informed that they retain the right to withdraw consent until the blastocysts are actually used in cell line derivation.
- D. When donor gametes have been used in the IVF process, resulting blastocysts shall not be used for research without consent of all gamete donors.
 - 1. No payments, cash or in-kind, may be provided for donating blastocysts in excess of clinical need for research purposes. People who elect to donate stored blastocysts for research shall not be reimbursed for the costs of storage prior to the decision to donate.
 - 2. Women who undergo hormonal induction to generate oocytes specifically for research purposes (such as for SCNT) shall be reimbursed only for

direct expenses incurred as a result of the procedure, as determined by an IRB.

3. No payments, cash or in-kind, shall be provided for donating oocytes for research purposes. Similarly, no payments shall be made for donations of sperm for research purposes or for donations of somatic cells for use in SCNT.
- E. To facilitate autonomous choice, decisions related to the creation of embryos for infertility treatment shall be free of the influence of investigators who propose to derive or use hESC in research. Whenever it is practicable, the attending physician responsible for the infertility treatment and the investigator deriving or proposing to use hESC shall not be the same person.

III. Consenting Donors of Gametes or Embryos for Research

- A. When a UCI researcher seeks to procure gametes or embryos the informed consent document must include the following statements, unless it is determined by the hSCRO or IRB to be inapplicable:
1. The gametes or early human embryos will be used to derive human pluripotent stem cells for research.
 2. The gametes or early human embryos will not survive in the stem cell derivation process.
 3. Whether the identity(ies) of the donor(s) will be known to those who will work with the resulting cells or cell products.
 4. Derived cells or cell lines may be kept for many years.
 5. Researchers may use cell lines for future studies, some of which may not be predictable at this time.
 6. Donated embryos, derived cells or cell products may be used in research involving genetic manipulation.
 7. Derived cells or cell lines may be transplanted into humans or animals.
 8. Derived cell or cell products are not intended to provide direct medical benefit to the donor(s), except in cases of autologous donation.
 9. The donation is being made without restriction regarding who may be the recipient of transplanted cells, except in the case of autologous donations.
 10. Neither consenting nor refusing to donate materials for research will affect the quality of any future care provided to potential donors.
 11. Donors will not receive any information about subsequent testing on the gametes or embryos or the derived human pluripotent cells.
 12. The results of the research may be patentable or have commercial potential, and that the donor will not receive patent rights and will not receive financial or any other benefits from future commercial development.
- B. For UCI research involving oocyte retrieval, the IRB must also find that the risks are reasonable even if there is no anticipated benefit to the donor. The informed consent document must include these additional statements, unless it is determined by the hSCRO or IRB to be inapplicable:
1. Foreseeable risks shall include but not be limited to information regarding the risks of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, bleeding, infection, anesthesia and pregnancy.
 2. The physician must disclose his/her relationship to the research or researcher(s) to the egg donor.

3. Prospective donors shall be informed of their option to deliberate before deciding whether to give consent. If a deliberation period is chosen, the donor shall be informed of their right to determine the method of recontact. The donor must be informed that they have the option to initiate recontact. The investigators shall not initiate recontact unless the donor has consented, and this consent is documented in the research record.
4. The researcher shall ascertain that the donor has understood the essential aspects of the research. Essential aspects of the research include understanding at least that:
 - (a) Their eggs will not be used for reproductive purposes.
 - (b) There are medical risks in oocyte donation, including the risks of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, bleeding, infection, anesthesia, and pregnancy.
 - (c) The research is not intended to benefit them or any other individuals directly at this time.
 - (d) Whether stem cell lines will be derived from their oocytes through fertilization, SCNT, parthenogenesis, or some other method.
 - (e) Stem cell lines developed from their oocytes will be grown in the lab and shared with other researchers for studies in the future.
 - (f) If stem cells are to be transplanted into patients, researchers might recontact the donor to get additional health information.
 - (g) Donors receive no payment beyond reimbursement for permissible expenses.
 - (h) Stem cell lines derived as a result of their oocyte donation may be patented or commercialized, but donors will not share in patent rights or in any revenue or profit from the patents.

