



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

FOR US POSTAL SERVICE DELIVERY:

Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare
6700B Rockledge Drive, Suite 2500, MSC 6910
Bethesda, Maryland 20892-6910
Home Page: <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/olaw.htm>

FOR EXPRESS MAIL:

Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare
6700B Rockledge Drive, Suite 2500
Bethesda, Maryland 20817
Telephone: (301) 496-7163
Facsimile: (301) 480-3387

July 8, 2022

Re: Animal Welfare Assurance
A3368-01 [OLAW Case 12C]

Dr. Nadine Connor
Associate Vice Chancellor
for Research Policy and Compliance
University of Wisconsin-Madison
(b) (4) Bascom Hall – 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Dr. Connor,

The Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) has received your June 23, 2022 response to our letter requesting information regarding allegations from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) concerning research at your institution conducted by Laura Knoll. From the information provided, OLAW understands that the descriptor "non-critical" was applied only to breeding activities and not animals. Doctor Knoll's mouse colonies were reduced because it was anticipated that mice would be past the developmental period where the critical experimental manipulation must occur when a return to standard campus operations could be authorized, and her laboratory staff could conduct experiments.

It is further understood that:

1. The official University of Wisconsin pandemic plan did not characterize or designate animals on PHS-funded activities as extraneous, noncritical, nonessential, disposable, nonpriority, or any other similar term. The term "unnecessary" was used at the beginning of the pandemic and in the context of identifying easily replaced animals from commercial vendors.
2. UW-Madison has processes in place to minimize the number of animals required to obtain valid results for all research activities, including those funded by PHS.
3. A pandemic-specific disaster plan was developed to prepare for possible staff reductions. While criteria were established for humanely euthanizing animals if significant staff losses did not allow for adequate care of the animals, your program never reached that point. All disaster plans were followed during the pandemic.

We appreciate the consideration of this matter by the University of Wisconsin – Madison, your cooperation as the Institutional Official, and the transparency of your program. We find no cause for further action by this office at this time.

Sincerely,

Brent C. Morse -S

Brent C. Morse, DVM

Director

Division of Compliance Oversight

Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare

Digitally signed by Brent C.

Morse -S

Date: 2022.07.10 17:06:54 -04'00'

cc: IACUC contact

McCoy, Devora (NIH/OD) [E]

From: McCoy, Devora (NIH/OD) [E]
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2022 7:56 AM
To: nadine.connor@wisc.edu
Cc: OLAW Division of Compliance Oversight (NIH/OD); (b) (6)
Subject: OLAW Case A3368-12C
Attachments: A3368-12C.pdf

Good morning Dr. Connor,

Attached please find Dr. Morse's final response to OLAW Case A3368-12C. If you have any questions, feel free to contact us by phone or by e-mail.

Best,
Devora

Devora McCoy, BS, MBA
Program Analyst
Division of Compliance Oversight
Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare
National Institutes of Health
301-435-2390



A3368-12C

Office of the Vice Chancellor for
Research and Graduate Education
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

June 23, 2022

Brent C. Morse, DVM
Director, Division of Compliance Oversight
Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare

Re: Response to May 17 letter, PETA allegations, Case A3368-01-12C

Dear Dr. Morse:

The University of Wisconsin-Madison responds to your letter of May 17, 2022, in which you requested information pertaining to PETA's allegations against one of our faculty, Dr. Laura Knoll, and the University's pandemic response.

The main circumstance surrounding the allegations from PETA was the emerging COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 and the University's pandemic response. In the spring of 2020, the Governor of Wisconsin issued "Safer at Home" orders due to multiple unknowns in transmission, testing, and treatment of COVID-19. The UW-Madison likewise issued remote work and distance-learning directives for most University staff and all students. Our goal was to reduce research staff and student density on campus to mitigate disease transmission, to protect the health and safety of our students, staff, and community, and to preserve the limited supplies of personal protective equipment and ventilators needed for care of those stricken by deadly disease. Similar measures were taken globally to offer broad protection of health and safety and to potentially save lives.

