

Every research facility, exhibitor, carrier, and intermediate handler who shall be registered with the USDA (7 USC 2135). This application for this collection of information is estimated to average 25 hours per collecting data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this burden, to Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, OIRM, Room 404-W, Washington, D.C. 20250, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

red to be licensed under Section 2 of the Animal Welfare Act, information for such registration. Public reporting burden for use, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this burden, to Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, OIRM, Room 404-W, Washington, D.C. 20250, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

JEC 3 11 2008

FORM APPROVED  
OMB NO. 0579-0036

<p><b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b> <b>ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE</b></p> <p><b>APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION</b> (TYPE OR PRINT)</p> <p><b>REGISTRATION UPDATE</b></p>	<p><b>DO NOT USE THIS SPACE - OFFICIAL USE ONLY</b></p> <p>SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO: 920 Main Campus Drive Suite 200, Unit 3040 Raleigh, NC 27606 Telephone: (918) 855-7101</p>				
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">CERTIFICATE / CUSTOMER NO.</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">REGISTRATION UPDATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CERTIFICATE: 35-R-0001 CUSTOMER: 616</td> <td style="text-align: center;">07-JAN-2009</td> </tr> </table>	CERTIFICATE / CUSTOMER NO.	REGISTRATION UPDATE	CERTIFICATE: 35-R-0001 CUSTOMER: 616	07-JAN-2009
CERTIFICATE / CUSTOMER NO.	REGISTRATION UPDATE				
CERTIFICATE: 35-R-0001 CUSTOMER: 616	07-JAN-2009				

<p><b>1. NAME(S) OF REGISTRANT(S) AND MAILING ADDRESS</b></p> <p>University Of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p>Director Research Animal Resources Center 1710 University Avenue 396 Enzyme Inst Madison, WI 53726 4087</p> <p>Telephone: (608) 262-1238</p>	<p><b>2. ALL BUSINESS LOCATIONS HOUSING ANIMALS; INCLUDE DIRECTIONS TO EACH LOCATION (P.O. Box not acceptable)</b></p> <p>500 Lincoln Dr. 161 Bascom Madison, WI 53706 County: Dane</p> <p>Telephone:</p>
<p><b>3. (A) PREVIOUS USDA REGISTRATION NUMBER (if any)</b></p> <p>35-R-0001</p>	<p><b>4. (B) ACTIVE USDA CERTIFICATE NUMBER(S) IN WHICH YOU HAVE AN INTEREST:</b></p> <p>35-R-0001</p>
<p><b>5. ARE YOU USING FEDERAL FUNDS TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH, TESTS, OR EXPERIMENTS (if yes, go to item 6)</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><b>6. TYPE OF REGISTRATION:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Class E - Exhibitor      <input type="checkbox"/> Class H - Intermediate Handler <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class R - Research Facility      <input type="checkbox"/> Class T - Carrier</p>
<p><b>7. FEDERAL FUND TYPE(S):</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Award    <input type="checkbox"/> Contract    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant    <input type="checkbox"/> Loan</p>	<p><b>8. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual    <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation    <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>University</u></p>

**9. IF INDIVIDUAL, IDENTIFY EACH OWNER, IF PARTNERSHIP IDENTIFY EACH PARTNER OR OFFICER, IF CORPORATION, IDENTIFY PRINCIPAL OFFICERS FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES INCLUDE THE INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL (Use separate sheet if needed)**

A.	NAME	B.	TITLE	C.
				161 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr. Madison, WI 53706
				333 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr. Madison, WI 53706
				1
				333 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr. Madison, WI 53706

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby register as a Research Facility, Exhibitor, Carrier, or Intermediate Handler under the Animal Welfare Act 7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq. I certify that the information provided herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I hereby acknowledge receipt of and agree to comply with all the regulations and standards in 9 CFR, Subpart A, Parts 1, 2 and 3. I certify that all listed persons are 18 years of age or older.

	<p><b>12. SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</b></p>	<p><b>13. DATE</b> 12-22-08</p>
--	--	-------------------------------------



**United States  
Department of  
Agriculture**

**Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs**

**Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service**

**Animal Care**

**EXPIRATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 2012**

This is to certify that

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON**

is a registered

**CLASS R RESEARCH FACILITY**

under the

## **Animal Welfare Act**

**(7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.)**

Certificate No. **35-R-0001**

Customer No. **616**

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles A. Johnson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

**Deputy Administrator**

SEP 30 2009

# From Bench to Bedside

## Academia slows the search for cures.

BY SEARON BEGLEY

**NOW THAT PRESIDENT Obama** has almost all of his top science picks in place—from the Department of Energy to the FDA—the lack of an appointee for director of the National Institutes of Health is standing out like a creationist at an evolution conference. I hope the delay means Obama has grasped the need for, and the difficulty of finding, a powerful director who can get beyond the rhetoric about moving discoveries out of the lab and make it a reality. That hasn't happened yet, six years after a much-ballyhooed NIH "road map" declared such bench-to-bedside research a priority and vowed to reward risk-taking, innovative studies, not the same old incremental research that has produced too few cures.