SECTION VI:

Committee Review and Approval Process of New Human Stem Cell Research Protocols

ORIGINAL CREATION DATE:

January 5, 2006

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Policy:

- I. All research or clinical investigations that involve the use or derivation of pluripotent human stem cells shall be reviewed and approved by the UCI Human Stem Cell Research Oversight (hSCRO) Committee before such activities are initiated by or for UCI. This requirement specifically applies to the use of human gametes and embryos (e.g., blastocysts), the derivation and/or use of human embryonic (hESCs) or fetal stem cells, induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS) derived from adult cells, any cells which can differentiate into a gamete, and any other human pluripotent stem cells.

Adult tissue-specific stem cells such as hematopoietic cells or mesenchymal cells do not require hSCRO review and approval unless such cells have been shown to, or are being induced to pluripotency as shown by the capacity to differentiate into the three major germ lines.

All New research protocol submissions must be reviewed by the hSCRO Full Committee.

Procedure:

This procedure provides guidance for the review and approval of New Protocols by the UCI hSCRO Committee.

- I. Administrative Screening and Review
 - A. Investigators submit to the hSCRO by completing the hSCRO New Protocol Application.
 - B. All New protocol submissions must be reviewed by the hSCRO Full Committee.
 - C. The hSCRO Administrator screens all protocol submissions prior to hSCRO Full Committee review.
 - D. Protocol submissions are entered into the hSCRO database to maintain a record of the hSCRO submission.
 - E. Submissions are checked for completeness. The hSCRO Administrator ensures that all required documents are provided. If the submission is incomplete, or if any of the required documents cannot be reviewed due to deficiency of information, the hSCRO Administrator will contact the Lead Researcher (LR) and provide guidance with completing the submission.
 - F. The hSCRO Administrator prepares reviewer checklists and includes questions and comments to the hSCRO Committee members.
- II. Full Committee Review Procedures

- A. All new research protocols are evaluated by the Full Committee at a convened hSCRO meeting.
- B. Before the hSCRO Meeting:
1. The hSCRO Committee convenes monthly; usually on the first Thursday of each month. Submissions are accepted prior to posted submission deadline for the scheduled hSCRO meeting.
 2. Upon receipt of a submission, the hSCRO Administrator screens the submission to ensure completeness. If the submission is acceptable, the protocol is added to the hSCRO meeting agenda on a first come, first serve basis.
 3. If the submission is unacceptable, the hSCRO Administrator consults with the hSCRO Chair. The hSCRO Chair can accept the submission “as is” or deem the submission incomplete and unacceptable. If unacceptable, the hSCRO Administrator contacts the LR to provide assistance with correcting the submission.
 4. Once the hSCRO Administrator has established the hSCRO meeting agenda, each submission is administratively reviewed. The hSCRO documents any administrative questions and comments on the reviewer checklist for the Committee’s consideration, noting any protocol irregularities, problems, or concerns.
 5. The hSCRO Administrator also provides the hSCRO Committee members with any supplemental materials that may assist them with their review.
 6. After reviewing the submission, the hSCRO Administrator assigns two reviewers (primary and secondary) to each new submission. The hSCRO assigns reviewers based upon expertise in the area of the research adequate to the scope and complexity of the research.
 7. The primary and secondary reviewers are required to conduct an in-depth review of all pertinent documentation.
 8. Each hSCRO member receives the following materials one week in advance of the hSCRO meeting:
 - (a) hSCRO meeting agenda, which includes the topics of discussion, reviewer assignments and the order of protocols to be reviewed.
 - (b) hSCRO submissions signed by LR including:
 - i. hSCRO New Protocol Application
 - ii. UCI hSCRO Protocol Narrative
 - iii. UCI Informed Consent document, when applicable
 - iii. A reviewer checklist that includes the administrative comments
 - iv. Any additional materials, such as documents that establish the provenance of the gametes, embryos or cell lines
- C. At the hSCRO Meeting:
1. The hSCRO Chair begins the meeting once a quorum has been attained including at least one member whose primary concerns are in nonscientific areas. Quorum is defined as the presence of the majority of hSCRO members.
 2. The hSCRO Chair leads the meeting and facilitates the discussion of agenda items, including review and approval of the prior meeting’s minutes, and protocol reviews.