During the early pandemic period, we worked rapidly and thoughtfully to identify activities that could be temporarily paused to reduce the number of people in contact with each other. In addition to pausing most animal research studies on campus, we also paused face-to-face human subjects research interactions for most studies. PETA's complaint fails to acknowledge the imperative to protect human life in the face of an unprecedented global challenge that led most research-intensive universities to take such steps to reduce risks of transmission, in addition to working to meaningfully contribute to the pandemic response. No one involved in the research enterprise viewed animals as unnecessary or noncritical due to the pause in animal research activities. Certainly, the analogous pause in human subjects research activities does not signal a view of research involving human beings as unnecessary or noncritical.

Throughout the pandemic response, animal husbandry and veterinary staff were designated as essential workers and remained on campus. Although researchers were not on campus, husbandry and veterinary staff had a full campus presence at typical levels. Husbandry and veterinary staff numbers were monitored daily across facilities. We performed contingency planning to ensure animal welfare in case the pandemic resulted in animal husbandry and veterinary staff absenteeism. Fortunately, we did not experience critical husbandry and veterinary staff shortages due to illness. Research animals received the high-quality care we always provide.

Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Graduate Education

333 Bascom Hall 500 Lincoln Drive Madison, Wisconsin 53706 608-262-1044

The following is our response to the 3 requests found in your letter.

- (1) *Were animals on PHS-funded activities euthanized after being designated as "unnecessary," "extraneous," "noncritical," "non-essential," "disposable," or "nonpriority" or described using similar terminology?*

Prior to the development of the official University pandemic plan in the very early days of the pandemic, study teams were asked to consider reducing colony numbers and the term "unnecessary" was used in the context of identifying easily replaced animals from commercial vendors. The distinction of replaceable versus irreplaceable animals is found in the *PHS Guide to the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* ("Guide," 8th Edition, 2011), page 35, under disaster planning, which served as the foundation of the University's pandemic plan.

As the month of March 2020 progressed and more information was available, the official University of Wisconsin pandemic plan was formulated and did not characterize or designate animals on PHS-funded activities as unnecessary, extraneous, noncritical, nonessential, disposable, nonpriority, or any other similar term. University administration did not direct investigators to euthanize animals after making any such designation. Our instructions to researchers were to consider cessation of non-critical animal breeding, including agricultural animals and USDA-covered species. Thus, the descriptor "non-critical" was applied to breeding activities and not animals.

In the spring of 2020, UW-Madison anticipated that the duration of the mandated pause in normal research activities would last several months. In the case of Dr. Knoll's research, mouse colonies were reduced because it was anticipated that mice would be past the developmental period where the critical experimental manipulation must occur when a return to standard campus operations could be authorized and her laboratory staff could conduct experiments. Dr. Knoll's research resumed in full after the pandemic-caused interruption.

- (2) *Please confirm that your institution has a process, or processes, in place to minimize the number of animals required to obtain valid results on PHS-funded activities.*

UW-Madison has processes in place to minimize the number of animals required to obtain valid results for all research activities, including those funded by PHS. The UW-Madison animal use protocol requires investigators to state, describe, and justify number of animals required for each research project. The requested number is approved by the IACUC only if determined to be appropriate. Animal numbers are justified according to UW-Madison policy UW-4131 (<https://policy.wisc.edu/library/UW-4131>). The UW-Madison policy conforms to the U.S. Government Principles for Utilization of Vertebrate animals and the *Guide*, stating in part that, whenever possible, the number of animals and experimental group size should be statistically justified using power calculations based on previous research, published data, pilot studies, or prior experience. The policy also considers other means to justify animal numbers when pertinent, e.g., when statistical methods are not possible or for pilot studies.

