2016 SCAW Annual Winter Conference & IACUC Training Workshop Schedule

Join us for one of SCAW’s 2016 Annual Winter Conference and/or IACUC Training Workshops!

**April**
SCAW IACUC Training Workshop  
Sheraton Memphis Downtown  
Memphis, TN  
April 20, 2016  

**October**
SCAW IACUC Training Workshop  
UCLA Campus  
Los Angeles, CA  
October 7, 2016  

**September**
SCAW IACUC Training Workshop  
The Graduate School and University Center  
City University of New York  
New York, NY  
September 16, 2016  

**December**
SCAW Winter Conference  
Menger Hotel  
San Antonio, TX  
December 5-6, 2016  
Mission Statement

The Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) is composed of research professionals dedicated to balancing animal welfare and excellence in basic and applied scientific inquiry. SCAW recognizes that some research areas present challenges regarding animal use. SCAW affirms that the potential benefit to humans and animals from research and the cost to the animal Subject(s) must both be considered.

By addressing animal research challenges directly through education and training, SCAW serves to facilitate open discussion and helps craft solutions, as well as promote best practices. Through its outreach to the broader research community, SCAW demonstrates its commitment to excellence in animal care and science.

When was the last time you visited http://WWW.SCAW.COM

There is a wealth of information and resources on research animal welfare as well as general information about SCAW, see below:

- SCAW Information
- Special secured information section for SCAW Institutional Members
- Membership
- Upcoming meetings, workshops and conferences
- Current publications and older ones in pdf format
- IACUC Training workshops and conferences
- Resources and links
- Mission Statement
- IACUC Talk
- SCAW Newsletters
- History of meetings, workshops and conferences
- Roweell Award
- Resources for K-12 students and teachers

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Managing Director
SCAW

The SCAW newsletter is published by the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare. Submissions to the newsletter are encouraged and need to be in electronic format. Please send to info@scaw.com.

SCAW has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of materials in the newsletter, but SCAW is not responsible for loss or damages caused by errors, omissions, misprints or misinterpretations of the newsletter contents. Information contained in this newsletter should not be used as the basis of decisions by any reader without referring to applicable laws, regulations and/or professional advice.

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SCAW Newsletter Contributor:
Donna M. Zyny, DVM, MS, CPIA
Global Animal Welfare & Compliance
Pfizer Inc

Please send any suggestions to Linda Tockey at linda@scaw.com
Guidance in Lab Animal Protocol Review Column: January Issue

Visit the Guidance section on the OLAW website for updated Commentary on Lab Animal Protocol Review columns. “A word from OLAW” responds to the topic “When reducing numbers might increase pain” in the January 2016 issue. Download the column here: Lab Animal 2016; 45 (01), (PDF)

To further explore this and other topics, browse the OLAW Topic Index. For additional information, visit OLAW.

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News from OLAW, USDA

Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare - Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals

This 2015 reprint of the Public Health Service (PHS) Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (Policy) is available in both printed and electronic formats. The electronic version may be found on the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) website at OLAW.nih.gov and includes hyperlinks to selected documents referred to in the text.

The 2015 reprint of the PHS Policy reflects the following changes from the 2002 reprint: (1) On January 1, 2012, OLAW adopted the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals: Eighth Edition (Guide), an update of the 1996 Seventh Edition, released by the National Academy of Sciences Institute for Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR) in 2011. Institutions with PHS Animal Welfare Assurances implemented the Eighth Edition of the Guide during 2012. (2) On February 26, 2013, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Panel on Euthanasia released the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition (Guidelines). PHS Assured institutions implemented the 2013 AVMA Guidelines during the period from March 1, 2013, to September 1, 2013. (3) The OLAW mail address has been removed and electronic and fax contact information has been provided to facilitate efficient communication and conserve resources. (4) Footnotes 2, 7, 9, 11, and 13 have been modified to require PHS Assured institutions to comply with U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations that are applicable to their programs. (5) A change in format, but not content, was made to PHS Policy IV.B.3. (6) Grammatical corrections were made to reflect current writing standards.