3. The hSCRO Administrator records the Committee's deliberations, motions and votes, noting the number of hSCRO members voting for and against hSCRO actions as well as the number of abstentions.
4. Only regular or alternate members who are in attendance at the hSCRO meeting may vote. If an hSCRO member has a potential conflict of interest, he/she is recused therefore leaves the room during the protocol review, and is not included in the vote.
5. The hSCRO Administrator also documents if an hSCRO member was recused during a protocol review due to a conflict of interest. The hSCRO administrator's notes are detailed so that the meeting minutes can be written in sufficient detail to document the activities of the hSCRO meeting.

III. Responsibilities of hSCRO Members for New Protocol Reviews at the Meeting

- A. hSCRO Chair:
 1. hSCRO Chair opens protocol discussion.
 2. hSCRO Chair guides discussion and formally proposes final motion.
 3. hSCRO Chair calls for a vote by the Committee by a show of hands.
 4. hSCRO Chair states whether a motion carries.
 5. If a motion does not carry, hSCRO Chair reopens discussion and proposes a new motion.
- B. Each new research protocol is assigned a primary and secondary reviewer. The reviewers will conduct an in depth review of all pertinent documentation to determine whether the study is consistent with sound research design, the study design can be reasonably expected to answer the proposed questions, the importance of the knowledge expected to result from the research known and whether it is permissible consistent with hSCRO policy.
 1. Primary Reviewer:
 - (a) Primary Reviewer (PR) functions as the chief reviewer of the protocol. PR presents the study in summary form to the Committee highlighting any controverted issues and recommending modifications, if applicable.
 - (b) PR provides the Committee with an overview of the study scope, rationale and relevance.
 - (c) PR articulates and discusses scientific, legal and ethical issues that require attention and discussion.
 - (d) PR proposes a motion.
 2. Secondary Review:
 - (a) Secondary Reviewer (SR) presents additional protocol issues not mentioned by the primary reviewer.
 - (b) SR agrees with the primary review's motion, modifies it or proposes a different motion.
- C. Categories of Voting Actions Following Protocol Reviews
 1. Approval Recommendation:
 - (a) Action taken by the Committee if a majority of the Committee members present at the meeting votes for approval (i.e., no revisions to the submission are required).
 - (b) The hSCRO Administrator processes the approval letter and the approved protocol narrative and forwards it to the LR.
 2. Minor Revisions Required:

- (a) Action taken if the majority of the Committee determines that the submission requires specific minor changes. The required revisions are agreed upon at the meeting. The LR is required to submit the requested revisions for further evaluation by the hSCRO Chair or designee. Further review by the full Committee is not required.
 - (b) The hSCRO Administrator drafts and forwards a memo to the LR on behalf of the Committee, usually within 10 working days of the hSCRO review. The memo includes the Committee's requested specific changes and instructions on how to submit the revised documents.
 - (c) The hSCRO Chair reviews the revised documents. If the Chair determines that the LR did not adequately address the Subcommittee's concerns, the hSCRO Administrator sends a memo to the LR on behalf of the hSCRO Chair (usually within a week of the hSCRO Chair's review), reiterating the Committee's requested changes.
 - (d) When the hSCRO Chair determines the protocol can be approved, the hSCRO Administrator processes the approval letter and the approved protocol narrative and forwards it to the LR,
3. Tabled for Re-review by the Full Committee:
- (a) Action taken if the majority of the Committee determines that substantial modifications and/or clarifications are required or if insufficient information is at hand to assess the protocol adequately. The LR is required to submit revised documents/requested items for further evaluation by the Full Committee.
 - (b) The hSCRO Administrator forwards a memo to the LR on behalf of the Committee, which is usually sent within 5 working days of the hSCRO review so the LR may resubmit the protocol to the next full Committee deadline. The memo includes the reasons for the Committee's action as well as the requested changes and instructions on how to resubmit the protocol.
 - (c) The hSCRO Administrator prepares administrative review comments on a new set of reviewer checklists, noting any remaining protocol irregularities, problems or concerns for the Committee.
 - (d) The hSCRO Administrator provides all hSCRO members who will be attending the meeting the revised documentation. The primary and secondary reviewers also receive a copy of the researcher's memo explaining the revisions. When possible, the same reviewers that initially reviewed the protocol are assigned as primary and secondary reviewers. If they are unavailable, other reviewers who were present at the initial review are selected based upon their experience and expertise and, when necessary, with input from the hSCRO Chair.
 - (e) If a majority of the Committee approves the revised submission, the hSCRO Administrator processes the approval letter and the approved protocol narrative and forwards it to the LR.
 - (f) If the Committee does not approve the revised submission, the procedures described in "If the Committee determines that a

protocol requires minor revisions” or “If the Committee tables the protocol for resubmission to full Committee” are repeated until the protocol is approved or disapproved.

