
LAMAR UNIVERSITY
MANUAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

SECTION: Academic Affairs
AREA: ORSPA

MAPP 02.07.05

Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee
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I. POLICY

- A. At Lamar University, our commitment to fostering a culture of excellence in research, innovation, and academic pursuits is paramount. To ensure the integrity, quality, and effectiveness of our research endeavors, it is essential to define terms, establish responsible parties, and provide guidance.

II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- A. Humane care, use, and treatment of animals used for instructional research-related purposes are institutional responsibilities. The Lamar University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) oversees the welfare of any animals used in experimental research, teaching methods, and their care and facilities, as directed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Institutes of Health.

- Continuous growth of research enterprises is a critical priority as Lamar University continues its mission to seek new knowledge and contribute to the larger academic and professional community. Promoting public good by fostering the transfer of knowledge gained through research to the private sector is a vital element of this mission. The University holds its research and sponsored program activities to the highest standards of moral, ethical, and legal bases of operation.

- B. This Policy is applicable to all Lamar University faculty, staff, and student activities involving animals, whether the activities are performed at LU, at collaborating institution(s), or in the field. Investigators conducting activities involving animals shall comply with this Policy which sets forth standards for the humane care and use of animals.

- This Policy follows applicable state and local laws or regulations which impose more stringent standards for the care and use of laboratory animals, and includes the Animal Welfare Act, and other Federal statutes and regulations relating to animals.

III. REGULATORY BASIS

- A. There are several federal regulations, offices, and guidelines underpinning the IACUC:

1. **The Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW).** A division of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), this agency is the prime regulatory authority for all activities involving research in animal subjects. OLAW follows standards set forth by Public Health Service (PHS), the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), and other regulations.
2. **Health Research Extension Act of 1985.** An amendment of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 201), the law includes provisions for the proper care and treatment of animals used in research, including the establishment of IACUCs. Institutions receiving NIH funding for research involving animal subjects must provide assurance of compliance with the guidelines and regulations listed, as well as regular reporting on the care and treatment of animals.
3. **Animal Welfare Act.** Found in US Code, title 7, chapter 54, the AWA sets the standard for the humane treatment of animals in research, exhibition, transport, and by dealers under the regulatory authority of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). The law covers a wide range of animals, including dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits, but excludes birds, laboratory rats (of the genus *Rattus*), laboratory mice (of the genus *Mus*), farm animals, and all cold-blooded animals.
4. **CFR Title 9, Part 2, Subpart C.** This section of the Code of Federal Regulations specifically outlines the establishment and functions of IACUCs, including their composition, charge, duties, and responsibilities.

IV. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Animal.** Any live, vertebrate animal used, or intended for use, in research, research training, teaching, experimentation, or biological testing or related purposes.
- B. **Animal Facility.** All buildings, rooms, areas, enclosures, or vehicles, including satellite facilities, used for animal confinement, transport, maintenance, breeding, or experiments inclusive of 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.
- C. **Animal Welfare Assurance.** The documentation from an institution assuring institutional compliance with this Policy in accordance with the Health Research Extension Act of 1985.
- D. **Chief Research Officer.** An individual ultimately responsible for the oversight of funded research and sponsored programs at Lamar University. At Lamar University, the Chief Research Officer is the Associate Provost for Research. The Chief Research Officer may designate an appropriate official to act on their behalf.
- E. **Guide.** Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, National Academy Press, 1996, Washington, D.C., or succeeding revised editions.
- F. **Institutional Official.** An individual who signs, and has the authority to sign the institution's Assurance, making a commitment on behalf of the institution that the requirements of this Policy will be met.

- G. **Researcher.** All Individuals who are engaged in research, whether funded or unfunded, or in sponsored programs activities. For the purposes of this policy, the term researcher refers to any Lamar University faculty or staff member having direct responsibility for the design, conduct or reporting of funded or unfunded research or other sponsored programs activities funded or proposed for funding by the federal government or other external funder.
- H. **Research Compliance Officer.** An individual responsible for interpreting and enforcing compliance across all research and sponsored programs enterprises across the University. This officer shall be appointed by the Chief Research Officer and work within the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration.