NIH has its work cut out for it, for the forces within academic medicine that (inadvertently) conspire to impede research aimed at a clinical payoff show little sign of abating. One reason is the profit motive, which is supposed to induce pharma and biotech to invest in the decades-long process of discovering, developing and testing new compounds. It often does. But when a promising discovery has the profit potential of Pets.com, patients can lose out. A stark example is the work of Donald Stein, now at Emory University, who in the 1960s noticed that female rats recovered from head and brain injuries more quickly and completely than male rats. He hypothesized that the pregnancy hormone progesterone might be the reason. But progesterone is not easily patentable. Nature already owns the patent, as it were, so industry took a pass. "Pharma didn't see a profit potential, so our only hope was to get NIH to fund the large-scale clinical trials," says Stein. Unfortunately, he had little luck getting NIH support for his work (more on that later) until 2001, when he

received \$2.2 million for early human research, and in October a large trial testing progesterone on thousands of patients with brain injuries will be launched at 17 medical centers. For those of you keeping score at home, that would be 40 years after Stein made his serendipitous discovery.

The desire for academic advancement, perversely, can also impede bench-to-bedside research. "In order to get promoted, a scientist must publish in prestigious journals," notes Bruce Bloom, president of Partnership for Cures, a philanthropy that supports research.

The incentive is to publish and secure grants instead of to create better treatments and cures."

And what do top journals want? "Fascinating new scientific knowledge [not] mundane treatment discoveries," he says. Case in point: in research sup-

ported by Partnership for Cures, scientists led by David Teachey of Children's Hospital of Philadelphia discovered that rapamycin, an immune-suppressing drug, can vanquish the symptoms of a rare and sometimes fatal children's disease called ALPS, which causes the body to attack its own blood cells. When Teachey developed a mouse model to test the treatment, he published it in the top hematology journal, *Blood*, in 2006. But the 2009 discovery that rapamycin can cure kids with ALPS? In the 13th-ranked journal. The hard-core science was already known, so top journals weren't interested in something as trivial as curing kids. "It would be nice if this sort of work were more valued in academia and top journals," Teachey says. Berish Rubin of Fordham University couldn't agree more. He discovered a treatment for a rare, often fatal genetic disease, familial dysautonomia. Given the choice of publishing in a top journal, which would have taken months, or in a

lesser one immediately, he went with the latter. "Do I regret it?" Rubin asks. "Part of me does, because I'm used to publishing in more highly ranked journals, and it's hurt me in getting NIH grants. But we had to weigh that against getting the information out and saving children's lives."

Not all scientists put career second. One researcher recently discovered a genetic mutation common in European Jews. He has enough to publish in a lower-tier journal but

is holding out for a top one, which means identifying the physiological pathway by which the mutation leads to disease. Result: at least two more years before genetic counselors know about the mutation and can test would-be parents and fetuses for it.

With these forces in play, NIH has to push back even harder to make translational research a

When a promising discovery has no profit potential, patients can lose out.

priority. When Stein applied for NIH funding in the 1980s and 1990s, "people didn't believe that a pregnancy hormone could help patients recover from brain injury," he says. "People said it was too simple." And when he, too, tried to publish in top journals, the papers were rejected in large part because all he was reporting was success in treating people, not the mechanism or physiological pathway that constitutes the sexy science that wins plaudits. Teachey could not get NIH funding either. Reviewers said the work was too translational—and this was after the NIH road map professed love for translational research. It will take an NIH director of almost mythic proportions to turn around this ship.

BEGLEY is NEWSWEEK's science editor. She told me privately that she's smarter than everybody else in the office. That should make for an awkward company picnic! —S.C.

## Major SAEN Victory

*Thank you!* -- **USDA cites the University of Wisconsin for AWA Violations**  
 -- **Second Complaint already filed**

An official complaint filed by Stop Animal Exploitation NOW! on February 16, 2009, against the University of Wisconsin, Madison (UW) has claimed a victory for the primates at UW. The USDA investigation conducted in April of 2009 cited UW for inadequate primary enclosures.

The complaint culminated from SAEN's research which discovered an incident at UW involving extreme negligence and serious violations of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) which directly affected several primates named Glen, Shepard, and Aldrin. UW records for 6/29/07 disclose that Glen escaped from his cage and severely injured both Aldrin and Shepard. Shepard sustained a large laceration across the palm of his right hand, while Aldrin's traumatic hand injury necessitated the amputation of a finger.

Even after this victory, SAEN is keeping the pressure on UW with a second official complaint being filed in March, demanding that severe action be taken against the same Madison lab in the case of Wally, a macaque monkey, who has suffered terribly for over a year.

Wally experienced many of the same traumas as other UW primates including self-inflicted injuries due to the psychological stress of being caged alone. He is part of an experiment where a portion of his skull is removed to expose his brain so that microelectrodes can be forced directly into it through cylinders which are bolted onto his skull. Records indicate that he was treated with a strong antibiotic, Doxycycline, for a bacterial brain infection which is very common in this type of experiment. We also know from the records that Wally is often immobilized in a primate restraint chair, a box-like device, used to severely restrict his movement.

The most detailed and troubling information in Wally's record chronicles his ongoing agony for a 3 day period in November of 2006.