- (3) *Confirm that your institution has a disaster plan established that defines "the actions necessary to prevent animal pain, distress, and deaths..." such that "Animals that cannot be relocate or protected from the consequences of the disaster must be humanely*

ethanized." Please confirm that this plan was followed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic effects on your institution.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison recognizes the *Guide* as the set of principles and minimum standards by which the animal research program is governed and operated (See UW policy: <https://policy.wisc.edu/library/UW-4110>). The UW-Madison has approved disaster plans as required by the *Guide* (page 35). Specifically, disaster plans are in place at the institutional (University of Wisconsin Emergency Operations Plan, EOP), animal program (Animal Program Emergency Plan (APEP)), and facility (BRMS Animal Disaster Plan) levels. These plans allow timely and appropriate decision-making and deployment of resources for required actions that prevent animal pain, distress, and deaths due to catastrophic loss of systems or significant personnel reductions. In addition, these plans describe how animals that are irreplaceable to critical research activities will be preserved, and criteria for humanely euthanizing animals that cannot be relocated or protected from the consequences of the disaster.

All disaster plans were followed during the pandemic, from March 2020 to the present. At the institutional level, an Emergency Operations Committee (EOC) was formed to direct University functions. The Chief Campus Veterinarian (CCV) was a member of the EOC to inform campus leaders on animal welfare issues. The CCV attended all EOC meetings and advised the IO. All EOC directives and disaster plans at the animal program and facility levels were followed to ensure animal welfare.

In addition to our ongoing disaster plans, a pandemic-specific disaster plan was developed in March 2020 to prepare for possible staff reductions as a function of COVID-19-related illness. As noted above, the UW-Madison monitored staff levels daily to direct response of the animal program. Provisions were made for directly identifying animals that were irreplaceable to critical research activities on animal enclosure cards. While criteria were established for humanely euthanizing animals if significant staff losses did not allow for adequate care of the animals, we fortunately never reached this point. UW-Madison prepared appropriately and maintained its excellent standards of animal care throughout the pandemic.

We hope that this information provides you with the information necessary to conclude your review. Please contact me if you require anything further.

Sincerely,

(b) (6)

Nadine P. Connor, PhD
Institutional Official
Professor and Oros Family Chair in Communication Sciences & Disorders
Associate Vice Chancellor for Research Policy and Compliance



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
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May 17, 2022

Re: Animal Welfare Assurance
A3368-01 [OLAW Case 12C]

Dr. Nadine Connor
Associate Vice Chancellor
for Research Policy and Compliance
University of Wisconsin-Madison
(b) (4) Bascom Hall – 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Dr. Connor,

The Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) has received from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), allegations regarding the waste of National Institutes of Health (NIH) resources at your institution by Laura Knoll of her NIAID-funded protocol: "Sexual Development of Toxoplasma in Feline Intestinal Organoids" (NIH grant numbers 1R01AI144016-01, 5R01AI144016-02, 5R01AI144016-03, 5R01AI144016-04), which she or the University categorized mice as unnecessary, extraneous, noncritical, non-essential, disposable, or nonpriority or described using similar terminology and, according to documents obtained by PETA through public records requests, euthanized in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

As authorized under section V. A. 4. of the PHS Policy, and as referenced in your Animal Welfare Assurance for Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, OLAW is requesting that your institution provide an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the above allegation. Specifically, please respond whether or not animals on PHS-funded activities were euthanized after being designated as "unnecessary," "extraneous," "noncritical," "non-essential," "disposable," or "nonpriority" or described using similar terminology. If so, please provide an explanation to the circumstances.

Also, please confirm that your institution has a process, or processes, in place to minimize the number of animals required to obtain valid results on PHS-funded activities. In addition, confirm that your institution has a disaster plan established that defines "the actions necessary to prevent animal pain, distress, and deaths..." such that "Animals that cannot be relocate or protected from the consequences of the disaster must be humanely euthanized." Please confirm that this plan was followed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic effects on your institution.