4. Disapproval:
 - (a) Action taken by the Committee if a majority of the Committee votes for disapproval.
 - (b) Disapproval of a protocol is only considered after multiple attempts have been made to resolve the issues (i.e., tabling the protocol for re-review) including, at the discretion of the hSCRO, inviting the Investigator to attend a Committee meeting.
 - (c) The hSCRO Administrator notifies (via e-mail) the LR of the Committee’s decision in a memo, which is usually sent within 10 working days of the hSCRO review. The memo includes the rationale for the Committee’s decision to disapprove and give the LR an opportunity to respond in writing. The LR is responsible for communicating the hSCRO Committee’s decision to the Sponsor of the research, if applicable.

SECTION VII:

Other hSCRO Reviews and Approvals of Human Stem Cell Research

ORIGINAL CREATION DATE:

January 5, 2006

REVISION DATES:

January 11, 2007; May 15, 2007; May 17, 2012, September 5, 2013

Policy:

I. Continuing Review of Approved Protocols

- A. The hSCRO shall conduct continuing review of all ongoing hSCRO approved studies not less than once per year.
- B. All research approved by the hSCRO Full Committee qualifies for Expedited Continuing Review unless any of the below exceptions apply:
 - i. The research includes greater than minimal risk human research
 - ii. The research has had any instance of noncompliance or unanticipated problems during the previous year of approval
- C. Once a protocol has been approved by the hSCRO, it is the LR's responsibility to maintain hSCRO approval until all uses of gametes, blastocysts and cell lines have concluded.
- D. There is no grace period extending the conduct of the research beyond the expiration date of hSCRO approval period.
- E. Since failure to maintain current approval of protocols is contrary to UCI policy, LRs are encouraged to submit their Application for Continuing Protocol Review at least 30 days prior to the expiration of hSCRO protocol approval for protocols qualifying for continuing expedited review, or at least 60 days prior to the expiration of hSCRO protocol approval for protocols that require full committee review.
- F. As a courtesy, all Lead Researchers (LR) and their administrative contacts are sent courtesy e-mail memos 90 days prior to expiration of approval for full committee protocols and 60 days prior to expiration for expedited protocols reminding them to either submit for continuing review prior to study expiration or submit a closing report if the research is completed.
- G. In order for the hSCRO to confirm compliance with all applicable rules and regulations, the researcher must submit detailed information and documentation regarding the status of the research.

II. Modifications to Approved Research

- A. Once a protocol has received hSCRO approval (initial or continuing), any subsequent change(s) to the study (e.g., addition or deletion of study procedures, research personnel, or research performance sites; revisions to the protocol narrative, consent, or other approved documents, etc.) must be reviewed and approved by the hSCRO or the hSCRO Administrator prior to implementation.
- B. The researcher LR may submit changes to the study for review and approval any time during the protocol's approval period. Modifications are reviewed by either the Subcommittee, the Full Committee, or Administratively based on the following criteria:

Administrative review

 - Addition or deletion of personnel as long as key research personnel are not deleted from the study team.
 - Updates in study locations and cell storage locations.
 - Deletions of cell lines.

