

POLICY AND ASSURANCE FOR HUMANE CARE AND USE OF ANIMALS AT SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY

Preamble: Ethics and the Care and Use of Animals

San Jose State University (SJSU) recognizes this statement as a common point of reference in addressing ethical concerns within discussions, evaluations and the implementation of all policies and procedures concerning the care and use of animals at SJSU by all SJSU personnel and students.

SJSU recognizes the legitimacy, importance and sensitivity of the public debate concerning the ethics of animal care and use. We recognize that within this debate there are a number of legitimate and responsible perspectives, concerns, and unresolved issues that are expressed in various ways. We, therefore, commit ourselves to be a respectful and responsible party within this on-going public debate.

SJSU recognizes the relevance, value and significance to animal care and use of the principles of humane treatment of animals. Therefore, we commit ourselves continually to seek satisfactory means that do not entail the use of animals, and continually to seek ways to minimize the number of animals used, the degree of physical and psychological discomfort caused, and the number of deaths entailed in our work.

SJSU holds that a fundamental basis for our ethical responsibilities in the treatment of animals depends on the relationships we have with the rest of the animal kingdom. Therefore, we view our role in the care of animals to be one of stewardship -- which includes the responsibility to meet at all times the needs of animals in our charge.

We view our role in all instances of animal use to be one that must reflect a deep sense of humility. Our corresponding responsibilities must include efforts to seek and employ methods that embody most fully both respect for the life of individual animals and reverence for life itself.

Section I. Purpose

Animals are used for instruction and research at San Jose State University (SJSU). We will strive to be certain that our faculty, staff, and students understand their ethical and scientific obligations with respect to animals. This policy sets forth the guidelines and procedures by which the university will seek to assure compliance with those principles and with all appropriate governmental regulations applying to animal care and use. While this policy pertains specifically to vertebrate animals, San Jose State University affirms that our philosophy extends similar respect for invertebrates used in instruction and research.

Section II. References

The references used in developing this policy and assurance are the Animal Welfare Act (Public Law 89-544 as amended), the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (National Academy Press, 1996), and the Public Health Service Act (Public Law 99-158, 1985). Also included as references are applicable provisions and regulations of the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205, 1972), the Marine Mammal Protection Act (Public Law 92-522, 1972), and the State of California Departments of Health Services, Fish & Game, and Agriculture, and Title 9 of the California Administrative Code.

Section III. Definitions

- A. **Animal.** Any live vertebrate non-human creature which is being used or is intended for use in research, experimentation, testing, training, education, demonstration or related purpose which includes the in vivo acquisition of tissue.
- B. **Animal Care Facility Manager [ACFM].** An individual with the appropriate education and certification who: is responsible for the Animal Facility and any animals resident therein; coordinates requests for use of animals; and maintains appropriate records of animal care and disposition.
- C. **Animal Facility.** Any and all buildings, rooms, areas, enclosures, or vehicles, including satellite facilities under the administrative control of SJSU, used for animal confinement, care, transport, maintenance, breeding or experiments, including surgical and non-surgical manipulation. A satellite facility is any containment outside of a core facility or centrally designated or managed area in which animals are housed for more than 24 hours.
- D. **Animal User.** Any faculty member, professional researcher, staff member, or any graduate or undergraduate student who uses animals, as defined in III-A, in a SJSU facility.
- E. **Campus.** Any facility under the administrative control of SJSU.
- F. **Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee [IACUC].** A committee (hereinafter referred to as IACUC) appointed by the University President, composed of representative persons who will assure complete and adequate review of animal facilities and procedures under jurisdiction of San Jose State University. The IACUC shall include:
- (1) One Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, with training and experience in laboratory animal science and medicine, who has direct or delegated program responsibility for activities involving animals at the university as Campus Veterinarian;
 - (2) One faculty member from each college or administrative unit where animal use in the classroom or in research projects is current or probable, at least one of whom is a practicing scientist experienced in research involving animals;
 - (3) One faculty member whose primary concerns are in a non-scientific area;

(4)

(2) The housing, care, and feeding of all experimental animals must be supervised by a properly qualified veterinarian or other biological or behavioral scientist.