V. IACUC PROCEDURES AND COMPOSITION

- A. The University IACUC will consist of no fewer than five persons appointed by the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration. The committee must consist of:
- At least three faculty members with appropriate knowledge and background
 - One veterinarian active in the community
 - One representative from the community.
- B. IACUC meetings shall be held once per calendar year, or as needed, with meeting minutes publicly posted and serving as documentation of compliance.
- Campus personnel (faculty, staff, or students) wishing to conduct animal research shall complete the appropriate request form(s) and submit them to the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration. The Research Compliance Officer shall review and administer these documents and make them available for the IACUC to evaluate.
- C. Project proposals shall include:
- Complete descriptions for use and care of animal subjects.
 - The nature and objectives of the study to be performed.
 - Species and number of animals to be used.
 - Justification for use of these animals.
 - Proposed methods to avoid unnecessary discomfort and/or injury to the animals.
 - Location of facilities for care and use of the animal subjects.
 - Detailed procedures for the release or euthanasia of the animal subjects.

- D. The University IACUC will evaluate each application based on the criteria specified under Section VI, paragraph B.

VI. COMMITTEE MEETING

- A. **Scheduling.** IACUC meetings are routinely held once a year, or as needed. Rescheduling may occur due to inability to achieve a quorum of members and non-scheduled meetings may be called by the IACUC Chair to discuss matters that arise and require immediate resolution. The Research Compliance Officer is responsible for assuring that a meeting room is located and scheduled and that all other arrangements for the meeting are made.
- B. **Quorum.** The conduct of official IACUC business occurs at convened meetings that must include a quorum of members for the meeting to be held. The IACUC defines a “quorum” as more than half the regular voting members. A protocol is approved only if a quorum is present, and if more than 50% of the quorum votes in favor or protocol approval. For reasons other than conflict of interest, abstentions from voting do not alter the quorum or change the number of votes required. Members are expected to attend the convened meetings unless they have notified the Research Compliance Officer in advance, that they are unable to do so. Members who fail to attend meetings on a regular basis may be removed from the committee.
- C. **Possible Review Outcomes.** All non-exempt protocols are presented and discussed individually and the IACUC votes on the disposition of the protocol. Possible outcomes include:
1. **Approval** – When the IACUC has determined that all review criteria, based on the IACUC policies and federal-mandated regulations have been adequately addressed by the Principal Investigator, the IACUC may approve the research, thus providing the Principal Investigator permission to perform the research.
 2. **Approval with Conditions** – This status is used for protocols for which all required information has not been received, required training has not been completed and/or there are remaining issues or questions regarding the safety of the protocol.
 3. **Tabled** – If the protocol requires clarification for the IACUC to make judgment, certain committee members with certain expertise is not present, the IACUC wishes to seek external consultation, or any of a number of other reasons prevents the IACUC from conducting its review, then the IACUC may wish to defer or table review.
 4. **Deny Approval** – When the IACUC determines that a protocol has not adequately addressed the requirements of the IACUC Policies and regulations as applicable, the IACUC may withhold approval.
- D. **Conflicts of Interest.** Should an IACUC member declare involvement in any way in a research protocol under review by the IACUC or state a conflict of interest with a research protocol, then the member(s) are excluded from discussion and voting except to provide information requested by the IACUC. They may be asked to leave the meeting room for discussion and voting and are not counted toward a quorum.

- E. **Minutes.** Review of protocols by the IACUC invokes a deliberative process, and the IACUC meeting minutes should offer sufficient detail about the discussion of the matters that were discussed to document the IACUC rationale for decisions.
 - 1. To document the adequate fulfillment of the committee's review and oversight responsibilities, the meeting minutes should also document the committee's consideration of several matters described in NIH Guidelines. The inclusion of this material in the meeting minutes will document the safety aspects of each protocol.
- F. **Notification.** Upon completion of the review process, the Principal Investigator will receive written notification of the review decisions (approved/not approved) and whether any special conditions for approval of work is required.

VII. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM AND ANIMAL USE GUIDELINES

