

PI Assessment of Research – Institutional Review for DURC/PEPP

The US Government Policy for Oversight of Dual Use Research of Concern (DURC) and Pathogens with Enhanced Pandemic Potential (PEPP) requires proactive assessment to determine if the research falls into a category of research described in the policy as part of a federal funding application.

Complete and save this self-assessment tool to determine whether your proposal involves research that is potentially within the scope of the DURC/PEPP policy.

- You will be required to indicate the results of your assessment in your funding proposal.
- Please forward this form to the IRE if the research may fall into Category 1 or Category 2 research. (biosafety@case.edu)
- If the federal funding agency is considering your proposal for award, then the CWRU Institutional Review Entity (IRE) may need to review this assessment and make a determination of whether the research falls into Category 1 or Category 2 research.

Category 1 Research

- Involves one or more biological agents and toxins from a specified list (see Appendix list of category 1
 agents), which includes select agents and toxins, risk group 4 pathogens and a subset of risk group 3
 pathogens.
- 2) Is reasonably anticipated to result, or does result, in one of nine experimental outcomes.

Category 2 Research

- 1) Involves, or is reasonably anticipated to result in, a Pathogen of Pandemic Potential (PPP) likely capable of wide and uncontrolled spread in a human population and would likely cause moderate to severe disease and/or mortality in humans.
- 2) Is reasonably anticipated to result, or does result, in one (or more) of four experimental outcomes.

Definitions

Biological Agent: any microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, or protozoa), infectious material, or any naturally occurring, bioengineered, or synthesized component of any such microorganism or infectious material, capable of causing:

- Death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism;
- Deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or
- Deleterious alteration of the environment.

Pathogen of Pandemic Potential (PPP): a pathogen that is likely capable of wide and uncontrollable spread in a human population and would likely cause moderate to severe disease and/or mortality in humans.

Reasonably Anticipated: an assessment of an outcome such that, generally, individuals with scientific expertise relevant to the research in question would expect this outcome to occur with a non-trivial likelihood. It does not require high confidence that the outcome will definitely occur but excludes experiments in which experts would anticipate the outcome to be technically possible, but highly unlikely.

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PI Information				
Name:				
Email:	Phone			
Submitter information (if other than PI)				
Name:				
Email:	Phone			
Funding Information				
Sponsor:				
Title of Proposal:				
Category 1				
Does the research involve a select agent or toxin?		Yes	No	Not sure
What agent or toxin? Provide additional information i	f not sure.			
Does the research involve a pathogen categorized a	as a risk	Yes	No	Not sure
Group 4 agent in the NIH Guidelines?				
What agent or toxin? Provide additional information i	f not sure.			
Does the research involve a pathogen categorized	as a risk	Yes	No	Not sure
Group 3 agent in the NIH Guidelines, and is not liste			140	Not suit
exempt agent? What agent or toxin? Provide additional information i	f not ouro			

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Does the research involve a pathogen not assigned a risk group	Yes	No	Not sure
in the NIH Guidelines, but has a recommended containment at			
BSL3 or BSL4 in the BMBL?			
			i

What agent or toxin? Provide additional information if not sure.

Is the research reasonably anticipated to result, or does result, in any of the following outcomes or actions?			
Increase transmissibility of a pathogen within or between host species.	Yes	No	Not sure
Increase the virulence of a pathogen or convey virulence to a non-pathogen.	Yes	No	Not sure
Increase the toxicity of a known toxin or produce a novel toxin.	Yes	No	Not sure
Increase the stability of a pathogen or toxin in the environment, or increase the ability to disseminate a pathogen or toxin.	Yes	No	Not sure
Alter the host range or tropism of a pathogen or toxin.	Yes	No	Not sure
Decrease the ability for a human or veterinary pathogen or toxin to be detected using standard diagnostic or analytical methods.	Yes	No	Not sure
Increase resistance of a pathogen or toxin to clinical and/or veterinary prophylactic or therapeutic interventions.	Yes	No	Not sure
Alter a human or veterinary pathogen or toxin to disrupt the effectiveness of preexisting immunity, via immunization or natural infection, against the pathogen or toxin.	Yes	No	Not sure
Enhance the susceptibility of a host population to a pathogen or toxin,	Yes	No	Not sure

If yes or not sure, provide additional information:

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Category 2

Does the research involve, or is reasonably anticipated to result	Yes	No	Not sure
in, a Pathogen of Pandemic Potential (PPP)?			

If yes or not sure, provide additional information:

Is the research reasonably anticipated to result, or does result, in any of the following outcomes or actions?			s or actions?
Enhance transmissibility of the pathogen in humans.	Yes	No	Not sure
Enhance the virulence of the pathogen in humans.	Yes	No	Not sure
Enhance the immune evasion of the pathogen in humans such as by modifying the pathogen to disrupt the effectiveness of pre-existing immunity via immunization or natural infection.	Yes	No	Not sure
Generate, use, reconstitute, or transfer an eradicated or extinct PPP, or a previously identified PEPP.	Yes	No	Not sure

If yes or not sure, provide additional information:

IRE Use Only:

Category 1 Research

Based on current understanding, is research reasonably anticipated to provide, or does provide, knowledge, information, products, or technologies that could be misapplied to do harm with no — or only minor — modification to pose a significant threat with potential consequences to public health and safety, agricultural crops and other plants, animals, the environment, materiel, or national security?

Yes No

Category 2 Research

Is research reasonably anticipated to result in the development, use, or transfer of a PEPP or an eradicated or extinct PPP that may pose a significant threat to public health, the capacity of health systems to function, or national security?

