

Operational Guidelines for Scientific Review Committees (SRC) and Institutional Review Boards (IRB)

For specific rules, please refer to: International Rules for Precollege Science Research: Guidelines for Science and Engineering Fairs

We also encourage you to address rules-related questions to the Intel ISEF SRC listed at the end of this publication, email:

src@societyforscience.org

For all other inquiries, please contact:

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Scientific Review Committee (SRC)

A Scientific Review Committee (SRC) is a group of adults knowledgeable about regulations concerning experimentation especially with vertebrate animals and potentially hazardous biological agents. The SRC must review and approve all projects in these areas before experimentation may begin. Local SRCs may be formed to assist the Fair SRC in reviewing and approving projects. Shortly before competition, the Fair SRC will also review the documentation for ALL projects to ensure that students have followed all applicable rules and that the project is eligible to compete.

An Affiliated Fair SRC must:

1. include a minimum of three persons
2. include a biomedical scientist with an earned doctoral degree
3. include an educator
4. include at least one additional member

Additional expertise: many project evaluations require additional expertise (e.g., on biosafety and/or of human risk groups.) If the SRC needs an expert as one of its members and one is not in the immediate area, all documented contact with an external expert must be submitted. If animal research is involved, at least one member must be familiar with proper animal care procedures. Depending on the nature of the study, this person can be a veterinarian or animal care provider with training and/or experience in the species being studied.

2) In order to eliminate conflict of interest, the Adult Sponsor, parents, the Qualified Scientist, and the Designated Supervisor must not serve on the SRC reviewing that project. More than the minimum number of required members are recommended to help avoid this conflict of interest and to increase the expertise of the committee.

3) SRCs can function on the local, regional, and/or state level. The Intel ISEF has a permanent SRC that reviews projects prior to competition at the Intel ISEF. In many regions, the SRC also serves as the Institutional Review Board (IRB) and reviews projects involving human participants. If a Fair SRC judges a local IRB's decision as inappropriate the SRC may override the IRB's decision. To serve as an IRB, an SRC must also include the members required in a properly constituted IRB (See page 3).

4) These Operational Guidelines for SRCs/IRBs should be used in conjunction with the International Rules. The Rules are intended to ensure the safety of students, to protect the participants and environments studied, and to limit the liability of the adults who assist with the projects.

5) All SRC members must be familiar with the International Rules and the Operational Guidelines for SRCs/IRBs, as well as any pertinent federal regulations. When reviewing research plans, members are urged to use their best professional judgment and to consult other expertise as needed.

Registration of SRC Members

- 1) The Intel ISEF-affiliated fair director is responsible for appointing members to the affiliated fair SRC. The Intel ISEF-affiliated fair director must register the members' names with Society for Science & the Public when submitting the affiliation paperwork.
- 2) The affiliated fair director is responsible for overseeing all local SRCs that feed into the affiliated fair SRC.