We appreciate the consideration of this matter by the University of Wisconsin - Madison and your cooperation as the Institutional Official and ask that you please provide the requested information by **June 24, 2022**. Please contact me if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Brent C. Morse -S

Digitally signed by Brent C.
Morse -S
Date: 2022.05.17 13:25:08 -04'00'

Brent C. Morse, DVM
Director
Division of Compliance Oversight
Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare

*Page 2 – Dr. Connor
May 17, 2022
OLAW Case A3368-12C*

cc: IACUC contact
Encl



PEOPLE FOR
THE ETHICAL
TREATMENT
OF ANIMALS

March 30, 2022

Anthony S. Fauci, M.D.
Director
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Via e-mail: afauci@niaid.nih.gov

Dear Dr. Fauci:

Thank you in advance for your time. I'm writing on behalf of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals—PETA entities have more than 9 million members and supporters around the world.

Based on the information presented below, we urge the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) to do the following:

1. Cancel the taxpayer funding granted to experimenter Laura Knoll of the University of Wisconsin (UW)—Madison for any and all renewals of her NIAID-funded protocol, "Sexual Development of Toxoplasma in Feline Intestinal Organoids" (NIH project numbers 1R01AI144016-01, 5R01AI144016-02, 5R01AI144016-03, 5R01AI144016-04).
2. Insist that Knoll reimburse the taxpayer funds used to acquire, breed, confine, and maintain the animals used in experiments whom she, her colleagues, and/or UW-Madison categorized as unnecessary, extraneous, noncritical, nonessential, disposable, or nonpriority or described using similar terminology and—according to documents obtained by PETA through public records requests—euthanized in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

NIAID Funds Wasted on Animals Deemed Extraneous to Tests

Per its COVID-19 response plan, UW-Madison notified its staff that "[a]ll on-site research activities must be approved by a dean or director, who are directed to only approve essential research, based on their judgement"¹ and that "[r]esearchers should consider reduction or cessation of non-critical animal breeding, including agricultural animals and USDA-covered species."² As a result, an estimated two-

¹University of Wisconsin—Madison. Kaylie Flaughner People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) Public Records Request :: P001886-092321. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/uw-madison-responsive-records-response-letter.pdf>

²University of Wisconsin—Madison. Campus Research Activities Update. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://news.wisc.edu/campus-research-activities-update/>

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1536 16th St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-483-PETA

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2154 W. Sunset Blvd.
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Entities:

- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA France
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Switzerland
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

thirds of a nearly 700-member colony of mice assigned³ to Knoll's protocol—which received \$1,524,195 from NIAID from FY2019 to FY2022⁴—were euthanized during this timeframe. This was verified in UW-Madison's public records released to PETA.⁵

The fact that the laboratory led by Knoll had any animals who could be deemed extraneous or described using similar terminology in the first place should raise significant red flags, especially since her experiments are funded by taxpayers, who should not have to foot the bill for such waste.

Knoll's NIAID-Funded Protocol Failed to Reduce and Replace Animal Use

The presence of any animals deemed nonessential or extraneous in NIAID-funded experiments led by Knoll flies in the face of existing regulations designed to minimize the use of animals in experiments.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)—supported language requiring the minimization of the experimental use of animals is present in the Health Research Extension Act of 1985, the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993, the eighth edition of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, and the U.S. Government Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research, and Training:

- The Health Research Extension Act of 1985 states, “The Director of NIH shall require each applicant for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement involving research on animals ... to include in its application or contract proposal ... (1) assurances satisfactory to the Director of NIH that ... (B) scientists, animal technicians, and other personnel involved with animal care, treatment, and use by the applicant have available to them instruction or training in the ... use of *research or testing methods that limit the use of animals* or limit animal distress” [emphasis added].⁶
- The National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993 states, “The Director of NIH ... shall prepare a plan ... for the National Institutes of Health to conduct or support research into ... *methods of such research and experimentation that reduce the number of animals used in such research*” [emphasis added].⁷
- The eighth edition of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* states, “The Guide ... endorses the following principles: *consideration of alternatives (in vitro*

³Cima G. Research Delayed, Rodent Populations Reduced During Pandemic. American Veterinary Medical Association. Published April 29, 2020. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://www.avma.org/javma-news/2020-05-15/research-delayed-rodent-populations-reduced-during-pandemic>.