Yes

No

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Appendix

USG Policy for Oversight of Dual Use Research of Concern and Pathogens with Enhanced Pandemic Potential

Category 1 Agents and Toxins

* There are no exempt quantities under this policy

HH	S Select Agents and Toxins ¹
	Abrin
	Bacillus cereus Biovar anthracis
	Botulinum neurotoxins
	Clostridium botulinum and neurotoxin-producing species of Clostridia
	Conotoxins (Short, paralytic alpha conotoxins containing the following amino acid sequence X ₁ CCX ₂ PACGX ₃ X ₄ X ₅ X ₆ CX ₇)
	Coxiella burnetii
	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus
	Diacetoxyscirpenol
	Eastern equine encephalitis virus
	Ebola virus
	Francisella tularensis
	Lassa fever virus
	Lujo virus
	Marburg virus
	Mpox virus Clade I
	1918-1919 H1N1 including reconstructed replication competent forms of the 1918 pandemic influenza virus containing any portion of the coding regions of all eight gene segments (Reconstructed 1918 Influenza virus)
	Ricin
	Rickettsia prowazekii
	Severe acute respiratory coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
	SARS-CoV/SARS-CoV-2 chimeric viruses resulting from any deliberate manipulation of
	SARS-CoV-2 to incorporate nucleic acids coding for SARS-CoV virulence factors
	Saxitoxin
	Chapare virus

¹ Biological agents and toxins listed in this part of the list are controlled by Select Agent Regulations, please refer to the Select Agents and Toxins list for any relevant strain exclusions.

	Guanarito virus
	Junín virus
	Machupo virus
	Sabía virus
	Staphylococcal enterotoxins (subtypes A, B, C, D, E)
	T-2 toxin
	Tetrodotoxin
	Tick-borne encephalitis complex virus: Far Eastern subtype
	Tick-borne encephalitis complex virus: Siberian subtype
	Kyasanur Forest disease virus
	Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus
	Variola major virus (Smallpox virus)
	Variola minor virus (Alastrim)
	Yersinia pestis
Ov	erlap Select Agents and Toxins
	Bacillus anthracis
	Bacillus anthracis Pasteur strain
	Brucella abortus
	Brucella melitensis
	Brucella suis
	Burkholderia mallei
	Burkholderia pseudomallei
	Hendra virus
	Nipah virus
	Rift Valley fever virus
	Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
USI	DA Veterinary Services (VS) Select Agents and Toxins
	African horse sickness virus
	African swine fever virus
	Avian influenza virus [this is included here as a veterinary select agent in 9 CFR 121.3.
	Low pathogenicity strains are excluded.]
	Classical swine fever virus
	Foot-and-mouth disease virus
	Goat pox virus
	Lumpy skin disease virus
	Mycoplasma capricolum
	Mycoplasma mycoides
	Newcastle disease virus
	Peste des petits ruminants virus
	Rinderpest virus

	Sheep pox virus
	Swine vesicular disease virus
<u>USI</u>	DA Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Select Agents and Toxins
	Coniothyrium glycines
	Peronosclerospora philippinensis (Peronosclerospora sacchari)
	Ralstonia solanacearum
	Rathayibacter toxicus
	Sclerophthora rayssiae
	Synchytrium endobioticum
	Xanthomonas oryzae
Oth	ner Risk Group 4 Pathogens ²
	Tick-borne encephalitis virus complex including Absetterov, Central European
	encephalitis, Hanzalova, Hypr, and Kumlinge
	Herpesvirus simiae (herpes B or monkey B virus)
	Hemorrhagic fever agents and viruses as yet undefined
Oth	ner Risk Group 3 Pathogens ³
	Bartonella
	Brucella
	Orientia tsutsugamushi
	Pasteurella multocida type B -"buffalo" and other virulent strains
	Rickettsia akari, R. australis, R. canada, R. conorii, R. rickettsii, R, siberica, R. typhi (R.
	mooseri)
	Chikungunya virus except the vaccine strain 181/25
	Semliki Forest virus
	Flexal virus
	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCM) (neurotropic strains)
	Hantaviruses, including Hantaan virus
	Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)
	Japanese encephalitis virus except strain SA 14-14-2
	Yellow fever virus
	Human influenza A virus H2N2 (1957-1968)
	Highly pathogenic avian influenza A virus H5Nx strains within the
	Goose/Guangdong/96-like H5 lineage (e.g., H5N1, H5N6, H5N8 etc.)
	Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents (e.g., Creutzfeldt-Jacob
	disease and kuru agents)

 $^{^2}$ Pathogens listed in this part of the list are Risk Group 4 but not controlled by the Select Agent Regulations, please refer to the *NIH Guidelines* for any relevant strain exclusions.

³ Pathogens listed in this part of the list are Risk Group 3 but not controlled by the Select Agent Regulations, please refer to the *NIH Guidelines* for any relevant strain exclusions.

Oth	ner
	Any attenuated pathogen or vaccine strain that is currently excluded from the Select
	Agent Regulations that exhibits the recovery of virulence at or near the wild-type
	Mpox virus clade I/II chimeric viruses resulting from any deliberate manipulation of
	clade II to incorporate nucleic acids coding for clade I virulence factors

Exempt Risk Group 3 Agents

- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) types 1 and 2
- Human T cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV) types 1 and 2
- Simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV)
- Mycobacterium bovis, M. tuberculosis
- Monkeypox virus (Clade II unless containing nucleic acids for Clade I MPVX virus virulence factors)
- Vesicular stomatitis virus
- Coccidioides immitis (sporulating cultures; contaminated soil)
- Histoplasma capsulatum, H. capsulatum var. duboisii