Research Compliance Conference 6-June-2017

# The Federal What...?

Using the FSG as Organizing Principles for a Research Compliance Office

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#### Many of us think and work in regulatory silos

- It's not necessarily a bad thing
  - Regulations governing our areas of responsibility are complex and require specialized training and experience to operationalize correctly
- How do we know we have covered all the bases with our SOPs?
  - Accreditation programs offer guidance for human and animal research
- What about the regulatory areas that do not have accreditation programs?
  - Is there is higher order set of principles that can guide development and implementation of SOPs for the various silos?

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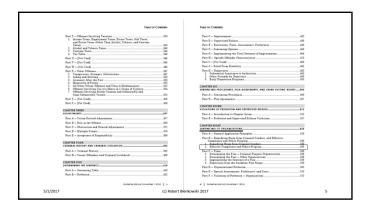
#### Objectives

- Propose a modified version of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines (mFSG) as organizing principles for an Office of Research Compliance.
- 2. Illustrate how the standards of the major research compliance accrediting bodies (AAHRPP and AAALAC) map onto the *m*FSG.
- 3. Illustrate how the mFSG can guide development of institutional standards for other research compliance areas such as the IBC, Controlled Substances, and Export Control.

But first, some background about the FSGs.

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# Is it relevant?

Its principal purpose is to establish <u>sentencing</u> policies and practices for the federal <u>criminal</u> justice system that will assure the ends of justice by promulgating detailed guidelines prescribing the appropriate sentences for offenders convicted of federal <u>crimes</u>.

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5. Monitor and Audit Compliance and Ethics Programs for Effectiveness 6. Ensure Consistent Enforcement and Discipline of Violations

7. Respond Appropriately to Incidents and Take Steps to Prevent Future Incidents

FSG				
Original  Due diligence and the promotion of	Modified  Due diligence and the promotion of an organizational culture that			
an organizational culture that encourages ethical conduct and a commitment to compliance with the law minimally require the	encourages ethical conduct and a commitment to compliance with the regulations minimally require the			
following:	following:			
The organization shall establish standards and procedures to prevent and detect criminal conduct.	The organization shall establish standards and procedures to prevent and detect noncompliant conduct.			
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Turning Prison Stripes	into Pin Stripes			
The Federal Sentencing Guidelines a				
terms as 7 Elements of an Effective	Corporate Compliance Program			
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		$\neg$		
Working Version of the	27 Elements			
Establish Policies, Procedures and Control	ols			
Exercise Effective Compliance and Ethics			 	
Exercise Due Diligence to Avoid Delegation     Figure that Individuals in Positions of Re	on of Authority to Unethical Individuals  sponsibility are Properly Trained and Vetted			
4 Communicate and Educate Employees or				

# Can the mFSG Confederate the Silos? Typical ORC Areas (Silos) of Responsibilities Cont Exp Subst Control

#### **Accreditation Standards**

- Accreditation standards for research involving human subjects and animals are detailed tools for evaluating research compliance programs at universities and medical institutions.
  - They should be used even when there is no immediate intent to pursue accreditation
- The accrediting bodies are:
  - Association for Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs (AAHRPP)
  - Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC)

# **Accreditation**

- 75 Elements organized into
  - 15 Standards, which are grouped
    - 3 Domains
    - Institutional
    - · Review Unit (IRB)
    - Investigator

#### <u>AAHRPP Evaluation Instrument for</u> <u>AAALAC Program Description for</u> for accreditation

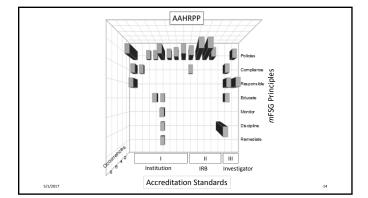
- 59 Elements organized into
  - 17 Topic areas, which are grouped
    - 4 Domains
      - I. Animal Care and Use Program
      - Animal Environment, Housing and Management
         Veterinary Care

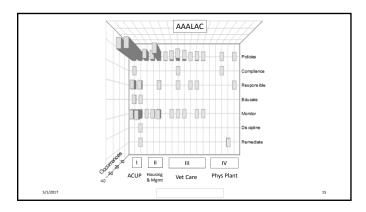
      - IV. Physical Plant

# Methodology

- Each Element was "coded" according to which of the 7 principles was addressed
  - It was expected that several elements would be coded for more than one principle
- "Counts" were summarized at the "domain" level
- $\bullet$  Limitation: Consistency in coding is a problem

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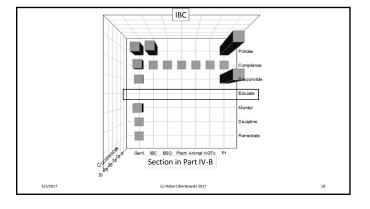
#### **Working Conclusions**

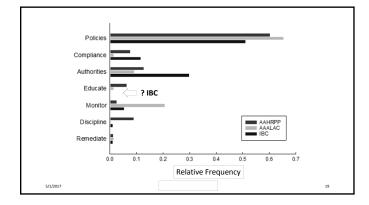
Analysis of a compliance program's documentation should reveal:

- At least one "hit" for each principle
  - Absence of a reference to one of the principles is a red flag
- Heavy concentration on P1 (policies & procedures)
- Distribution of policies varies with the discipline.
  - But the distribution should "make sense"

### IBC – Institutional Biosafety Committee

- No accreditation program
- Scope of oversight varies among institutions
  - Always includes recombinant molecules
- May include infectious agents
- We started with NIH Guidelines for research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules (NIH Guidelines)
  - Section IV Roles and Responsibilities
    - Section IV-B Responsibilities of the Institution





### Concerns raised by our analysis

- 1. What does appropriate compliance and ethics education mean for working with recombinant materials?
- 2. Who is responsible for the education?

