A Discussion About How New Legislation May Impact Institutional Review Boards (IRBs):

Anti-DEI, Anti-LBGTQ+, and Anti-Reproductive Rights

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New Legislations

Discussion Topics



The Current Impact



How IRBs May Be Impacted?



Next Steps

Anti Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI)

States have passed new legislation prohibiting certain public entities, including state agencies, local boards of education, and public institutions of higher education, from promoting or endorsing, or requiring affirmation of, certain divisive concepts relating to race, sex, or religion.



Prohibit	Critical Race Theory
Prohibit	Mandatory DEI Training
Prohibit	Hiring, Promotion, or Spending on DEI
Prohibit	State and/or Federal Funds on DEI Efforts
Prohibit	Diversity Statements
Prohibit	• DEI Offices
Prohibit	• Implicit-Bias Training

U.S. Congress Introduced 2 Bills

Prohibit Colleges from requiring ideologies oaths or similar statements.

Bar Medical Schools that provide DEI programs from receiving federal funds and cut funding to schools that force students or faculty to adopt specific beliefs, discriminate based on race or ethnicity.



85- Bills Introduced
14- Final Legislative Approval

13- Bills Have Become Law 41- Have Been Tabled

State legislatures have introduced more than 275 bills targeting LGBTQ+ rights.



Prohibits gender affirming care to minors



Prohibits mental health professionals from diagnosing minors with gender expansiveness without broader mental health evaluation



Parents may decline consent to gender affirming care



Prohibits puberty
blocking
medications,
cross-sex
hormones, gender
transition
surgeries for
minors



Removes sexual orientation as a specifically named protected category for discrimination against students



Prohibits the reimbursement or coverage of gender affirming procedures and services



Prohibit public funds and insurance from providing coverage for gender affirming surgeries for minors



Require parents to opt in before a child receives comprehensive sex education

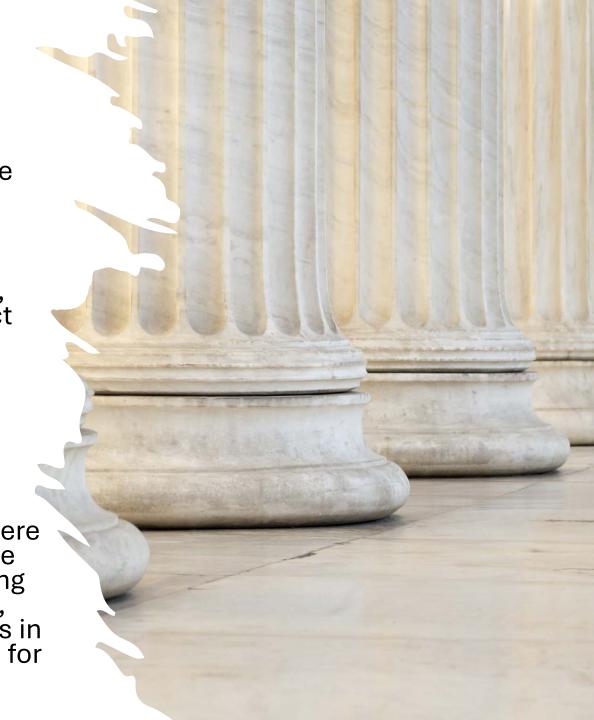
Anti Reproduction Rights

In June 2022, the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, opening the door for states to ban abortion outright. In the year since the decision, 14 states have made abortion illegal.

By overturing Roe v. Wade, which for nearly 50 years protected the federal Constitutional right to abortion, the Supreme Court gave states total leeway to restrict abortion or prohibit it all together.

Almost half the states are likely to enact new laws as restrictive as possible or seek to enforce current, unconstitutional laws prohibiting abortion.