This reprint includes the Health Research Extension Act of 1985, Public Law 99-158, “Animals in Research” (November 20, 1985), which provides the statutory mandate for the PHS Policy. Also included in this reprint are the U.S. Government Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research and Training (Principles). The U.S. Principles were promulgated in 1985 by the Interagency Research Animal Committee and adopted by U.S. Government agencies that either develop requirements for or sponsor procedures involving the use of vertebrate animals. The Principles were incorporated into the PHS Policy in 1986 and continue to provide a framework for conducting research in accordance with the Policy.

OLAW, which has responsibility for the general administration and coordination of the Policy, provides specific guidance, instruction, and materials to institutions that must comply with the Policy. For supplemental materials, please contact OLAW at the National Institutes of Health at olaw@od.nih.gov, or visit the OLAW website at OLAW.nih.gov.

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OLAW, Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare - Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals

This 2015 reprint of the Public Health Service (PHS) Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (Policy) is available in both printed and electronic formats. The electronic version may be found on the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) website at OLAW.nih.gov and includes hyperlinks to selected documents referred to in the text.
Dear Stakeholders:

Today, I am announcing a new acting Deputy Administrator for our Animal Care (AC) program – Bernadette Juarez. As acting AC Deputy, Bernadette will lead the program’s many employees in protecting and ensuring the welfare of millions of animals nationwide that are covered under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and the Horse Protection Act (HPA). She will also oversee the collaborative work done at AC’s Center for Animal Welfare, building critical partnerships domestically and internationally, while seeking to improve regulatory practices and develop training and educational resources.

Bernadette is replacing Dr. Chester Gipson, who retired on Jan 1, after more than 13 years as AC’s Deputy Administrator.

Prior to this position, Bernadette served with APHIS’ Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES), first as Deputy Director for 4.5 years and then as Director for 2.5 years. As Director, Bernadette was responsible for leading investigations of alleged AWA and HPA violations, as well as all other APHIS-administered statutes and regulations, and pursuing enforcement actions where warranted. She also transformed the unit’s ability to complete investigation and enforcement actions nearly 50% faster by streamlining its business processes and focusing on the highest priority investigations.

Bernadette’s experience enforcing the AWA and HPA began prior to her joining APHIS as a trial attorney in USDA’s Office of the General Counsel from 2002 to 2009. In over 6 years, she represented APHIS in numerous AWA and HPA administrative enforcement proceedings.

In 1999, Bernadette completed her Bachelor in Business Administration from the University of New Mexico. She went on to earn her Juris Doctor from American University, Washington College of Law, in 2002.

I am confident that Bernadette’s accomplished leadership and management experience, her commitment to results, her extensive knowledge and enforcement of both the AWA and HPA, and her passion for AC’s mission will prove invaluable to APHIS’ efforts to ensure more humane and healthy conditions for animals, while also working to end the cruel and inhumane practice of soring.

Kevin Shea
APHIS Administrator
SCAW 2015 Annual Meeting
Enlightening Meeting: As Always!

I have had the opportunity and the privilege of attending the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) Winter Conference held in San Antonio, Texas for the last several years. And, every year, I’ve thought how incredibly fortunate we all are to have had the opportunity to learn from research professionals from academia, the U.S. government and private industry. Every speaker endeavors to provide us greater knowledge and understanding about a subject near and dear to all of us, balancing the welfare of animals with achieving good and humane research outcomes.

SCAW is “composed of research professionals dedicated to balancing animal welfare and excellence in science.” I’ve embraced the mission of SCAW, which “addresses animal research challenges directly through education and training, and which facilitates open discussion and helps create best practices in its commitment to excellence in animal care and science” by reaching out to the research community.