- Additions of registered cell lines or lines that have been previously approved by UCI hSCRO. *Note that previous UCI approval for a fibroblast used in iPSC generation would include, for example, new fibroblasts obtained from Coriell, where UCI has previously accepted their general provenance documents, but not necessarily for a specific fibroblast line.*

Expedited review

- Proposed changes in research related to activities that do not significantly affect the assessment of the ethical and social issues, and do not substantially change the specific aims or design of the study.
- Addition of teratoma assay standard in vivo procedure

Full committee review

- Addition of new cell lines (ES, iPS, fetal, neural, per Section III.I) if documentation of registry or previous UCI approval is not available and provenance must be reviewed.
 - Modifications containing substantial changes to the specific aims or design of the study.
 - In vivo transplantation of pluripotent stem cells, cells of fetal origin or neural stem cells (with the exception of the addition of teratoma assays which qualify for expedited review).
- C. The LR may request Continuing Review (Annual Review) concurrent with review of a “significant” modification. If so, the LR is required to submit a Continuation Application in addition to the Modification Request and all required materials.

III. Closing Reports

- A. LRs are required to submit a Closing report to the hSCRO if the research involved human subjects research. Once all human subjects research activities are complete and uses of gametes, embryos and cell lines for described activity have concluded the LR must submit a Closing report

Procedure:

This procedure provides guidance for the continuing review and approval of protocols by the UCI Human Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee (hSCRO).

I. Administrative Screening and Review

- A. LRs submit for continuing approval to the hSCRO by completing the hSCRO Application for Continuing Protocol Review.
- B. The hSCRO Administrator in consultation with the hSCRO Chair screens all protocol submissions prior to hSCRO review.
- C. Protocol submissions are entered into the hSCRO database to maintain a record of the hSCRO submission.
- D. Submissions are checked for completeness. The hSCRO Administrator ensures that all required documents are provided. If the submission is incomplete, or if any of the required documents cannot be reviewed due to deficiency of information, the hSCRO Administrator will contact the LR and provide guidance with completing the submission.
- E. All hSCRO submissions are administratively reviewed.
- F. The hSCRO Administrator prepares the reviewer checklist and includes questions and comments for the hSCRO Committee members.

- II. Documentation Provided to Reviewers of Expedited and Full Committee Continuing Protocols Reviews
- A. hSCRO Application for Continuing Protocol Review
 - 1. Status report on the progress of the research,
 - 2. Number of gametes, embryos or cell lines used and the number of new cell lines derived from these materials,
 - 3. Current, approved Protocol Narrative,
 - 4. Current, approved Consent form(s), if applicable,
 - 5. A reviewer checklist that includes the administrative comments.
 - B. hSCRO members may request access to the complete hSCRO protocol file and/or relevant hSCRO minutes, if applicable, with at least 12 hours advance notice to the hSCRO administrator.
 - C. hSCRO members may request access to the complete IRB or IACUC protocol files and/or relevant minutes, if applicable, with at least 12 hours advance notice to the hSCRO administrator.
 - D. If the hSCRO determines that verification from sources other than the researcher is required to confirm that no material changes have occurred since the previous hSCRO review, the hSCRO will request an independent assessment of information or of the data provided in the continuing review application. The scope and extent of such an independent assessment is determined on a case-by-case basis.
 - E. In general, the focus of continuing reviews is to evaluate the collection of gametes, embryos and cell lines (as applicable), the derivation of new cell lines and their use, and to ensure that the protocol remains in compliance with all applicable regulations, guidelines, state laws and UC/UCI policies and procedures.
 - F. If a protocol lapses in approval the LR is required to stop all research activities.
- III. Expedited Review Process for Continuing Review
- A. hSCRO Review Procedures:
 - 1. Expedited continuing protocol applications are accepted on a rolling basis and are reviewed weekly by the hSCRO Chair or designee.
 - 2. Continuing review of research previously approved by hSCRO may be reviewed using the expedited review process unless the protocol meets one of the above exception criteria.
- IV. Full Committee Review Process for Continuing Review – the process is similar to procedures at Section VI, Procedures I – III.

Procedure:

This procedure provides guidance for the seeking changes or modification to protocols approved by the UCI Human Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee (hSCRO).

- I. Submission of Modification Requests
- Researchers seeking hSCRO approval for protocol modifications complete a hSCRO Protocol Modification Request form, available on the Office of Research (OR) website.
- A. Upon receipt of a modification request, the hSCRO Administrator enters the submission into the hSCRO database and performs an administrative review to ensure that the submission is complete.