B. Research Practices

(1) Experiments should be based on knowledge of the disease, problem or issue under study and be designed by the investigator to yield useful results.

(2) Experiments should be conducted so as to avoid all unnecessary suffering and injury to animals.

(3) The scientist in charge of an experiment must be prepared to terminate the experiment whenever s/he believes that its continuation may result in unnecessary injury or suffering to the animals.

(4) If an experiment or procedure is likely to cause greater discomfort than that attending anesthetization, the animals must first be rendered incapable of perceiving pain and be maintained in that condition until the experiment or procedure is ended. The only exception to this guideline should be in those cases where the anesthetization would defeat the purpose of the experiment and data cannot be obtained by any other humane procedure. Such procedures must be carefully supervised by the principal investigator or other qualified senior scientist.

(5) Post-experiment care of animals must minimize discomfort, in accordance with acceptable practices in veterinary medicine.

(6) If it is necessary to terminate an experimental animal, the animal must be promptly euthanatized in a humane manner in such a way as to insure immediate death in accordance with procedures approved by the AVMA or as excepted by the IACUC. No animal shall be discarded until after the animal is dead. Though not generally recommended, healthy surplus animals may be donated to schools and others with a legitimate and humane purpose as an alternative to euthanasia. The IACUC must approve donations and those who receive donations must first sign a statement assuming responsibility for the animals to be received.

C. Facilities and Transportation

(1) Standards for the construction and use of housing, service, and surgical facilities should meet those described by applicable federal and/or state guidelines.

(2) Transportation of animals must be in accord with applicable standards and regulations intended to reduce discomfort or stress to the animals, or spread of disease. All animals being received for use as experimental subjects, having arrived at the terminal of a common carrier, must be promptly picked up, delivered, and placed in acceptable facilities.

Section VI. Implementation Responsibilities

In order to insure proper implementation of this policy, areas of responsibility are hereby designated for those persons engaged in activities involving animals as subjects and for those persons involved in the administration of this policy.

A. The University President is charged with the overall administrative responsibility for implementing and maintaining a university animal care and use program to assure that all humane, ethical, and legal requirements are met. The IACUC will carry out this responsibility.

B.

approval may be filed at a time not to exceed sixty (60) days after submission of applications or proposals to funding agencies.

(4) Once approved, no changes in the project plan may be made without prior approval of the IACUC. For their own protection, animal users will bring to the IACUC's attention, for action, any emergent problems or proposed procedural changes which may affect the conditions of the project.

(5) All projects and classroom exercises involving animals, regardless of prior approval, must be reviewed and reapproved by the IACUC every three years. Reviews at shorter intervals may be required by the IACUC for externally funded projects or for classroom projects where the curriculum has undergone significant modification.

B.

distinctions within a given species.

(6) Permit information, as well as copies of pertinent rules and regulations, can be obtained from the University Animal Care Office.

(7)(A) The categorization system used by the IACUC is for the purpose of determining whether the animal(s) involved will be used by the investigator in accordance with federal animal welfare regulations and institutional policies. Each investigation using animals shall be categorized by the investigator in one of the five categories outlined in this document. Studies classified in Categories III, IV, or V shall require strong justification upon submission of the protocol for review.

(7)(B) Investigators are encouraged to use preserved specimens or non-animal models (fertilized chicken eggs, videotapes, in-vitro biological systems, computer simulations, mathematical models, etc.) whenever possible, especially for instructional demonstrations where repetition of experiments is frequent. (See # 9C below).

(8)(A) The University Animal Care Manager and/or Campus Veterinarian is available to answer any questions and/or to make suggestions pertaining to the humane care and use of animals. Investigators are encouraged to consult with the University Animal Care Manager and/or Campus Veterinarian prior to submission of the protocol for review by the IACUC.