- A. An occupational health program is mandatory for personnel who work in laboratory animal facilities or have substantial animal contact. This program requires a physical examination and a medical and work history prior to beginning any work. Periodic physical examinations are advised following occupational hazards such as animal bites or exposure to hazardous biologic, chemical, and physical agents.
- B. The University IACUC will oversee the implementation of the Occupational Health & Safety Program in relation to the Animal Welfare Program.
- C. An appropriate immunization schedule for all animal and investigative staff is followed, including immunization against tetanus and for people who handle animals at substantial risk of infection with such agents as rabies virus and hepatitis B virus.
- D. Training on Zoonosis surveillance is part of an occupational health program and includes keeping records of individual work assignments, bite wounds, and unusual illnesses (CDC, 1984; Fox et al., 1984). Personnel are instructed to notify their supervisors of illnesses and of suspected health hazards. Furthermore, consideration is given to obtaining and storing individual pre- and post-employment serum samples for future diagnostic purposes. Non-human primate diseases that are transmissible to humans can be a serious hazard. Personnel (including animal technicians, clinicians, investigators, students, research technicians and, maintenance workers, and security personnel) who are in contact with nonhuman primates are encouraged to undergo regularly scheduled tests for tuberculosis.
- E. Personal Protective Equipment Personal protective clothing, equipment and other safety measures prescribed by the EHS and Risk Management policy must be utilized as often as necessary and should not be worn beyond the boundary of the hazardous-agent work area or the animal facility.
- F. A high standard of personal cleanliness is essential. Personnel are not permitted to eat, drink, use tobacco products, or apply cosmetics in animal rooms. Refer to EHS and Risk Management regarding laundering services, decontamination methods.

- G. Brief physical restraint of animals for examination, collection of samples, and a variety of other clinical and experimental manipulations can be accomplished manually or by mechanical means. Such devices must be suitable in size and design for the animal being held and must be operated properly to minimize discomfort and to avoid injury to the animal. Prolonged restraint of any animal, including the chairing of non-human primates, is avoided unless essential to research objectives. Less restrictive systems, such as the tether system should be used when compatible with research objectives. Additional guidelines are included in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, 1996.
- H. Multiple major survival surgical procedures on a single animal are discouraged. However, under special circumstances they might be permitted with the approval of the IACUC. One situation in which multiple survival surgical procedures might be justified is when they are related components of a research project. Cost savings alone is not an adequate reason for performing multiple survival surgical procedures.

VIII. LABORATORY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- A. **Food and Nutrition.** Animals should be fed palatable, non-contaminated, and nutritionally adequate food daily or according to their particular requirements unless the protocol in which they are being used requires otherwise (Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, 1996). The PI will define in his/her proposal to the IACUC a full description of food-related protocols.
- B. **Water.** Animals should have access to potable, uncontaminated drinking water according to their particular requirements. The PI will define in his/her proposal to the IACUC a full description of water-related protocols.
- C. **Housing.** Animal housing will be appropriate to the animal and comply with relevant regulatory guidelines. The Investigator will identify applicable guidelines and describe how animal facility housing complies. The caging or housing system is designed carefully to facilitate animal well-being, meet research requirements, and minimize experimental variables. The housing system provides adequate space that:
 - 1. permits freedom of movement and normal postural adjustment
 - 2. has a resting place appropriate to the species
 - 3. provides a comfortable environment
 - 4. provides an escape-proof enclosure that confines animals safely
 - 5. provides easy access to food and water
 - 6. provides adequate ventilation
 - 7. meets the biological needs of the animals, e.g., maintenance of body temperature, urination, defecation, and if appropriate, reproduction

8. keeps the animals dry and clean, consistent with species requirements
 9. avoids unnecessary physical restraint
 10. protects the animals from known hazards
- D. Caging systems should be constructed of sturdy, durable materials and designed to minimize cross-infection between adjoining units. Cages have smooth, impervious surfaces with a minimum number of ledges, angles and corners where dirt or water can accumulate. The design allows inspection of cage occupants without disturbing them. Feeding and watering devices are easily accessible for filling, changing, cleaning and servicing. Cages, runs, and pens are kept in good repair to prevent injury to animals, promote physical comfort, and facilitate sanitation and servicing. Particular attention is given to eliminating sharp edges and broken wires, keeping cage floors in good condition, and refurbishing or replacing rusted or other deteriorating equipment.
- E. The social environment considers whether the animals are naturally territorial or communal and whether they will be housed singly or in groups. When appropriate, group housing is considered for communal animals. In grouping animals, population density and ability to disperse, initial familiarity among animals, and age, sex and social rank are considered. Recommendations about space, temperature and humidity, ventilation, and illumination, and noise may be found in Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals are followed.
- F. **Bedding.** The most suitable bedding will be determined by the veterinarian or facility manager, in consultation with the PI. The PI will define in his/her proposal to the IACUC a full description of bedding protocols.
- G. **Sanitation.** Sanitation is the maintenance of conditions conducive to health and involves bedding change, cleaning, and disinfection. The frequency and intensity of cleaning and disinfection should depend on what is needed to provide a healthy environment for an animal. The PI will define in his/her proposal to the IACUC a full description of bedding protocols.
- H. **Behavioral Needs.** According to the Animal Welfare Act captive animals have the freedom to express normal species typical behavior. For example, pigs are highly motivated to engage in rooting behavior and should therefore be provided with appropriate rooting substrate. The types of environmental enrichment used with the captive lab animals will depend upon the individual species under study. The PI will define his/her enrichment program in their proposal to the IACUC.
- I. **Animal Identification and Records.** Animal records allowing identification of animals, sources of acquisition, and methods of disposal will be maintained by the PI and made available to the IACUC upon request.
- J. **Provisions for Emergency, Weekend and Holiday Care.** The PI should identify responsible personnel and feeding, cleaning, and care protocols for animals for any period of time during which the PI is unable to provide expected levels of care. The PI will define in his/her proposal to the IACUC provisions to be made for animal care during emergencies, weekends, and holidays.