During the 2015 SCAW Winter Conference, a major theme addressed by several speakers was that we must assure that all research outcomes can be replicated, repeated, successfully reexamined and that we, as a society, can rely on the original observations. The biomedical research community relies “on animal models to provide invaluable and irreplaceable insights into human systems because there are striking similarities between their physiological and genetic composition.” The consequences of not assuring that research outcomes can be reproduced and original observations relied on suggests that we, as representatives of the biomedical research community, are not striving for the excellence required to assure the welfare of the animals and to achieve a good and humane research outcome. Dr. Gaylen Edwards’ Keynote Address, Reproducibility in Research: Redundancy or Requirement, on December 8 enlightened us with the following insight. Due to the large numbers of published studies in which the results could not be reproduced, “independent organizations now exist which are working to replicate aspects of studies published in what are viewed as high impact papers/journals.” The percent of studies reported to be irreproducible ranged from 51% to 89%. As Dr. Edwards stated, we should (all) be concerned that irreproducible studies have increased the administrative burden, increased costs, diminished confidence in science by the public and provided ammunition for animal rights organizations.

Dr. Paul Braunschweiger’s presentation, Responsible Conduct of Research: Who’s Responsible and Who’s Reactive, reiterated similar concerns when he addressed the estimated lost costs (millions of dollars) associated with negative outcomes from several high-profile scandals involving misconduct in scientific research. Both speakers recommended articles and resources to help further our learning on this issue. One article by James Hicks published in

Continue on next page
The Scientist magazine on May 14, 2013 helped me understand why, perhaps, this is occurring at an alarming rate in this day and age. His article, published in the Opinion section: Ethics Training in Science, suggests that the “hyper-competitive research environment for funding and the ever-increasing regulatory and administrative burden faced by researchers may be contributing factors affecting the inability to replicate studies and rely on original observations and outcomes, and that these contributing factors need to be dealt with.” In addition, Dr. Hicks states finally, “we need more money... An increase in the NIH budget would not only help ease the hypercompetitive environment, it is necessary for the continued improvement in the health and wellness of the country.”

The NIH is addressing this important topic from multiple perspectives; one perspective is the issuance of guidance document NOT-OD-15-103 Enhancing Reproducibility through Rigor and Transparency. Dr. Patricia Brown provided us an update during this meeting regarding the new NIH guidance, and the purpose of this guidance. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Extramural Research (OER) plans to clarify and revise application instructions and review criteria to enhance reproducibility of research findings through increased scientific rigor and transparency. These updates, pending approval by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB), will take effect for applications submitted on the January 25, 2016 due date and beyond.

As representatives of the biomedical research community, we must assure that we are, together, using our invaluable resources wisely and appropriately by conducting dependable and reproducible research. Not using our invaluable resources wisely will seriously limit us from meeting the ethical charge of assuring we meet or exceed the “Three R’s: Replace the use of animals with alternative techniques, or avoid the use of animals altogether; Reduce the number of animals used to a minimum, to obtain information from fewer animals or more information from the same number of animals; and/or Refine the way experiments are carried out, to make sure animals suffer as little as possible. This includes better housing and improvements to procedures which minimize pain and suffering and/or improve animal welfare.” To do otherwise, as a member of this community, is inconceivable.

I embraced the SCAW mission, and this fantastic organization, after being invited by Dr. Robert Shade to attend the 2008 SCAW Winter Conference. The goal of this organization and the topics addressed during the conference help all of us, and the organizations we represent, assure compliance with animal welfare regulations and principles while facilitating biomedical research. Every speaker from professions such as bioethics, biomedical
research science, veterinary medicine, behavioral specialties, IACUC and AUC present (and former) chairs and members, share their personal and professional experiences candidly and passionately, based on sound knowledge and research. This includes newbies, like me in 2008, and seasoned professionals who have “heard it all.” Our seasoned professionals admit openly and honestly that they too continue to learn and improve upon their “animal care and use best practices” in this exceptionally dynamic, complex and rapidly changing biomedical research field. I sincerely thank Dr. Shade and all of my mentors, including Ms. Molly Greene, Ms. Mary Lou James, Dr. Anthony Comuzzie and SCAW for embracing newbies and seasoned professionals and for welcoming me into this incredibly special community.