On 11/5/06:

9:30 am "According to Care Staff he rejected food . . . To me he seems confused, significant pale color of face, but still active."

12:30 pm "Care staff reported that Wally is laying down in the cage."

5:00 pm "Wally is depressed, sitting on cage floor with hunched posture."

6:40 pm "Wally is alert, mobile, no interest in treats, prefers a 'head-down rump-up posture' . . . Headache?"

The next day is no better for Wally.

11/6/06 "Alert Mobile, sitting in head down rump up position. He has received pain medication and antibiotics, but they don't seem to be helping."

His suffering continues on . . . . .

11/7/06 "Still depressed. Sitting on cage floor with head down."



These entries paint a picture of a primate who is suffering terribly. The bacterial brain abscess which arose in April is still present seven months later. His condition has clearly deteriorated, and he is in excruciating pain. A few weeks later, his condition is so critical that a gravely concerned UW vet recommends euthanasia:

"As you know, Wally has been on continuous antibiotic therapy for some time now due to a brain abscess. . . . (first week of November, 2006), he started to display clinical signs of headache and illness, including depression, slumped/head-down posture and inappetence. . . . Due to the brain abscess and the need for permanent treatment, it may be advisable to make plans to humanely euthanize Wally sometime in the next several months, and replace him on study."

The last entry that we have for Wally is in early 2008 stating that he is still on antibiotics. More than 14 months after the UW veterinarian recommended euthanasia for Wally, he is still being used in experimentation despite a lingering bacterial infection. Wally's life has been one of abject suffering, loneliness, and pain. ↙

inexcusable

1081-B St. Rt. 28 **PMB 280**

**Milford, Ohio 45150**

**513-575-5517**

**[www.saenonline.org](http://www.saenonline.org)**

Dr. Elizabeth Goldentyer

2/16/09

USDA/APHIS/AC

920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 2000

Raleigh, NC 27606

Dr. Goldentyer,

I am contacting you today in reference to the University of Wisconsin, Madison. I have recently received documentation (attached) which includes the health care records for several primates. These records reveal several violations in the areas of inadequate veterinary care, inadequate enclosures, and improperly trained personnel.

The record for the primate named Conrad reveal that this animal has suffered from a long series of bacterial infections and abscesses. The most serious issue relates to a deep tooth abscess that was first suspected on 10/17/06. This condition is again mentioned on 11/13/06 when the record suggests that further assessment be done, including an x-ray to discover the condition of the jaw. This condition is not discussed again until 1/22/07 when the record discusses a "chronic sore L Lower Jaw. Can palpate bone damage under lesion. Suspect deep tooth abscess with mandible damage. Tooth extraction, surgical repair recommended." No tooth extractions were performed until 2/5/07. Clearly, this animal was allowed to suffer unnecessary pain due to an untreated tooth abscess that was allowed to progress to a point where the mandible was damaged.

The records for the primates named Aldrin and Shepard discuss the escape of another primate (Glen) on 6/29/07. During this escape both Aldrin and Shepard were severely injured by Glen. Shepard's record reveals that he had a "large laceration on R palm - extending from between the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> finger to the wrist." Aldrin's record states that his hand received "major trauma, unable to repair. Amputated finger at 1<sup>st</sup> phalangeal/metacarpal joint."

It is very surprising that Glen's record for the relevant period does not even mention that he escaped.

Shepard's record also reveals that during a surgical procedure on 7/24/07 UW staff "Accidentally burned his forehead with soldering iron."

It is also clear that these animals would have experienced substantial pain and distress and should have been reported as such on the annual report filed by this facility.

It is very clear from this information that the primates at the University of Wisconsin do not receive adequate veterinary care, their enclosures are not adequate, or the staff are careless enough to leave them open allowing serious injuries to other animals. Additionally, the negligence that caused another primate to be burned during a surgical procedure is shocking.

I officially request that you initiate an immediate investigation of these incidents and that you levy the largest fine allowable by law against the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future about the fate of this facility.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Budkie, A.H.T.,

Executive Director, SAEN

Sec. 2.33 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care.

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being;

Sec. 2.36 Annual report.

(7) State the common names and the numbers of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used shall be attached to the annual report;

Sec. 3.75 Housing facilities, general.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.



Aldrin.pdf



Conrad.pdf



Glen.pdf



Shepard.pdf



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Services

Animal Care

920 Main Campus Drive  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Tel No. 919-855-7100  
Fax No. 919-855-7123

June 27, 2007

Michael Budkie, A.H.T.  
SAEN  
1081-B St., Rt. 28 PMB 280  
Milford, OH 45150  
[saen@saenonline.org](mailto:saen@saenonline.org)

Dear Michael:

Thank you for your letter of 25 June, 2007, concerning the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Your concern has been issued number 07-207. Please refer to this number when inquiring about this concern.

Animal Care is the division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act provides minimum standards for the humane care and use of animals at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

Animal Care inspectors conduct routine unannounced inspections at all USDA licensed and registered facilities to ensure that they are meeting or exceeding these minimum standards. Our inspectors also conduct searches for unlicensed facilities conducting regulated activities. We perform inspections and searches when necessary in response to valid concerns and complaints received from the public to ensure the well-being of the animals and compliance with the law. If violations are found, enforcement action appropriate for the circumstances will be initiated.

Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, DVM  
Director, Eastern Region  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

NOT-OD-07-044: NIH Policy on Allowable Costs for Grant Activities Involving Animals when Terms are not Upheld Page 1 of 2

## NIH Policy on Allowable Costs for Grant Activities Involving Animals when Terms and Conditions are not Upheld

**Notice Number:** NOT-OD-07-044

### Key Dates

Release Date: January 26, 2007

### Issued by

National Institutes of Health (NIH), (<http://www.nih.gov>)

The purpose of this Notice is to clarify that no costs for activities with live vertebrate animals may be charged to NIH if there is not a valid Animal Welfare Assurance and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) approval. This notice is applicable to grants and cooperative agreements involving activities with live vertebrate animals.

### Background

Terms and conditions applicable to all grant awards that involve live, vertebrate animals - including research, research training, experimentation, biological testing, custom antibody preparation, or related purposes - require a valid Animal Welfare Assurance (Domestic, Foreign, or Inter-Institutional Assurances, as applicable) approved by the NIH Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW), and valid IACUC approval. IACUC approval must be dated within the last three years in order to be valid. IACUCs are not authorized to administratively extend approval beyond three years. Foreign grantees receiving direct support are not required to provide IACUC approval, but must have a valid Foreign Assurance on file with OLAW (see <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/assurance/300index.htm> for list of foreign institutions with approved Assurances).

### Policy

The Office of Management and Budget Cost Principles and the NIH Grants Policy Statement (NIHGPS) do not permit charges to grant awards for the conduct of animal activities during periods of time that the terms and conditions of the NIHGPS are not upheld. Specific situations under which charges are not allowable are:

1. The conduct of animal activities in the absence of a valid Assurance on file with OLAW.
2. The conduct of animal activities in the absence of valid IACUC approval of the activity. Absence of IACUC approval includes failure to obtain IACUC approval, expiration, or suspension of IACUC approval. Suspension is described in the PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (PHS Policy) at section IV.C.6. (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/references/phspol.htm>)

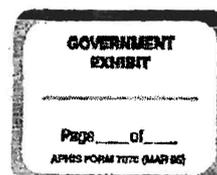
Institutions are required to report such situations to the Institute/Center (IC) supporting the award. NIH expects grantees to continue to maintain and care for animals during the periods described above. Funding components may allow expenditure of NIH grant funds for maintenance and care of animals on a case-by-case basis.

Additionally, these situations constitute serious noncompliance with section IV.F.3. of the PHS Policy and as such must be promptly reported to OLAW in accord with the PHS Policy. See NOT OD-05-034, Guidance on Prompt Reporting to OLAW (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-05-034.html>)

Grantees are reminded that under consortium (subaward) agreements in which the grantee collaborates with one or more other organizations, the grantee, as the direct and primary recipient of NIH grant funds, is accountable for the performance of the project, the appropriate expenditure of grant funds by all parties, and all other obligations of the grantee as specified in the NIHGPS. The animal welfare requirements that apply to grantees also apply to consortium participants and subprojects. The prime grantee is responsible for including these requirements in its agreements with collaborating organizations, and for ensuring that all sites engaged in research involving the use of live vertebrate animals have an appropriate Animal Welfare Assurance and that the activity has a valid IACUC approval. (see <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/assurance/300index.htm> for a list of domestic institutions with Assurances). If the prime grantee does not

<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-07-044.html>

12/14/200







### Inspection Report

**3.84 (c) REPEAT DIRECT NCI  
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin.....

\*\*Building M, Room 41: The walls adjacent to the animal enclosures were infested with cockroaches. A light fixture mounted over several animal enclosures was dark due to infestation of cockroaches. Primate housing areas must be kept clean and in good repair in order to facilitate husbandry practices in order to reduce breeding and living areas for pests and vermin in order to promote the health and well-being of the animals as set forth in this section.

**3.84 (d)  
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.....

\*\*Building M Room 41: The walls adjacent to animal enclosures and a light fixture mounted over enclosures containing several non-human primates were infested with cockroaches. It is the responsibility of the facility to ensure there is an effective program that has been established and maintained to control pests that could affect the non-human primates in order to promote the health and well-being of the animals as set forth in this section.

Correct by August 14, 2010

THIS WAS A FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION CONDUCTED 7/12/10-7/15/10 BY DRS. DAWN BARKSDALE AND CATHY HOVANCSAK. THE EXIT BRIEFING WAS CONDUCTED WITH THE CHIEF CAMPUS VETERINARIAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR AND DIRECTOR OF RARC.

Prepared By:

Dawn Barksdale  
DAWN E BARKSDALE, DVM USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1062

Date:

Jul-14-2010

Received By:

[Redacted Signature]  
(b)(6),(b)(7)c  
Title: CHIEF CAMPUS VETERINARIAN

Date:

Jul-15-2010



United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

DEC 9 8 2008

cust\_id  
Insp\_id  
site\_id

**INSPECTION REPORT**

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON  
RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CENTER  
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CENTER**

Customer ID: 616  
Certificate: 36R0001

**1710 UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
396 ENZYME INSTITUTE  
MADISON, WI 53726-4087**

Site: 001  
ALL CAMPUS SITES  
Inspection  
Type: Routine  
Date: 2 December 2008

This inspection was conducted at the School of Veterinary Medicine on December 2 and December 3, 2008.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities.