Approval Before Experimentation

- 1) All SRC members should convene for an initial meeting to review and discuss the current year's International Rules and forms. One purpose of this meeting is to ensure that committee members apply the International Rules in a consistent manner. The local/affiliated SRC should be ready to guide students and sponsors through the project approval process.
- 2) The SRC should be available on a regular basis to review projects that require approval before experimentation is started. (Refer to the [International Rules](#) for specific areas that require pre-approval.) The SRC should process these requests within two weeks of receipt, so students and sponsors can correct any plans in violation of the rules and begin experimentation as soon as possible. Because each fair has a different schedule, SRC meeting-time periods may vary. The affiliated fair director will inform Society for Science & the Public of the meeting schedule at the end of the season with the Affiliated Fair Scientific Review Committee (SRC) Report.
- 3) Instead of meeting as a full committee, SRC members may individually review projects. If a project requires in-depth review or has a serious problem that could result in a violation, the entire SRC should meet to discuss the project.
- 4) A Scientific Review Committee (SRC) examines projects for the following:
 - a) A Scientific Review Committee (SRC) examines projects for the following:
 - b) • Evidence of proper supervision • Completed forms, signatures, research dates, and preapproval dates (when required)
 - c) • Evidence of proper team composition
 - d) • Compliance with rules and laws governing human and/or animal research and research involving potentially hazardous biological agents and/or hazardous chemicals, activities or devices
 - e) • Compliance with the Intel ISEF ethics statement
 - f) • Use of accepted and appropriate research techniques
 - g) • Evidence that risks have been properly assessed
 - h) • Evidence of search for alternatives to animal use
 - i) • Humane treatment of animals
 - j) Documentation of substantial expansion for continuation projects
 - k) Evidence of appropriate literature search and attribution
- 5) Prohibited Studies. Examples of prohibited studies include projects designed to kill vertebrate animals and/or those involving more than momentary pain and distress, proposed use of potentially hazardous biological agents at home, and lack of appropriate supervision. The SRC should notify the student and sponsor promptly and provide them with a complete list of reasons the project may not be done.
- 6) Another consideration is the biosafety level of a project. If a project involves a potentially hazardous biological agent and is being conducted in a non-regulated site (e.g. school), the student researcher and the Qualified Scientist or Designated Supervisor who will be supervising the project must conduct a risk assessment and propose a biosafety level. The SRC will review the research plan, risk assessment, and proposed BSL and must confirm (or change, if needed) the Biosafety Level by completing and signing Potentially Hazardous Biological Agents Form 6A.
- 7) The SRC should deliberate, resulting in one of the following decisions:
 - a) Approval: If a project is approved, the SRC Chair signs the box in #2a on the Approval Form (1B). The approved forms should be returned to students as soon as possible, so that they can begin experimentation. For the

approval procedure for projects approved and conducted at regulated research sites, see SRC Review Shortly Before Competition, #2.

- b) **Disapproval:** The SRC Chair should provide the student and sponsor with a list of reasons for disapproval and suggestions for changes needed for approval. If suitable corrections are made, the revised project forms should be re-reviewed. If the revised project is then approved, the student and sponsor should be notified immediately so that the student can begin experimentation.

SRC Review Shortly Before Competition

- 1) An SRC is required to reconvene before the fair to review supporting documentation of all projects prior to competition. The SRC chair will document this approval by signing #3 at the bottom of Approval Form (1B).
- 2) Projects requiring pre-approval that were conducted at a Regulated Research Institution and were approved by the institution's approval bodies (IACUC, IRB, etc.) should be reviewed by the SRC/IRB to ensure documentation demonstrates pre-approval and compliance with the ISEF rules. If this review satisfies the pre-approval and compliance with the rules, the SRC chair will sign the box in #2b to indicate approval. If the approved project involved potentially hazardous biological agents, the SRC chair will also complete and sign the bottom section on Form 6A.
- 3) SRC members must carefully review documents provided by the supervising professional in human participant studies with de-identified, anonymous data to ensure that data was appropriately de-identified.

After Competition

- 1) Every affiliated SRC Chair must submit a summary report to the affiliated fair director immediately following the fair. The fair director should forward the report to Society for Science & the Public within 12 days of their fair and no later than June 1. SSP will not re-affiliate the fair in question until a report is received.

The purpose of this report is to alert SSP to any problems that affiliated fairs are encountering and to assist in alleviating these problems. SSP welcomes comments and suggestions from the SRC Chair.

- 2) Society for Science & the Public provides an online form for the summary report. Other forms are acceptable, as long as they include the following:
 - a) Name (and Fair ID number) of the affiliated fair;
 - b) Dates of SRC/IRB meetings;
 - c) Major problems encountered;
 - d) Recommendations for correcting problems;
 - e) Data on how many projects were examined, approved, or failed to qualify;
 - f) Reasons for any projects failing to qualify.

Institutional Review Board (IRB)

- 1) An Institutional Review Board (IRB) is a committee that, according to federal regulations (45-CFR-46), must evaluate the potential physical and/or psychological risk of research involving human participants. All proposed human research must be reviewed and approved by an IRB before experimentation begins. This includes review of any surveys or questionnaires to be used in a project.
- 2) Federal regulations require local community involvement. Therefore, it is advisable that an IRB be established at the school level to

evaluate human research projects. If necessary, the local or Intel ISEF-affiliated SRC can serve as an IRB as long as it has the required membership. An IRB must:

1. consist of a minimum of three members
2. include an educator
3. include a school administrator (preferably principal or vice principal),
4. include an individual who is knowledgeable about and capable of evaluating the physical and/or psychological risk involved in a given study. This may be a medical doctor, nurse practitioner, physician's assistant, doctor of pharmacy, registered nurse, psychologist, licensed social worker or licensed clinical professional counselor.