*On a personal note, I was so excited about participating in my first SCAW Conference in 2008 that I brought my eight-year-old nephew’s Flat Stanley with me to the conference, and shared SCAWs mission with my nephew and his school in upstate New York. Flat Stanley also visited the Alamo while he was with me. The Flat Stanley Project was started in 1995. It is meant to facilitate letter-writing by schoolchildren to each other (or family members and friends) as they document where Flat Stanley has accompanied them.

References:

1. Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) website.
2. Foundation for Biomedical Research (FBR) website.
3. National Institutes of Health (NIH) website
4. Understanding Animal Research (UAR) website

Deborah A. Randall-Hlubek, M.A., RQAP-GLP, CPIA
Regulatory Compliance Manager
Texas Biomedical Research Institute
San Antonio, TX
Phasing in an Animal Care Training Program
Brooke Bollwahn, RLATg

Introduction

Training programs are a critical component of every animal care program, tasked with assuring that the individuals responsible for handling and using animals in a research environment are qualified to do so. There are many resources available for developing a training program and I’d like to share the experience I had in developing and implementing a comprehensive training program in a research environment.

I was hired as the Training Coordinator for a primate research center in 2010. I had previous experience at a contract research organization as a senior technician, often responsible for training my co-workers – but this was my first “official” training position. In the years since my hire, I have developed and implemented an entirely new training program for my institution. The training program – and my role as a Training Coordinator – has evolved together over this time period, and it has been an interesting journey.

The “getting to know you” phase

To start with, I spent several months in information gathering mode. I was not only interested in understanding the best way to develop a new training program, I was also working out how to be the most effective Training Coordinator that I could be. I interviewed supervisors, technicians, caretakers, and veterinarians to get their perspective on what they wanted the program to accomplish – and what sort of services they expected from their Training Coordinator. I attempted to identify the issues and problems associated with the existing training program – and tried to get a good idea of how hands-on training was accomplished.

I also spent a lot of time doing online research – looking into training societies, certifications, AALAS, European standards, and regulations (what was I required to include in my program?). There is a lot of information out there and the research phase could have gone on almost indefinitely, but after a few months I came out with some pretty firm ideas for what I wanted the program to accomplish. At this point, I
Continued from page 8

put together a small working group of stakeholders to help me refine my goals into something that would work for our institution. In addition to my involvement, the working group consisted of a veterinarian, a senior technician, and two supervisors.

The program building phase

We began by going over the goals of the program, and identifying what it was that we were trying to accomplish. We wanted our program to ensure:

- New employees receive proper orientation, training, and documentation from the start of employment.
- Skill focused training. We wanted to be specific with documentation and capture individual skill sign off.
- Enforcement of documentation standards/GLP compliant documentation
- Individuals performing training should be comfortable as trainers. We would provide a Train the Trainer course.
- Quantitative standards for technical levels and employee advancement would be set.
- All skills should be trained to the same set of standards – standardize methods across facility
- Employees would be provided with a program that allows them to expand their skill sets in new areas (cross-training) and encourages growth and cooperation.
- Employees would be encouraged to attain AALAS certification, and would be provided with materials – and prep classes – to assist in their efforts.

The working group met two or more times a month for approximately six months. Much of this time was spent creating the appropriate documentation to ensure that we captured all types of training and met our stated goals. I created multiple versions of every form so that the working group could help me choose the features that would work best for everyone. Eventually we decided on four main forms (though it should be noted that the complete training records also include other information such as current CV, Job Description, and Certificates/CEUs):
Continued from page 9

- **Individual Employee Training Record** - used to track the individual skills that each employee is trained to perform
  - skill acquisition is documented in two phases
    - **Initiated** - employee has read/understood SOP, has had procedure explained and demonstrated to them by trainer, can perform under supervision (supervisors, veterinarians, or designated trainers – those who attended the Train the Trainer course – may initiate training)
    - **Trained** - employee is considered proficient and can perform without supervision (only supervisors and veterinarians can sign-off on an individual as “trained” to help ensure standardization of training and sign-off standards)