IX. ANIMAL CARE AND FACILITIES

- A. Animal Procurement & Transportation.** All animals must be acquired lawfully and purchased from reliable vendors. Vendors should be evaluated and approved based upon prescribed vendor selection criteria. Generally, vendors of purpose-bred animals regularly provide information that describes the genetic and pathogen status of their animals. This information is useful for deciding on acceptance or rejection of animals, and similar data should be obtained on animals received by inter-institutional or intra-institutional transfer. All transportation of animals, including intra-institutional transportation, should be planned to minimize transit time and the risk of zoonoses, protect against environmental extremes, avoid overcrowding, provide food and water when indicated, and protect against physical trauma. Efforts must be made to minimize as much as possible transportation-related stress to the animal(s). Each shipment of animals is inspected for compliance with procurement specifications, and the animals are quarantined and stabilized according to procedures appropriate for the species and circumstances.
- B. Preventative Medicine.** The veterinarian formulates standard operating procedures to evaluate the health status of newly received, quarantined animals in accordance with acceptable veterinary medical practice and federal, state and local regulations. Quality control by the vendor and knowledge of the history of the animals are acceptable parts of an institution's quarantine protocol. This information may limit the quarantine period for rodents to the time necessary for inspection on arrival. However, all newly received animals should be allowed a stabilization period prior to their use. This permits animals to adapt to their surroundings, resulting in a more stable physiological and behavioral state. If the history of newly received animals is incomplete, the quarantine procedure is more comprehensive and of sufficient duration to allow expression of diseases including zoonoses, physiological and nutritional stabilization, and grooming including bathing, dipping and clipping. Physical separation of animals by species is generally recommended to prevent interspecies disease transmission, reduce anxiety due to interspecies conflict, and meet experimental requirements. Intraspecies separation is advisable when animals obtained from multiple sources differ in microbiological status.
- C. Surveillance, Diagnosis, Treatment and Control of Animal Diseases.** Incoming animals are screened. All laboratory animals are observed daily for signs of illness, injury or abnormal behavior by a person trained to recognize such signs. Unexpected deaths and deviations from normal are reported promptly to the person responsible for animal disease control. Sick or injured animals receive prompt veterinary medical care or are euthanized appropriately. Animals that are suspected of having contagious disease are isolated from healthy animals in the colony. When an entire group or room of animals is known or believed to be exposed to an infectious agent, the group is kept intact during the process of diagnosis, treatment and control. Methods of prophylaxis, diagnosis, therapy and disease control follow currently accepted practices. Diagnostic laboratory services supplement physical examination and facilitate diagnosis of diseases. These services include gross microscopic pathology, clinical pathology, hematology, microbiology, clinical chemistry, and other appropriate laboratory procedures. Inapparent viral infections of rodents, which can occur with mouse hepatitis virus, minute virus of mice and lactic dehydrogenase virus, can bias research results and should also be monitored.
- D. Anesthesia and Analgesia.** The proper use of anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizers in laboratory animals is necessary for humane and scientific reasons. The choice and use of the most appropriate drugs are matters for the attending veterinarian's professional judgment. The

veterinarian provides research personnel with guidelines and advice concerning choice and use of these drugs. If a painful procedure must be conducted without the use of an anesthetic, analgesic or tranquilizer, the procedure must be approved by the University IACUC and supervised directly by the responsible investigator since such use could alter research outcomes. Muscle relaxants or paralytic drugs (e.g., succinylcholine or other curariform drugs) are not anesthetics. They are not used alone for surgical restraint, although they can be used in conjunction with drugs known to produce adequate analgesia.