Additional Expertise: If an expert is not available in the immediate area, documented contact with an external expert is recommended. A copy of all correspondence with the expert (e.g. emails) must be attached to Form 4 and can be used in lieu of the signature of that expert.

No Adult Sponsor, parent or other relative of the student, the Qualified Scientist, or Designated Supervisor who oversees the project may serve on the IRB reviewing that project. Additional members are recommended to help avoid a potential conflict of interest and to increase the expertise of the committee.

- 4) IRBs exist at federally Regulated Research Institutions (e.g., universities, medical centers, NIH, correctional facilities). Prisoner advocates must be included on the IRB when research participants are incarcerated. The institutional IRB must initially review and approve all proposed research conducted at or sponsored by that institution. The Adult Sponsor and the local IRB are responsible for ensuring that the project is appropriate for a pre-college student and adheres to the Intel ISEF rules. An IRB is responsible for assessing risk and documenting the determination of risk level on Human Participant Form 4.
- 5) An IRB generally makes the final determination of risk. However, in reviewing projects just

prior to a fair, if an SRC judges an IRB's decision as inappropriate, thereby placing human participants in jeopardy, the SRC may override the IRB's decision and the project may fail to qualify for competition.

Informed Consent

- 1) The research participants must voluntarily give informed consent/assent (in some cases with parental permission) before participating in the study. Adult research participants give their consent. Research participants under 18 years of age or individuals not able to give consent (e.g. mentally disabled) give their assent, with their parents/guardians giving parental permission. The IRB will determine whether the consent/assent/parental permission may be verbal or must be written depending on the level of risk and the type of study and will determine if a Qualified Scientist is required to oversee the project.
- 2) Documentation of written consent/assent/parental permission is required:
 - a) When the IRB determines that a research study involves physical or psychological activities with more than minimal risk.
 - b) When the IRB determines that the project could *potentially* result in emotional stress to a research participants.
 - c) When the IRB determines that the research participants belong to a risk group and the study does not meet any of the criteria below for a waiver.
- 3) The IRB may waive the requirement for documentation of written informed consent/assent/parental permission, if the research involves only minimal risk *and* anonymous data collection *and* if it is one of the following:
 - a) Research involving normal educational practices.

- b) Research on individual or group behavior or characteristics of individuals where the researcher does not manipulate the participants' behavior and the study does not involve more than minimal risk.
- c) Surveys and questionnaires that are determined by the IRB to involve perception, cognition, or game theory and do NOT involve gathering personal information, invasion of privacy or potential for emotional distress. If there is any uncertainty regarding the appropriateness of waiving informed consent, it is strongly recommended that informed consent be obtained.
- d) Studies involving physical activity where the IRB determines that no more than minimal risk exists and where the probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the research are not greater (in and of themselves) than those ordinarily encountered in DAILY LIFE or during performance of routine physical activities.

physical and/or psychological risk involved in a given study: a medical doctor, physician's assistant, registered nurse, licensed psychologist, licensed professional clinical counselor or licensed social worker.

At least one member of the committee must be familiar with proper animal care procedures when reviewing projects using non-human vertebrate animals.

If there is any uncertainty regarding the appropriateness of waiving written informed consent/assent/parental permission, it is strongly recommended that documentation of written informed consent/assent/parental permission be obtained.

The ISEF Scientific Review Committee members will be glad to answer any questions or concerns about these guidelines or the International Rules

Please send email inquiries to:
SRC@societyforscience.org

Combined SRC/IRB

An ISEF-affiliated fair director can establish a local or regional committee, which serves as both an SRC and an IRB. This committee must include at least:

- a) biomedical scientist with an earned doctoral degree
- b) an educator
- c) school administrator (preferably, a principal or vice principal)
- d) and one of the following who is knowledgeable and capable of evaluating the