**Response 1 (Tejaswi)**

I agree that the primary issue addressed in the article is IRB. Institutional Review Board (IRB) is defined as a committee set up to analyze and approve applications for research projects that involve human subjects. The main purpose of IRB is to safeguard the welfare and rights of the human subjects recruited to take part in research activities done under the auspices of its affiliated institution (Hottenstein, 2018). It has a justified authority to call for modifications, monitor, disapprove, and approve in all research activities classified under its jurisdictions as specified by institutional policy and federal regulations. Besides, the IRB must have a minimum of five members from different backgrounds to offer an adequate and complete analysis of human research and its social, scientific, legal, and institutional implications. The board shall also have at least one individual who is not associated with the institution and another one who does not work in the science field.

**Response 2 (Leo)**

I agree that the common rule entails a new option for secondary research with broad identifiable consent. The Common Rule is a short name for “The Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects” and was embraced by different federal agencies in 1991. It applies to research on human subjects regulated, supported, or conducted by the VA (Menikoff, Kaneshiro, & Pritchard 2017). The common rule lists the general needs for informed consent and sets forth the requirement for an institutional review board’s criteria for approval, records, review procedures, authority, and membership. It also requires a formal assertion of compliance with the common rule. Since it is primarily concerned with research on human subjects, it described the types of research subject to regulation and defines key terms like minimal risk, subject, and research. Almost all academic institutions hold their researchers to the standard of ethics stated by the common rule.