According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0036. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

OMB APPROVED 0579-0036 Exp.: 10/31/2018

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 2017

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY

(TYPE OR PRINT)

1. REGISTRATION NUMBER 72-R-0002

HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY (Name, address, and telephone number as registered with USDA, include ZIP Code)

TULANE UNIVERSITY

1440 Canal St., Suite 2400 #8401

NEW ORLEANS, LA 70112

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)

REPORT OF ANIMALS USE	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	Number of animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	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	0	0	0	0	0			
5. Cats	0	0	0	0	0			
6. Guinea Pigs	0	2	0	0	2			
7. Hamsters	0	0	0	0	0			
8. Rabbits	0	159	0	0	159			
9. Non-human Primates	4417	0	787	24	811			
10. Sheep	0	0	0	0	0			
11. Pigs	0	0	49	0	49			
12. Other Farm Animals								
13. Other Animals	0	0	32	0	32			
ASSURANCE STATEMENT	<u> </u> s				<u> </u>			

- 1.) 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.
- 2.) Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
- 3.) 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.
- 4.) 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 (I.O.)) I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143).	
	DATE SIGNED 30-JAN-2018

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0036. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

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 2017

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CONTINUATION SHEET FOR ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY

(TYPE OR PRINT)

1. REGISTRATION NUMBER

72-R-0002

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

TULANE UNIVERSITY

1440 Canal St., Suite 2400 #8401

NEW ORLEANS, LA 70112

REPORT OF ANIMALS USED BY OR UNDER CONTROL OF RESEARCH FACILITY (Attach additional sheets if necessary or use this form.)							
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)		
WILD RATTUS	0	0	6	0	6		
WILD MASTOMYS	0	0	15	0	15		
WILD MUS	0	0	9	0	9		
WILD CROCIDURA	0	0	1	0	1		
WILD PRAOMYS	0	0	1	0	1		
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.
- 2.) 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 3.) 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.
- 4.) 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

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL (Chief Executive Officer (C.E.O.) or Legally Responsible Institutional Official (I.O.)) I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143).						
	DATE SIGNED 30-JAN-2018					

Tulane University

Brian J. Weimer, JD University Research Compliance Officer

November 30, 2017

Ms. Tonya G Woods Director Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Legislative and Public Affairs 4700 River Rd., Unit 50 Riverdale, MD 20737-1232

FY 2017 Annual Report of Research Facility – Tulane University's Requested Redactions to Tulane's 2017 Column E Explanation

Dear Ms. Woods:

Enclosed, please find Tulane University's requested redactions pursuant to Exemptions 4, 6, and 7 of the FOIA as to Tulane's 2017 Column E Explanation. We have <u>underlined</u> and <u>highlighted</u> such redactions in Enclosure 1 and have included Tulane's explanations for the redactions in this letter.

Pursuant to Exemption 4 of FOIA, Tulane requests that the <u>underlined</u> and <u>highlighted</u> portions of the scientific justifications contained in the Column E Explanation of the Annual Report be redacted due to these justifications containing privileged and confidential trade secrets and business information. The compounds that are being evaluated at Tulane facilities are potential vaccines for weaponizable toxins and infectious diseases including influenza and have obvious commercial benefits. Tulane researchers have partnered with private businesses and private sources of support who have invested substantial resources into the research projects referenced in these sections and who object to the disclosure of the information contained in the Column E Explanation. Based on the Column E Explanation, competitors could determine that the research at Tulane is in the animal testing phase, which would be an indication of the confidential discoveries made at Tulane and would prompt other researchers to begin their own testing. For these reasons, we request that the <u>underlined</u> and <u>highlighted</u> sections of the Column E Explanation be redacted pursuant to Exemption 4. The UDSA has agreed to redactions for these same reasons as to past Annual Reports by Tulane, and Enclosure 2 to this letter is an example of the redactions agreed to by USDA in the past. We request that Tulane again be granted these redactions to the Column E Explanation.

The underlined and highlighted sections of the Column E Explanation should also be redacted pursuant to Exemptions 6 and 7(f) of the FOIA because of the documented instances and violence by animal rights extremists and others against faculty members performing animal research. Our concern regarding the information we request to be redacted relates to the violent events that have occurred against non-Tulane researchers as well as incidents that have occurred at Tulane that have affected our faculty members. As such, the release of such information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; and/or could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any Tulane-affiliated individual. Therefore, the underlined and highlighted sections of the Column E Explanation should also be redacted pursuant to Exemptions 6 and 7(f) of the FOIA. These documented instances of violence are more fully detailed below and in Enclosure 3.

Page 2 November 30, 2017 Tonya G. Woods

In the past several years there have been a number of threats made by animal rights extremists and other individuals against Tulane personnel who work with animals, which we present as evidence of prior activity by animal rights extremists and others who would benefit from the release of the information that we are requesting to be redacted. Attached is documentation of these threats made against Tulane personnel who work with animal specimens and/or animal skin. Additionally, at other institutions, animal rights extremists have bombed the homes of faculty members engaged in animal research, flooded and attempted to bomb the home of a UCLA faculty member engaged in animal research, defaced the garage and cars owned by two other researchers, and illegally entered the home of a researcher and in connection with the entry assaulted a faculty member.