- E. **Survival Surgery and Post-Surgical Care.** The following procedures apply to both non-rodent mammalian and rodent species:
1. Aseptic surgery is conducted only in facilities intended for that purpose. These facilities are maintained and operated to ensure cleanliness and directed and staffed by trained personnel. Surgery is performed or directly supervised by trained, experienced personnel. Training in aseptic surgery is provided for those who require it.
 2. Aseptic technique is used on most animals including lagomorphs that undergo major survival surgery. This technique includes wearing of sterile surgical gloves, gowns, caps and facemasks; use of sterile instruments; and aseptic preparation of the surgical field. Major survival surgery is defined as any surgical intervention that penetrates a body cavity or has the potential for producing a permanent handicap in an animal that is expected to recover. Survival surgery on rodents does not require a special facility but should be performed using sterile instruments, surgical gloves, and aseptic procedures to prevent clinical infections.
 3. Appropriate facilities and equipment are available for post-surgical care. Post-surgical care includes observing the animal to ensure uneventful recovery from anesthesia and surgery; administering supportive fluids, analgesics, and other drugs as required; providing adequate care for surgical incisions; and maintaining appropriate medical records. Equipment and supply items that can be helpful for intensive care include heating pads, vaporizers, vacuum equipment, respirator, cardiac monitor, and oxygen. Proper monitoring by trained personnel is provided during recovery.
 4. Minor surgical procedures, such as wound suturing and peripheral vessel cannulation, is performed under less stringent conditions when they are performed in accordance with standard veterinary practices.
- F. **Euthanasia.** Euthanasia, the procedure of killing animals rapidly and painlessly, is carried out by trained personnel using acceptable techniques in accordance with institutional policies and applicable laws. The method used should not interfere with postmortem evaluation. Techniques for euthanasia follow current guidelines established by the American Veterinary Medical Association Panel on Euthanasia (AVMA, 1978). Other methods must be reviewed and approved by the institutional veterinarian. Acceptable methods of euthanasia are those that initially depress the central nervous system to ensure insensitivity to pain. For this reason, anesthetic agents are generally acceptable, and animals of most species can be euthanized quickly and humanely by intravenous or intraperitoneal injection of an overdose of barbiturates. Other methods can be used for euthanasia of anesthetized animals because the major criterion of humane treatment has been fulfilled. Every attempt is made to perform euthanasia on animals in a manner that minimizes reactions among other living animals. Proper euthanasia technique includes a follow-

up examination to confirm the absence of a heartbeat, which is a reliable indicator of death. Monitoring respiration is not sufficient. In some animals, particularly under deep carbon dioxide anesthesia, heartbeat can be maintained after visible respiration has ceased, and the animal might eventually recover.

- G. **Physical Plant.** Animal facilities will be designed and constructed in accord with all applicable state and local building codes. Such facilities will be well-planned, well-designed, and well-constructed based upon the scope of institution's research activities. Good animal management and human comfort and health protection require separation of the animal facilities from personnel areas, such as offices, and conference rooms. Careful planning would make it possible to place animal housing areas next to or near research laboratories but separated from them by barriers, such as entry locks, corridors, or floors. Animals should be housed in facilities dedicated to or assigned for that purpose and not be housed in laboratories merely for convenience.

X. **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. **Chief Research Officer.** The Associate Provost for Research and the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration bear responsibility for all sponsored grants and contracts concerning animal care and use. The Chief Research Officer appoints members of the IACUC and carries ultimate oversight of these activities.
- B. **IACUC Committee.** These members, as appointed by the Chief Research Officer, must be intimately familiar with the guiding regulations and evaluate proposals on the following criteria:
1. Adherence to provisions and standards of applicable laws and regulations as well as campus policies.
 2. Provisions for humane care, handling, and use of animal subjects.
 3. Necessity of animal subject use.
 4. Appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, tranquilizing, and euthanizing agents.
 5. Proper arrangement for animal care and use facilities.
- C. **Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration.** The Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration shall be represented by the Research Compliance Officer as appointed by the Chief Research Officer. This individual has the following responsibilities:
1. Maintaining current and accurate files on every researcher involved in animal subjects' research.
 2. Requesting updated disclosures and approvals from researchers at the time of funding.
 3. Developing approved management plans when applicable.
 4. Providing and maintaining relevant training to researchers.