(e) Surfaces. (1) The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture:

(i) Indoor floor areas in contact with the animals;.....

\*\*A portion of the sealant on the floor in one of the rooms housing several animals was not intact. The flooring in rooms housing the animals must be impervious to moisture in order to promote the health and well-being of the animals as set forth in this section. Animals affected: (3)

Scheduled for repair during inspection

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart.....

\*\*The air filters above several runs where animals are being housed had an excessive accumulation of debris. The filters should be cleaned in a manner to prevent the accumulation of debris in order to order to facilitate proper husbandry practices and promote the health and well-being of the animals. Animals affected: (8)

Scheduled for repair during inspection

Prepared By: Dawn Barksdale, DVM  
Title: DAWN BARKSDALE, USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date: 3-DEC-08

Received By: (b)(6),(b)(7)c  
Title: (b)(6),(b)(7)c

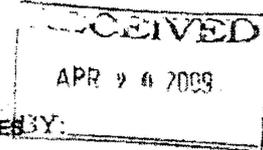
Date: 3-DEC-08



### Inspection Report

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON  
RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CTR.  
DIRECTOR RESEARCH ANIMAL  
1710 UNIVERSITY AVENUE 396 ENZYME INST

Customer ID: 616  
Certificate: 35-R-0001  
Site: 001  
ALL CAMPUS SITES BY:



MADISON, WI 53726

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Apr-09-2009

**3.80 (a) (2) (III)**  
**PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.**

- (a) General requirements: .....
- .....(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:.....
- .....(iii) Contain the nonhuman primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure, including opening by the animal;.....

\*\*While reviewing records it was noted that non human primate RQ2653 was found on the morning of 6/29/2007 to have escaped from its enclosure and was loose in the animal room. Interactions between RQ2653 and two other caged animals resulted in the hand injuries of #R97097 (laceration to the right palm) and #00E106 (right index finger). It is the responsibility of the facility to ensure that the enclosures securely contain the non-human primates in order to promote the health and well-being of the animals as set forth in this section.

\*\*Records and interviews indicated that corrective procedures have been established to prevent animals from escaping. Personnel have been retrained in the proper handling and care of the animals housed in the facility.

Correction: Ensure established procedures are properly followed.

This inspection was focused on nonhuman primates at the Medical School.

Inspection was conducted with the Associate Director, RARC, Chief Campus Veterinarian and other staff members.

Prepared By: Dawn Barksdale, DVM  
Dawn E BARKSDALE, D V M      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:

Date:  
Apr-09-2009

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)c

Date:  
Apr-09-2009

Title:



### Inspection Report

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Customer ID: 616

Certificate: 35-R-0001

RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CTR.

Site: 001

DIRECTOR RESEARCH ANIMAL

ALL CAMPUS SITES

1710 UNIVERSITY AVENUE 396 ENZYME INST

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

MADISON, WI 53726

Date: Dec-17-2009

2.31 (c) (3)

#### INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

(c)(3) IACUC functions. With respect to activities involving animals, the IACUC, as an agent of the research facility, shall.....

.....The reports must distinguish significant deficiencies from minor deficiencies. A significant deficiency is one which, with reference to Subchapter A, and, in the judgment of the IACUC and the Institutional Official, is or may be a threat to the health or safety of the animals.....

\*\*IACUC facility inspections and program reviews did not contain reasonable and specific plans for correcting deficiencies. The IACUC must include plans for correcting deficiencies and should also consider methods in the plan to prevent re-occurrence of the non-compliance.

Correct by: from this date forward

2.31 (d) (1) (ii)

#### INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

(d) IACUC review of activities involving animals..... (1) In order to approve proposed activities or proposed significant changes in ongoing activities, the IACUC shall conduct a review of those components of the activities related to the care and use of animals and determine that the proposed activities are in accordance with this subchapter unless acceptable justification for a departure is presented in writing;.....

.....(ii) The principal investigator has considered alternatives to procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress to the animals, and has provided a written narrative description of the methods and sources,....., used to determine that alternatives were not available;.....

\*\*Protocols #A01195, #A00810, #00664, #G00510, #V1296 contain painful procedures. There is nothing to indicate that the principal investigators had considered alternatives to potentially painful procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain and/or distress to the animals in the written narratives of these protocols.

Prepared By:

*Dawn Barksdale, DVM*

DAWN E BARKSDALE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1062

Dec-17-2009

Received By:

CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title:

7009 0820 0000 9268 5075

Dec-17-2009

*this is an edited version of  
Dec 10, 2009*



### Inspection Report

\*\*Protocols L294, M1486, M1640 were suspended by the ACLUC in February 2009, however, no notification was provided to APHIS by the Institutional Official regarding the reasons for suspension and the corrective actions that had been taken.

