FEDERATION OF STATE MEDICAL BOARDS

Regenerative and Stem Cell Therapy

Board-by-Board Overview

- **1 Board** has a regenerative/stem cell policy
- **38 states** have existing laws regarding regenerative and stem cell therapy.

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
AL	No	—	Yes	AL SB 16 (2017) Ala. Code § 22-5D-1 (2024)	• **SB 16:** Law allows investigational adult stem cell therapies to patients with severe chronic or terminal diseases, after exhausting other treatment options, with the patient's informed consent and overseen by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). The bill also prohibits licensing boards from taking action against licensees that are following proper protocol. • **§ 22-5D-1:** Right-to-try law that notably *does not exclude* stem cells.
AK	No	—	No	—	
AZ-M	No	—	Yes	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 36-2302-2313 (2024) AZ HB 2121 (2019) (died in committee)	• **ARS:** Law prohibits research on an aborted embryo, creation of an embryo in vitro by means other than fertilization and the selling or buying of in vitro human embryos and the destruction of embryos for human embryonic stem cell (hESC) research. • **HB 2121:** Legislation would have prohibited the private sale or purchase of stem cells; allowed investigational adult stem cell therapies to patients with severe chronic or terminal diseases, after exhausting other treatment options, with the patient's informed consent and overseen by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). The bill also prohibits licensing boards from taking action against licensees that are following proper protocol. • **News:** Right now, there is little regulation or oversight of the industry in Arizona… During the course of our investigation, ABC15 discovered the Arizona Medical Board and County Health Department do not take complaints or oversee the people performing injections. (Article)
AZ-O	No	—			
AR	No	—	Yes	AR SB 185 (2003), SB 417 (2003), & HB 1407 (2015) Ark. Code § 20-8-502 (2024) Ark. Code § 20-15-2101 et. Al. (2015)	• **SB 185/SB 417/HB 1407:** Laws prohibit research on aborted embryos or fetuses born alive or dead, and the use of embryos produced by or for the purpose of cloning, but not the culturing of embryos in vitro. • **§ 20-8-502:** Law created the Newborn Umbilical Cord Blood Bank, a voluntary program to make tissue and fluid available for scientific research and medical treatment. • **§ 20-15-2101:** Right-to-try law that notably does not exclude stem cells.

Last Updated: August, 2024

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
CA-M	No	Stem Cell & Regenerative Therapy Meeting (Cal. Institute for Regenerative Medicine Presentation to MBC 9/18/19) MBC Stem Cell Task Force	Yes	Proposition 71: Stem Cell Research (2004) CA SB 512 (2017) CA SB 1495 (2018) CA AB 617 (2020) (died in committee)	• **Prop 71:** Established the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) to award grants and loans for stem cell research and research facilities. The institute would also be responsible for establishing regulatory standards for stem cell research funded by the grants and loans and managing such research and the development of related facilities. The Act makes conducting stem cell research a state constitutional right. It authorizes the sale of general obligation bonds to allocate three billion dollars over a period of ten years to stem cell research and research facilities. • **SB 512:** Law requires providers to alert patients that the stem cell interventions they are receiving are not approved by FDA. • **SB 1495:** Modifies the informed consent requirements from SB 512 and mandates the state medical board to include data regarding stem cell therapies in their annual report. • **AB 617:** Legislation would have created a Regulatory Advisory Group to make recommendations to the Legislature for how the oversight of stem cell treatments could be improved. • The CIRM policy framework (1. Adhere to regulatory standards (product level), 2. Be administered by reliable and qualified teams of practitioners (practitioner level), and 3. Be delivered at reputable medical centers (organizational level). (Protect patients with uniform standards for stem cell treatments, CIRM, November 2019) • **MBC Stem Cell Task Force** (6/20): "The Board is continuing to work toward the goal of providing recommendations on stem cell and regenerative therapies and developing some guidelines that California physicians and patients can follow… The Task Force will then work with staff on developing a guidance document for physicians regarding stem cell and regenerative treatment that will include a sample informed consent document and educational materials for the public to present to the Board for review and final approval. The Board does not have a timeline to share at this time." (Article). • **Cal. Dept. of Public Health's Guidelines for Human Stem Cell Research** provides definitions and guidance for "individuals and institutions performing human stem cell research" including activities not permitted, acceptable research materials, additional requirements for various stem cells, and rules regarding informed consent, recordkeeping, and reporting, among other aspects.
CA-O	No	—			
CO	No	—	Yes	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 25-40-102 (2022) "to create the adult stem cells cure fund"	(1) The general assembly hereby finds and determines that: (a) The national marrow donor program reports that researchers are studying umbilical cord blood, also known as cord blood, as a source of adult blood stem cells that can be used to treat leukemia, lymphoma, and other life-threatening diseases; (b) For many patients with a life-threatening disease, a cord blood transplant may be the best and only hope for a cure; (c) Cord blood is desirable for use in stem cell transplants because it has a large number of adult blood stem cells; (d) Blood from each donated umbilical cord is frozen and made available for transplant, and if it cannot be used for transplant, the cord blood stem cells may be used for research; (e) Cord blood donations are urgently needed to keep up with the demand for transplants and research; and (f) Many women in good health may be eligible to voluntarily donate their children's cord blood but are unaware of its unique value or of the existence of donation programs.