On June 24, 2007, the Animal Liberation Brigade ("ALB") firebombed the car of Dr. Arthur Rosenbaum, a pediatric ophthalmologist at UCLA. At the time of the incident, Dr. Rosenbaum's car was parked in his driveway at his home. In addition, in June 2006, there was an attempted firebombing of the homes of Lynn Fairbanks, the director of the Center for Primate Neuroethology at the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute. The Animal Liberation Front ("ALF"), who claimed responsibility for the firebomb, placed a "Molotov cocktail" at Fairbanks' doorstep because of her involvement in animal experimentation. Because of this violence, one UCLA researcher, Dario Ringach, announced that he was giving up research with nonhuman primates because of concern for his young family.

On October 20, 2007, and on February 5, 2008, the house of Edythe London, a UCLA faculty member engaged in animal research, was the subject of two attacks. On October 20th, the ALF broke into her home and inserted a running garden hose in the house, causing approximately \$30,000 in damage. The ALF took responsibility, writing that "It would have been just as easy to burn your house down, Edythe. As you slosh around your flooded house consider yourself fortunate this time." Then on February 5th, a device was left on the front porch of her home, causing a fire and resulting in damage to the house. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident.

In another example of the violence committed against researchers, a biomedical researcher at UC Santa Cruz was the target of a home invasion on February 24, 2008. Six people, wearing bandanas tried to break into the researcher's home just before 1:00 pm on a Sunday afternoon. The researcher's family, including the family's two children and two other children, were present during the attack. One of the family members was attacked before the intruders fled. Prompted by this escalation of violence by animal rights extremists, the University of California Board of Regents obtained restraining orders against several animal-rights groups.

In August and December of 2007, two primate researchers at the Oregon National Primate Research Center ("ONPRC") were the focus of attacks. The first occurred in August 2007 when the garage of Eliot Spindel, a primate researcher at the ONPRC, was covered in graffiti which read "ALF eyes on you" and his daughter's car was covered with white foam. Then, in December of 2007, Dr. Miles Noby, another primate researcher at ONPRC had two of his cars spray painted, one with the words, "sadist" and the other with the words "ALF", a reference to the Animal Liberation Front.

Furthermore, two animal rights groups claimed responsibility for setting off two pipe bombs at Chiron, a biotechnology company in August 2003. Chiron was targeted for doing business with Huntingdon Life Sciences, a company that performs animal testing. A communique' posted on the internet in connection with this bombing threatened, "You might be able to protect your buildings, but can you protect the homes of every employee?"

1440 Canal St., Ste. 2425, TW-5, New Orleans, LA 70112-2709 tel 504.988.1147 fax 988.1238 bweimer1@tulane.edu http://tulane.edu/asvpr/research-compliance.cfm

Page 3 November 30, 2017 Tonya G. Woods

In addition to the items mentioned above and the incidents described in the attached documents, at Tulane, there have been several criminal incidents which we present as further evidence of prior activity by animal rights extremists and others who would benefit from the release of the information that we are requesting to be redacted. In the fall of 1999, approximately 80 researchers around the country were targeted by a group calling themselves "Justice Department". This group sent letters that contained a razor blade in them positioned so that everyone opening the letter with their finger would be cut. Seven Tulane employees received these letters. Andrew Lackner, the immediate past director of the Tulane National Primate Research Center, was also a recipient of these letters but at the time he was employed at Harvard University. Also in 1999, a group of several animal rights extremist groups toured the country to protest at facilities with nonhuman primates. While this tour (conducted by Rick Bogle) was at Tulane, there was one arrest for trespassing as well as two home visits to the Tulane National Primate Research Center director at the time, Dr. Peter Gerone.

As discussed above, it has become an effective tactic of the animal rights extremist community to target researchers at their homes or their family members while at school or elsewhere in the community. Using online search engines, it is possible to input a name and have it return the birth year, home phone number, and home address, even for people with unlisted addresses. This information can then be used to target individuals in their homes. While the Humane Society and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals ("PETA") may have honorable intentions, we have no control over with whom the organization may share the information. As David Martosko's testimony before the United States Senate's Committee on the Environment and Public Works illustrated, The Humane Society of the United States has connections to the violent animal rights extremists' community. The Humane Society provides funding to No Compromise, a self-described "militant, direct action magazine" and to Waste.org, a website that is the source of ALF-related communications related to violent activities, and the host of No Compromise's e-mail account. In addition, Humane Society employees have also committed acts of violence or have provided funding for extremists to commit acts of violence.

For these reasons and to ensure the safety and security of any Tulane-affiliated individual, as well as the redactions requested pursuant to Exemption 4 of the FOIA, we strongly urge you to redact all information <u>underlined</u> and <u>highlighted</u> in Tulane's 2017 Column E Explanation.

Tulane reserves the right to amend our response as additional information may become available. If additional documentation, justification, or explanation is required, please feel free to contact me, and I will address this need as soon as possible.

Sincerely.

Brian J. Weimer

Brian J. Wimin

Enclosure 1: Tulane's requested redactions <u>underlined</u> and <u>highlighted</u> in Tulane's 2017 Column E

Explanation.

Enclosure 2: Redactions Granted by USDA to Tulane University for the Column E Explanation of Tulane's

2013 Annual Report.

Enclosure 3: Threats made against Tulane faculty, staff, and personnel in connectivity with animal

research.