(8)(B) Facilities holding animals for more than 12 hrs. must be approved by the IACUC.

(9) The description and the justification of the investigation are extremely important. Although the IACUC does not judge the investigation on the basis of scientific merit, this description will give the IACUC members a better overall picture of what the investigation entails. The investigator must answer items A, B, C, D, E and F. The description must also justify the need to use an animal model based on the category the investigation is classified under in #7A above. Citations from scientific references may be used to justify specific techniques, procedures, etc. Failure to provide a non-technical (lay) description of your study may result in the return of your protocol form for resubmission.

(9)(C) The IACUC is required by federal law to ask the investigator to provide documentation and assurance that non-animal alternatives were considered, and that the proposed study is not unnecessarily duplicating previous studies. The criteria for such determinations are: 1) that the IACUC must be satisfied that the investigator made a good faith effort before making such assurances, and 2) the IACUC (and therefore SJSU) is in a defensible position if it becomes a matter of public concern or media scrutiny.

(10) Answer all that are applicable. To aid in completing 10B and 10C, the following are defined: IM=intra-muscular; IP=intra-peritoneal; IV=intra-venous; PO=per or0.00ePe4eSd9.s-0.0011 1

CATEGORY II: Investigations on live vertebrate animal species that are expected to produce little or no discomfort.

EXAMPLES: Holding of animals for observational or experimental purposes; simple procedures such as injections of relatively harmless substances and blood sampling (intravenous only); physical examinations; induction of anesthesia; experiments on completely anesthetized animals which do not regain consciousness (ie. anesthetic overdoses, or decapitation preceded by light sedation or light anesthesia).

CATEGORY III: Investigations that produce minor distress or discomfort (short-duration pain) to live vertebrate animal species.

EXAMPLES: While under anesthesia, exposure of blood vessels or implantation of chronic catheters; behavioral research on awake animals that involves restraint; food/water deprivation for short periods (a few hours); noxious stimuli from which escape is possible; surgical procedures under appropriate anesthesia that may result in some minor post-surgical discomfort.

Category III procedures incur additional concerns in proportion to the degree and duration of unavoidable distress and discomfort.

CATEGORY IV: Investigations that involve significant but unavoidable distress or discomfort to live vertebrate animal species.

EXAMPLES: Deliberate induction of behavioral stress in order to test its effect; major surgical procedures under anesthesia that result in significant post-operative discomfort; induction of anatomic or physiological deficit that will result in pain or distress; application of noxious stimuli from which escape is impossible; prolonged periods (up to several hours or more) of physical restraint; maternal deprivation with substitution of punitive surrogates; induction of aggressive behavior leading to self-mutilation or intra-species aggression; procedures that produce pain in which anesthetics cannot be used (ie. toxicity testing with death as an end point, production of radiation sickness, certain infections), and stresses and shock research which result in pain approaching the pain-tolerance threshold.

Category IV procedures present an explicit responsibility on the part of the investigator to explore alternative designs to ensure that animal distress is minimized or eliminated.

CATEGORY V: Investigations that involve inflicting severe pain near, at or above the pain tolerance threshold on unanesthetized conscious animals.

EXAMPLES: Use of muscle relaxants or paralytic drugs such as succinyl choline, or other curariform drugs used alone for surgical restraint without the use of anesthetics; attempts to induce psychotic-like behavior; killing by the use of a microwave oven designed for domestic kitchens; killing by the use of strychnine; severe burn and trauma infliction on unanesthetized animals; inescapably severe stress or terminal stress.

Category V investigations are considered highly questionable or unacceptable irrespective of the significance of the anticipated results. Many of these procedures are specifically prohibited in federal policies and therefore may result in withdrawal of federal funds and/or USDA registration.

Procedures in Category V will require very

REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION:

REQUEST FOR FULL COMMITTEE REVIEW

SIGNATURE

DATE

NAME (please print)

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jdm