- B. Required documentation for hSCRO review of minor and significant protocol modifications include:
 1. hSCRO Protocol Modification Request form
 2. Any new documents or any updated documents that were previously approved by the hSCRO, which includes all of the new changes (e.g., revised protocol narrative, revised consent forms)
 3. New Investigator's Assurance document signed by the LR (if the modification request includes a change in LR)
 4. New Disclosure of Investigators' Financial Interest form signed by LR (if a new conflict of interest arises due to changes in study team membership or status).
 5. Any other documents that may be required to assist with hSCRO review.
- C. For significant modification requests that require full Committee review, Committee Members also receive a Modification checklist, which includes the hSCRO Administrator comments.

NOTE: For a complete list of documents provided to hSCRO members at the convened hSCRO Meeting, see Full Committee Research – “Before the hSCRO Meeting.”

- D. If a submission is incomplete, the hSCRO Administrator contacts the LR and provides assistance with submission requirements.
- E. Once a modification request is approved, the modification is appended to the protocol and given the same expiration of approval date as the study.
 1. If a Continuation Application (Annual Review) was also reviewed at the time of Full Committee Modification Request, the assigned approval period starts on the day of approval and ends one year from the day of approval minus one day (365 days -1 day). For example, if the hSCRO approves the research on April 12, 2011 for one year, the approval period is April 12, 2011 – April 11, 2012.
- F. In general, modification requests for expired protocols are not accepted unless the modification was requested by the hSCRO.

II. Review Process Modification Requests that involve Minor Changes to the Research

- A. The hSCRO may use the expedited review procedure to review minor changes in previously approved research during the period (of one year or less) for which approval is authorized.
- B. Protocol modifications that include minor changes are accepted on a rolling basis and are reviewed weekly by an hSCRO Chair. Examples of minor changes to a protocol include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. Addition of procedures that do not significantly affect the assessment of the ethical and social issues, such as the provenance or derivation of the gametes, embryos or cell lines of the study, and do not substantially change the specific aims or design of the study.
 2. Removal of research procedures that do not affect the assessment above.
- C. Minor modification submissions are reviewed by the hSCRO Chair.
- D. When unsure about whether the proposed changes may be considered minor, the hSCRO Administrator consults with an hSCRO Chair to determine the appropriate level of review.

- II. Review Process Modification Requests that involve Administrative Changes to the Research
- A. The hSCRO may use the administrative review procedure to review administrative changes in previously approved research during the period (of one year or less) for which approval is authorized.
 - B. Protocol modification that include administrative changes are accepted on a rolling basis and are reviewed weekly by the hSCRO Administrator. Administrative modifications are limited to the following:
 1. Addition of study team members, and deletion of study team members when those members being deleted are not the Lead Research or Co-researchers.
 2. Administrative changes to the approved documents (e.g., correction of typographical error).
 3. Location changes or updates.
- III. Review Process for Modification Requests that Require Full Committee Review
- A. Modifications that involve significant changes to the research require review by the full Committee at a convened meeting. The hSCRO Chair can also refer an expeditable modification request to the full Committee for further evaluation.
 - B. Modification requests that require full committee review are evaluated at a scheduled convened hSCRO meeting, which occur once a month. Modification requests are accepted prior to the posted submission deadlines for scheduled full Committee hSCRO meetings.
 - C. Examples of significant changes to a protocol include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. Addition of a new and/or separate source of gametes, embryos or cell lines that have not been previously approved by the UCI hSCRO.
 2. Addition of new research procedures that significantly affect the assessment of the ethical and social issues, such as the provenance or derivation of the gametes, embryos or cell lines of the study.
- IV. Administrative Protocol Preparation Procedures
- Upon receipt of a Modification Request, the hSCRO Administrator screens the submission to ensure that it is complete.
- A. If the submission can be accepted for review (i.e., the submission is complete, all required documents are provided), the modification request is added to the hSCRO meeting agenda on a first come, first serve basis.
 - B. Following the administrative review, the hSCRO Administrator assigns one reviewer to each modification request.
 - C. If necessary, more than one reviewer may be assigned to modifications that require additional expertise.
 - D. The reviewer(s) are selected from voting members of the hSCRO or alternate members who will attend the hSCRO meeting and vote.
 - E. Although they cannot vote, special consultants may also be designated as reviewers when if warranted.
 - F. When appropriate, the hSCRO Administrator makes an effort to assign the same reviewer to the modification request as the protocol's previous review. If that reviewer is not available, the hSCRO Administrator selects another reviewer based upon his/her type of expertise.