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
					(2) Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly to create the adult stem cells cure fund for the purpose of advancing umbilical cord blood collection for public blood banks and promoting awareness across the state.
CT	No	—	Yes	Public Act 05-149 (2005)	• Law creates a research program administered by the State Department of Public Health via two committees, an Advisory Committee and a Peer Review Committee. The Advisory Committee consists of scientists, ethicists, and public members appointed by elected officials. Its goal is to provide broad oversight of the program, to encourage and integrate philanthropic support, and to promote the development of the biotechnology industry. Human embryo research is allowed "provided the research is conducted before gastrulation occurs" (typically around 17 days post-fertilization (dpf)). Also prohibits reproductive cloning specifically "inducing or permitting a replicate of a living human being's complete set of genetic material to develop after gastrulation commences." • Stem Cell Research Program
DE	No	—	No	SB 5 (2008) (Defeated in House)	• Legislation would have encouraged responsible, ethical, and moral public policy governing research in the emerging science of regenerative medicine, which includes stem cell research of all types. Further, it would have ensured that any hESC research conducted in Delaware will adhere to broadly accepted standards.
DC	No	—	No	—	
FL-M	No	Information on Stem-cell Clinics (October 2015 Newsletter)	Yes	2017 Fla. Stat. § 390.0111-6 (2024) FL SB 1508/HB 1185 (2018) (died in committee) FL HB 65 (2019) (died in committee) FL SB 954 (2019) (died in committee)	• **390.0111-6:** Law prohibits Experimentation on fetuses is prohibited unless it preserves or prolongs the life and health of the fetus. • **SB 1508/HB 1185:** Legislation would have required the registration and inspection of facilities in which stem cell treatments are provided; and rules in regard to advertising, adverse event reporting, and informed consent guidelines. • **HB 65:** Legislation would have made it illegal to buy or sell stem cells; mandated investigational stem cell treatments to be administered directly by a licensed and certified physician to a patient that has been diagnosed with a severe chronic disease or terminal illness. The bill also prohibits licensing boards from taking action against licensees that are following proper protocol. • **SB 954:** Legislation would have mandated physicians administering investigational stem cell treatment comply with applicable Board of Medicine/Osteopathic Medicine rules and requiring each institutional review board to submit an annual report analyzing patient records to both Boards. • **FMB:** The Board encourages physicians and their patients to educate themselves about the potential risks associated with therapies offered by stem-cell clinics. Physicians are also encouraged to consider the regulatory consequences when providing unapproved stem-cell therapies.
FL-O	No	—			
GA	No	—	Yes	GA SR 1059 (2016)	• Resolution created a committee to study issues related to stem cell therapies, including disciplinary action taken against the providers of such therapies. Committee was not appointed, and no findings were produced. • The AJC found no indication that the Georgia Composite Medical Board has ever taken action on any physicians for pushing unproven claims about stem cell therapy. (Article)

