

National Agricultural Library's Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) and Animal Welfare in the Legislation - Transcript

Please stand by for realtime captions.

[Captioner cannot get audio --]With that will hit it off to Erica.

Thanks Joe. I will say one word, thanks for the introduction and the associate spelled out institutional animal care sorry for any of you whom I've been -- Thank you for joining our presentation. We are really happy to be here we are excited about this presentation -- This one will have a strong -- Like Joe said we have a background in the interest of -- With that I went to Erica to get started. Thanks, Jesse. Can you hear me okay?

Okay perfect. Go over the objectives of the will to you about today. Will go over the history of animal welfare. With five specifically to the welfare act and that is what will introduce you to the welfare information center or as we call it -- So about the three R's alternatives and why they matter in science. And was talking about products and services that are available to you all. Before we talk about the early history of welfare, when you talk about the history of animal welfare as it pertains to regulations and legislations, it is not something that is new. The Puritans were assessing the colonies in Massachusetts in the 1600s, they were a party of liberties which included anti-cruelty laws and I said, no man shall exercise immediately cruelties towards the creature sure usually kept is used. Eight and other things will you are transporting livestock press was a little past was at 50. As I was Sicily's facilities. Reference letter act was passed. Does not regulate notes on the farm. This is livestock except poultry. Next federal welfare act of 1970. [Captioner cannot get audio --] They were putting chemical devices on horses. -- Time to train. The flop habits -- Shows exhibitions, sales and the transportation of horses to and from any of the events. This lot is -- In 1986 there was an amendment to the act for designated qualified person. A person can enroll as long as they meet the regulatory requirement and are licensed by the Forest reorganization. They help ensure effective identification of horses and make sure the proper penalties are being imposed. In helping with the overall goal of eliminating -- The animal welfare act was done until the late 1950s and early 60s that we started seeing discussions in Congress about legislation concerning the care over research animal. The real turning point of this legislation was in the summer of 1965. Pepper pet Dalmatian went missing. Pepper lived on a farm in Pennsylvania and one night her family with her and when they went to let her back in she cannot be found. The peppers family went looking for her and they ended up at a man -- The police took the animals will buckle shelter. You can have the animals back when you pay your fine. Bill did that and he got the animals back. This story about the animals made it to the paper. And peppers on her that the story in the paper and said that's our dog pepper. So the work was pepper ended up with another dealer in New York in the got the police involved trying to get into the place to get the dog back. They were making it happen. Congressman Joe redneck got involved. He was having the FBI look into it. It really became a big ordeal the ended up finding out that he had sold pepper to a hospital in New York City pepper had undergone experimentation to put in an experiment to cardiac pacemaker. She ended up dying. Later that year Sports Illustrated share the story and the public was angry that the federal authorities did not have the access to look. Congressman Joe Resnick passed the bill on the house for. In February of 1966 they published an article highlighting -- Dealer in Maryland. Anyone it doesn't know -- Dealing with someone who forces dogs from multiple places and then sells them rather than just reading the dogs themselves. Photographs of the ones you are seeing were shown at this facility and the very poor living conditions. This prompted more letters to Congress. I find it interesting this is right around the time of the Vietnam