- **SOP Review Record** - employee signs for most current version of applicable SOPs (read & understood)

- **Training Sign-In Record** - used for group/lecture type training – lecture/instructor information is at the top, and each attendee signs to verify their attendance

- **Supplemental Training Record** - used to capture skill specific training that is not covered in the regular training record, for example a protocol specific procedure

We wanted to ensure that the **Individual Employee Training Record** had the most comprehensive skill list that we could come up with; therefore, once the format was chosen, we sent the record out to all of the veterinarians and supervisors, as well as some of the senior technicians for their input. We added new skills as requested, and then began to categorize each skill with a skill level. The idea was to use the skill levels to achieve the goal of setting quantitative standards for employee advancement. We have a number of diverse areas and species on campus, and we wanted to ensure that the requirements for advancement were standardized, and fair to all employees. This involved a considerable amount of number crunching – first we had to determine how many total skills were in each skill level. The next step was sending a list of those skills – level by level – back to the individual supervisors and veterinarians. We asked them to highlight all of the skills that applied to their area. Finally, we compared numbers from each area to come up
Continued from page 10

with a fair percentage that could be accomplished regardless of group the employee worked in.

Once this process was complete and our extensive new documentation system was ready to implement, we had to decide how to document training for existing staff who were trained prior to the implementation of the new records system. We determined that supervisors would sign existing employees as “trained” if they were currently trained in a skill. These employees would not have to be “initiated” first. A grandfather clause was added to the SOP to explain that this did not indicate the date the individual was trained; it indicated that on that date the individual was considered to be trained.

The working group concluded once the training SOP was completed and all of the above changes were incorporated to everyone’s satisfaction.

The Implementation Phase

Once the training SOP went through the required SOP approval process and was ready to be implemented, I arranged for an all hands meeting to cover the significant changes to the program with the staff. During the meeting I provided a breakdown of all of the new forms, all of the requirements, and took any questions. The entire process up to this point took one year – the new Training Program was implemented almost exactly one year after my hire date (+6 days).

The initial implementation required a fairly significant time commitment. There was a substantial amount of paperwork to complete for a large number of employees (at the time of implementation, about 98 individuals were transitioned to this training program). However, once the initial time was spent getting employees signed off in all skills and SOPs, the documentation is not difficult to maintain. There was a bit of a learning curve while employees adjusted to the new documentation requirements, but most of the major bugs were ironed out within the first year after implementation.

Shortly before the new training program was implemented, I also began to teach AALAS certification classes for interested employees. I was comfortable training a hands-on skill, but classroom instruction was something new to me, so I found myself a little nervous. I went through several “rounds” of classes (teaching each manual cover to cover) trying to find the most effective way to convey the material – and developing my own classroom presence and style. This was a great
learning process for me, as I learned a lot about what makes an effective instructor (and what make an ineffective one).

**Growth and Change**

I think it is important to constantly monitor an existing system. One of the reasons I believe this training program has so far been successful is that I am always ready to make changes or improvements if necessary. I often request feedback from my “clients” to ensure that I am serving their needs as well as I can. After the first year of the program, I heard from several individuals that the advancement requirements in one of the skill levels were set too high. As I did initially, I sent out the skills in that level to all of the supervisors and veterinarians for re-evaluation. We did eventually decide to reduce the required number of skills in that level to ensure that it was an achievable standard. We also took a look at a subset of skills that we wanted to ensure were ONLY being signed off by veterinarians (not supervisors OR veterinarians, as is generally the case). There were several small updates of this nature that found their way into the revision of the training SOP that was recently released.

As far as AALAS classes go, I am now an old hand and nerves are a thing of the past. I really enjoy teaching these classes, and I am happy to say that the staff are responding well. At this time, 50% of our staff are certified at some level (initial was approximately 15%).