- G. When necessary, the HRP staff consults with the hSCRO Chair when unsure about whom to assign to a review.

Procedure:

This procedure provides guidance for the closing of protocols approved by the UCI human Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee (hSCRO).

I. Closing Reports

- A. An electronic Closing report (E-Closing Report) is available on the ORA website. The E-Closing Report is completed on-line and submitted electronically by the LR to the hSCRO and the IRB, when the protocol involved human subjects research and the protocol has been completed or is being terminated.
- B. Although not required, additional items relating to the study, such as the sponsor's completion summary or adverse events occurring at other sites (i.e., multi-site study), are accepted for the protocol file even after the study has been closed.
- C. Upon receipt the hSCRO Administrator retrieves a copy of the closing report and all attachments from HPS, checks the report for accuracy and completeness and arranges for hSCRO Chair review to verify that the protocol can be closed.
- D. The official retention period for UCI's hSCRO records begins on the date a closing report is submitted to the hSCRO by the LR or 30 days after protocol expiration, whichever comes first.

SECTION VIII:

ORIGINAL CREATION DATE:

REVISION DATES:

Program Records Maintenance and Retention

January 5, 2006

March 28, 2006; January 11, 2007, March 29, 2012

Policy:

The hSCRO Administrator prepares and maintains adequate documentation of hSCRO activities. All documents supporting hSCRO submissions will be maintained in the hSCRO files.

I. hSCRO Minutes

- A. The minutes of all hSCRO Committee meetings must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate:
 - 1. Attendance at the meeting;
 - 2. For each protocol reviewed, the minutes should detail:
 - (a) The assigned reviewers and their scientific or non-scientific status as indicated on the roster;
 - (b) If a consultant is used and attends the meeting in person, the key information provided by the consultant;
 - (c) If a member is excused from the meeting discussion and vote of the study due to a conflict of interest;
 - (d) Actions taken by the hSCRO Committee;
 - (e) Discussion of any controverted issues and resolutions;
 - (f) The vote on these actions including the number for voting "for," "against," or "abstaining."
 - (g) Attendance for the meeting.
 - 3. A copy of the meeting's agenda and any documents distributed to the members during the meeting should be included with the minutes.
- B. The minutes are retained in the hSCRO Committee meeting binder.

II. Members Roster

- A. The information contained on the member roster should include the following: Name, Title, Department and Area of Expertise, Address, Phone, email; and Term of Appointment.

III. Protocol Files

- A. New Submission – All available documents related to the submission of a research protocol including but not limited to:
 - 1. Protocol Narrative;
 - 2. hSCRO Application;
 - 3. Consent Documents;
 - 4. Documentation regarding provenance of cell lines.
- B. Continuing Review – Records of continuing review activities including but not limited to:
 - 1. Continuing Review Application;
 - 2. Current Protocol Narrative;
 - 3. Current Consent Forms.

- C. hSCRO Administrator is to maintain copies of all correspondence (reviews, letters, e-mail) between hSCRO and researchers and place them in the hSCRO protocol file.

IV. Retention of Records

- A. All records are kept accessible for inspection and copying by authorized UCI entities and regulatory agencies at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner.
- B. To remain compliant with the UC records retention policy, UCI keeps and maintains protocol records for at least three years after completion of the research.
- C. Administrative records (e.g., minutes, member roster, etc.) are maintained indefinitely.

SECTION IX: **Funding for Human Embryonic Stem Cell Research**
ORIGINAL CREATION DATE: January 5, 2006
REVISION DATES: March 28, 2006; December 14, 2006; May 15, 2007

Policy:

All UCI research activities involving the derivation or use of human embryonic stem cells (hESC) shall be in accordance with the applicable State and Federal regulations and funding governing such research, including any restrictions on the use of Federal funds for such research. Individuals conducting research deriving or using non-registered hESC lines must financially separate the direct and indirect costs of the research and charge the costs to a non-Federal funding source.