Correct by: January 10, 2010

2.31 (e) (3)

#### INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

.....(e) A proposal to conduct an activity involving animals, or to make a significant change in an ongoing activity involving animals, must contain the following:.....(3) A complete description of the proposed use of the animals.....

1. Review of Protocol #A01245: The protocol includes the administration of several substances by means of needle/syringe injection or with a novel medical device system. The description of the proposed use of the animals contains insufficient detail to follow exactly what procedures will be done to the animals from the beginning of the study until the study's conclusion.

2. Review of Protocol #A00810: The protocol studies cardiac electrical activity in swine. The narrative of this protocol refers to the following:

- a. Performing ablation of liver, kidney and lung as part of the study but includes no specific details.
- b. A statement about external stimulation of brain tissues but includes no specific details.
- c. The surgical training portion of the protocol is mentioned, however, there is an insufficient description of the proposed use of the animals for the training portion.

A proposal for animal use must contain a complete description of the proposed use of the animals so the IACUC can determine that the proposed activities meet the requirements outlined under 2.31 (d) (1).

Correct by: From this date forward

2.32 (a)

#### PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS.

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the research facility to ensure that all scientists, research technicians, animal technicians, and other personnel involved in animal care, treatment, and use are qualified to perform their duties. This responsibility shall be fulfilled in part through the provision of training and instruction to those personnel.....

\*\*A technician was observed inadequately restraining a non-human primate in a squeeze cage requiring her to make several attempts to administer an anesthetic via syringe. It is the responsibility of the facility to ensure that animal care staff are properly trained and qualified to perform their duties.

Correct by: From this date forward

Prepared By:

Dawn Barksdale, DVM  
DAWN E BARKSDALE, D V M    USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title:    VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1062

Date:  
Dec-17-2009

Received By:

CERTIFIED MAIL  
Title:    7009 0820 0000 9268 5075

Date:  
Dec-17-2009



### Inspection Report

- e. Building J, Room 575: Cyprofloracin ophthalmic, tube #1, exp 9/02; Lubricant jelly tube, #1, exp 1/85
- f. Building F, Room 142: Furosamide, 50 ml bottle, #1, exp 7/09; Lidocaine, 100 ml bottle, #1, exp 8/07; Propofol, 50 ml bottle, #4, exp 11/108; Ketamine, 10 ml bottle, #2, exp 4/08; Dexamethasone 4 mg/ml, 30 ml bottle, #1, exp 11/08.
- g. Building O, Room 3244: Ophthalmic tube, tube #1, exp 3/08; Nexaband solution, #1, exp 12/01.
- h. Building O, Room 3243: Plastic bottle containing brown liquid that was labeled "Povidone Iodine Solution" that did not include the exp date of the contents of the bottle.
- i. Building O, Room 243: 3.0 Maxon suture packets, #12, exp 5/09; Red top tubes, #75, exp 9/08; Sterile water for injection, 10 ml bottle, #1, exp 2/1/08,
- j. Building T, Room 142D: Sterile water for injection, 20 ml bottle, #1, exp 3/07, Halothane 250 ml bottles, #1 exp 1/04, #1 exp 3/08, #1 exp 5/09; Isoflurane 250 ml bottles, #2, exp 7/08; Pentothal 1 gm bottles, #3, exp 9/1/06; Fentanyl, 50 ml bottle, #1, exp 9/1/06; Omnipaque contrast agent, 50 ml bottles, #1 exp 10/21/06, #1 exp 7/3/09; Lactated Ringers Solution bag 1000 ml, #8 exp 1/1/07, #3 exp 7/07; 0.9% Sodium Chloride bag 1000 ml, #2 exp 5/09

The use of outdated medications may not be safe or efficacious and is not considered an acceptable standard of veterinary practice. The IACUC and attending veterinarians need to address this issue.

Correct by: From this date forward.

2.33 (b) (3) DIRECT NCI  
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:..... (3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.....

1. In Building P, Room 310B the following was observed: Gerbil #1 was thin with sunken flanks, had difficulty breathing with some open mouthed breathing; was wobbly and weak having been unrecognized by facility personal. Necropsy findings revealed: "that this animal had a body condition score of 1 out of 5, the subcutis had negligible body fat and the thoracic cavity contained moderately abundant red watery pleural effusion."

2. Review of medical records for dogs #BDW8, #SRS-6, and TJG-7 on Protocol #V01296 revealed the following: All of these dogs had a major operative procedure as described in the proposal. Post-operatively dog #BDW8's medical records contained notations that it had sub-mandibular, cervical and facial edema; #SRS-6's medical records stated this dog was not eating, was vomiting, very depressed, had edema and not producing urine; TJG-7's medical records stated this animal was very depressed, vomiting and not producing urine. There was no documentation in the animals' medical records that the changes observed in the dogs' condition were conveyed to the attending veterinarian for evaluation and assessment.

It is the responsibility of the research facility and research staff to have a mechanism of direct and frequent

Prepared By:

*Dawn Barksdale, DVM*  
DAWN E BARKSDALE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1062

Dec-17-2009

Received By:

CERTIFIED MAIL  
7009 0820 0000 9268 5075

Date:

Dec-17-2009



### Inspection Report

two animals was hanging down as a result of a broken clip, and water had accumulated inside the light fixture cover.