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
GU	No	—	No	—	
HI	No	—	No	—	
ID	No	—	Yes	ID tit. 39, ch. 93 § 39-9306 (2016) H 400 (2024) (pending)	• **§ 39-9306:** Law prohibits utilization of human embryonic stem cells for research, experimentation or transplant. • **H 400:** Conscientious objection legislation that includes human embryonic stem cell research within the listed procedures for which "no health care professional shall be required to provide any health care service that violates his or her conscience."
IL	No	—	Yes	Executive Order #6 (2005) 410 ILCS 110 (2008)	• **EO:** Created the Illinois Regenerative Institute for Stem Cell Research, focusing on tissue regeneration and pioneering future developments in stem cell biology as a means to repair diseased organs and tissues. • **ILCS:** Allows the use of public funds for the derivation and use of hESCs from any source, created an oversight committee to oversee grants for Institute, prohibited cloning and the purchase or sale of fetal tissue. • Press release: IDFPR Warns Consumers About Unproven Stem Cell Therapy
IN	No	—	Yes	I.C. § 16-18-2-56.5 (2024) I.C. § 35-46-5-3(f)	• **§ 16-18-2-56.5:** Law prohibits research on human embryonic stem cells and the sale of oocytes, zygotes, embryos, and fetuses. • **§ 35-46-5-3(d):** Law prohibit any participation in cloning, implanting a cloned embryo into a uterine environment, or the use of a human embryo for hESC research, but does not address experimentation on the embryo. • **News:** In 2007 the Indiana legislature approved the establishment of an Adult Stem Cell Research Center at Indiana University. (Article).
IA	No	—	Yes	Iowa Code § 707B.2-C.4 (2002) 2007 Acts, Ch. 6, §2 (2007)	• **§ 707B.2-C.4:** Law prohibits all human cloning (for reproductive and therapeutic purposes). • **Ch. 6, §2:** Law allows medical researchers to create embryonic stem cells through cloning. While allowing for further research, it prohibits reproductive cloning of humans.
KS	No	—	Yes	KS SB 199 (2013)	• Law creates a center for conducting non-embryonic stem cell research and patient therapies at the University of Kansas Medical Center. (SB 199 Summary/Article, *Topeka Capital-Journal*)
KY	No	—	No	—	
LA	Yes	The Use of Non-FDA Approved Stem Cell Products (Feb. 18, 2013)	Yes	LSA-R.S. 9 § 121 (2023) HB 899 (2024)	• **9 § 121:** Law prohibits all human embryo research unless it is related to IVF, with the intent of implantation and pregnancy. • **LSBME:** Board policy states, in part, “Physicians considering the use of stem cell products in the treatment of their patients should ensure compliance with federal and state laws and regulations including restrictions that apply to embryonic stem cells that go above and beyond those that apply to adult stem cells. Stem cell products should not be utilized unless the FDA has A) approved the use of stem cell product (label or off label use) or B) approved the stem cell product as an investigational new drug and the patient is enrolled in an FDA approved clinical trial or study or C) issued a permissive use disclaimer for the product or D) exempted the product from approval.

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
					• **HB 899:** Right-to-try law that notably explicitly *excludes* stem cells: “"Individualized investigational treatment" does not include any drug, biological product, or device derived from human primary or secondary embryonic stem cells or cell lines…”
ME-M	No	—	Yes	MRS tit. 22, 263-B § 1593 (2024) ME LD 1402 (2007) (died in committee)	• **§ 1593:** Law prohibits the sale, use or purchase of human embryos for any type of experimentation. • **LD 1402:** Law would have directed bond revenue to fund adult stem cell research (avoiding the embryonic stem cell controversy) and establish an umbilical cord bank in the state.
ME-O	No	—			
MD	No	—	Yes	MD Stem Cell Act of 2006	• Law linked prohibition of reproductive cloning with a guaranteed right to do stem cell research including somatic cell nuclear transfer. Similar to the California and Connecticut models, it features an independent state commission and peer review of investigator-initiated scientific proposals. Along with scientists, patient advocates, biotechnology experts, and ethicists, are “Two individuals with expertise in the field of biomedical ethics as it relates to religion, appointed by the Governor.” This was the basis for some distress within scientific circles although thus far the Maryland program has not been challenged in the courts. (Article).
MA	No	—	Yes	MGL c.111L (2023) 105 CMR 960 (2008)	• Law says, in part, "it shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to actively foster research and therapies in the life sciences and regenerative medicine by permitting research and clinical applications involving the derivation and use of human embryonic stem cells..." • Massachusetts law about stem cell research
MI-M	No	—	Yes	MCL § 333.16275 (2021) Article I § 27 (2008)	• **§ 333.16275:** Law prohibits reproductive cloning. • **§ 27:** Law mandates stem cell research and therapies and must be conducted and provided in accordance with state and local laws of general applicability, including but not limited to laws concerning scientific and medical practices and patient safety and privacy. Also mandates IRBs and oversight committees. • University of Michigan Stem Cell Research FAQs (*archived 2/26/22*)
MI-O	No	—			
MN	No	—	Yes	Minn. Stat. § 145.422 (2023) MN SF 100 (2008) (Vetoed by Governor) MN HF 1633 (2018) (died in committee)	• **§ 145.422:** Law permits hESC research for experimentation which verifiable scientific evidence has shown to be harmless to the embryo in uterus. • **SF 100:** Legislation would have allowed research on the use of human embryonic stem cells, germ cells, and adult stem cells from any source, including somatic cell nuclear transplantation, mindful of the ethical and medical implications. Research would be reviewed by an institutional review board and state-appropriated funds can be used by the University of Minnesota. • **HF 1633:** Very similar to SF 100, except it would have allowed U of Minnesota to use fetal tissue, procured through ethical avenues, with IRB approval before any research commenced. • **News:** In 2014, Minnesota became the most recent of a handful of states that provide state funding for all types of stem cell research… Regenerative Medicine Minnesota (RMM), the body established to oversee the approval and distribution of grants… Not one of the 15 funded research projects utilized human embryonic stem cells (hESCs)… The clear pattern over the years in states such as California (the nation’s largest funder of stem cell research apart from the federal government) and Maryland has clearly trended away from funding hESC research

