consent required by §26.116. This form may be read to the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative, but in any event, the investigator shall give either the subject or the representative adequate opportunity to read it before it is signed; or

(2) A short form written consent document stating that the elements of informed consent required by §26.116 have been presented orally to the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative. When this method is used, there shall be a witness to the oral presentation. Also, the IRB shall approve a written summary of what is to be said to the subject or the representative. Only the short form itself is to be signed by the subject or the representative. However, the witness shall sign both the short form and a copy of the summary, and the person actually obtaining consent shall sign a copy of the summary. A copy of the summary shall be given to the subject or the representative, in addition to a copy of the short form.

(c) An IRB may waive the requirement for the investigator to obtain a signed consent form for some or all

subjects if it finds either:

(Î) That the only record linking the subject and the research would be the consent document and the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of confidentiality. Each subject will be asked whether the subject wants documentation linking the subject with the research, and the subject's wishes will govern; or

(2) That the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and involves no procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research context. In cases in which the documentation requirement is waived, the IRB may require the investigator to provide subjects with a written statement regarding the research.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 9999–0020)

§ 26.118 Applications and proposals lacking definite plans for involvement of human subjects.

Certain types of applications for grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts are submitted to departments or

agencies with the knowledge that subjects may be involved within the period of support, but definite plans would not normally be set forth in the application or proposal. These include activities such as institutional type grants when selection of specific projects is the institution's responsibility; research training grants in which the activities involving subjects remain to be selected; and projects in which human subjects' involvement will depend upon completion of instruments, prior animal studies, or purification of compounds. These applications need not be reviewed by an IRB before an award may be made. However, except for research exempted or waived under §26.101 (b) or (i), no human subjects may be involved in any project supported by these awards until the project has been reviewed and approved by the IRB, as provided in this policy, and certification submitted, by the institution, to the department or agency.

§ 26.119 Research undertaken without the intention of involving human subjects.

In the event research is undertaken without the intention of involving human subjects, but it is later proposed to involve human subjects in the research, the research shall first be reviewed and approved by an IRB, as provided in this policy, a certification submitted, by the institution, to the department or agency, and final approval given to the proposed change by the department or agency.

§ 26.120 Evaluation and disposition of applications and proposals for research to be conducted or supported by a Federal Department or Agency.

The department or agency head will evaluate all applications and proposals involving human subjects submitted to the department or agency through such officers and employees of the department or agency and such experts and consultants as the department or agency head determines to be appropriate. This evaluation will take into consideration the risks to the subjects, the adequacy of protection against these risks, the potential benefits of the research to the subjects and others, and

§ 26.121

the importance of the knowledge gained or to be gained.

(b) On the basis of this evaluation, the department or agency head may approve or disapprove the application or proposal, or enter into negotiations to develop an approvable one.

§26.121 [Reserved]

§ 26.122 Use of Federal funds.

Federal funds administered by a department or agency may not be expended for research involving human subjects unless the requirements of this policy have been satisfied.

§ 26.123 Early termination of research support: Evaluation of applications and proposals.

(a) The department or agency head may require that department or agency support for any project be terminated or suspended in the manner prescribed in applicable program requirements, when the department or agency head finds an institution has materially failed to comply with the terms of this policy.

(b) In making decisions about supporting or approving applications or proposals covered by this policy the department or agency head may take into account, in addition to all other eligibility requirements and program criteria, factors such as whether the applicant has been subject to a termination or suspension under paragraph (a) of this section and whether the applicant or the person or persons who would direct or has have directed the scientific and technical aspects of an activity has have, in the judgment of the department or agency head, materially failed to discharge responsibility for the protection of the rights and welfare of human subjects (whether or not the research was subject to Federal regulation).

§26.124 Conditions.

With respect to any research project or any class of research projects the department or agency head may impose additional conditions prior to or at the time of approval when in the judgment of the department or agency head additional conditions are necessary for the protection of human subjects.

PART 27—PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES

Sec.

27.1 Basis and purpose.

27.2 Definitions.

27.3 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.

27.4 Investigation.

27.5 Review by the reviewing official.

27.6 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.

27.7 Complaint.

27.8 Service of complaint.

27.9 Answer.

27.10 Default upon failure to file an answer.

27.11 Referral of complaint and answer to the presiding officer.

27.12 Notice of hearing.

27.13 Parties to the hearing.

27.14 Separation of functions.

27.15 Ex parte contacts.

27.16 Disqualification of the reviewing official or presiding officer.

27.17 Rights of parties.

27.18 Authority of the presiding officer.

27.19 Prehearing conferences.

27.20 Disclosure of documents.

27.21 Discovery.

27.22 Exchange of witness lists, statements, and exhibits.

27.23 Subpoenas for attendance at hearing.

27.24 Protective order.

27.25 Fees

27.26 Form, filing and service of papers.

27.27 Computation of time.

27.28 Motions.

27.29 Sanctions.

27.30 The hearing and burden of proof.

27.31 Determining the amount of penalties and assessments.

27.32 Location of hearing.

27.33 Witnesses.

27.34 Evidence.

27.35 The record.

27.36 Post-hearing briefs.

27.37 Initial decision.

27.38 Reconsideration of initial decision.

27.39 Appeal to authority head.

27.40 Stay ordered by the Department of Justice.

27.41 Stay pending appeal.

27.42 Judicial review.

27.43 Collection of civil penalties and assessments.

27.44 Right to administrative offset.

27.45 Deposit in Treasury of United States.

27.46 Compromise or settlement.

27.47 Limitations.

27.48 Delegated functions.

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3801-3812; Pub. L. 101-410, 104 Stat. 890, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321, 31 U.S.C. 3701 note.

SOURCE: 53 FR 15182, Apr. 27, 1988, unless otherwise noted.