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OMB APPROVED
0579-0036

This report is required by law (7 U.S.C. 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.

Interagency Report Control
No. 0180-DOA-AN

Fiscal Year: 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 21-R-0118

Customer Number: 346

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

New York University-Washington Square
Office Of Veterinary Resources

(b)(2)High, (b)(7)f
New York New York, NY 10012

Telephone: (b)(2)High, (b)(7)f

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY
(TYPE OR PRINT)

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) See Attached Listing

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 on these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used must be attached to this report.)	F. TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS (Cols. C + D + E)
4. Dogs					
5. Cats					
6. Guinea Pigs					
7. Hamsters					
8. Rabbits					
9. Non-human Primates		2	81		83
10. Sheep					
11. Pigs					
12. Other Farm Animals					
13. Other Animals					
gerbils			336		336

ASSURANCE STATEMENTS

- 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.
- Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
- 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 such 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.
- The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provisions 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 (C.E.O.) or Legally Responsible Institutional Official (L.R.O.))
I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143).

DATE SIGNED

11/13/09

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

EG-12

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The NYU IACUC approved Animal Use Protocols involving (b)(4) for (b)(4) (b)(4) using the following guidelines:

1. Guidelines for the care and use of mammals in neuroscience and behavioral research / Committee on Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Neuroscience and Behavioral Research. National Academy of Sciences. 2003.

Neuroscience-related protocols occasionally require the regulation of animals' food or fluid intake to achieve a specific experimental goal. The regulation process may entail *scheduling* of access to food or fluid sources so an animal consumes as much as desired at regular intervals, or *restriction*, in which the total volume of food or fluid consumed is strictly monitored and controlled. As stated in the *Guide*, "the least restriction that will achieve the scientific objective should be used" (p. 12). Regulation of food or fluid is commonly used as motivation in experiments that require animals to perform a behavioral task with a high degree of repeatability (Toth and Gardiner, 2000), but the food or fluid consumption is not the experimental variable. In those studies, food and fluid regulation is used to motivate the animals to perform a specific behavioral task for a food or fluid reward; regulation of food or fluid outside the experimental session ensures response reliability to the food and fluid reward in each session (NIH, 2002).

2. Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, Institute of Laboratory Animal Research, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, 1996.

When experimental situations require food or fluid restriction, at least minimal quantities of food and fluid should be available to provide for development of young animals and to maintain long-term well-being of all animals. Restriction for research purposes should be scientifically justified, and a program should be established to monitor physiologic or behavioral indexes, including criteria (such as weight loss or state of hydration) for temporary or permanent removal of an animal from the experimental protocol (Van Sluyters and Oberdorfer 1991). Restriction is typically measured as a percentage of the ad libitum or normal daily intake or as percentage change in an animal's body weight. Precautions that should be used in cases of fluid restriction to avoid acute or chronic dehydration include recording of fluid intake and recording of body weight at least once a week (NIH 1990)-or more often, as least restriction that will achieve the scientific objective should be used.

3. Animal Welfare Regulations, 2002 9CFR Ch.1. Subpart C. Research Facilities, and Subpart D. Nonhuman Primates,

In compliance with regulations 2.38 and standards 3.83, short-term deprivation of food and water and non-adherence to the provision of water twice daily for at least one hour each time is allowed if it is part of an IACUC-approved activity that includes a description of monitoring procedures to ensure the health of the animal(s) involved. The NYU Animal Care and use program has in place extensive monitoring procedures, including weekly weighing and observance of animals by both research and animal facility technical and veterinary staff to assure adequate health and hydration of animals involved in such IACUC approved protocols. An example of such monitoring procedures is a full in-house evaluation by veterinary staff of hydration status to include sampling for packed cell volume and total solids, should an animal lose 5% body weight while on study. Any results indicating dehydration would necessitate allowing full water access and further evaluation until results in the normal range of hydration parameters have been verified.