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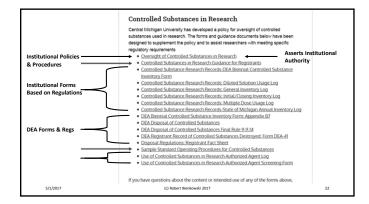
#### Controlled Substances in Research

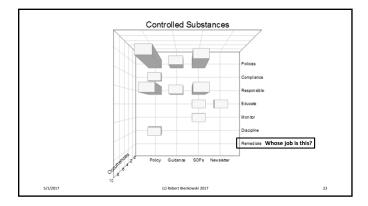
Use of controlled substances in research presents several challenges to institutional oversight:

- Both state and federal government have jurisdiction
- Regulations refer only to individual users
- there is no mention of an institutional official or of institutional responsibility.

BUT INVESTIGATORS ARE AGENTS OF THE INSTITUTION, SO THE INSTITUTION MUST HAVE OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY

Here is our initial approach





### Export Controls – In a nutshell

#### If you want to:

share  $\it certain$  kinds of information or send  $\it certain$  things to  $\it certain$  foreign persons, institutions or countries,

 $\boldsymbol{then}$  you  $\underline{may}$  need a  $\boldsymbol{license}$  from the government.

>>certain means being on a list

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	Three	sets	of	regul	ations	govern	the	lists
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**EAR** (Export Administration Regulations; Dept Commerce) deal with "dual use" items that have military and nonmilitary uses

**ITAR** (International Trafficking in Arms Regulations; Dept State) deal with things that have military uses

**OFAC** (Office of Foreign Assets Control; Dept Treasury) deals with persons, places such as companies or institutes, and countries that are restricted from receiving any exports without a license

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#### Universities' Security Blanket -The Fundamental Research Exemption (FRE)

Fundamental Research is "basic and applied research in science and engineering, the results of which are ordinarily published and shared broadly within the scientific community."

Research results generated during the course of conducting fundamental research are exempt from the requirements of export control laws and regulations.

https://www.princeton.edu/orpa/compliance/export-controls/fundamental-research/

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### Deemed Exports – The Land Mine of Export Control

Release of controlled technology to a foreign person in the U.S. is "deemed" to be an export to the person's country of nationality.

Typical organizations using deemed export licenses include universities, high technology research and development institutions, bio-chemical firms, as well as the medical and computer sectors.

So, a professor giving a graduate seminar about her research on nanotubes that <u>could</u> be weaponized <u>may</u> be exporting information.

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University Export Violations Related	to
Healthcare Research	

**University of Michigan** (2013) Mohamad Nazemzadeh, who was a Research Fellow in the Neurology Department at the time of his arrest, was prosecuted for sending a medical device to Iran.

**NYU School of Medicine** (2013) Three researchers were charged for sharing non-public information with Chinese companies about their work conducted through an NIH grant to develop MRI technologies.

**Texas Tech University** (2004) Professor Thomas Campbell Butler, MD, was sentenced to 2 years in prison for illegally exporting the *Yersinia pestis* (bacterium that causes human plague), which is a controlled item under the EAR and cannot be exported without export licenses.



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# Developing an Export Compliance Program

- 1. Write and publish an export control compliance policy
- 2. Identify an office at the university in charge of export control training and compliance
  - 1. Conduct a needs analysis/risk assessment
  - Establish SOPs
- 3. Determine who needs training, what level of training is required, and how frequently the training should be delivered
  - 1. whom to ask
  - 2. when to ask about export compliance
- 4. Monitor effectiveness of the program

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#### We do not have to reinvent the wheel

There are many resources available on the web:

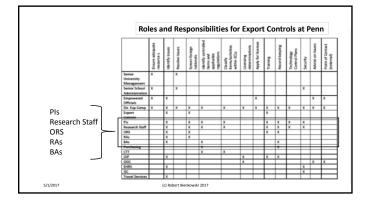
- Basic information
- Training (including CITI)
- SOPs

Penn has a very good set of materials

They illustrate a unique challenge to developing a compliance program for export controls  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right$ 

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# Challenge of Developing an XC Compliance Program

In contrast to compliance programs for "traditional research areas," authorities and responsibilities for an Export Compliance Program are distributed among several university offices and entities that report to distinct Senior VPs:

- Provost
- Advancement
- Student Services
- Finance and Administrative Services
- General Counsel
- University Communications

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It will be interesting to see

how the mFSG map onto the SOPs!

# Conclusions

- The *m*FSG provide a consistent framework for determining whether a compliance program addresses all the major areas.
  - They set a minimum standard.
- ullet We have found the  $m{\sf FSG}$  useful in:
  - Highlighting where we have "holes in out programs."
  - Developing policies for new areas of responsibilities.

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OIG Compliance • Federal Registe	reditation Standards were based of Program Guidance for Hospitals* r / Vol. 63, No. 35 / Monday, February 23 te references the FSG				
Лу thanks to Jeff Cooper f	or bringing this to my attention				
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