It is safe to say that both the training program and I have evolved significantly since I arrived. What started out as a new, slightly awkward, program is slowly turning into a more mature, nuanced program. With a strong foundation in place it has been a fairly simple process to make adjustments and improvements as needed, allowing us the flexibility to ensure that the program continues to provide a benefit for our staff (and, of course, our animals). We have several new initiatives in the works, including a focus on additional skill training for animal care staff, skill refinement for technical staff, and proficiency evaluations/re-certification initiatives for all staff. I fully expect the program to continue to evolve and mature as we move forward, and I am proud of the efforts we have made thus far to ensure that our animals have the best trained staff possible to care for them.

Brooke Bollwahn, RLATg
Training Coordinator
Southwest National Primate Research Center
Texas Biomedical Research Institute
San Antonio, TX
SCAW IACUC Training Workshop

This registration form is for mail-in, or fax to 541.383.4655

You may also register on-line at www.scaw.com

Registration fee includes attendance at all sessions, orientation materials, continental breakfast and lunch as indicated on the program. The total registration fee must accompany the registration form.

There will be no refund of the registration fees.

Name: ________________________________

Job Title: ________________________________

Company Name: ________________________________

Street Address, City, State, Zip: ________________________________

Telephone: ________________________________

E-mail: [Please print clearly]

I will pay for my registration with:

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Billing Zip Code: __ __ __ __

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Authorized signature:

______________________________________________

April 20, 2016, Memphis, TN  ☐

September 16, 2016, New York, NY  ☐

October 7, 2015, Los Angeles, CA  ☐

___ $375 General Registration Fee

___ $300 SCAW Institutional Member Fee

___ $150 Student (Contact SCAW about CITI student sponsorship)
It is expected that this course will be approved for hours of continuing education credit in jurisdictions which recognize AAVSB RACE approval; however, participants should be aware that some boards have limitations on the number of hours accepted in certain categories and/or restrictions on certain methods of delivery of continued education. Call the SCAW office at 301.345.3500 for further information.

SCAW IACUC Training Workshop
A SCAW workshop Sponsored with University of Tennessee Health Science Center - Memphis, OLAW/NH/DHHS, USDA/APHIS/AC, CITI Program at the University of Miami

April 20, 2016
Sheraton Memphis Convention Center Downtown
250 North Main St.
Memphis, TN

PROGRAM

8:00 Registration
Coffee and muffins

8:30 Introduction and Welcome to IACUC Training
Gregory R. Reinhard, DVM, MBA, DACLAM

8:45 Keynote: The Key to Ethical Research is the Harm-Benefit Relationship
Ernest D. Prentice, PhD

9:30 How Does Your IACUC Rise to Challenges?
J. G. Collins, PhD

10:00 Break

10:30 The Changes Facing Animal Care and Use Programs
B. Taylor Bennett, DVM, PhD, DACLAM, DACAW

11:00 IACUC Function: An AAALAC Perspective
John F. Bradfield, DVM, PhD, DACLAM; AAALAC International Representative

11:30 Promoting High Quality Data and Reproducibility in Your Animal-Based Research
Paul G. Braunschweiger, PhD

Noon Lunch

1:00 Are You Up To Date with OLAW, APHIS: Q & A for You and Me
Introduction and Moderator:
Gregory R. Reinhard, DVM, MBA, DACLAM

Panelists:
Patricia A. Brown VMD, MS, DACLAM; OLAW Representative
Susanne Brunkhorst, DVM; USDA/APHIS/AC Representative

2:00 Under the Microscope: Examining Your Programs Before Others Do
Patricia A. Brown VMD, MS, DACLAM; OLAW Representative
Susanne Brunkhorst, DVM; USDA/APHIS/AC Representative
John F. Bradfield, DVM, PhD, DACLAM: AAALAC International Representative
Randall J. Nelson, PhD
Ernest D. Prentice, PhD