5. Investigating non-compliance or misconduct.
- D. **Researchers** must successfully complete appropriate trainings, as assigned by the Research Compliance Officer, prior to carrying out any animal research duties. This is required for all undergraduates, graduate postdoctoral researchers receiving wages (or working as volunteers) or receiving academic credit for participating in research. Upon completion of the online training, certification of the course is provided. Individuals conducting animal subjects research agree to the following principles:
1. Procedures should be designed to yield useful results and should be based on knowledge of the disease, problem, or biology of the animal(s) under study.
 2. Procedures should avoid all unnecessary suffering and injury to animals. Personnel caring for and using such animals should be very familiar with species-specific and individual behavioral, physiologic, and biochemical indicators of pain or discomfort.
 3. Persons in charge of the procedures should be prepared to report adverse events and terminate the procedures whenever their continuation may result in unnecessary suffering or injury to animal subjects.
 4. If a specific procedure is likely to cause greater discomfort than anesthetization, the animal must first be rendered incapable of perceiving pain and be maintained in that condition until the procedure is ended.
 5. Post experimental care of animals must be such as to minimize discomfort in accordance with acceptable practices in veterinary medicine.
 6. Animals that are euthanized must be treated humanely and in such a way as to ensure rapid and painless death. No animal shall be discarded after it is dead and attempts to donate surplus animals to other institutions or individuals for humane purposes should be made as an alternative to destruction and must be approved by the IACUC.
- E. **Veterinarian.** A doctor of veterinarian medicine, or the compliance officer if deemed appropriate, will visit and inspect the animals and facilities twice per year, or once every six months where animals are held for 24 hours or more. The veterinarian must be licensed and experienced and able to oversee care of all animals in use at the University. The following must be documented and adhered to by the veterinarian and researchers:
1. Adequate veterinary care consists of observing all animals daily, if required, to assess their health and welfare; using appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries; providing guidance to users regarding handling, and immobilization, anesthesia, analgesia, and euthanasia; and monitoring surgery programs and post-surgical care.
 2. Veterinary care is the responsibility of a veterinarian who is certified or has training or experience in laboratory animal science and medicine. Observation of animals can be

accomplished by someone other than a veterinarian; however, a mechanism of direct and frequent communication should be adopted so that timely and accurate information on problems in animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

3. The veterinarian can also contribute to the establishment of appropriate policies and procedures for ancillary aspects of veterinary care, such as advising on experimental models; reviewing protocols and proposals with respect to veterinary care, animal husbandry, and animal welfare; monitoring occupational health, hazard containment, and zoonosis control programs; and supervising animal nutrition, husbandry and sanitation.

XI. NON-COMPLIANCE

- A. Lamar University requires that all researchers comply fully, truthfully and in a timely manner with this policy. Instances of deliberate breach will subject the researcher to disciplinary actions under policies of Lamar University and the Texas State University System. Such action could result in a formal reprimand, non-renewal of appointment, termination of appointment, or other enforcement action.
- B. If the failure of a researcher to comply with this policy has biased the design, conduct or reporting of funded or unfunded research or sponsored programs activities, Lamar University will promptly notify the appropriate granting agency, sponsor, or other appropriate agency of the incident and corrective action will be taken.

XII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- A. The University will provide education and training sessions through the CITI system on animal care and use regulations and best practices to ensure researchers understand their obligations and responsibilities.

XIII. REVIEW AND RESPONSIBILITY

Responsible Parties: Academic Policy Advisory Council; Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration.

Review Schedule: Every three years on or before the date the policy was last revised and/or approved.

XIV. APPROVAL

Dr. Brett Welch	11/08/2024
Interim Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs	Date

Dr. Jaime Taylor	11/08/2024
Lamar University President	Date

POLICY LOG

Version	Date	Description of Changes
1	01/01/2011	Issued.
	08/01/2023	Last updated.
		Reviews by constituency groups completed.
		Review by campus community completed.
		Policy approved by President.

APPENDICES

Related Links

Office of Research and Sponsored Programs Administration (<https://www.lamar.edu/research/research-and-sponsored-programs.html>)

NIH Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (<https://olaw.nih.gov/>)

Health Research Extension Act of 1985 (<https://olaw.nih.gov/policies-laws/hrea-1985.htm>)

CFR Title 9, Part 2, Subpart C (<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/chapter-I/subchapter-A/part-2/subpart-C/section-2.31>)

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