Correct by January 15, 2010.

3.75 (e)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Food requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. Only the food and bedding currently being used may be kept in animal areas, and when not in actual use, open food and bedding supplies must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent spoilage and contamination. Substances that are toxic to the nonhuman primates but that are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.....

1. There were open supplies of primate food not stored in a container with a tightly fitting lid to prevent spoilage and contamination in the SPF kitchen. There was a plastic bucket with a broken top containing marshmallows in the cabinet and an uncovered pan containing cut up pieces of fruit inside the walk-in refrigerator.
2. Cooling vests were stored inside the walk-in refrigerators on a shelf in two different refrigerators in Building L.
3. Employees in Building L were observed cutting primate diet with a spray bottle of cleaning liquid on the table next to where food was being prepared.
4. Building M, Room 337: Primate chow in bags was stored on a table directly against the walls.
5. Building L, SPF Kitchen: Cartons of fruit were stored on the floor of the walk-in refrigerator.

Supplies of food for primates should be stored in a manner to protect the food supplies from spoilage, contamination and vermin infestation. The facility needs to address this issue of food storage for the health and well-being of the primates.

Correct by December 17, 2009

3.75 (f)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

.....(f) Trash containers in housing facilities.....must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times.....

1. Building M: There were uncovered trash containers located in several primate testing rooms that did not have a tightly fitted lid. Per this section, there must be a tightly fitting lid present on trash containers in primate housing facilities at all times to minimize odors and disease hazards.

Correct by December 17, 2009

Prepared By:

*Dawn Barksdale, DVM*

DAWN E BARKSDALE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 1062

Date:

Dec-17-2009

Received By:

CERTIFIED MAIL

Title: 7009 0820 0800 9268 5075

Date:

Dec-17-2009



### Inspection Report

3.125 (a)

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.....

1. Building D, Holding Barn: Metal flashing on one of the corners of the holding barn had been damaged exposing jagged edges. The corner of the holding barn should be repaired in order to prevent injury to the animals housed in the area.

2. Building T, Room 115: The floor of one pen housing a large adult male pig was comprised of narrow slats/grate system. The animal's feet continually slid on the floor surface as he walked around the enclosure. The animal's feet slipped out from under him causing him to fall down several times. Other animals in the room were also observed to slide on the portion of their pens that had a solid concrete surface. The facility should be constructed in a manner that is structurally sound and maintained in a manner to protect the animals from injury as set forth in this section.

Correct by December 17, 2009

3.131 (c)

**SANITATION.**

..... (c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.....

1. The wooden shelves in the feed/bedding storage room of Building J were not sealed or impervious to moisture. The unsealed surfaces could interfere with effective cleaning and sanitation of the shelving. The facility needs to address this issue.

2. Building J, Room 662: Facility personnel stated that investigator staff is responsible for cleaning the room after animals are moved out. Animals had been housed in this room and it had already been cleaned. There were wooden shavings and animal waste present on the shelves where the enclosures were placed, there was a thick layer of dust on various surfaces in the rooms, and the wall in the back corner of the room was dirty.

3. Building J, Room 663: Assorted equipment and cleaning implements were stored on the same shelf adjacent to primary enclosures housing regulated species.

4. Building J, Room 575: There was a thick layer of dust on the ceiling mounted air vent in the room that housed chinchillas and the ceiling surface next to the air vent was dirty.

5. Building O, Room 3243: There was dried blood on the outside surface of the drawers and on the wall adjacent to the sharps container in the room.

Prepared By:

*Dawn Barksdale, DVM*  
DAWN E BARKSDALE, D V M      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 1062

Dec-17-2009

Received By:

CERTIFIED MAIL  
Title: 7009 0820 0000 9268 5075

Date:

Dec-17-2009

This report is required by law (7 USC 2143). Failure to comply according to the regulations can result in an order to cease and desist and to be subject to penalties as provided for in Section 2150.

See reverse for additional information.

Intergency Report Control No 0150-DOA-AN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

1. REGISTRATION NO. 35-R-0001	CUSTOMER NO. 616	FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0036
----------------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------------

**ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY**  
(TYPE OR PRINT)

2. HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY (Name and Address, as registered with USDA, include Zip Code)

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON  
DIRECTOR RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CENTER  
1710 UNIVERSITY AVENUE 396 ENZYME INST  
MADISON, WI 53726-4087

3. REPORTING FACILITY (List all locations where animals were housed or used in actual research, testing, teaching, or experimentation, or held for these purposes. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

FACILITY LOCATIONS (sites)

ALL CAMPUS SITES  
MADISON, WI 53706

REPORT OF ANIMALS USED BY OR UNDER CONTROL OF RESEARCH FACILITY (Attach additional sheets if necessary or use APHIS FORM 7023A)