- I. Research Funding for Registered Human Embryonic Stem Cell Lines
 - A. Federal funds may not be used for research using hESC lines unless the stem cells were derived from an embryo that was created for reproductive purposes and was no longer needed; informed consent was obtained for the donation of the embryo, and the donation did not involve financial inducement; and the process of derivation was begun prior to 9 pm EDT on August 9, 2001.

- II. Research Funding for Non-Registered Human Embryonic Stem Cell Lines
 - A. Federal funds may not be used directly or indirectly for research using non-registered hESC lines or their derivatives.
 - B. Precautionary measures must be taken in managing resources used for non-registered hESC related research to ensure that no federal funds are spent directly or indirectly to support non-registered hESC lines.

Procedures:

On March 24, 2006, UCI issued guidance for the expenditure of funds for stem cell research, which can be found at http://www.rgs.uci.edu/ora/Guidance_Charging_Costs_Stem_Cell.pdf.

Proposed Material	Information, Examples, etc.	Provenance Documents To Be Submitted By Investigators
Registered Pluripotent Cell Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIH Registered • CIRM Registered • UK Stem Cell Bank • UK Human Fertilization & Embryology Authority • Canadian National Stem Cell Oversight Committee • Japanese Guidelines for Derivation & Utilization of Human Embryonic Stem Cells 	Appropriate registry name and registry number for each line. Some lines may require approval documentation from the registry.
Non-Registered Embryonic Pluripotent Cell Lines	Cell lines provided by a company, institution, or collaborator that do not appear on one of the above registration lists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sample Consent Document 2. IRB (or equivalent) Approval Letter appropriate to the Consent document
Induced Pluripotent Cells (iPS)	Source Material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh Somatic Cells: see guidance below • Archived Somatic Cells: see guidance below 	Please provide the appropriate documentation based on the source material.
Fresh Somatic Cells for the purpose of generating a) induced or re-programmed pluripotent cells, or b) neural stem cells (NSC) that will be used for in vivo transplantation	Usually in the form of tissue (e.g., punch biopsy, foreskin, residual tissue from surgical procedure, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sample Consent Document 2. IRB (or equivalent) Approval Letter (<i>at UCI, hSCRO approval precedes UCI IRB review and approval</i>) 3. <i>In some instances</i>, a statement from the providing company or institution indicating specimens are de-identified, no access to the key code will be granted, and appropriate IRB (or equivalent) oversight was in place at the time of donation is acceptable.
Archived Somatic Cells for the purpose of generating a) induced or re-programmed pluripotent cells, or b) NSC that can be used for in vivo transplantation	Usually obtained from a tissue bank	Please provide written acknowledgement from provider (i.e., Tissue bank, Institution, etc.) indicating specimens are de-identified, and you will not receive access to the key code under any circumstance.
Fetal Tissue-derived multipotent stem cells	Usually obtained from a tissue bank or academic institution	Please follow the guidance above for Fresh Somatic Cells

<p>Fetal Tissue</p>	<p>Aborted pregnancy materials, pathology samples</p>	<p>Provide the following statements as outlined in Code of California Regulations title 17 § 100085: Use of Fetal Tissue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement signed by woman donating the material (can be in the form of a sample Informed Consent document) • Statement signed by attending physician (can be in the form of a sample Informed Consent document) • Statement signed by Principal Investigator
<p>Embryos/Oocytes</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consent Document (either sample IRB-approved Consent or Consent document proposed for use) 2. In both instances (Embryos and Oocytes) IRB Approval is required

SECTION XI:

Use of HuES Lines by CIRM Grantees

ORIGINAL CREATION DATE:

June 30, 2014

Policy:

The use of HuES Lines:

I. CIRM Funded Research

- A. The HuES lines are acceptable for use in CIRM funded research so long as the lines are used for “legitimate” non-commercial research purposes as defined in the Harvard University Material Transfer Agreement (MTA).

II. NIH Funded Research

- A. Federal funds may only be used for embryonic development of endoderm with a focus on pancreatic formation when utilizing the HuES lines.

Procedures:

The Committee will adhere to the reviewing procedures as outlined in Section VI and Section VII to ensure that at the time of New Submission, and any future Modification Requests all utilization of HuES lines follow the above policy.