⁴National Institutes of Health. RePORTER. Sexual Development of Toxoplasma in Feline Intestinal Organoids. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://reporter.nih.gov/search/hZZvRl4-7UWc8-lrJu7SFQ/projects>

⁵University of Wisconsin–Madison. Kaylie Flaughter People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) Public Records Request :: P001886-092321. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/uw-madison-responsive-records-response-letter.pdf>

⁶Health Research Extension Act of 1985, Publ. L. No. 99-158. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://olaw.nih.gov/policies-laws/hrea-1985.htm>

⁷NIH Revitalization Act of 1993, Publ. L. No. 103-43. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/pl103-43.pdf>

systems, computer simulations, and/or mathematical models) to reduce or replace the use of animals” [emphasis added].⁸

- The U.S. Government Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research, and Training (1985) states, “The animals selected for a procedure should be of an appropriate species and quality and *the minimum number required to obtain valid results*” [emphasis added].⁹

When an NIAID-funded experimenter such as Knoll buys, breeds, traps, and/or uses animals who at any time—not just during the COVID-19 pandemic—can be deemed extraneous or described using similar terminology, she squanders limited research funds, much of which come from taxpayers, and flouts the foundational “3Rs” principle of reducing, replacing, and refining the use of animals in experimentation that is enshrined in government regulations and policies.

As taxpayer funds were used to acquire, breed, confine, and/or maintain these animals who were deemed extraneous (or described using similar terminology) and then so readily euthanized and disposed of in response to COVID-19, UW-Madison should reimburse NIAID for this fiscal waste.

Furthermore, the Congressional Research Service has found that during the COVID-19 pandemic, “Suspending research may result in additional costs for activities such as animal care” and “[r]estarting research, when conditions permit, may also incur costs for staff time and supplies to ... reestablish laboratory animal populations.”¹⁰ Taxpayers and NIAID should not be responsible for the additional costs associated with “reestablishing laboratory animal populations,” since universities deemed many of them extraneous to the experiments and because repopulating animals in laboratories at taxpayers’ expense would appear to violate the aforementioned federal regulations and policies that mandate minimizing the use of animals in experiments.

Knoll Isn’t Alone in Euthanizing Animals Deemed Extraneous, Wasting Tax Money

On June 15, 2020, we sent a detailed letter to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (HHS-OIG) urging Principal Deputy Inspector General Christi Grimm to investigate, assess, and take corrective action regarding the apparent egregious waste of NIH research grants—worth up to billions of taxpayer dollars each year—and the apparent failure of NIH-funded protocols to reduce and replace animal use in experiments as required by federal provisions.¹¹ Specifically, our

⁸National Research Council Committee for the Update of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Guide for the care and use of laboratory animals. Accessed March 10, 2022.

<https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/guide-for-the-care-and-use-of-laboratory-animals.pdf>

⁹National Research Council Committee for the Update of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Appendix B: U.S. government principles for the utilization and care of vertebrate animals used in testing, research, and training. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK54048/>

¹⁰Congressional Research Service. Effects of COVID-19 on the Federal Research and Development Enterprise. Published April 10, 2020. Accessed March 10, 2022.

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R46309>

¹¹People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Request to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Regarding the COVID-19 Contingency Plans at U.S. Universities. June 15, 2020. Accessed March

complaint pointed out that during the COVID-19 pandemic, universities across the country have urged or allowed their experimenters to suspend or end NIH-funded animal research activities where the experiments—or the animals used in them—have been categorized as extraneous or described using similar terminology, resulting in mass euthanasia of animals and the waste of taxpayer funds from NIH grants nationwide.