war. Congress was getting more letters about the outrage from this article than they were about the war. That's how disturbed people were and concerned for their pets. The pump did for the pet -- Built to be expanded to include animals going into research. This bill was signed by President Johnson in August of 1966. It is the animal welfare act today. This law has been amended numerous times. We will go through a few of the amendments today. The new past act requires dog and cat dealers to be licensed and provide identification for the animals. At set minimum standards for the handling and transport of the animals. That limited the authority within the regional facility. Animals were only covered up until they were on a research protocol. It was some restrict regarding the animals it covered in which facilities were regulated. They defined primates, dogs, cats, pigs, and -- Research facilities only had to register if they received government funding and/or if the facility was using dogs or cats in the research. This is where Congress decided to amend the act to give the USDA more authority and animals were regulated throughout the entire research project. Dealers and research facilities were regulated. The new amendment brought in that but excluded any agricultural work exhibition type of activity. It also verified the definition of animal to include -- Some farm animals used for food and fiber production. -- And birds and research. At the time they only had limited financial resources. They felt they could use the resources on the higher profile animals to raise their standards. Four for animals fell inside the animal welfare act but often the public had a lot of interest in how the farm animals were raised and it was being done in a communal way. Before we move on talking about other amendments the animal welfare act I wanted to touch on how the -- Industry addresses the welfare of animals. There are no federal laws regulating animal welfare. That is governed through the state and local laws. There are auditing programs with industry associations with standards and guidelines for the human welfare and animals and providing actions and plans so the standards are met. These guidelines are written in collaboration between veterinarians farmers scientists animal advocacy groups and other industry professionals. The third party auditing is voluntary but often it is required if a farmer wants to sell their female to other products. I have provided examples of the party auditing programs on the slide. One example I do want to note is the national dairy farm program. Jesse and I are both certified at the national dairy farm program. We went through the training and certification to be able to go on dairy farms and evaluate the records and provide feedback to the farmer where they need to improve. Evaluation of the farmer is also reported to -- Program to ensure the farm is meeting -- The timeline of the animal welfare act -- Where the animal rights movement -- One case was the Silver Spring . Alex Pacheco is the cofounder for Peter. He volunteered Dr. Harb research lab in Silver Spring, Maryland. He noticed the were not receiving proper vet care he got the police involved. Ultimately 17 months Dr. -- Was charged with animal Realty. NIH shut his lab down. Similar situation occurred at the University of Pennsylvania were PETA member so I videotape made by -- Showing some pretty gruesome -- By the researchers and undergoing head trauma. The videos were shown on Capitol Hill and the NIH ran an investigation and took away their funding and close down the facility. Between 1981 and 1984 when the events occurred, several bills were introduced to try and improve the standards of animals. They never really got anywhere. These events made the push for the passage for the 1985 bill known as the approved standards auditory animal act. The law was written so we will dive in to all that now. To give you background, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas -- The main part of the bill was to minimize the pain and stress for animals used in tests. Biomedical research -- Ultimately they were pushing for the humane treatment and care of animals in research. The amendment was officially signed into law by President Ronald Reagan in 1985. The 1985 amendment -- USDA regulation on laboratory animal care. It clarified -- And specific criteria for -- You had to provide an exercise program for dogs and a physical environment that was adequate to promote the psychological well-being of primates. You can no longer just leave them in an empty cage. It also specified pain and stress must be minimized and unnecessary drug. And as Jesse mentioned institutional animal care -- Were established. Every research facility that uses the animal research is to have -- To ensure humane care to the animal. Some of the main responsibilities are to

review animal use protocols are -- They are reviewing any animal welfare concerns. The last component of the 1985 amendment I want to talk about is -- These are the parts of the tree that you will see on the slide or what I just talked about slide. At the time of this amendment there will be a lot of new information that scientists would be required to report for trying to get to the animal use protocol approved. Congress thought it was important to have national article to library to provide information pertinent to employee training which could prevent unintended to kitchen of animal -- As determined by the use of the research facility. Our improved methods of animal experimentation which would be able to produce -- And minimize pain and stress in the animal. Such as with the -- Procedures. That information that was established was -- I will cover the animal welfare act today. There are evidence I didn't get cover. I would highly encourage you to check it out. It has historical legislative and regulatory publications of the animal welfare act and all the work that was put in -- Another feature of the collection that I really liked was the interactive timeline. This timeline allows you to click the passage of the animal welfare act and the different things that have been done to the act over the years. I did want to talk about -- Role in the animal welfare act. Just like the horse protection act we talked about earlier, aphs creates the animal welfare act legislation and the regulations are used to enforce the of the welfare act. They are performing along with -- Annual inspections that are unannounced. And if the facility has any violation -- Inspections will be occurring more frequently. If they want to have questions or check on the compliance or review any protocols. With that I will hand it over to Jesse --

We will cover the three R's of alternative and talk about how they came to be how they are defined and I will show examples of really what we should care. Before we get started but did want to ask you this question to get a sense of how familiar you are with the capital 3Rs and if you can find the 3R's. Originally I was going to do a poll but if you could just answer yes no or a little. About how familiar you are with -- And if you can define it.

Folks are seeing no or little.