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
					and toward providing overwhelming support for ethically non-contentious adult stem cells and other types of non-embryonic stem cell research. (Article)
MS	No	—	Yes	HB 621 (2019) (died in committee) SB 2830 (2020)	• **HB 621:** Legislation would have prohibited the use of stem cells in any research or any therapy procedures if the stem cells were derived from aborted fetal tissue. • **SB 2830:** Law expands state's Right to Try to include adult mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), which are extracted from bone marrow, to treat a debilitating disability, traumatic injury or terminal illness. Written informed consent is mandatory.
MO	No	—	Yes	2006 Ballot Measure: Stem Cell Initiative	• The ballot initiative ensures that Missouri patients have access to stem cell therapies and cures, that Missouri researchers can conduct stem cell research in the state, and that all such research is conducted safely and ethically… the initiative includes prohibitions on reproductive cloning, creation of blastocysts solely for research, and the sale of human embryos or eggs for research. There are also oversight and informed consent requirements.
MP	No	—	No	—	
MT	No	—	Yes	MCA § 50-11-103 (2023)	• Ban on reproductive human cloning explicitly allows embryonic stem cell research using embryonic stem cell lines of uncloned origin.
NE	No	—	Yes	NRS § 71-7606 (2023) NE LB 606 (2008) LR 385 (2020)	• **§ 71-7606:** Law allows human embryo and hESC research as long as it is not performed on aborted fetuses. • **LB 606:** Law allows researchers at the University of Nebraska Medical Center to continue to do research on human embryonic stem cells using federally approved cell lines, however, no state funds and facilities can be used to destroy or create an embryo for the purpose of research. • **LR 385:** Resolution would form a study to investigate the advertisement and use of unapproved stem cell injections as a therapy for health disorders. • Press release: Health Officials Highlight Risks Related To Unapproved Stem Cell, Placental, And Umbilical Cord Blood Products
NV-M	No	—	Yes	NV SB 363 (2019)	• Law mandated a study of stem cell centers in different states and countries and the services they provide.
NV-O	No	—			
NH	No	—	Yes	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 168-B:15 (2023)	• Law restricts the culturing of an embryo after 14 days post-fertilization (dpf), but allows research on human embryos in vitro up to that point.
NJ	No	—	Yes	P.L. 2003, c.203 (2004)	• Law permits research involving "human embryonic stem cells, human embryonic germ cells, and human adult stem cells from any source, including somatic cell nuclear transplantation."
NM-M	No	—	Yes	N.M. Stat. §24-9A-1-3 (2023) NM SB 313	• **§24-9A-1-3:** Law prohibits research on fetuses for nonmedical reasons. • **SB 313:** Legislation would have permitted biomedical research and clinical applications, in accordance with all available protocol, of 1) stem cells from pre-implantation human embryonic stem cells produced by in vitro fertilization clinics and designated for destruction 2)
NM-O	No	—			