3:00 Break

3:30 IACUC Oversight- PAM, Compliance Liaisons
Gregory R. Reinhard, DVM, MBA, DACLAM

4:00 Case(s) in Point: PHS- and USDA-Based Scenarios
Ernest D. Prentice, PhD
Randall J. Nelson, PhD
Patricia A. Brown VMD, MS, DACLAM; OLAW Representative
Susanne Brunkhorst, DVM; USDA/APHIS/AC Representative

5:00 End of Workshop

Click here to go to http://www.scaw.com/conferences–workshops/iacuc-training-workshops/
SCAW IACUC Training Workshop
A SCAW workshop Sponsored with OLAW/NIH/DHHS, USDA/APHIS/AC, City University of New York and the CITI Program at the University of Miami, a-tune Software
September 16, 2016
City University of New York, The Graduate School and University Center
365 Fifth Avenue
New York NY
PROGRAM

8:00 Registration
Continental Breakfast

8:30 Introduction and Welcome to IACUC Training
Gregory R. Reinhard, DVM, MBA, DACLAM

8:45 Keynote: Evolution of the Ethics and Regulation of Animal Research
To Remember is to Understand
Ernest D. Prentice, PhD

9:30 How Does Your IACUC Rise to Challenges?
J. G. Collins, PhD

10:00 Break

10:30 How Does Your IACUC Challenge Noncompliance That Has Arisen?
Randall J. Nelson, PhD

11:00 IACUC Function: An AAALAC Perspective
John F. Bradfield, DVM, PhD, DACLAM; AAALAC International Representative

11:30 Promoting High Quality Data and Reproducibility in Your Animal-Based Research
Paul G. Braunshweiger, PhD

Noon Lunch

1:00 Are You Up To Date with APHIS, OLAW? Q & A for You and Me
Introduction and Moderator:
Gregory R. Reinhard, DVM, MBA, DACLAM
Panelists:
OLAW Representative
USDA/APHIS/AC Representative

2:00 Case(s) in Point: PHS- and USDA-Based Scenarios
Ernest D. Prentice, PhD
Randall J. Nelson, PhD
OLAW Representative
USDA/APHIS/AC Representative

3:00 Break

3:30-5pm ♦NEW♦ Afternoon Concurrent Sessions - Choose One Track ♦NEW♦
1 IACUC Basics (this session is being presented from 3:30 – 5pm and is for new IACUC Member’s and staff)
J. G. Collins, PhD

3:30-4pm IACUC Oversight: PAM, Compliance Liaisons
Gregory R. Reinhard, DVM, MBA, DACLAM

4:00 Under the Microscope: Examining Your Programs Before Others Do
John F. Bradfield, DVM, PhD, DACLAM; AAALAC International Representative
OLAW Representative
USDA/APHIS/AC Representative
Randall J. Nelson, PhD
Ernest D. Prentice, PhD

5:00 End of Workshop
Click here to go to http://www.scaw.com/conferences-workshops/iacuc-training-workshops/
### Schedule of Activities 2016

**2016**

**March**
- Publication of SCAW Newsletter

**April**
- **SCAW IACUC Training Workshop**
  - Sheraton Memphis Downtown
  - Memphis, TN
  - April 20, 2016

**June**
- Publication of SCAW Newsletter

**September**
- **SCAW IACUC Training Workshop**
  - The Graduate School and University Center
  - City University of New York
  - New York, NY
  - September 16, 2016

**October**
- **SCAW IAUCU Training Workshop**
  - UCLA Campus
  - Los Angeles, CA
  - October 7, 2016

- National AAALAS Conference
  - Charlotte, NC
  - October 30, 2016—November 3, 2016
  - (SCAW Exhibiting)

**November**
- Publication of SCAW Newsletter

**December**
- SCAW Board Meeting
  - San Antonio, TX
  - December 4th, 2016

- **SCAW Winter Conference**
  - Menger Hotel
  - San Antonio, TX
  - December 5–6, 2016