The Three E's of IRB: An Overview of the IRB Process

	Exclusion	Exempt Review	Expedited Review	Full Review
Who conducts the evaluation?	Faculty researcher via our Exclusion Decision Tool. Criteria for exclusion: 1) Does not meet federal definition of research, OR 2) Does not involve human subjects.	Administrative review by IRB Analyst within the Office of Research.	Screening by IRB Analyst --> review by single IRB member, as assigned by IRB analyst.	Screening by IRB Analyst and single IRB member --> Review by convened IRB committee
What needs to be submitted?	If researcher determines that the work is <u>not</u> human subjects research, nothing needs to be submitted. Researcher keeps Exclusion Decision Tool for their records. <u>No</u> **confirmation** by the IRB or the Office of Research is needed.	All relevant items on the IRB Submission Checklist. Exemption categories are described on the IRB website, but researcher does not need to determine this beforehand. Consent notice (unsigned by partcipant) is required in most cases.	All relevant items on IRB Submission Checklist. Researcher does not need to determine expedited review category beforehand. Type of consent document depends on the nature of the research. See our Informed Consent Handbook.	All relevant items on IRB Submission Checklist. Only happens when research is greater than minimal risk or there are ongoing problems with a protocol that have not been addresed by researcher.
Average time to approval?	N/A -- researcher makes the decision.	1 week	1 month	Up to several months. IRB does not meet over summer or winter breaks.
Duration of approval?	N/A -- unless the activity evolves to fit the definition of human subjects research.	Indefinite Modifications submitted as needed.	Indefinite Modifications submitted as needed.	One year or less. Modifications submitted as needed. Continuing review required after expiration date.