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
				(2013) (died in committee)	stem cell lines, 3) adult stem cells from any source, 4) umbilical stem cells, and 5) placental cells.
NY	No	—	Yes	N.Y. PBH §265-a (2021)	• Law funds human embryonic stem cell research but bans funding of reproductive cloning. • **News:** In 2019, New York's AG filed a suit against a clinic that was marketing adipose stem cell injections for allegedly engaging in fraudulent and illegal advertising. • **NYSTEM:** New York's publicly funded program to make grants for basic, applied, translational or other research and development activities that will advance scientific discoveries related to stem cell biology. • NYSTEM 2015 Report
NC	No	7/18/18 Board Minutes	Yes	NC HB 652 (2020) NC HB 934 (2020)	• **NCMB:** The NCMB's July 2018 minutes found that "it was premature for the Committee to draft a proposed position statement and recommended waiting for the issue to evolve further. Staff also recommended that if in the future the Committee does draft a proposed position statement regarding stem cell treatment that it look to the Federation of State Medical Boards' guidelines to provide guidance. • **HB 652:** Allows terminally ill patients access to medicines that have not received final approval for use by the FDA. (Article) • **HB 934:** Law expands the Right to Try Act to provide investigational adult stem cell treatments for patients diagnosed with a terminal or chronic illness, with their informed consent and under the oversight of an IRB. The private purchase or sale of adult stem cells is prohibited.
ND	No	—	Yes	N.D. CC § 14-02.2-01(1) (2023)	• Law prohibits human cloning and experimentation on in vivo fetuses, but does not address in vitro embryo culturing. • **News:** In 2018, North Dakota's AG fined a Bismarck stem cell clinic $20,000 and agree to discontinue unapproved stem cell injections.
OH	No	3/14/18 Board Minutes	Yes	Ohio Rev. Code § 2919.14 (2023) OH SB 63 (2008) (died in committee)	• **OMB:** The OMB's March 2018 minutes that "Ohio's rules and did not see much on regulation of stem cell therapy… concerns that the Medical Board is not addressing what is happening with stem cell treatment in Ohio… there are evidence-based stem cell therapies, but the question is whether more practices are going into stem cell therapies that are not evidence-based." • **SB 63:** Legislation would have permitted the use of certain embryonic stem cells for research purposes, prohibited the purchase or sale of embryonic fetal or cadaver tissue
OK-M	No	—	Yes	OK HB 3126 (2024) OK HB 2787 (2024) (pending)	• **HB 3126:** Law allows safe and ethical research on adult stem cells and stem cells from umbilical cord blood and amniotic fluid, prohibiting any use of a human embryo. • **HB 2787:** Legislation would reaffirm the state's *Advancement in Stem Cell Cures and Therapies Act*, which encourages stem cell research in the state, and prohibits the restriction of public funds designated towards stem cell research or providing disincentives for the research.
OK-O	No	—			
OR	No	—	No	OR HB 2801 (2007) (failed House vote)	• Legislation would have created the 13-member Human Stem Cell Research Committee principally for treating debilitating diseases and spinal cord injuries, prohibiting human eggs or sperm use without donor consent. • Fall 2017 Board Newsletter: "Stem Cell Therapy Risks and Benefits"

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
PA-M	No	—	No	—	• The Pennsylvania Medical Society (PMS) endorsed human stem cell research in the state in their Policy Compendium (*login required*).
PA-O	No	—			
PR	No	—	No	—	
RI	No	—	No	—	
SC	No	—	No	SC S 173 (2008) (died in committee)	• Legislation would have authorized stem cell research, with IRB approval, prohibited purchasing or selling preimplantation embryos and human cloning. It also mandates the Department of Health and Environmental Control to license such institutions. • Stem cell advisory opinion
SD	No	—	Yes	SDLRC § 34-14-18 (2023)	• Law distinguishes between human embryonic stem cells, the use of which are prohibited by law, and human non-embryonic (somatic or adult) stem cells, which are legal to use for approved purposes.
TN-M	No	—	Yes	TN Code § 68-32-105 (2023)	• Law allows mothers to donate stem cells contained in the umbilical cord blood after delivery.
TN-O	No	—			
TX	No	TMB Newsletter Dec. 2019	Yes	TX HB 810 (2018) TX HB 3148 (2019) 22 TX Admin. Code §198.6 (2018)(IRBs)	• **HB 810:** Law allows investigational (unapproved) adult stem cell therapies to patients with severe chronic or terminal diseases, after exhausting other treatment options, with the patient's informed consent and overseen by an IRB. The bill also prohibits licensing boards from taking action against licensees that are following proper protocol. • The TMB adopted rules to implement the law. • **HB 3148:** Law requires the Department of State Health Services to establish and maintain an investigational stem cell registry. • **News:** The new stem cell law potentially sets up a state-federal conflict… as state laws are subordinate to federal FDA rules; meaning even though it may be legal at a state level it is still illegal on the federal level leaving many gray areas. Proponents of direct to consumer stem cell clinics could use the law as an opportunity to challenge federal rulings which could result in federal court cases. (Article). • Stem Cell IRB Reporting Form • The Texas Medical Association officially "supports biomedical research on multipotent stem cells (including embryonic, adult, and cord blood stem cells), … opposes the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology for the specific purpose of producing a human child (reproductive cloning), [and] encourages strong public support of federal funding for research involving human pluripotent stem cells."
UT	No	—	No*	Utah Code, tit. 58, ch. 85 (2015) SB 199 (2024)	• **§ 58-85-101 et al:** Utah's Right to Try legislation doesn't explicitly mention stem cells, it is written very similar to Texas' law, which allows patients facing a terminal illness to use an investigational drug that is not FDA approved. • **SB 199:** Requires health care providers give patients a written notice, specifications detailed within, and receive signed consent before performing any stem cell therapy not approved by the FDA.