A. Animals Covered By The Animal Welfare Regulations	B. Number of animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain-relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. (An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used must be attached to this report)	F. TOTAL NO. OF ANIMALS (Cols. C + D + E)
4. Dogs	15	155	518		673
5. Cats	3	80	58		138
6. Guinea Pigs		2			2
7. Hamsters		863	199		1062
8. Rabbits	7	21	108		129
9. Non-Human Primates	670	1363	627		1990
10. Sheep	31	11	90		101
11. Pigs	104	74	376		450
12. Other Farm Animals					
cows	125	16	44		60
13. Other Animals					
wild-caught mice	1155	1543	105		1648
skunks		12			12
opossums			5		5

ASSURANCE STATEMENTS

- 1) Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual research, teaching, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility.
- 2) Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
- 3) This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). A summary of all the exceptions is attached to this annual report. In addition to identifying the IACUC-approved exceptions, this summary includes a brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.
- 4) The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL

(Chief Executive Officer or Legally Responsible Institutional official)

I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143)

SIGNATURE OF C.E.O. OR INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL (b)(6),(b)(7)c	NAME & TITLE OF C.E.O. OR INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL (Type or Print) (b)(6),(b)(7)c	DATE SIGNED 11/21/2005
---	--	---------------------------

APHIS FORM 7023  
(AUG 91)

(Replaces VS FORM 18-23 (Oct 88), which is obsolete)

PART 1 - HEADQUARTERS

*Ran*

This report is required by law (7 USC 2143). Failure to report according to the regulations can result in an order to cease and desist and to be subject to penalties as provided for in Section 2150.

See reverse side for additional information.

Interagency Report Control No 0180-DOA-AN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE  <b>ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY</b> (TYPE OR PRINT)	1. REGISTRATION NO. 35-R-0001	CUSTOMER NO. 616	FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0036 <i>kh</i>
	2. HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY (Name and Address, as registered with USDA, include Zip Code)  UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON DIRECTOR RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CENTER 1710 UNIVERSITY AVENUE 306 ENZYME INST MADISON, WI 53726-4087		
3. REPORTING FACILITY (List all locations where animals were housed or used in actual research, testing, teaching, or experimentation, or held for these purposes. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)			

FACILITY LOCATIONS/sites	
ALL CAMPUS SITES MADISON, WI 53706	

REPORT OF ANIMALS USED BY OR UNDER CONTROL OF RESEARCH FACILITY (Attach additional sheets if necessary or use APHIS FORM 7023A)					
A. Animals Covered By The Animal Welfare Regulations	B. Number of animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain- relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. (An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used must be attached to this report)	F. TOTAL NO. OF ANIMALS  (Cols. C + D + E)
4. Dogs	11	182	105		287
5. Cats	4	55	18		73
6. Guinea Pigs			18		18
7. Hamsters	885	852	556		1408
8. Rabbits	16	4	157		161
9. Non-Human Primates	1005	901	639		1540
10. Sheep		47	117		164
11. Pigs		70	130		200
12. Other Farm Animals					
13. Other Animals					
Squirrel		15			15
Vole		73			73
Wild caught mice	38	67	24		91

- ASSURANCE STATEMENTS**
- 1) Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual research, teaching, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility.
  - 2) Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
  - 3) This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). A summary of all the exceptions is attached to this annual report. In addition to identifying the IACUC-approved exceptions, this summary includes a brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.
  - 4) The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL (Chief Executive Officer or Legally Responsible Institutional official) I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143)		
SIGNATURE OF C.E.O. OR INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL	NAME & TITLE OF C.E.O. OR INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL (Type or Print)	DATE SIGNED
(b)(6), (b)(7)c	(b)(6), (b)(7)c	12/03/2007

raw



**IACUC APPROVED EXCEPTIONS TO THE STANDARDS AND  
REGULATIONS OF THE USDA ANIMAL WELFARE ACT  
INVOLVING WNPRC ANIMALS**

**Reporting Period: 10/01/06 – 09/30/07**

**More Than One Protocol Involving a Major Operative Procedure:**

None

**Justification for and Extent of Exemptions to Heating, Cooling, and Temperature Regulations:**

- IACUC approved protocol for 5 rhesus macaques – Animals exposed to cooler (66.2°F) and warmer (91.4°F) temperatures for up to 8 hours, 2-3 times per week; exposed to 107.5°F for up to 5 hours, a maximum of 16 sessions.

**Justification for and Extent of Cleaning/Sanitizing Exemptions:**

- IACUC approved protocols for 47 rhesus macaques and 32 cynomolgus macaques – exempted from cage cleaning for 72 hours following MPTP administration.
- IACUC approved protocol for 193 13-lined ground squirrels – exempted from cleaning during hibernation.
- IACUC approved protocol for 12 wild caught mice – exempted from cage cleaning for 10 days for dams with pups.

**Cage Size Exemption:**

- IACUC approval for 14 rhesus macaques and 5 cynomolgus macaques – cage size exemption.
- IACUC approval for 12 pigs – farrowing crate size exemption

**Justification for Withholding Feed and/or Water**

- IACUC approval for 24 pigs – withholding of food for a maximum of 24 hours while animals are in the hyperbaric chamber.

**Justification For and Extent of Single Housing Exemptions:**

- IACUC approved protocol for 9 pigs – up to 10 day single housing for testing of alternative dressings on a created wound.