Most of saying no.

Okay.

It looks like we will learn a lot.

I'm glad. Everyone should take away a piece of information. I want to thank everyone for participating in. Can you guys still see my slide?

Yep. We can.

Sorry -- The history about the 3R's. It started when Dr. -- That time lived in the UK University available welfare. They publish their thoughts and ideas in 1959 in a book called -- If you want to read this book can access it on our website. These two doctors will not necessarily against the -- They were interested in posing areas where they felt research could advance -- Those three areas were replacement reduction and -- Almost 20 years after -- Publish the book David -- Kim Morgan also wrote a book. In this book you mentioned 3Rs and what they really alluding to was -- He coined the term alternative. But this came synonymous -- As we continue our discussion about the 3Rs. These words are interchangeable when you are reading the literature. A continuation from that point these are other symptoms -- New approach method is a new one. Just keep in mind is your reading literature and try make a mental note there are multiple ways to --

I have given you brief history before I define I will give you examples I think it's important we talk about why we should care about the 3Rs or why they are heavily talked about so many years later. There are five reasons people talk about today. Regulatory, social, humane, economic, and scientific. The first reason is because we have to -- When you're conducting animal research. Comply with the animal welfare act. As well as your following the PHS policy most research facilities have accreditation. They will have to consider alternative -- American Association laboratory animal care. Usually don't see the phrase 3Rs through these policies there are places like -- Reduce the number of animal use and -- Altogether. Which will get directly in line with the 3Rs. The next reason is -- After all of you know animal welfare is a hot topic around the public and in late 1990 there were a lot of surveys going around asking the public they were pro animal research. If you added any animal experiencing pain in that research -- We know how much public and have policy -- To medicate the public concerns we need to make sure we are advancing in the 3Rs and animal --. The larger humane topic. It is referring to the philosophical question about animals -- These are ethical questions scientists and research community should ask. Moving on to economic. Money plays a role in everything. Especially research. We know animal research is expensive. Not only the cost of -- But the health requirements of the goals, visionary cost and all the other general -- The console. We have a win-win situation we do want to recognize some of the alternative methods -- Technology are just -- There is research -- [No audio]

They're using this technology a lot and -- But I find cool but that is not only can they study individual organs but the machines they put these chips and allows them to study -- On multiple organs and to see how the human body might function. -- I recommend watching this short tech talk -- Access to. The second of the 3Rs's reduction. You guys can probably guess reduction means reducing the number of animals required per experiment but still achieving -- Using enough animals -- But not adding -- It's kind of a fine line. I listed here examples of production. Publishing results, I will go over telemetry. From the image on the right animals would undergo surgeries to have these wireless devices inserted -- Do data art rate or respiration rate and other natural conditions. On one hand we can reduce animal -- Of stress but it will determine whether a certain method or technique -- Telemetry, -- We will go over refinement. Methods that minimize animal suffering and improve animal welfare. Examples are using -- Telemetry also falls under this. Providing enrichment to the animal health. One example is proper animal handling and training. Interacting with animals in research. Animals that are trained are less stressed around humans. -- So the visionary and can -- When they perform the task they are -- Making this an overall positive experience. Tunneling with mice. Picking a mouse up by its tail can be stressful. In rats that tickling is frequently used -- I have a video link to share and it describes more about -- And it shows you how it is performed and shows you -- Close out the weather I want to highlight some -- That you guys might be interested in some you may be familiar with this but this is the -- Website keep in mind we are within the general -- The focus of this information is products and services to help the research community with training at some of these alternatives to provide -- And information about animal welfare. We also provide regulatory and legislative guidelines as well as the general -- It also offers a reference an alternative -- If you're having trouble finding alternative -- Feel free to reach out. If you have any animal will related questions not just -- Or research feel free to reach out to us. If we can find the exact information for you will point you in the direction of someone. Another service provided is a workshop at -- We've had a modified workshops but were hoping by -- Within this workshop we have similar topics to what we discussed today. We dig deeper into the animal welfare legislation -- We also offer -- And travel to institution -- When we are allowed to travel again. We can tailor the topic for your institution -- As well as -- Lastly the of the presentation format we offer are in person -- We have our workshops online and into -- We have in person activities and interaction if you can't make one of our -- You can have access to -- If you're interested in not only signed up -- Newsletter which covers topics by

counsel welfare, highlights related to -- And the animal welfare act. Anything really related to animal welfare or -- You can click on the link on the slide and then subscribe. They're very brief. They will not clog up your inbox. That is all we have to present today. We can take questions if you guys have. Our contact information is on the slide --

Thank you Erika Jesse. I knew almost nothing about this topic. Now I know a good bit. The slide deck is very eye-opening. There are good links in the chat. Do we have any questions for Jesse and Erica?

