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. 1. 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. 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. Found in USCode, 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 USDepartment 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), laboratory mice (of the genus), farm animals, and all cold-blooded animals.
- 4. . This section of the Code of Federal Regulations specifically outlines the establishment and functions of IACUCs, including their composition, charge, duties, and responsibilities.
- A. . Any live, vertebrate animal used, or intended for use, in research, research training, teaching, experimentation, or biological testing or related purposes.
- B. . 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

- G. . 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. 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.
- 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.

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

- E. . 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.

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. 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.
- 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 ais ory proon o ilansng-3()-2(an)4(y)-2(p)10(o)-17(r)8(k.)2491P-5(er)6(so)7(ni)5(sc-8()21(Hh)5(ys)3)

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- 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

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, fall \$100.00(c) https://www.com/subscription.com/subscriptio

- E. . The following procedures apply to both non-rodent mammalian and rodent species: 5TJETd 0 1 197.83 38 Tm0 g0 G()]TJETQq0.00000912 0 612 792 re449. 50F2 84(
 - 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 use t37-5()-364(o)4(f)t468. or tranqube onneb(h)5(elf)t468. or tranqube ic

- 5. Investigating non-compliance or misconduct.
- D. 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.

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accomplished by someone other than a veterinarian; however, a mechanism of direct and

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

Dr. Jaime b097ylo/2