On June 23, 2020, we were notified by the HHS OIG Public Affairs that our complaint was forwarded to the then-director of NIH's Office of Management Assessment (OMA), Michael D. Shannon.¹² On February 17, 2021, we sent a follow-up complaint—containing more disturbing evidence of mass animal euthanasia in NIH-funded experiments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic—to then-Director of OMA Meredith Stein,¹³ which the NIH Division of Program Integrity (DPI) subsequently assigned case number 2021-017.¹⁴ We then acquired additional evidence of animal euthanasia in NIH-funded experiments, which we addressed in a letter dated November 18, 2021, to supplement the aforementioned DPI case.¹⁵

Request for Research Accountability and Modernization

We urge you to cancel the funding granted to Knoll's NIH project numbers 1R01AI144016-01, 5R01AI144016-02, 5R01AI144016-03, and 5R01AI144016-04 and to seek reimbursement from her for any and all NIAID funds wasted in acquiring, breeding, confining, and/or maintaining the animals whom Knoll, her colleagues, and/or UW-Madison deemed extraneous or described using similar terminology and then euthanized in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, we encourage NIAID to instead redirect the funds it initially granted to Knoll toward human-relevant, non-animal research methods as described in PETA's Research Modernization Deal.¹⁶

You can contact me at (b) (6) We look forward to your reply regarding this important matter. Thank you.

10, 2022. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/20-06-15-Request-to-HHS-OIG-regarding-COVID-19-contingency-plans-at-US-universities.pdf>

¹²HHS-OIG Public Affairs. RE: RE: For HHS OIG, from PETA—re Request for Investigation Into Apparent Waste at NIH and Failure to Reduce/Replace Animal Use. June 23, 2020. Accessed March 10, 2022. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2020-06-23_For-HHS-OIG-from-PETA-re-request-for-investigation.pdf

¹³People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Follow-Up Letter to the OMA. February 17, 2021. Accessed March 10, 2022. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2021-02-17_Follow_up_letter_to_OMA_HHS.pdf

¹⁴National Institutes of Health. DPI case #2021-017 Acknowledgment Letter. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/nih-dpi-case-number-assignment.pdf>

¹⁵People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Complaint Update. November 18, 2021. Accessed March 10, 2022. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2021-11-18_Complaint-update_NIH-OMA_DPI.pdf

¹⁶People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. The Research Modernization Deal 2021. Accessed March 10, 2022. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/PETA-2021-Research-Modernization-Deal.pdf>

Sincerely yours,

(b) (6)





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

March 30, 2022



Re: Your letters of March 30

Dear

(b) (6)

I am in receipt of your letters of March 30, 2022, which you addressed to Dr. Anthony Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and to Dr. Michael Chiang, Director of the National Eye Institute (NEI).

NIH takes seriously the welfare of laboratory animals. If you have particular concerns about the welfare of laboratory animals, please contact the Director of the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare at 6700B Rockledge Drive, Suite 2500, MSC 6910, Bethesda, MD 20892 (20817 zip code for delivery service or hand delivery) or by email at olaw@od.nih.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Lauer, Michael (NIH/OD) Digitally signed by Lauer, Michael
(NIH/OD) [E]
Date: 2022.03.30 21:07:05 -04'00'

Michael S Lauer, MD
NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research
Director, NIH Office of Extramural Research

Morse, Brent (NIH/OD) [E]

From: Lauer, Michael (NIH/OD) [E]
Sent: Wednesday, March 30, 2022 9:09 PM
To: (b) (6)
Cc: Lauer, Michael (NIH/OD) [E]
Subject: Your letters of March 30
Attachments: PETA response 3 30 22.pdf

Dear (b) (6)

Please see attached.

Sincerely,
Michael S Lauer, MD

Michael S Lauer, MD
NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research
1 Center Drive, Building 1, Room 144
Bethesda, MD 20892
Phone: 301-496-1096
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