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
VT-M	No	—	Yes	VT S. 252 (2020) (failed) VT Act 61 (2021) Summary Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18, § 4501 (2023) H 183 (2023) (failed)	• **S. 252:** Legislation would require providers who perform unapproved stem cell therapies to provide notice of this fact to their patients and in their advertisements and to obtain specific informed consent prior to performing an unapproved therapy. • **Act 61:** Provides key definitions, including "stem cell and stem cell-related products," requires health care practitioners that administer FDA-*unapproved* stem cell-related treatments to issue a standardized notice to patients before beginning treatment and receive signed, informed consent. Practitioners are also required to disclose that such treatments are not FDA approved in any related advertisement. Failure to comply with the law can result in a charge of unprofessional conduct. • **H 183:** Legislation would have adopted the *Health Care Freedom of Conscience Act* to provide health care providers immunity from civil, criminal, or administrative liability for refusing to provide care that violates their conscience, including "human embryonic stem-cell research [and] fetal experimentation" among other procedures.
VT-O	No	—			
VI	No	—	No	—	
VA	No	—	Yes	Va. Code Ann. § 32.1-162.22; (2020) § 32.1-162.31 (2020)	• **§ 32.1-162.22:** Law bans human reproductive cloning but allows research on cloned embryos, there's no limit for culturing embryos in vitro. • **§ 32.1-162.31:** Law created the Christopher Reeve Stem Cell Research Fund, for the support medical and biomedical stem cell research conducted in institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth that relates to the causes and cures of disease, including paralysis caused by spinal cord injury, among many other conditions. Grants/donations from entities that conduct stem cell research on human embryos is prohibited.
WA-M	No	Stem Cell Therapy CR-101 (Filed 4/21/20)	Yes	RCW § 18.130.420 (2023)	• **HB 2356:** Law requires providers to alert patients that the stem cell interventions they are receiving are not approved by FDA, and requires provider to obtain informed consent from the patient before beginning treatment. (Article). • **UW:** University of Washington guidelines for embryo research: Responsible and ethical research requiring the use and derivation of human embryonic stem cells, human embryonic germ cells, and human adult stem cells obtained from any source, providing the cells are obtained and the research is conducted with appropriate oversight and in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. Human reproductive cloning is prohibited as is "In vitro culture of an intact human embryo for more than 12 days of development or until formation of the primitive streak, whichever occurs first." • **WMC:** Regulating the use of stem cell therapy would place the WMC in an active patient safety role. Rulemaking would provide clarity around this emerging medical technology and procedure to help avoid potential discipline and increase patient safety. New sections being considered will potentially benefit the public's health by ensuring participating providers are informed and regulated by current national industry and best practice standards.
WA-O	No	—			
WV-M	No	—	No	—	
WV-O	No	—			
WI	No	—	No	—	• UW-Madison Stem Cell Policies, Guidance and Resources • University of Wisconsin-Madison Policy for Human Embryo and Human Pluripotent Stem Cell Research

Last Updated: August, 2024

SMB	Board has Policy	Citation	State Legislation Exists	Citation	Additional Information
					• Fall 2018 Board Newsletter mentioning FSMB's
WY	No	—	No	—	

- You may also be interested in FSMB's 2018 **Regenerative and Stem Cell Therapy Practices** policy.

For informational purposes only: This document is not intended as a comprehensive statement of the law on this topic, nor to be relied upon as authoritative. Non-cited laws, regulation, and/or policy could impact analysis on a case-by-case or state-by-state basis. All information should be verified independently.

Questions, comments, or corrections? Please contact advocacy@fsmb.org.

Last Updated: August, 2024