Feel free to ask questions or any comment or discussion. We don't animal welfare -- Hot topic. Even when I came on board I really wasn't aware -- Was not covered under the animal welfare act. I think that was one of the biggest shocks to me. -- Is still covered under -- Very interesting.

Bert asked, very informative. USDA Inspector General reports --

We don't necessarily have the inspector reports. If this is the one that holds the special reports for research facilities and others. They're the ones that make -- We are more than happy to point you in the right direction.

Jesse I will put the link. I have been using this -- I will put the link in the chat. This is the public searching tool. You can look at people who are licensed or registered under the animal welfare act. And also the link to look at the inspection. Those are all publicly available. This is made available by USDA aphis. They are the ones doing the inspections.

I think if anyone types the animal welfare contact -- Comes up. So we have a lot of questions about our specific -- We know we get confused with -- When aphis is the inspecting and regulating body. We provide -- Good question.

Any other questions? Your focus is on -- Resort is there much concern, to deal with -- Our last webinar a few months ago was focused on -- They were all very good and bad things. Pet stores.

Erika, do you want to take this one?

Sure. There are not any, when it comes to individual pets as far as regulating federally and having all the resources to regulate all. A lot of it is done through local or state laws and it will be done through local pet control. That's why there really isn't more on the federal laws because the resources it would take for all the millions of pets that are out there, billions really. It makes it hard to actually regulate all of that. That is why it is done on a smaller level.

Rate. Thank you. Ashley if you can put the webinar satisfaction survey into the chat box I would appreciate that. She also will put a link to the trial repository. This webinar will be available in a day or so. Here is Albert. Not sure had asked this question. Are there any U.S. laws that seek to --

Not that I know of. We don't even have our own laws at least for the USDA perspective that govern, the consumption of food. The certification programs -- Oversee this. As for his USDA. They do not cover any of that. Erika do you have anything to add?

I'm less knowledgeable on this question. I know there are some regulations. I think it will more be on, what we want to say? The sanitation or the quality of the meat. Food safety has to meet the same level

as the U.S. Minimum standards. They have to meet that. As far as treatment of the animals I will say in general at least when it comes to Europe there actually usually further ahead in animal welfare than we are. That doesn't mean that is the same for every country and where we are importing --

There is also other laws about -- And other groups involved in. You hear about that all the time.

If you wanted to look at more I will put it in the chat. But you might want to look up the USDA food safety and section service.

I'm sure your familiar with Peter -- From Princeton strong voice in the community. I don't know if you partner with Peter --

Know. We have been a government agency we definitely cannot part with the animal-rights groups or even the opposite -- Provide information where possible. -- Animal-rights groups. Peter or the Humane Society.

We have a little more time for questions. I would like to think Erika and Jesse -- I really appreciate it. Please come back again. If you have an old piece of presentation we would love to hear. I also want to think -- Keeping everything running smoothly. We have one more webinar scheduled in June -- Updated regulations and Chris Brown from the University of -- You can find out if you sign up for -- -- Webinars like this one will be up there probably tomorrow. Let's see if there are any other questions.

We had a great time presenting. -- Any updates to this for a spinoff or some related information. Any time. I really enjoyed this one. Slides -- I knew almost nothing about -- Last chance to ask questions.

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Last chance to get some questions in. --

I remember hearing they presented.

It seems like we covered everything. I think I can close out. Thank you Jesse and Erica once again.

No problem. Thanks for having us coordinated.

Thank you Ashley for tech support. Come on back for the webinar tomorrow. Great webinar. Have a great rest of your day. Thank you. [Event concluded]