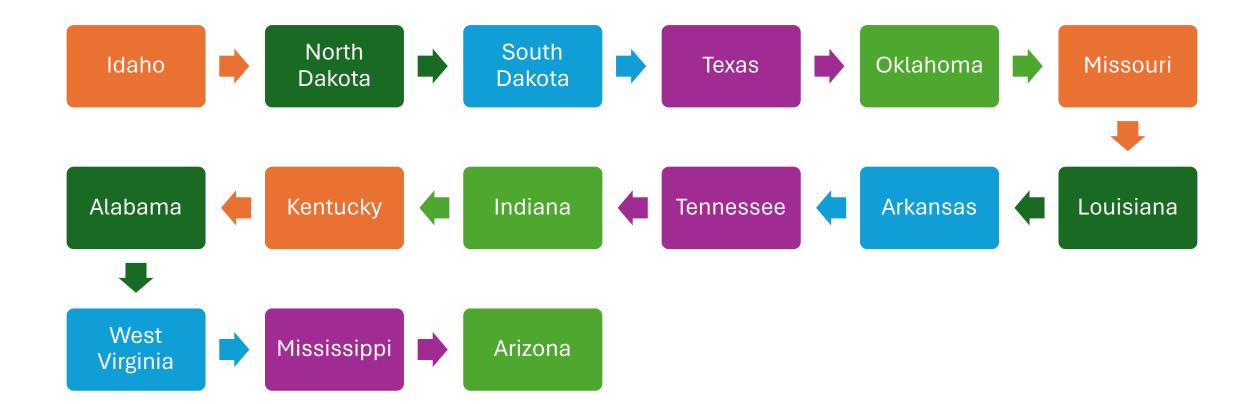
We are seeing states divide into abortion deserts, where it is illegal to access care, and abortion havens, where care continues to be available. Millions of people living in abortion deserts, mainly in the South and Midwest, are forced to travel to receive legal care, which results in many people simply being unable to access abortion for a variety of financial and logistical reasons.





Since the Supreme Court's decision to overturn Roe v. Wade, several states have banned abortion or restricted the procedure early in pregnancy.

- Abortion Bans- Laws that prohibit abortion in certain circumstances.
- Abortion Restrictions- Laws that impose medically unnecessary and burdensome requirements on abortion care.
- **Abortion Protections** Laws, constitutions, and regulations that protect the right to abortion and access to abortion care.



The Alabama Supreme Court ruled that unimplanted human embryos should be considered children.

Current Impact



The court ruled on February 16, 2024, that human life begins at fertilization and unborn children are people for purposes of the state's wrongful death law, regardless of viability. The destruction of the embryos can support a wrongful death lawsuit.

IVF typically involves fertilizing multiple eggs and determining which embryo may have the best chance of survival.

On February 21, 2024, Alabama's largest hospital paused in vitro fertilization (IVF) treatments as providers and patients across that state scrambled to assess the impact of a court ruling and the criminal penalties involved.

Current Impact

A Tennessee House Panel advanced legislation that would make it a crime to help a minor get an abortion in another state.

- The bill is part of a growing trend by the anti-abortion movement to prevent people from leaving their state for abortion care.
- ❖The Tennessee measure would make it illegal for an adult to "recruit, harbor, or transport" a pregnant minor to get an abortion without consent from the minor's parents. The legislation must still clear the full House and Senate chambers.

Current Impact

Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine v. FDA

The FDA approved an abortion pill called "mifepristone" in 2000 as part of a two-pill regimen for terminating early pregnancies. In 2016, the FDA expanded the drug's use from seven to 10 weeks of pregnancy, reduced the number of inclinic appointments needed, and gave prescribing authority to non-physician health care providers. In 2021 the FDA removed the in-person requirement altogether.

In November 2022, anti-abortion advocates have filed a lawsuit against the FDA and HHS to revoke approval of mifepristone and remove it from the market nationwide.

A Texas judge halted the FDA's approval of this medication. On appeal, a three-judge Fifth Circuit panel then ruled only against the FDA's expanded access criteria for the drug.

Last month, the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments in this case.



Faculty or staff may have a right to file legal actions against entities or individuals that violate the state's law



Impact to IRB's

The Belmont Report

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

- ✓ Respect for Persons
- ✓ Beneficence
- **✓** Justice

